



**REPORT  
OF THE  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**3 August 1957 to 31 July 1958**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTEENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/3848)**

**UNITED NATIONS**

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***New York, 1958***

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\*\* Sub-item on the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

\*\*\* Requires action by the General Assembly.

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\*\* Requires action by the General Assembly.

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\*\* Paragraph 533 of this sub-section requires action by the General Assembly.

## EDITORIAL NOTE

### SYMBOLS

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document. The following symbols are used to identify documents of the Council and its committees:

E/-	Council
E/AC.6/-	Economic Committee
E/AC.7/-	Social Committee
E/AC.24/-	Co-ordination Committee
E/C.2/-	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/C.4/-	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
E/TAC/-	Technical Assistance Committee

### SUMMARY RECORDS

The summary records of the debates which took place in plenary meetings of the Council are printed in fascicle form, as part of the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* for the relevant session. For the sake of brevity, the summary records of such meetings are referred to in this report only by the symbol "E/SR".

For each session of the Council there is issued also a documentation fascicle containing: a table of contents of the printed summary records of the Council; a complete list of delegations to the Council; the agenda of the session, as adopted; and a check list of documents pertaining to the agenda of the session, indicating where they may be found.

The summary records of the debates in the committees of the Council, which are issued in mimeographed form only, are referred to by the symbol of the committee (see above) combined with the letters "/SR".

### ANNEXES

Documents selected for inclusion in the printed records of the relevant session of the Council are issued as annexes to the *Official Records*. They are printed in fascicles, one for each agenda item. The reference "*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5, document E/3079" means that document E/3079 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 5.

### RESOLUTIONS

Symbols referring to resolutions of the Economic and Social Council or of the General Assembly consist of an arabic numeral, indicating the serial number of the resolution, and a roman numeral in parentheses, indicating the number of the session at which the resolution was adopted.

### SUPPLEMENTS

The *Official Records* include also numbered supplements, consisting mainly of the reports of the various commissions

of the Council. A list of the supplements to the resumed twenty-fourth, the twenty-fifth and the twenty-sixth sessions is given below:

<i>Supplement No.</i>	<i>Resumed twenty-fourth session</i>	<i>Document No.</i>
1A.	Resolutions adopted at the resumed twenty-fourth session	E/3048/Add.1
<i>Twenty-fifth session</i>		
1.	Resolutions adopted at the twenty-fifth session	E/3123
2.	Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (8-16 April 1957)	E/2977
2A.	Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (3-12 September 1957)	E/3050
2B.	Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (3-11 March 1958)	E/3083/Rev.1
<i>Supplement No.</i>	<i>Twenty-sixth session</i>	<i>Document No.</i>
1.	Resolutions adopted at the twenty-sixth session	E/3169
2.	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (fourteenth session)	E/3102
3.	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe (thirteenth session)	E/3092
4.	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	E/3091
5.	Tenth Report of the Technical Assistance Board	E/3080
6.	Report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (sixth session)	E/3124
7.	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (twelfth session)	E/3096
8.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights (fourteenth session)	E/3088
9.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (thirteenth session)	E/3133
10.	Report of the Statistical Commission (tenth session)	E/3126

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
BANK	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
EMU	European Payments Union
Expanded Programme	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for economic development of under-developed countries
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FUND	International Monetary Fund
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IA-ECOSOC	Inter-American Economic and Social Council
ICA	International Co-operative Alliance
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICCICA	Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization
IFAP	International Federation of Agricultural Producers
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFCTU	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OAS	Organization of American States
PCOB	Permanent Central Opium Board
SUNFED	Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development
TAA	Technical Assistance Administration
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNREF	United Nations Refugee Fund
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WFUNA	World Federation of the United Nations Associations
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## INTRODUCTION

### I

This report of the Economic and Social Council which I have the honour to present to the General Assembly covers the period 3 August 1957 to 31 July 1958.

The work of the Council during this period was mainly concerned with economic questions. Social questions received relatively less prominence and attention in the Council's deliberations. This is due, in large part, to the fact that the Social and Population Commissions were not scheduled to meet this year, and that the cycle of special reports on social questions requested by the Council brings these matters forward for intensive consideration on a biennial rather than an annual basis. In addition to discussing questions arising out of the reports of its Commissions on Human Rights, the Status of Women and Narcotic Drugs, and matters concerning the United Nations Children's Fund, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Council also gave attention to certain aspects of the United Nations programme in the social field, both in connexion with the Secretary-General's second report on the concentration of activities and within the over-all context of co-ordination.

The Council took important decisions regarding the future of international narcotics control. It decided that there should be a plenipotentiary conference to conclude a treaty covering this whole field and replacing the nine existing, and sometimes overlapping, instruments adopted over a period of more than 40 years.

The Council approved the preparations which are being made under the aegis of the Commission on Human Rights to mark by appropriate observances throughout the world, on 10 December of this year, the Tenth Anniversary of the adoption and the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also recommended that the General Assembly devote a special meeting of rededication to the ideals and objectives for which the Universal Declaration stands.

Also in the field of human rights, the Council, at the request of the General Assembly, evaluated the programme of advisory services. It expressed its appreciation of the seminars organized under the programme and approved the plan suggested by the Secretary-General for holding three seminars in 1959. It seems clear that the advisory services programme has now become accepted as a substantial and increasingly well integrated part of the total United Nations programme in the field of human rights.

As mentioned above, the Council devoted the main part of its debates this year to economic items. Among the wide range of topics with which the Council was concerned, I shall limit myself here to two problems, two projects and two programmes.

The two problems to which the Council gave so much of its attention during the summer session were: the threat to the economic well-being of many parts

of the world which has arisen from the recessionary influences which have made themselves widely felt throughout the past twelve months; and the vexed and vexing question which the Council discussed under the heading of International Commodity Problems.

Seldom has the Council's debate on the world economic situation been so concerned with policy issues as this year, when it had to consider at the same time both the more long-run problems of inflation and the immediate problems of the current recession in the industrial countries. The Council generally agreed that in modern industrial countries cumulative price increases could be generated not only by pressure of excess total demand but also by pressures arising from bottlenecks in limited key industries, as well as by factors operating from the side of costs. This raises problems for economic policy of arriving at the proper balance of measures designed to achieve price stability without hampering economic growth. As regards the immediate situation, the inevitable uncertainties about future prospects make any forecast hazardous, but it is to be hoped that the end of the down turn has already been reached, and there are some signs that this is so, at least as far as North America is concerned.

Anxieties concerning the current economic situation contributed, to some extent, to the decision taken by the Council to ask the Secretary-General to complement his annual survey of the world economic situation by more frequent short-term appraisals of the economic outlook, and to review the statistical data available for such appraisals.

The Council was particularly concerned with the repercussions of the current recession on the export proceeds of the under-developed countries, and it regarded this matter as particularly urgent since the terms of trade of the under-developed countries have been seriously affected by the general decline in commodity prices for quite some time. Increases in the volume of exports of primary commodities have not compensated for price declines and export earnings have fallen, with the result that the progress of development programmes has been checked and even threatened in a number of countries. Furthermore, the long-term aspects of primary commodity exports are clouded in several instances by such developments as the increased production of synthetics in industrial countries.

The general concern of the Council with these problems was manifested by its decisions to reconstitute the Commission on International Commodity Trade and to arrange for an especially early session of the Commission in 1959 with wider participation than usual.

As regards the two projects to which I referred above, the Council can, I think, be said to have moved forward with determination and purpose in the past year. I refer, in the first place, to the establishment at the spring session, on the recommendation of the General Assembly, of the Economic Commission for Africa. Thus, the most undeveloped continent in the world will have at its disposal a commission which,

it is hoped, will make a significant contribution to its economic development and be of lasting benefit to its peoples.

The other major step taken by the Council was its unanimous adoption of the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee set up by the General Assembly at its last session to define the fields of activity and the administrative and operational structure of the Special Fund. The way is now cleared for the General Assembly to complete the arrangements enabling the Special Fund to begin operations on 1 January 1959.

Finally, the two existing programmes in the economic field which merit a brief mention are those relating to water resources and industrialization. Suffice it to say that the Council, at its spring session, followed up and complemented its earlier decisions by the establishment of a special centre within the United Nations Secretariat for the promotion of water resources development and utilization and for the co-ordination of the activities of the various members of the United Nations family in these important fields. Similarly, with regard to industrialization, it endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to expand his staff working on industry and productivity problems and to establish a special expert committee to advise him on future activities in these fields.

In another field of action, the Council, as usual, conducted, through its Technical Assistance Committee, a detailed and exhaustive review of the problems arising in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It is gratifying to note that the Programme has lived up to its name by being both an expanded and an expanding programme. The great value of the Programme continues to be attested to by all who have watched its progress over the years and it is universally hoped that its future growth will not be impeded by any lack of financial support.

The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, launched by the Council in 1949, is one of the great milestones in the Council's history. We have had to wait almost ten years to realize, in the creation of the Special Fund, a strategic "break through" of comparable significance for the economic development of the under-developed areas of the world. The Council has taken steps to ensure that the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund will be closely coordinated; in this way the effectiveness of each should be reinforced and enhanced by its association with the other in a continued attack on the problems of economic development.

Also of special significance in the furtherance of the objectives inherent in the concept of technical assistance to under-developed areas is the action which the Council took with a view to the establishment, on an experimental basis and on a limited scale, of an International Administrative Service. This is a project in which the Secretary-General has taken a rather special interest—a proposal which he initiated personally. If adopted by the General Assembly, as I hope it will be, this supplement to the existing United Nations technical assistance programmes should constitute an important further step towards meeting the expressed needs of many Governments for temporary assistance of an operational or executive character.

In the field of co-ordination the Council's debates this year were, I believe, of special significance. They marked the culmination of the Council's efforts of the last

three years to convert its work in this field from a largely technical operation into a more statesmanlike examination of the broader issues involved. A more intensified co-operation and a larger measure of agreement was reached among the various organizations concerned.

In the early years, the Council's task of co-ordinating the programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields was largely concerned with the avoidance of duplication between the various organizations and the concentration of their efforts. With the establishment of priority programmes—within the framework of the overriding objective of the development of under-developed countries—the Council entered upon a new phase of its co-ordinating functions; and a later phase again may be discerned during which the Council examined certain fields where possibilities of concerted action existed—as in the field of community development. Although the Council is still concerned in some degree with each of these three phases, we may now discern a new prospect, namely, that of the five-year appraisals, which the Council has asked the United Nations and five of the specialized agencies to undertake and to which it attaches particular importance. The Council has expressed the hope that the consolidated report which is to be drawn up for it on the basis of these appraisals by a special committee of five individuals, "will, for the first time, give the Governments and the peoples of the world a clear idea of what is being achieved and attempted through international action."

Another new and constructive development is the meeting which is to be held in October of this year between selected delegations from the Council and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to discuss the general principles of inter-organizational co-operation and co-ordination and the problems arising in respect of them.

The willingness of the governing bodies and the executive heads of the specialized agencies to work closely with the Council and the Secretary-General on these questions is an indication of the common approach which is becoming increasingly a feature of international action in the economic and social fields.

I have mentioned above only some of the questions which came before the Council this year. A fuller account of them, and of the other perhaps less striking but nonetheless important matters which the Council has considered, is given in the report which follows.

## II

The report has, in general, the same form and character as previous reports of the Council to the General Assembly.<sup>1</sup> It consists of the present volume and the printed volumes of the resolutions of the resumed twenty-fourth session, the twenty-fifth session, and the twenty-sixth session.<sup>2</sup> It contains references to the summary records of the Council and its committees, which are distributed to all Members of the United Nations. The annex appearing at the end of each chapter lists the relevant oral and written statements of non-governmental organizations.

<sup>1</sup> See E/L.793 and E/SR.1044.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A; Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1; Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

The present volume comprises ten chapters, each of which is designed to be referred, should the General Committee of the General Assembly so recommend, to one of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, or to any joint meeting that the General Assembly may decide upon. Chapters II, III, IV and V are concerned with matters within the competence of the Second Committee, chapters VI and VII with matters within the competence of the Third Committee, and chapter X with matters within the competence of the Fifth Committee, while chapters I, VIII and IX could appropriately be taken up by the General Assembly in plenary session. The General Assembly may, however, wish to consider section VI of chapter I in connexion with its discussion of item 22 of the provisional agenda: "Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council", and to consider paragraph 533 of chapter VIII in connexion with the discussion of item 51: "Control and limitation of documentation" or in connexion with the discussion of chapter X of this report. The resolution adopted by the Council on the subject of the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which is discussed in chapter VII, section I, will also be of interest to the General Committee.

In its resolution 1217 (XII), the General Assembly requested the Council to include pertinent information concerning the demographic activities of the Council in the chapter of its report which is concerned with economic development. Since the Population Commission, which meets biennially, has not held a session or reported to the Council during the period under review, effect will first be given to the General As-

sembly's request in the Council's report to the fourteenth session of the Assembly.

A number of questions included in this report are also separate items on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly. These items are indicated by asterisks in the table of contents, and by footnote references. Other matters referred to the attention of, or requiring action by, the General Assembly are indicated in the text and in footnotes.

The agenda of the Council's sessions and information regarding the membership and dates of meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs are included as appendices to the report.

In the performance of my task as President of the Council, I have been fortunate enough to have the able assistance of the two Vice-Presidents—Mr. Eurico Penteadó and Mr. Costa P. Caranicas. To them, to the other Chairmen of Committees, and to all the members of the Council, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing once again my gratitude for their valuable and unstinted co-operation. It has been an honour to have served the Council, and the willing collaboration of all my colleagues has made this period of service a pleasure and a privilege as well. I should also like to thank the Secretariat for its assistance to the officers of the Council in the course of the year and in the preparation of the report. Whatever success has been achieved in the work of the Council during the period under review has been due in no small measure to their loyal and devoted service.

(Signed) George F. DAVIDSON  
President,  
Economic and Social Council

Geneva,  
August 1958

## Chapter I

# CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

### Section I. Membership, sessions and officers of the Council

1. At its twelfth session,<sup>1</sup> the General Assembly elected Chile, China, Costa Rica, France, Netherlands and Sudan to replace the six retiring members of the Economic and Social Council: Argentina, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France and Netherlands. The membership of the Council was therefore as follows for the year 1958: Brazil,\* Canada,\* Chile, China, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Greece,\* Indonesia,\* Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America\* and Yugoslavia.\*

2. The resumed twenty-fourth session of the Council was held from 10 to 13 December 1957 in New York. The twenty-fifth session took place in New York from 15 April to 2 May 1958 and the twenty-sixth session in Geneva from 1 to 31 July 1958. Information regarding the number of plenary and committee meetings held during those sessions is contained in appendix II.

3. At the first meeting of its twenty-fifth session,<sup>2</sup> the Council elected Mr. George F. Davidson (Canada) President, and Mr. Eurico Penteadó (Brazil) and Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece) First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively for 1958.

### Section II. Subsidiary organs of the Council

#### A. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

4. The following nine committees established by the Council are committees composed of Government representatives which met during the period under review.<sup>3</sup> The list does not include Secretariat committees and bodies, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, the Technical Assistance Board and committees of experts. The members and dates of meetings of the committees listed in this section are shown in appendix II.

(i) *Economic Committee*. A sessional committee of the whole.

Chairman: Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece), Second Vice-President of the Council.

(ii) *Social Committee*. A sessional committee of the whole.

Chairman: Mr. Eurico Penteadó (Brazil), First Vice-President of the Council.

(iii) *Co-ordination Committee*. A sessional committee of the whole.

Interim Chairman: Mr. R. D. J. Scott-Fox (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Chairman: Mr. Sergije Makiedo (Yugoslavia).

(iv) *Technical Assistance Committee*. Established by Council resolution 222 (IX) as a standing committee of the whole. Membership increased to twenty-four by Council resolution 647 (XXIII).<sup>4</sup>

Chairman for 1957: Mr. Janez Stanovnik (Yugoslavia).

Chairman for 1958: Mr. Hassan Mohamed Hassan (Sudan).

(v) *Administrative Review Group of the Technical Assistance Committee*. Established by TAC in its resolution of 27 July 1956<sup>5</sup> and composed of eight members of TAC. Membership increased to nine by TAC at its 157th meeting.

Chairman for 1957: Mr. Janez Stanovnik (Yugoslavia).

Chairman for 1958: Mr. Hassan Mohamed Hassan (Sudan).

(vi) *Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations*. A standing committee composed of seven members of the Council elected each year under rule 82 of the rules of procedure.

Chairman: Miss Jeanne D. Pelt (Netherlands).

(vii) *Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences*. A standing committee established by Council resolution 101 (V)<sup>6</sup> and composed of five members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. P. W. J. Buxton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

(viii) *United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) Executive Committee*.<sup>7</sup> Established by Council resolution 565 (XIX). Membership increased by Council resolution 639 (XXIII) from twenty to twenty-one States Members and non-members of the United Nations.

Chairman for the seventh and eighth sessions: Dame May Curwen (United King-

\* Members retiring on 31 December 1958.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 695th meeting.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.999.

<sup>3</sup> Newly established committees which have not yet met are described, as appropriate, in the sections of this report dealing with the substantive matters of concern to them.

<sup>4</sup> See section V below.

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 9, document E/2923, para. 65.

<sup>6</sup> The terms of reference of the Committee were modified by Council resolution 174 (VII).

<sup>7</sup> See section VI below.



dom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

- (ix) *Committee on the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.* An *ad hoc* committee established by Council resolution 651 B (XXIV) and composed of six Member States.

Chairman-Rapporteur at the first meeting: Mr. Barthélemy Epinat (France).

Chairman-Rapporteur for the remaining period: Mr. Hortencio J. Brillantes (Philippines).

## B. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

5. The Council has eight functional commissions and one sub-commission, as follows:

- (i) Transport and Communications Commission;\*\*
- (ii) Statistical Commission;\*\*
- (iii) Population Commission;\*\*
- (iv) Social Commission;\*\*
- (v) Commission on Human Rights; Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;
- (vi) Commission on the Status of Women;
- (vii) Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- (viii) Commission on International Commodity Trade.

6. Six of the functional commissions (Transport and Communications, Statistical, Population, Social, Human Rights, and Status of Women) are composed of representatives of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council. With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the commissions, the Secretary-General consults with the Governments so elected before the representatives are finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council.<sup>8</sup> The Commission on Narcotic Drugs<sup>9</sup> and the Commission on International Commodity Trade<sup>10</sup> are composed of representatives appointed directly by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council.

7. The term of office of members of the commissions meeting biennially is four years;<sup>11</sup> that of members of the commissions meeting annually is three years, except in the case of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, ten of whose members were elected for an indefinite term, the remaining five being elected for terms of three years.<sup>12</sup>

8. At its twenty-fifth session,<sup>13</sup> the Council held elections for one-third of the membership of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, in accordance with the arrange-

\*\* Commissions which meet once every two years. The Transport and Communications Commission, the Population Commission and the Social Commission did not meet during the period under review.

<sup>8</sup> See Council resolutions 2/12 and 3 (III).

<sup>9</sup> See Council resolution 1/9.

<sup>10</sup> As regards the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Council recommended in its resolution 557 F (XVIII) that "the States Members of the Commission should appoint representatives who are qualified experts, familiar with the technical and practical problems of international commodity trade."

<sup>11</sup> See Council resolution 591 (XX).

<sup>12</sup> See Council resolution 199 (VIII).

<sup>13</sup> E/SR.1020.

ments for renewal of membership on a system of rotation.<sup>14</sup>

9. At the twenty-sixth session, the Council in its resolution 691 A (XXVI) reconstituted the Commission on International Commodity Trade,<sup>15</sup> elected eight-member members of the Commission and determined their terms of office by drawing lots.

10. At the resumed twenty-fourth session and at the twenty-fifth session, the Council confirmed members of functional commissions nominated by their Governments.<sup>16</sup>

## C. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

11. The *Economic Commission for Europe* is composed of the European Members of the United Nations, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

12. The *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East* is composed of the Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in its terms of reference,<sup>17</sup> and Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. Hong Kong and Singapore and British Borneo are associate members.

13. The *Economic Commission for Latin America* is composed of the Latin American Members of the United Nations, and France, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

14. Information concerning the membership of the *Economic Commission for Africa*, established by the Council on 25 April 1958, is contained in chapter IV, section I of this report.

15. The members and dates of meetings of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA are listed in appendix II.

## Section III. United Nations Children's Fund

16. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1038 (XI), the Executive Board of UNICEF is composed of thirty States, Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies.

17. At the twenty-fifth session,<sup>18</sup> the Council elected eight members of the Board to hold office for a period of three years, and two members for a period of two years, beginning on 1 January 1959.

18. At its 191st meeting, on 12 December 1957, the Executive Board re-elected Mr. Mahmood Shafqat (Pakistan) Chairman of the Board for 1958, and established for 1958 a Programme Committee composed of fifteen members and a Committee on Administrative Budget composed of ten members.

<sup>14</sup> For members and dates of meetings of the functional commissions and sub-commission, see appendix II. For the distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions, see appendix III.

<sup>15</sup> See chapter II, section II.

<sup>16</sup> For the names of the members confirmed, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A*, pp. 1 and 2; and *ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1*, p. 8.

<sup>17</sup> The Council, in its resolution 679 B (XXVI), amended the terms of reference of ECAFE to include Iran in the membership and geographical scope of the Commission.

<sup>18</sup> E/SR.1020.

19. The members and dates of meetings of the Executive Board are listed in appendix II.

#### **Section IV. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body**

20. Under the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Permanent Central Opium Board consists of eight members appointed in their individual capacity by the Economic and Social Council for a term of five years.

21. The Drug Supervisory Body, set up by the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, is composed of four members, two of whom are appointed by WHO, one by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and one by the PCOB.

22. On 2 June 1958, the Board elected Sir Harry Greenfield President and Mr. Paul Reuter Vice-President, to hold office until the first meeting of the Board in 1959.

23. On 2 June 1958, the Drug Supervisory Body elected Mr. Herbert L. May President and Mr. Charles Vaille Vice-President for 1958, to hold office until its first meeting in 1959.

#### **Section V. Technical Assistance Committee**

24. In accordance with Council resolution 647 (XXIII), TAC is composed of: (a) the members of the Council, and (b) six members elected by the Council from among the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, having due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of contributing and recipient countries having an important interest in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The term of office of the six members of TAC which are non-members of the Council is two years. In the event that one of these members becomes a member of the Council, the Council elects another State to membership of the Committee for the remainder of the term of office of that member.

25. Elections to membership of TAC were held at the resumed twenty-fourth session<sup>19</sup> and at the twenty-fifth session<sup>20</sup> of the Council. The members and dates of meetings of the Committee are given in appendix II.

#### **Section VI. Question of increasing the membership of the Council\***

26. At its twenty-sixth session,<sup>21</sup> in connexion with its discussion of the world economic situation, the Council adopted a resolution (690 B (XXVI)) in which it invited the General Assembly to give favourable consideration at its thirteenth session to an increase in the membership of the Council.

27. In its resolution the Council, after noting the increase in the membership of the United Nations since its establishment, stated that it considered that an increase in its own membership would provide a more

effective organ to carry out the obligations placed upon it under Chapter X and XI of the Charter. The Council recognized, however, that such an increase should be designed to preserve the expeditious conduct of its work.

28. Two members of the Council were opposed to the Council's action on the grounds that the proposal was premature since it entailed an amendment of the Charter. It was said that such an amendment could not be contemplated until the People's Republic of China was represented in the United Nations.

#### **Section VII. Establishment of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

29. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) the Council at its twenty-fifth session,<sup>22</sup> in its resolution 672 (XXV), established an Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme to take the place of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) Executive Committee, as of 1 January 1959,<sup>23</sup> and to consist of twenty-four States, the membership being subject to review at the thirty-first session of the Council.

30. The Council elected the following twenty-four States members of the Committee: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

31. At the twenty-sixth session,<sup>24</sup> the Council, in resolution 682 (XXVI), decided to amend resolution 672 (XXV) to increase the membership of the Committee by the addition of the Republic of China as the twenty-fifth member. Some members of the Council opposed that action on the grounds either that it was premature, or that if any action was to be taken at the twenty-sixth session it should be limited to a decision as to whether or not a twenty-fifth seat should be created, or that it conflicted with established procedure in the matter of elections and violated General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) which provided that members of the Executive Committee must be elected on the widest possible geographical basis.

32. In accordance with its terms of reference, the newly-established Executive Committee will determine the general policies under which the High Commissioner shall plan, develop and administer the programmes and projects required to help solve the problem referred to in General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII); review at least annually the use of funds made available to the High Commissioner, and the programmes and projects proposed or being carried out by his Office; and have authority to make changes in and give final approval to the use of funds and the programmes and projects referred to above.

#### **Section VIII. Question of the representation of China on the Council and its subsidiary organs**

33. At the twenty-fifth session of the Council, statements were made concerning the representation of

<sup>19</sup> E/SR.997.

<sup>20</sup> E/SR.1020.

\* Requires action by the General Assembly. The provisional agenda for the thirteenth session includes the item: "Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council."

<sup>21</sup> E/AC.6/SR.249 and 250 and E/SR.1043.

<sup>22</sup> E/SR.1019.

<sup>23</sup> The Council decided that from 31 December 1958 resolution 672 (XXV) would supersede its resolutions 393 B (XIII), 565 (XIX) and 639 (XXIII).

<sup>24</sup> E/SR.1040, 1041 and 1044.

China on the Council.<sup>25</sup> The representative of the USSR said that he considered it detrimental to the Council's work that the People's Republic of China was not represented and that the seat to which it was lawfully entitled was still occupied by the representative of the Kuomintang group. The representative of China opposed that view and stated that his Government was the only lawful Government of China internationally recognized. At the twenty-sixth session the President received communications on the subject from the delegations of the USSR (E/L.799), China (E/L.800 and 809) and Poland (E/L.808). Discussions regarding the representation of China also took place in the Commission on Human Rights,<sup>26</sup> the Commission on the Status of Women,<sup>27</sup> and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.<sup>28</sup>

## Section IX. Programme of conferences for 1959

34. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council considered<sup>29</sup> a report by the Secretary-General (E/3173) on his consultation with the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences regarding the calendar of conferences for 1959. The Council approved the calendar appended to the Secretary-General's report except in so far as the place of meeting of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was concerned. The Council decided that the Commission on Human Rights should hold its fifteenth session in New York from 16 March to 10 April 1959, and that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should meet in Geneva from 27 April to 15 May 1959. A consequential change was made in the date of the meeting of the Social Commission, which will now meet at Headquarters from 27 April to 15 May 1959.<sup>30</sup> As regards the duration of the session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Council decided that the Commission should convene on 9 March for a session provisionally ending on 20 March but capable of being extended, if necessary, by a few days at the Commission's own discretion.

## Section X. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters

35. This section of the report, which is included in accordance with Council resolution 450 (XIV), contains a record of replies received from Governments on the implementation of recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council on economic and social matters. It does not contain information on the substance of the replies but refers rather to the various sections of the report and to other documents which provide such information.<sup>31</sup> It does not include an account of the information received from Governments, under the normal procedures, for use in the regular publications of the United Nations Statistical Office.

<sup>25</sup> E/SR.999.

<sup>26</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8*, para. 8.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7, para. 6.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9, para. 4 to 5.

<sup>29</sup> E/SR.1044.

<sup>30</sup> For the calendar of conferences approved by the Council see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* "Other decisions taken by the Council."

<sup>31</sup> Reports on implementation by Governments of resolutions 644 (XXIII) and 645 (XXIII) will be put before the Transport and Communications Commission at its session in 1959.

36. The questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies was transmitted to Governments in November 1957 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 520 B (VI) and with Council resolutions 221 E (IX), 290 (XI), 371 B (XIII) and 654 C (XXIV). Part II of the *World Economic Survey, 1957* is based in part upon replies to this questionnaire.

37. In resolution 654 D (XXIV), the Council requested the Secretary-General, in selecting a major topic for treatment in part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1957*, to take into account the various views expressed during the twenty-fourth session of the Council on the importance of the problem of inflation. The Council also urged Governments of Member States to give the Secretary-General such assistance as he might require for the purpose of obtaining relevant information. Accordingly, in October 1957, the Secretary-General addressed to Governments a questionnaire on their experience of inflation. Part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1957* is based in part upon the replies received to this questionnaire.<sup>32</sup>

38. The comments of Governments concerning international machinery for trade co-operation,<sup>33</sup> which were requested in Council resolutions 614 A (XXII) and 654 A (XXIV), are reproduced in documents E/3004/Add.1 to 3 and E/3127/Add.1 to 3. An analysis of the replies is contained in document E/3127.

39. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1029 (XI) and 1218 (XII), submissions concerning commodity problems were received from the Governments of Thailand, the Philippines and Chile. They were circulated to the Commission on International Commodity Trade at its sixth session in documents E/CN.13/29 to 30 and Corr.1 (English only); and 2 (Spanish only); and E/CN.13/31, respectively.

40. Since the adoption of Council resolutions 226 D (IX) and 378 B II (XIII) and General Assembly resolution 824 (IX), the Secretary-General has, from time to time, sent circular letters and special inquiries to Governments, requesting the texts, and information on the present status, of international tax agreements. The Secretary-General has been informed that the Governments of the following countries have since 1 June 1957 concluded tax agreements on behalf of their countries or of territories for whose international relations they are responsible: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Lebanon, Norway, Pakistan, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America. The relevant texts and information thus collected are published in the series *International Tax Agreements*.

41. With regard to Council resolution 518 C (XVII) on the situation with respect to ratification of the 1948 Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, a report by the Secretary-General (E/3132) was presented to the Council at its twenty-sixth session. The Convention entered into force on 17 March 1958.<sup>34</sup>

42. In connexion with Council resolution 645 C (XXIII) on the ratification of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic, the number of Contracting States to the Convention is at the present time thirty-six.

<sup>32</sup> See chapter II, section I.

<sup>33</sup> See chapter II, section II.

<sup>34</sup> See chapter V, section II.

43. With regard to Council resolution 645 D (XXIII), the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles came into force on 15 December 1957, and the Convention concerning Customs Formalities for Touring entered into force on 11 September 1957. The Additional Protocol to the latter Convention, relating to the importation of tourist publicity documents and materials, has been in force since 28 June 1958.

44. Information regarding co-ordination on the national level, received from Governments of Member States under Council resolution 630 A II (XXII)<sup>35</sup> is summarized in document E/3107.<sup>36</sup>

45. Information regarding replies received from Governments under Council resolution 661 (XXIV) on an International Administrative Service<sup>37</sup> is contained in document E/3121.<sup>38</sup>

46. As regards the control of narcotic drugs,<sup>39</sup> documents E/CN.7/335 and Add.1 (in each case, chapter 1) and E/CN.7/335/Add.1, annex, para. 2 to 6, contain information regarding action taken by Governments in accordance with General Assembly resolution 211 A (III) and Council resolutions 159 I (VII), 436 G (XIV), 548 H I (XVIII) and 588 D I (XX), relating to the Protocol of 19 November 1948; and Council resolutions 505 G (XVI) and 626 C II (XXII), relating to the 1953 Protocol.

47. Information received from Governments under Council resolutions 159 II B (VII) and 505 B (XVI), on the abolition of opium smoking, is summarized in documents E/NR.1956/SUMMARY<sup>40</sup> and Add.1.

48. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolutions 159 II C (VII), 436 F (XIV) and 548 D (XVIII), concerning scientific research on opium, is contained in documents E/CN.7/335 and 335/Add.1, chapter VI, and E/CN.7/346 and Add.1.

49. Documents E/NM.1957/3 and E/NM.1958/1 and 2 contain information provided by Governments under Council resolution 436 D (XIV), regarding illicit trafficking in narcotics by the crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft.

50. Information on measures taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolutions 588 B (XX) and 626 C III (XXII), relating to the international control of narcotics and implementation of the treaties, is contained in documents E/CN.7/335 and Add.1 (in each case, chapter III) and E/CN.7/335/Add.1, annex, paragraphs 7 to 11.

51. Information regarding action taken by Governments to implement Council resolution 548 E (XVIII), relating to the problem of the coca leaf, is given in documents E/CN.7/335/Add.1, chapter VIII and E/CN.7/352.

52. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 548 G (XVIII), relating to the problem of diacetylmorphine, is contained

in documents E/CN.7/335/Add.1, paragraph 97.1 and E/CN.7/335/Add.2.

53. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 548 H II (XVIII), relating to the drug ketobenidone, is contained in documents E/CN.7/335 and Add.1, (in each case, chapter IX).

54. Additional views of Governments which have commented upon the second draft of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with Council resolution 626 F (XXII), are presented in document E/CN.7/AC.3/8/Add.3.

55. Information on requests for technical assistance for narcotics control made by Governments in accordance with Council resolution 626 D and E (XXII) is contained in documents E/CN.7/335/Add.1, annex, paragraphs 12 to 13; E/3077-E/CN.7/342 and Add.1.

56. In the field of human rights, the General Assembly urged Member States, in resolution 630 (VII), to become Parties to the Convention on the International Right of Correction. During the period under review one State signed the Convention, which has so far been signed by nine States and ratified or acceded to by four States. Ratification or accession by six States is needed to bring it into force.

57. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 841 (IX), one further State Party to the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (Geneva, 1936) has commented on the draft Protocol to the Convention, bringing to fifteen the number of States Parties from which comments have been received.

58. In accordance with Council resolution 643 (XXIII), eight Governments have submitted information on media of information in under-developed countries. These replies are additional to those previously received under Council resolution 574 D (XIX).

59. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1189 A (XII), nine Member States have submitted their views on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

60. Under Council resolution 624 B (XXII), States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies were requested to submit periodic reports on human rights covering the years 1954-1956. A total of 35 Governments have submitted reports.<sup>41</sup>

61. The *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1955*, compiled under Council resolutions 2/9 and 303 H (XI), includes information concerning developments in 78 States. Fifty-six Governments have contributed material to it.

62. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 795 (VIII), during the period under review three States have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, bringing the number of ratifications or accessions to fifty-eight.

63. In resolution 794 (VIII), the General Assembly urged all parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926 to adhere to a Protocol transferring to the United Nations the functions formerly exercised by the League of Nations under that Convention. It also urged all other States to adhere to the Slavery Convention as amended

<sup>35</sup> See chapter VIII, section I.

<sup>36</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

<sup>37</sup> See chapter III, section VI.

<sup>38</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.*

<sup>39</sup> See chapter VI, section III.

<sup>40</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1958.XI.2 and 2/Add.1.

<sup>41</sup> See chapter VII, section II.

by the Protocol. During the period under review, two additional States accepted the Protocol, bringing the total of such States to thirty-two, and two States became Parties to the Slavery Convention as amended. Sixteen additional States became Parties to the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, bringing the total to twenty.

64. Under General Assembly resolutions 427 (V) and 741 (VIII), six Governments have submitted information concerning the repatriation of prisoners of the Second World War.

65. With regard to General Assembly resolution 56 (I) on political rights of women, two States have granted such rights to women during the period under review.

66. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 640 (VII) and 793 (VIII), during the period under review two Member States became Parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. As of 15 May 1958, the Convention had been signed by 41 States and ratified or acceded to by 29.

67. In so far as General Assembly resolution 1040 (XI) is concerned, during the period under review the

Convention on the Nationality of Married Women was signed by 23 Member States and ratified by seven.

68. With regard to Council resolution 652 D (XXIV), as of 1 January 1958 the International Labour Convention, 1951 (No. 100) on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value had been ratified by 24 countries, six of which had ratified it during 1957.

69. Under resolution 572 (XIX), the Council convened a conference to complete the drafting of, and to sign, the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Claims for Maintenance. During the period under review, two States became Parties to the Convention, which has been signed by twenty-six States and has been ratified or acceded to by seven States.

70. Under resolution 369 (IV), the General Assembly convened a conference to complete the drafting of, and to sign, the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons. The validity of this Convention, which was due to expire on 23 January 1957, was extended by a Protocol for a further period of ten years. During the period under review, five States acceded to the Protocol and thus became Parties to the Convention as extended by the Protocol.

## Chapter II

### WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

#### Section I. Survey of the world economic situation

71. Opening the Council's debate on the world economic situation at the twenty-sixth session, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs read, on behalf of the Secretary-General, a statement<sup>1</sup> placing the current economic problems in longer-term perspective. The statement noted that though the distance from the economic goals set forth in the United Nations Charter remained dishearteningly great in a large part of the world, the record of the past decade still marked a striking advance over earlier history. What was perhaps more encouraging was that the progress had been the result not only of individual and of national effort but also of concerted action at the international level. The shortcomings were, however, by no means trivial as compared with the achievements. Economic development was subject to recurrent setbacks and had as yet contributed little towards freeing under-developed countries from undue dependence upon a handful of commodities. The rate of advance in *per caput* consumption was also extremely low. In the developed private-enterprise economies and the centrally-planned economies, the increase in *per caput* production and consumption had been far more significant but, even there, the potentialities for improving economic and social welfare had been far from realized because of the very large proportion of manpower and resources that had been diverted from consumption and investment to the production of armaments. Moreover, such economic growth as had been achieved had been accompanied by considerable economic imbalance. Part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1957*<sup>2</sup> which, at the request of the Council, had been devoted to the study of inflation in the 1950's examined the diverse characteristics of the inflationary pressures in each of the three major groups of countries—the industrial private-enterprise economies, the under-developed countries and the centrally-planned economies.<sup>3</sup>

72. Turning to recent developments, the statement noted that there could be little doubt that for the countries involved the present recession was the most important economic setback in the post-war period. Economic activity in the United States had begun to decline in the middle of 1957 and production had either ceased to expand or begun to fall in much of western Europe early in 1958. Experience had demonstrated once again the effectiveness of the built-in stabilizers in moderating the rate of decline of economic activity. Despite encouraging signs during the last month or two, it was not yet clear, however, whether the offsets to the downturn in investment demand were sufficiently strong to lead to a quick resumption of the upward trend in economic activity.

73. The wide-ranging repercussions of industrial recession on world incomes and liquidity focused attention on both the national and the international responsibilities for promoting stable long-term economic growth. The threat of inflationary pressure had prompted Governments to check the rate of economic expansion at a time when excess capacity had already begun to discourage business investment plans. While restrictions had been especially important in countries struggling with recurrent balance-of-payments difficulties, other countries with payments surpluses had also resorted to restrictive measures to relieve internal inflationary pressures. It was possible therefore that, owing partly to insufficient international co-ordination of national policies, a deflationary bias, unfavourable to long-term growth, had been introduced into the world economy. Other shortcomings of international policy, particularly those relating to the instability of commodity prices in world trade and to the inadequacy of international aid and capital for the promotion of economic development, had been repeatedly emphasized before the Council. Recent experience, however, had brought to the fore yet a third weakness in the international links of the world economy, namely the relatively low level of the world's foreign exchange reserves which rendered many countries vulnerable to even moderate fluctuations in foreign trade.

74. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe said<sup>4</sup> that the Secretariat's projections of future trends in European trade showed that even a high rate of economic expansion in the industrial countries would not by itself be sufficient to create the conditions that would narrow the gap between economic levels in developed and under-developed countries, or between the economic position of mineral-exporting countries and those exporting agricultural products. Its analysis of the probable international impact of the recession in the United States highlighted the fact that though the recession had been relatively moderate so far, the low levels of international liquidity made most countries more sensitive to a decline in the rate of imports into industrial countries. Arrangements were needed to improve international liquidity. Conditions in western Europe had changed sufficiently for Governments to seek to reverse the stagnation or downward trend of economic activity. In eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, industrial output had risen sharply at the beginning of 1958 and good harvests in 1957 had contributed to relieving earlier strains in the consumer goods market. In several countries, however, the main problem in 1958 would be to adjust domestic demand pressures, particularly demands that could only be satisfied by foreign financing. The main longer-term issues under discussion in that area of the world, however, were those connected with internal organization and management, and with the problem of specialization within the area.

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1024.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.C.1.

<sup>3</sup> For a summary of the *Survey*, see paragraphs 77 to 86.

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1025.

75. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America said<sup>5</sup> that during the period under review the long-standing problem of the economic vulnerability of Latin-America to external influences had been aggravated. At one time it had been believed that industrialization would reduce the degree of vulnerability, but exports still accounted for a high, though decreasing, percentage of Latin-America's economic activity. In addition, most of Latin-American trade was with the great industrial countries of the world, intra-regional trade still being relatively limited. A factor militating in favour of the creation of a regional market in Latin America, at present under discussion, was the narrowness of the market which inhibited the expansion of capital goods industries essential for economic development. The creation of a regional market, he noted, far from threatening Latin American trade with the industrial countries, would tend to encourage it. It was important that the agreements relating to economic integration should be multilateral and open to all countries of Latin America, and that the regional market should develop along competitive lines so that it would not result in an artificial division of industry between various countries.

76. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East said<sup>6</sup> that in 1957 the rate of increase in production in the ECAFE region had slowed down. Imports had grown faster than exports and the terms of trade had deteriorated, with a consequent sharp rise in the trade deficit of the region. The worsening of the terms of trade illustrated the susceptibility of the ECAFE countries to external factors. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1957*<sup>7</sup> analysed the extent of fluctuations in foreign trade and their effects not only on the balance of payments but also on the internal economy, and particularly on the development plans, of the ECAFE countries. One of the most difficult problems facing those countries was that of the increase in population which was a threat to economic progress in the area.

#### REPORTS ON THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

77. The Council's annual review of the world economic situation was based primarily on the *World Economic Survey, 1957* (E/3110-ST/ECA/53).<sup>8</sup> Besides a review of current economic trends in 1957 and a brief assessment of the prospects for 1958, the *Survey* contained a study of inflation in the nineteen fifties, pursuant to the request made by the Council in resolution 654 D (XXIV).

78. The introduction to the *Survey* noted that the recent inflationary developments which had aroused widespread anxiety in industrial countries had been of relatively modest proportions in comparison with earlier periods of price increases. That so-called creeping inflation could not automatically be equated with an excess of aggregate demand over supply. Prices and wages in the modern industrial economy were determined, not only by demand and supply conditions, but also by such factors as conventional pricing formulas, collective wage-bargaining and government regulations; and the links between prices and wages forged by such arrangements might frequently be stronger than any indirect links *via* demand and supply. Since recent price in-

creases had not been due to an over-all excess of demand, generalized measures of restraint might succeed in securing price stability only at the expense of high levels of economic activity.

79. The introduction noted that in the centrally-planned economies the problem of demand inflation stemmed, as elsewhere, from an attempt to take out of the economy in the form of consumption, investment and other uses more than it was capable of producing. The major factor accounting for the imbalance between demand and supply in the post-war years had been a deficiency in the proportion of output devoted to consumption; the output of food and of consumer goods dependent upon agricultural raw materials had generally fallen short of planned levels, while production in heavy industry had often exceeded planned targets. Another contributing factor had been the unforeseen increase in unit costs resulting either from failure of output per man to reach planned levels or from the need to pay wages and farm prices in excess of the plan so as to provide improved incentives for production.

80. The introduction emphasized that, in contrast to the industrial countries, the primary producing countries had been characterized by a much greater inflexibility in the supply of consumer goods, and that had played a crucial role in their inflationary experience. Even though there might be sufficient manpower, materials and equipment to increase investment without reducing the supply of consumer goods, the increase in demand for consumer goods generated by the added output and income might not be matched by an increase in their supply, with inflation the result. Faced with the difficulty of reconciling the targets of economic growth and economic stability, a number of countries had at times sought to push economic development at the expense of stability. The introduction pointed out that such programmes had not generally succeeded, and that the inflationary pressures generated had become sufficiently intense in the end to be destructive of economic development.

81. The *Survey* observed that three main elements could be distinguished in the price inflation in industrial countries during the recent boom. As demand had increased, certain specific shortages or bottlenecks had been encountered, especially in the basic metal-using industries, and that had led to advances in the prices of the items affected; those increases had exerted an upward pressure on the general level of prices through their impact upon the costs and prices of other sectors. Further pressure on prices had been brought to bear as a result of the tendency for wage increases granted in dynamic industries to spread to the rest of the economy where productivity was not increasing sufficiently rapidly to prevent wage costs from advancing. Finally, certain autonomous increases in the cost of living, due to such factors as the re-alignment of rents, had given added momentum to the wage-price spiral through their effect on wage demands. Governmental policies to counter inflation had been centred mainly on action by the monetary authorities to raise the cost and limit the quantity of credit. However, much less success seemed to have been achieved in controlling the rise in prices than in curbing the level of demand. The cost-price spiral had acquired a momentum of its own and did not appear responsive, at any rate in the short term, to a slackening in demand.

82. Inflation in primary producing countries during the post-war years had generally proved to be a more

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1026.

<sup>6</sup> E/SR.1027.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.F.1.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.C.1.



severe and intractable problem than in the industrial countries. A common cause of inflation in the former countries since 1950 had been excess aggregate demand, frequently induced by efforts to accelerate the pace of economic growth. Inflexibility in the supply of food had also been a major cause of inflation in many primary producing countries. Governmental policies, the *Survey* noted, had generally assumed a more restrictive character in recent years. Restraining budgetary and monetary measures had been adopted on an increasing scale to mitigate inflation, and efforts to increase the output of food had been an important aspect of anti-inflationary policy in a number of countries. In the field of monetary policy, however, the possible effectiveness of monetary restraints had commonly been vitiated by increases in the money supply generated by budget deficits or the foreign balance.

83. Strong inflationary pressures had developed in most of the centrally-planned economies during the initial period of fulfilment of their long-term plans of economic development between 1949 and 1953. Those pressures had been generated by considerable increases in investment and public expenditure which had resulted in a decline in the share of national product devoted to personal consumption. Around 1953, the policy of sharp increases in investment in relation to national product had been reversed; and the period between 1953 and 1956 had been, in general, characterized by an increase in consumption in relation to national product and a relaxation in inflationary pressures. In the Soviet Union, state prices had declined each year between 1949 and 1955 and had remained unchanged thereafter, although shortages of some consumer goods had still been felt in 1956.

84. In reviewing economic changes during 1957, the *Survey* noted that in most industrial countries the rate of growth of the gross national product had declined for the second year in succession. Increases in industrial production had taken place mainly in the first half of 1957; in many countries seasonally adjusted output had declined during the second half of the year. The slackening in aggregate demand in some of the larger industrial countries was attributed to a decline in the rate of expansion in fixed investment and a slowing down in personal consumption, especially of durables. The situation had been aggravated in North America by inventory liquidation, which statistically had been by far the largest element in the drop in total demand at the end of 1957 and early in 1958. The *Survey* devoted special attention to indications of the development of excess capacity in some of the leading industrial countries. An increase in idle capacity had been found both in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the United Kingdom during 1956 and 1957, while estimates for the United States indicated an even more pronounced lag in demand behind productive capacity. That factor was probably of greatest significance for the United States, where, early in 1958, it had not been clear whether there was sufficient offsetting strength in the economy on a short run basis to sustain the level of economic activity if expected declines in fixed investment were to materialize. Elsewhere, even those industrial countries which anticipated a rise in output in 1958 were not, in general, expecting that rise to be a very great one. The United States recession had not as yet led to any balance-of-payments problems among the other industrial countries. However, the vulnerability of countries to any reversal in

dollar balances of payments might be greater than during previous post-war recessions.

85. In the primary producing countries export availabilities of primary commodities had generally been larger in 1957 than in 1956, while the rate of expansion of economic activity in the industrial countries, and hence of demand for such goods, had continued its downward trend. As a result, the prices of most major commodities had weakened, and with the continuing rise in the price of manufactured goods, the terms of exchange between primary products and manufactures had declined further in 1957. It was noted that while export earnings had risen slightly, spending on imports had increased much more rapidly. While the gap had been filled to some extent by an appreciably increased inflow of capital from both official and private sources, the official gold and foreign exchange holdings of the primary exporting countries as a group had declined by more than 4 per cent during 1957. Except in the agricultural sector, gains in production appeared to have been slightly greater and somewhat more widespread between 1956 and 1957 than between 1955 and 1956. On the whole, inflationary pressures seemed to have continued in 1957 with no less intensity than in 1956. Efforts to restrain inflation by resort to imports as an additional source of supply had become progressively more difficult towards the close of the year as export prices and earnings had declined and the threat of external disequilibrium had become more imminent.

86. The *Survey* noted that industrial production had continued to rise in the centrally-planned economies, with a significant feature of the economic situation in 1957 being a general slowing-down in investment activities as compared with 1956. Retail sales of consumer goods had risen substantially, and in several countries the output of consumer goods had increased more than that of producer goods. There had been a considerable increase in money incomes, reflecting higher wages, pensions, and a rise in prices paid to the peasants, and although prices of consumer goods had risen in some instances, real wages had increased in all countries. Agricultural developments had varied; weather conditions had contributed to record outputs in some countries and had had an adverse effect in others. The total foreign trade of those countries had increased at a higher rate than their production, the most important geographic change involving a large increase in trade with the Middle East and a decline in trade with Latin America. Plans for 1958 provided for a deceleration in the rate of growth of industrial production, but in most countries it was planned to increase output of producer goods at a somewhat higher rate than that of consumer goods.

87. The *Economic Survey of Europe in 1957* (E/ECE/317)<sup>9</sup> which continued the annual analyses of economic developments in Europe, also included studies of the international trade of European countries and of manpower and employment in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The *Economic Bulletin for Europe* contained—in addition to the usual quarterly economic reviews—special articles on highly qualified manpower in western Europe, the Hungarian economy in the spring of 1957, the Polish economy since 1950, regional economic policy in the Soviet Union (a case study of Central Asia), and trade between western and eastern European countries. It also included a note on the national accounts of the Soviet Union for 1955.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.E.1.



88. In eastern Europe and the Soviet Union the economic situation in 1957 had proved to be more favourable than had earlier been expected and there had been record crops in most countries, though in several output had been affected adversely. In contrast with Poland, where co-operative farms had been dissolved, other countries had continued to press on with the collectivization of agriculture. The percentage rises in industrial output, assisted by increased imports and more flexible allocations of raw materials, had been of the same order as in 1956. Shortages of energy had, however, continued to hamper industrial expansion. The share of consumption in national income had risen in most countries, and that had been a factor in the balance-of-payments strains affecting several of them, particularly Poland and Hungary.

89. The *Survey* discussed the long-term plans of the countries of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and the modifications which had been made in them. It also discussed the changes in management and planning introduced in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

90. The economic situation of western Europe had been characterized in many countries by a slower rate of growth and a tendency towards stagnation in the latter part of the year. In France, the pressure of internal demand had led to serious balance-of-payments difficulties and to the adoption of various measures designed to overcome them, though inevitably at the risk of slower growth in 1958. Measures to protect the balance of payments had also been taken in Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The *Survey* examined the prospects for 1958 in a number of countries and drew attention to the maldistribution of foreign exchange reserves among western European countries, and to the need for more fundamental measures to prevent the perpetuation of marked imbalances in international payments if a higher rate of expansion in western Europe was to be resumed. By way of background to the analysis of developments in 1957, the *Survey* also examined the course of the expansion since 1953, with particular regard to the endogenous forces behind the expansion and the subsequent slowing down, and to the effect of monetary, fiscal and other policies.

91. The *Survey* described the changes in the structure of the trade between western Europe and other areas in the last three decades against the background of the economic growth in primary exporting countries and industrial countries. It concluded that the increase in primary exports had been confined largely to areas exporting mainly petroleum and other mineral products, whereas the vast expansion in world trade had by-passed large agricultural exporting areas accounting for almost half the population of all primary exporting countries.

92. The prospective structure of the trade of western Europe in 1975 was examined in the light of the foregoing considerations, and it was suggested that, in the future, the dividing line between hard and soft currencies might not separate the dollar from the rest, but rather run between the currencies of the industrial countries and a narrowly circumscribed group of petroleum and mineral exporting countries, on the one hand, and those of the remainder of the primary exporting countries on the other. In another section of the *Survey* the possible effects of the proposed European Common Market and free trade area on the 1975 trade pattern

were examined and the conclusion was drawn that the major effects would be limited to a short list of commodities. The implications of the import projections for the future international payments position of western Europe were also analysed. The *Survey* presented a statistical study of output and expenditure in several western European countries, based on input-output analysis.

93. A chapter devoted to developments in the foreign trade of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, which enlarged on a similar study in the *Survey* for 1954, provided the first fairly comprehensive analysis of that trade, based on the considerable volume of data recently made available by the countries concerned. The chapter analysed in greater detail than had been possible in the past the commodity flows and the geographical pattern of trade. A general failure to carry specialization very far within the group was noted, as was a widespread tendency for exportable surpluses of fuels and materials to grow at a relatively slow rate while most countries were becoming more self-sufficient in engineering production.

94. The study of manpower and employment in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union was a counterpart of a similar study for western Europe in the *Survey* for 1955, and also made use of a considerable amount of statistical information that had only recently become available. It represented a first attempt to draw a comprehensive picture of post-war trends in the size and structure of the labour force of countries of the area, and to examine the demographic, social, economic, and institutional problems in that field. The main conclusion drawn from the study was that the earlier conditions of an ample supply of, and demand for, labour had given way in most countries to a new pattern, with surpluses of labour appearing in some countries and shortages in others.

95. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1957*,<sup>10</sup> after reviewing the economic situation in the region as a whole, devoted its main section to an analysis of various post-war problems of economic development. The analysis dealt with growth and structural changes in a private enterprise economy (Japan), planned development in a mixed economy (India), industrialization in a centrally planned economy (mainland China), export instability in the primary exporting countries (Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, the Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand), rehabilitation and reconstruction (southern Korea and southern Vietnam), and the difficulties experienced by land-locked countries (Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal).

96. The year 1957 had witnessed a continued expansion of production in the countries of the region. Food and agricultural production had risen in the aggregate, but, owing to the rapid growth of population, was still below the pre-war level on a *per caput* basis.

97. To meet the needs of a growing population, the region had had to expand its imports of foodstuffs and thus reduce foreign exchange resources available for the import of capital goods for development. In order to remedy that situation, it had been considered essential to secure a more rapid rate of increase and greater efficiency in production of both food crops for domestic

<sup>10</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.F.1. (also issued as vol. VIII, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

consumption and export crops, and a greater diversification of agricultural output.

98. The most important factors which had held back industrial production had been bottle-necks in the supply and distribution of raw materials, an increase in raw-material prices and a continuing scarcity of capital, foreign exchange and trained personnel.

99. Industrial production had increased considerably, though at a slower rate than in the preceding year. Relatively advanced countries like Japan and India had shown a slower rate of increase; other countries or territories such as the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines and Hong Kong had manifested a faster rate of growth, while in a third group, including Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia, very small increases or even a decline in production had been visible.

100. The countries of the region were, however, faced with growing deficits in trade and payments, resulting largely from a higher rate of increase in imports than in exports. Exports from the countries of the region, as from other under-developed areas, had not kept abreast of the expansion in world trade, owing to a drop in the over-all demand for the region's raw materials caused, in its turn, *inter alia* by an increase in the production of raw materials by the industrial countries themselves and by an increase in the use, in those countries, of synthetic raw materials. The terms of trade had continued to turn, particularly towards the end of the year, against the region, which exports mainly raw materials and imports mainly manufactured goods. An increase in the volume of imports had accentuated the adverse trend.

101. Imports had increased not only owing to requirements of equipment for the implementation of economic development plans but also on account of the higher purchasing power of the public which was generated by the developmental expenditures. Since the enlarged effective demand for consumer goods had in many cases not been fully met by an increase in domestic production and imported supplies, inflationary pressures, already latent in many countries of the region, had tended to become more pronounced and had resulted in rising domestic prices.

102. The continued inflow of external foreign aid had played an increasingly important and helpful role. Financial or technical aid had been given to countries of the region by France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other countries associated with the Colombo Plan, and by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

103. The *Survey* concluded that the current economic situation in the region called for the greatest vigilance in view of the growing pains inherent in the process of development and of the rapid growth of population. But there was some prospect that the experience gained in surmounting the initial obstacles would be of great assistance in overcoming the others.

104. The *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1957* (E/CN.12/489/Rev.1)<sup>11</sup> discussed the effects of the decrease in the rate of growth of the western European economy and of the recession in the United States economy on the demand for Latin American products. It indicated that purchases of metals for the United States

strategic stockpile had slowed down, and that part of the United States inventories of surplus farm products had been sold. Previously the growing inventories had helped to absorb the excess of production over the consumption of primary products.

105. Comparing 1957 as a whole with 1956, there did not appear to have been any decline in the region's total exports. In general, however, prices had declined in the second half of the year, though the recession in the United States appeared not to have had any serious effect on Latin American exports up to the end of 1957. Moreover, the regional total had been sustained by the increased petroleum exports from Venezuela (these had, however, declined at the end of the year).

106. An analysis of the available information on the flow of foreign capital into the region showed the relative roles of private and public capital, the growth of medium-term financing, and the lending programmes of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Export-Import Bank and other institutions. The inflow of capital had risen sharply in 1956, and again in 1957, the leading feature of the rise being the purchase of new concessions in the oilfields of Venezuela.

107. The growth of foreign exchange receipts had apparently come to depend mainly on the increasing inflow of capital, rather than on the expansion of export earnings. Since petroleum investment in Venezuela was expected to decline, and the markets for many leading exports had further weakened, a decline in foreign exchange receipts was to be expected unless there was a substantial increase in international lending.

108. At first sight, internal developments in the region appeared more favourable. A total index of output showed some acceleration in comparison with 1956, but that was largely due to the fact that crops had been much better than in the previous year, as a result of generally favourable weather conditions. The growth of industrial output had slowed down.

109. In several countries, such as Argentina, Brazil and Chile, total manufacturing output had continued at levels near those of 1956. The slowing down had been mainly in the current consumer goods industries; the heavier industries producing capital goods and consumers durables had continued to expand. Of particular importance had been the rapid growth of vehicle output in Argentina and Brazil. Projects for the manufacture of vehicles in Mexico, and of tractors in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, had reached an advanced stage of development.

110. In 1957, investment had on the whole increased substantially in Latin America. Even apart from investment in the petroleum industry of Venezuela, there had been large increases in Argentina and Brazil which in part reflected the increased inflow of capital. In Colombia and Chile, however, fixed-capital investment had declined—in the case of Chile to a level so low that net investment had probably become negative. On the other hand there had been substantial increases in investment in inventories in the coffee-producing countries, following the Mexico City agreement.

111. Imports had continued to rise in nearly all countries, and that had exerted a strain on the balance of payments. Foreign exchange reserves had declined in several countries, despite advances made by the international Monetary Fund. In the course of the year a number of countries had restricted imports by a

<sup>11</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.G.1.

variety of devices—monetary, exchange or administrative. Colombia, for example, had reduced its imports considerably, and had also reached an amortization agreement with its commercial creditors, as had Argentina. At the end of the year there had been widespread foreign exchange difficulties, because of the low level of reserves and the unsatisfactory trend in export earnings.

112. The report on *Economic Developments in the Middle East 1956-1957* (E/3116),<sup>12</sup> which was published as a supplement to the *World Economic Survey, 1957*, examined the economic forces in the Middle East which had given rise to inflationary or disinflationary pressures in recent years. The report included statistical tables designed to show the economic changes that had taken place in individual countries in the past few years.

113. In most countries of the Middle East, expanding national expenditure had outstripped domestic resources; that had resulted in import surpluses which were financed mainly by the inflow of private capital. No uniform pattern of price movements was discernible for the region as a whole. While some countries, for example Turkey and Israel, showed a continuously rising wholesale price index, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria had more or less stable prices during the period 1954-1957. In Egypt and Iraq, where prices had been fairly stable during the early part of that period, a considerable rise had been experienced in the last two years.

114. The report noted the presence of strong disinflationary forces in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, which resulted, in the case of Jordan and Lebanon, from consistently large import surpluses made possible through foreign aid and loans, and, in the case of Syria, from a rapid expansion in domestic supplies. The report also traced the interaction of inflationary and disinflationary forces in other countries of the region.

115. The report entitled *Economic Developments in Africa 1956-1957* (E/3117 and Corr.1),<sup>13</sup> also published as a supplement to the *World Economic Survey, 1957*, mainly considered changes in world commodity markets and their effect on primary producers in Africa. After noting a downward trend in primary commodity prices and a rising one for manufactures, which resulted in a deterioration of the terms of trade of primary producers, the report considered fluctuations in the prices of the principal African exports and the effect of such fluctuations on individual countries. It noted that the dependence of individual countries on a small range of export commodities made them particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in the price of those commodities since the greater part of their revenues arose directly from external trade. The general decline in export prices thus quickly led to reductions in expenditure on development and in certain countries to the postponement of planned development schemes.

116. The report then briefly reviewed significant economic developments in 1957 in the principal regions—northern, tropical and southern Africa. In the Union of South Africa there had been a further increase in real *per caput* income although the rate of economic growth had been lower than the previous year. In tropical Africa, where economic conditions were predominantly determined by movements in the prices of export commodities, in most countries the general price

decline had resulted in a reduction in revenue and export receipts. Notable exceptions were Ghana, where the price of cocoa had risen, and Uganda, where second crops of coffee and cotton had resulted in higher incomes for producers and an increase in the total value of exports. In North Africa, agricultural production in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia had been disastrously affected by the severe drought in 1956-1957. Conditions, in general, in Morocco and Tunisia were not conducive to investment and in both countries economic activity was at a low level. In Algeria, too, the volume of private investment had been adversely affected by the continued hostilities. Public investment, however, had continued at a high level and the local disbursements of French armed forces had also helped maintain the level of economic activity. In Libya, excellent harvests combined with large-scale financial assistance from abroad, had contributed to an upswing in the relative prosperity of the country.

117. Pursuant to Council resolution 654 E (XXIV), the Secretary-General also submitted to the Council at its twenty-sixth session a report (E/3119 and Corr.1)<sup>14</sup> on "Facilities and methods which now exist for the conduct and development of inter-governmental economic consultations". The report outlined the principal aspects of the working of the existing machinery for consultations on monetary problems, trade problems, commodity problems, labour and other social problems and on economic policies and problems in general. It also outlined the procedures followed in the conduct and development of international economic consultations and contained an annex setting out the main multilateral agencies concerned with consultations.

#### DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

118. In the debate in the Council,<sup>15</sup> representatives stressed the value of the study of inflation in the *World Economic Survey, 1957* and of the accompanying analyses of disinflationary policies. It was noted that at its twenty-fourth session the Council had considered that inflation was the most immediate problem and that it would continue throughout 1957 and 1958. Although conditions had changed in many respects since that conclusion had been reached, the study of inflation which the Council had requested for part I of the *Survey* was important because inflation was likely to remain a recurrent or continuing threat to economic stability. Members of the Council generally agreed that inflation and surplus capacity were not necessarily direct opposites and that rising prices and unemployment were not mutually exclusive extremes. Inflation might also spread outwards in an economy from certain individual key industries, even while total demand was not sufficient to absorb the entire productive capacity of the economy. The process applied not only to prices of raw materials and other goods, but also to wages. Employers in industries where productivity had risen were generally faced with demands for wage increases corresponding to the rise in productivity. In other branches, however, where productivity had not risen to the same extent, the workers also demanded comparable wage increases. If those demands were met, the employers might then raise the prices of their products, and the wage-price spiral would continue its up-

<sup>12</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.

<sup>13</sup> E/AC.6/SR.245 to 251 and 253; E/SR.1024 to 1027 and 1043.

<sup>12</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.C.2.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.C.3.

ward climb. Attention was also called to the fact that such a price-wage spiral could be brought about by pressure for higher profit margins as well as pressure for higher wages.

119. Members of the Council noted that the problem of "creeping inflation" in industrial countries raised difficult problems of policy. Some delegations stressed the need for approaching the problem pragmatically and with flexibility, pointing out that undue emphasis should not be placed on monetary policies in dealing with some types of cost and price inflations, and that such policies might have to be supplemented by appropriate fiscal policies to make the economy more competitive and flexible. Others noted that it was necessary to determine what sectors of the economy were inflationary and which were deflationary if policies were to be appropriately tailored to ensure stability in the economy as a whole. Many representatives pointed to the need for dealing with a minor inflation by selective measures, stating that, while global restrictions would no doubt bear fruit in the long run, they might have serious repercussions on economic activity in both national economies and the world economy as a whole.

120. A number of representatives discussed the problem of inflation which had been persistent in countries in the course of development. Attention was called to the urgent needs of development which necessitated a volume of financing that voluntary savings at stable prices were insufficient to meet. That led to budget deficits and a rising volume of money in circulation. The role of inadequate flexibility in the supply of domestic consumer goods in the inflationary process in under-developed countries was stressed in particular. Increasing urbanization involved a greater demand for food, but agricultural output, and especially supplies of food available in the towns, generally lagged behind the rising demand, leading to an increase in the prices of foodstuffs. The role of the wage spiral in such countries was also noted. Representatives called attention to the fact that the pattern of production could be changed only slowly and noted that, in the short run, reliance had to be placed on anti-inflationary monetary and fiscal measures. It was pointed out, however, that the possibility of increasing taxes in under-developed countries was limited by the generally low levels of income, by the narrow range of commercial production, and by the need to encourage investment through low rates of taxation. Inflation might also be countered by higher imports of food, but countries in the process of economic development had an overriding need to devote their foreign exchange to the purchase of capital equipment.

121. Several representatives also referred to the problem of inflation in the centrally-planned economies to which a chapter had been devoted in the *Survey*. They noted that, contrary to what had often been assumed, such economies had not been immune to pressures of inflation, and that the pressures had been exerted not only from the side of demand but also from that of costs.

122. Much of the discussion in the Council was devoted to the problems raised by the current recession in the industrial countries. It was recognized that 1957 had been a turning point in post-war economic growth and that the problem of unemployment was serious in some countries. There was wide agreement, however, that a depression on the scale of the thirties was not at all likely. In that connexion attention was called to the

role of built-in stabilizers in the form of price supports, unemployment insurance, social security schemes and collective bargaining arrangements, which tended to slow down the rate of economic decline. Some members also noted that data on output, income and employment for the most recent months provided grounds for believing that the end of the downturn had been reached. Some other members considered that such optimism was not justified. Members of countries where output had begun to decline already in 1957 called attention to measures they had taken to counter the recession, including relaxation of monetary restrictions, encouragement of home-building, increases in government expenditure and strengthening of unemployment insurance. Other members stated that their countries recognized that the time might have come when it might be necessary to switch from restrictive to expansionary policies, but that care must be exercised lest renewal of expansion bring back with it the familiar features of "creeping inflation".

123. Great stress was laid on the international repercussions of the industrial recession, and in particular on its impact on the exports, income and foreign exchange reserves of the under-developed countries. It was generally recognized that, in the first half of 1958, the recession had not had the effect on international liquidity that might have been anticipated. Foreign exchange reserves outside the United States had, in fact, increased rather than decreased because United States exports had fallen much more sharply than its imports. The increase in liquidity was, however, very unevenly distributed and many under-developed countries, in particular, had suffered serious losses in their reserves which would impel them to restrict their imports. It was emphasized in that connexion that, should the symptoms of depression in the world markets grow more serious and restrictive policies gain ground owing to balance-of-payments difficulties, many countries would be faced with problems of declining income and employment, and economic growth would be retarded.

124. The greatest concern, however, was expressed over the effects of the recession on the export markets of the under-developed countries and, in particular, on the export prices of many primary commodities. In 1958, for the first time since the end of the Korean events, the total value of exports of primary producers was expected to register a decline. Even in 1957, however, countries accounting for one-third of the total trade of primary producing countries had registered a drop in export proceeds. At the same time the cost inflation in industrial countries had raised export prices of manufactured goods, so that under-developed countries were incurring a double loss of real income, falling prices for their foreign sales being accompanied by rising prices for their foreign purchases. The adverse effect of those external influences on economic development and on the widening gap in *per caput* incomes of developed and under-developed countries was emphasized by many members. The discussion of problems raised by fluctuations in primary commodity markets is considered further in section II below.

125. A number of representatives reiterated the need for additional private and public capital and for technical knowledge to promote economic development. Some members also noted the fact that many under-developed countries were themselves exporting private capital on a significant scale, despite the shortage of capital in their own countries. Attention was also called

to the absence of regional integration as a factor tending to inhibit economic development in some areas.

126. Some members pointed to the adverse effect which international political tensions had on the world economy by diverting economic resources to military production and by dividing the world market into two. Other members called attention to questions relating to the international organization of commercial co-operation and economic consultation which were raised by recent developments in world trade. Several representatives called attention to a growing compartmentalization of the world economy and considered that existing international institutions did not provide for sufficient international economic co-operation. Others stressed, however, that it was necessary to perfect, and make more effective use of, the existing arrangements, and that new machinery should not be proposed until the existing bodies had been proved inadequate or unable to adapt themselves to present needs. The decisive factor, it was noted in that connexion, was in any event not the machinery and procedure, but the desire of States to consult or co-operate with one another, and that desire could in most cases be given effect through existing bodies.

127. The representative of The International Monetary Fund stated that a study of inflation could not be considered out of date; the problem of inflation was recurrent, even perennial. He agreed that inflation could arise, not only from excess demand for the national output as a whole, but also from excess demand in key sectors of the economy or from pressures on the side of costs. He thought, however, that the importance of the supply of money and of the monetary demand for goods and services needed greater emphasis in considering causes and remedies for inflation. In recent years, he noted, more and more primary producing countries had come to see the futility of a policy seeking to promote economic development by inflationary means and, often with the support and advice of the Fund, had sought to check inflation, to lift their restrictions and to simplify their complicated exchange rate structure so as to make production for export profitable.

128. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization stated that the first check in the steady expansion of world agricultural production since the Second World War had occurred in 1957-1958. The food production index had remained stable, but, since the world population had continued to grow, the *per caput* index had fallen proportionately. The main cause of the setback had been the weather, but there had been deeper underlying causes, including the problems of surpluses in the economically more advanced countries and the many basic difficulties of increasing agricultural output in the less developed countries. The recent downward trend in prices of primary products on export markets had caused widely publicized concern. The fall had not affected all farm products, but the downward trend had been more marked since the middle of 1957 and it had persisted into 1958. The FAO believed that it was important for the under-developed countries to increase the rate of growth of their farm output, and that the developed countries should adjust their price policies to bring about a better balance between the supply and demand for farm commodities. Representatives of several non-governmental organizations also made statements during the Council's debate.

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

129. The Council, having discussed the question of an appeal to States concerning the further development of international economic co-operation decided (resolution 690 A (XXVI)) that, since the compendium of United Nations resolutions embodying various principles of international economic co-operation, requested by the General Assembly in resolution 1157 (XII), would shortly be considered by Member States, no action should be taken at the twenty-sixth session regarding a declaration of principles of such co-operation or an appeal to Governments based thereon.

130. On questions of employment, the Council adopted a resolution (690 D (XXVI)) in which it concurred in the recommendations to Member States and employers' and workers' organizations adopted by the International Labour Conference during its 42nd session, and invited Member States to take full advantage of existing opportunities for discussing the current economic situation on a regional and on a world-wide basis.

131. On the subject of the world economic situation and short-term outlook, the Council, considering that the possibility of rapid and important economic changes made it advisable to have more frequent assessments of the immediate economic outlook, requested the Secretary-General, in part C of resolution 690 (XXVI), to publish, as frequently as practicable, up-to-date appraisals of the world economic situation and short-term outlook, and to draw attention to any changes in it that might affect in the near future the levels of economic activity, the volume of international trade, and the growth of under-developed countries; and to review periodically the information available for that purpose and take or suggest such measures as might be advisable to improve it. The Council also invited the Secretary-General to submit to it at its twenty-eighth session a preliminary report on the work carried out to date, and at its thirtieth session a further report, on the basis of which the Council would consider whatever action and arrangements might be appropriate thereafter.

## Section II. International commodity problems

132. In opening the Council's debate<sup>16</sup> on international commodity problems at the twenty-sixth session, the Under Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs referred to the instability of the markets for primary commodities and to the lack of diversification in the under-developed countries. The *Commodity Survey, 1957* (E/CN.13/27-ST/ECA/51),<sup>17</sup> prepared by the Secretariat, pointed out that dependence of under-developed countries on a few key commodities had not lessened in recent years. Declining prices for primary commodities, arising sometimes from even small shifts in demand for final products in industrial countries, seriously affected the export earning of the under-developed countries concerned. Furthermore, the capacity of those countries to finance programmes designed to compensate producers for falling prices or income was usually limited.

133. International action was clearly necessary in that field and the current United Nations programme involved inter-governmental meetings in connexion with a number of primary commodities. In those nego-

<sup>16</sup> E/AC.6/SR.249 and 251 to 253; E/SR.1033 to 1036 and 1043.

<sup>17</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.D.1.



tations it was necessary to reconcile the interests of both importing and exporting countries.

134. The Commission on International Commodity Trade, though it had not achieved all that had been hoped, nevertheless could provide a central forum for the international discussion of commodity problems. To achieve that it was necessary that close association should be developed between the Commission and other inter-governmental bodies in the commodity field, and particularly FAO, and that adequate Secretariat resources should be available; in both respects progress had been made. Representation on the Commission should consist of highly qualified experts working in the field and there should be active participation and support from the countries of major importance in international trade in primary commodities.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

135. The Council considered the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on its sixth session (E/3124).<sup>18</sup> In reviewing the current commodity situation, the Commission's report referred to the weakness that had developed in commodity markets from early 1957 and which had continued into the early months of 1958. The slowing-down in the rate of expansion in world industrial production during 1957 and early 1958 had reduced the demand for primary commodities and, by intensifying the balance-of-payments problems of the economically less developed countries, threatened to cause difficulties in implementing programmes of economic development. The report also referred to the long-term effect on export earnings of the growing use of synthetics and substitutes in the industrial countries.

136. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1218 (XII) several Governments had submitted current commodity problems to the Commission for consideration. The Commission proposed to study at its next session measures which had been applied and proposed for the solution of international commodity problems. For that purpose studies of the operation of certain inter-governmental agreements were to be undertaken.

137. As a basis for the development of a programme of work in connexion with the study of fluctuations in commodity prices and volume of trade, the Commission requested the Secretary-General, with the aid of a consultant if necessary, to prepare a synthesis of existing studies in that field, drawing attention to conclusions of practical use for the work of the Commission. The Commission also considered reports on pilot studies on fats and oils and on non-ferrous metals.

138. The Commission reported that suggestions had been made regarding the modification of its terms of reference and that the matter had been left for consideration by the council.<sup>19</sup>

#### REPORT OF THE INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

139. The Council also had before it the "1958 Review of International Commodity Problems" (E/3118)<sup>20</sup> prepared by the Interim Co-ordinating

<sup>18</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6.*

<sup>19</sup> E/3124, paras. 60 and 61.

<sup>20</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, which gave an account of inter-governmental consultation and action in that field. The first part of the report dealt with developments in the commodity field during the post-war period from 1946 to 1956, and included an examination of experience gained in connexion with international commodity agreements and the observations of ICCICA arising out of its review of post-war developments. The second part of the report dealt with inter-governmental action during 1957 and early 1958.

140. The Committee noted that, in the immediate post-war period, considerable emphasis had been placed on the need to take action when a burdensome surplus of a commodity existed or was expected to arise. However it had become recognized that international action was also desirable to prevent serious price instability. In the negotiation of commodity agreements emphasis had recently been placed on the need to avoid excessive fluctuations without at the same time preventing the free play of market forces. The Committee considered that the study of commodity problems on a commodity-by-commodity basis had proved effective in solving them and called attention to the usefulness of the work being done within inter-governmental study groups. With respect to existing agreements, it noted that the proportion of world trade covered by some agreements was smaller than was required to make a satisfactory contribution to the stability in international trade of the commodities concerned.

#### DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

141. The discussion in the Council was based largely on the statement of the Under-Secretary and the above-mentioned reports. The current reduction in the prices of primary commodities made the solution of commodity problems a matter of some urgency. Discussion centred on the importance of international commodity trade to the under-developed countries, on current difficulties in connexion with such trade, on long-term trends and on the type of international action that was desirable to deal with all those problems.

142. The problem of fluctuations in commodity prices and trade was acute in the many under-developed countries which depended on the export of only a few commodities. Several representatives from such countries cited the problems of their own countries as illustrative of the effects of such fluctuations on social as well as economic conditions. It was pointed out that the benefits derived from the inflow of foreign capital were frequently offset by such fluctuations, and that stability in international commodity trade was of the utmost importance. Inelasticity in the supply of and demand for raw materials was an important factor in causing such fluctuations.

143. The decline in commodity prices in 1957 and early 1958 had been both sharp and fairly general. Recession in industrial countries was regarded as an important cause of the decline in trade in raw materials, and it was also pointed out that action like a public works programme designed to counteract recession frequently did not call for any import of raw materials. In the case of a number of commodities, the current decline was regarded as a result of a high level of investment in production of certain raw materials causing output to increase more rapidly than consumption. Variation in both purchases and releases of commodities from stockpiles and other reserves was an important

contributing cause of such fluctuations. In some primary commodities, large surpluses had accumulated and their disposal interfered with regular markets if precautionary measures were not taken. References were also made to the influence of restrictions on imports and of other protectionist practices. The decline in the earnings of the countries exporting primary products would be reflected in lower demand for the manufactured goods exported by the industrialized countries. The aim of international action should not be merely to raise the present low prices but to reduce excessive fluctuations. Some delegations referred to the effect of commodity prices on their balances of payments and suggested that it was a matter to which the International Monetary Fund might give further attention. The representative of the Fund referred to the substantial loans made to countries largely dependent on one or two main exports.

144. In considering long-term developments, it was noted that there had been a tendency for the proportion of exports from non-industrialized countries to decline. Growth of population and expansion of raw material requirements by local industry had tended to reduce export availabilities in the under-developed countries. There were greater long-term difficulties in the case of the primary commodities used in the production of non-durable consumer goods than in the case of those used in the production of durable consumer goods, the demand for which had generally expanded. Diversification of output might offer some protection, but serious fluctuations occurred in the prices of almost all primary commodities and, in some cases, the capital required to develop diversification programmes was beyond the means of the producing country concerned. Considerable concern was expressed about the difficulties which might arise from the increase in the production of synthetic products in industrial countries.

145. It was generally agreed that technical differences in the nature of various commodities as well as differences in the conditions of production, consumption and trade made it desirable to discuss the problems on the basis of individual commodities. For that reason most progress had been made through individual study groups and agreements. It was noted in particular that the differences were reflected in different types of agreements for different commodities. ICCICA had played a useful role in stimulating those discussions. Even where agreements were not realized, inter-governmental discussions in study groups were helpful and a number of delegations welcomed the projected exploratory meetings on copper, lead and zinc.

146. It was suggested that, in negotiating such agreements, recognition should be given to the interests of both importing and exporting countries, care should be taken to avoid undue interference with the free play of the market forces and action taken to develop provisions designed to increase the consumption of the commodity concerned. It was noted that sometimes conditions changed after an agreement was negotiated.

147. Further study of all those problems was considered necessary and the Council reflected that view in deciding to change the terms of reference of the Commission. It was also suggested that further examination should be made of the report entitled *Commodity Trade and Economic Development* (E/2519),<sup>21</sup> prepared by a group of experts, and that particular

attention should be given to the possibilities of compensatory schemes. Projections of consumption and production, though difficult, should be further considered, as should the possible effects of the European Common Market on commodity markets. Provision might also be made for international consultations on the management of commodity stocks, taking into account the interests of the exporting countries.

148. It was generally agreed that the complex nature of international trade in primary commodities was such that there was need for general as well as specific discussion of the problems involved. The Commission could provide a forum for such discussions, but it could do so effectively only if the large industrialized countries participated and if Governments of Member States were represented by highly qualified experts. There should be close collaboration between the various organs working in the commodity field, and the representative of FAO indicated the willingness of that organization to co-operate closely with the Commission.

149. Statements were also made by three non-governmental organizations.

#### ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

150. The Council adopted a resolution (691 A (XXVI)) in which it noted with approval the Commission's report and decided to reconstitute the Commission bearing in mind the work of FAO, ICCICA and the commodity study groups. The basic task of the reconstituted Commission will be to study and analyse developments and trends in international commodity trade, including excessive fluctuations in the prices and volume of commodity trade and movements in the terms of trade, and the effect of such developments on both the international and domestic economic position of countries participating in international commodity trade, especially on the economic development of less developed countries. In that connexion the Commission is to bring to the attention of the Council or Governments of Member States its views and recommendations regarding the need for governmental or inter-governmental action to deal with problems or emerging problems which its studies may disclose. The Commission is also asked to keep constantly under review the movements of world primary commodity markets by the assembly and analysis of appropriate data, and to publish studies and statistical reports on prices, terms of trade and other matters relating to international commodity trade. The Commission is asked to submit periodic reports to the Council on its work and provision is made for any Member of the United Nations not represented on the Commission to bring to its attention any developments concerning commodity markets, or particular commodities affecting it, and to take part in the Commission's discussion of the problem. Having reconstituted the Commission, the Council further decided that its resolution 557 F (XVIII) would remain in effect and apply to the reconstituted Commission, except to the extent that it might be inconsistent with the provisions of the current resolution or with other Council decisions. It also decided to proceed with the election of the members of the reconstituted Commission during the twenty-sixth session.<sup>22</sup>

151. In a further resolution (691 B (XXVI)), the Council decided to convene the reconstituted Commission within the first three months of 1959. It rec-

<sup>21</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1954.II.B.1.

<sup>22</sup> See chapter I, paragraph 9, and appendix II.

commended that the Commission examine particularly at that session, and within the framework of its new terms of reference: (a) fluctuations in commodity prices and in the volume of commodity trade, including changes in terms of trade, and the measures applied or proposed for the solution of problems connected with primary commodity trade; and (b) the medium and long-term prospects for consumption and production in the main commodities with reference, *inter alia*, to developments in the consumption and production of synthetic and substitute materials.

152. The Council invited to take part in the work of the session of the Commission, on the one hand, States members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies directly interested in commodity problems, and especially those States represented on the Committee on Commodity Problems of FAO and, on the other hand, FAO, ICCCICA, the Contracting Parties to GATT, and the other specialized agencies. It requested States which would participate to be represented by highly qualified experts; and it asked the Secretary-General to grant the necessary priority for the preparation of the session, if necessary with the aid of consultants and, in consultation with the inter-governmental bodies concerned with particular commodities, to assemble or prepare the necessary documentation, including documents relating to the discussions at the twenty-sixth session of the Council. Finally, it decided that the report of the reconstituted Commission would be examined by the Council at its twenty-eighth session.

### Section III. International trade and payments questions

#### INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY FOR TRADE CO-OPERATION

153. Under resolution 614 A (XXII) the Council invited the Governments of States Members of the United Nations to submit comments concerning the international machinery for trade co-operation and, in that connexion, commended to their attention the Secretary-General's report on the subject.<sup>23</sup> At its twenty-fourth session, the Council considered the replies received up to that time,<sup>24</sup> and adopted a resolution (654 A (XXIV)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to keep under review developments in the field of trade co-operation, in particular with respect to international machinery for trade co-operation, and to submit a further report to it on the subject.

154. The further report (E/3127 and Add.1)<sup>25</sup> was before the Council at its twenty-sixth session. It noted that in the field of trade co-operation an important development was the entry into force of the treaty establishing a European Economic Community and providing for the creation of a common market. Discussions had also taken place regarding the establishment of a wider European free trade area. The principal activities of the United Nations in the field of trade co-operation had been those undertaken by the regional economic commissions.<sup>26</sup> The report analysed thirty-two replies received up to 23 May 1958.<sup>27</sup> The main questions con-

sidered in the replies were the adequacy of the present machinery, the extent of membership of existing organizations, and the scope of the activities of those organizations in relation to various problems arising in international trade, and the co-ordination of their activities.

155. No action was taken by the Council on this matter at the twenty-sixth session.

#### REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

156. At its twenty-fifth session, the Council considered,<sup>28</sup> and in resolution 668 (XXV) took note of, the annual report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1957 and a supplementary statement covering the period from 1 May 1957 to 31 January 1958.<sup>29</sup>

157. In a statement to the Council, the Managing Director announced that two new members—the Federation of Malaya and Tunisia—had joined the Fund and that Libya, Morocco and Spain would shortly do so. The total volume of the Fund's operations since its establishment amounted to \$3,900 million; in the year from 1 April 1957 to 31 March 1958 new business had totalled \$949 million. Allowing for the contingent liability represented by unused stand-by agreements, the Fund had a balance of \$1,400 million in gold and United States and Canadian currency.

158. Statements made at the Fund's annual meeting in September 1957 had influenced world opinion in monetary matters and had restored the confidence shaken by the disequilibrium existing between the pound sterling and the German mark. Japan, Denmark and the Netherlands had been helped to overcome balance-of-payments difficulties resulting from the inflationary pressures engendered by the boom of 1955-1957.

159. The year under review had been characterized by the conversion of the boom into a recession. While European countries and Japan had benefited from the improvement in their terms of trade resulting from the fall in raw material prices, primary producing countries had suffered from that decline. To assist the latter countries, the Fund had renewed its stand-by arrangements with Peru, Chile and Bolivia, and had concluded new ones with Paraguay, Colombia, Nicaragua and Honduras. Favourable results were already visible from the renewal of the stand-by arrangement with France and the comprehensive stabilization programme which accompanied it.

160. European countries had achieved a more enduring stability after twelve years of reconstruction. The amount of assistance obtained by European countries since the Fund's inception was \$1,650 million compared with \$1,316 million for other countries, excluding unused stand-by arrangements.

161. The Fund would undoubtedly have to come to the assistance of raw material producing countries affected by the recession in the United States, but such assistance would be of value only to the extent that the countries themselves took the necessary remedial

<sup>23</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 2(a) document E/2897.

<sup>24</sup> E/3004/Add.1 to 3.

<sup>25</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.

<sup>26</sup> See chapter IV.

<sup>27</sup> Two further replies (E/3127/Add.2 and 3) were received and distributed before the Council's twenty-sixth session.

<sup>28</sup> E/SR.1000 and 1001.

<sup>29</sup> International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1957* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Council under document E/3060; and "Summary of the Activities of the International Monetary Fund from 1 May 1957 to 31 January 1958", transmitted to the Council under document E/3061/Add.1.



measures. There was little reason to believe that the agricultural and industrial crisis of the 1930's would be repeated in the United States; indeed there had recently been a slight rise in the prices of agricultural products. In the monetary field he did not think there was reason to fear a repetition of the upheavals of the 1930's. Care should be taken to abstain from raising tariffs and imposing other obstacles to trade and to avoid any abrupt interruption of the flow of investment capital. It was worth remembering that past recessions had been overcome by the interplay of a reduction of production costs and an easing of money.

162. Several representatives expressed appreciation of the Fund's activity during the past year and drew particular attention to the importance of some of its less conspicuous activities, such as annual consultations, the technical assistance missions on such matters as budgetary problems or credit policy, the training programmes and the preparation of periodical publications. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the recent increase in the Fund's transactions reflected the deterioration in the world's economic situation. There was

therefore greater need for making the Fund's resources as easily accessible as possible. Representatives of several of the under-developed countries stressed the fact that their countries were more vulnerable to world conditions than the highly developed countries and pointed to the need for diversification as a means of strengthening their economies. They felt that the Fund could be of material assistance in expanding available international reserves.

163. In his reply, the Managing Director emphasized that the success of the Fund's work depended on the full co-operation of the State which it was assisting. In reply to the representatives of the under-developed countries, he said he believed that, once the recession was over, increased industrial production in the leading countries would result in a stronger demand for primary products. It was essential that inflation in the under-developed countries should be checked and in that task the Fund could assist them. He added that, if those countries wished to obtain private capital from abroad, the conditions for investment must be made attractive and existing foreign investment should be treated fairly.

#### Annex

#### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### *Twenty-sixth session*

International Chamber of Commerce  
International commodity problems—Economic Committee meeting: E/AC.6/SR.252.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
World economic situation—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1026.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International commodity problems—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1034.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
World economic situation—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1028.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
International commodity problems—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1034.

World Federation of Trade Unions

World economic situation—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1026.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### *Twenty-sixth session*

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
World economic situation—NGO Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.172.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Fiscal Association  
E/C.2/493. Resolutions adopted in 1957.

Inter-Parliamentary Union  
E/C.2/495. Stabilization of prices of primary products.

International Chamber of Commerce  
E/C.2/501. Linking of a free trade area with the European Economic Community.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
E/C.2/502. International commodity problems.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

### A

#### Section I. Special Fund\*

164. On the question of the Special Fund the Council had before it, at its twenty-sixth session, the report and recommendations (E/3098)<sup>1</sup> of the Preparatory Committee established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1219 (XII). Under the terms of that resolution the Council was requested to transmit the Preparatory Committee's report, together with its own comments, to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session for final action.

165. In accordance with the instructions of the General Assembly, the report and recommendations of the Preparatory Committee dealt with the following questions: (a) the basic fields of assistance which the Special Fund should encompass and, within those fields, the types of projects which should be eligible for assistance; (b) the administrative and operational machinery to be recommended for the Special Fund, including such changes as might be required in the present legislation and procedures of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; and (c) the extent to which Governments would be willing to contribute to the Special Fund.

166. On the first two questions, the Preparatory Committee's proposals were embodied in a set of recommendations readily transformable into a basic legal instrument for the Special Fund. The Committee recommended, *inter alia*, that the Special Fund should assist projects in the fields of resources, including the assessment and development of manpower, industry, including handicrafts and cottage industries, agriculture, transport and communications, building and housing, health, education, statistics and public administration. As organs of the Special Fund it envisaged a Governing Council of eighteen members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council, a Managing-Director assisted by a staff, and a Consultative Board to be composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Other recommendations dealt with the principles and criteria which should guide the operations of the Special Fund, the role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council with respect to the Special Fund, the role of existing agencies, the procedures for the formulation, evaluation and approval of requests and the execution of projects, and the finances of the Special Fund. The Committee also appended to its report a list of types of projects, purely illustrative in nature.

167. Regarding the question of the willingness of Governments to contribute to the Special Fund, the

\* Requires action by the General Assembly. The provisional agenda for the thirteenth session includes the item: "Economic development of under-developed countries: establishment of the Special Fund: reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Fund and of the Economic and Social Council".

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

Preparatory Committee felt that in view of the information before it and the time at its disposal it could not report fully to the Council. It therefore requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to provide information of as precise a nature as possible concerning the extent to which they would be willing to contribute. The Secretary-General was to inform the Council at its twenty-sixth session, and the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, of the replies received to the new inquiry. In conformity with that request, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council the replies (E/3153 and Addenda) received to his inquiry from the following Governments: Belgium, Bolivia, China, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Ireland, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United States of America and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

168. In the course of the debate,<sup>2</sup> the Council discussed the merits of this new programme of assistance to the under-developed countries and its relative position in the general framework of financing economic development. While generally welcoming the establishment of the Special Fund as a constructive step forward, several representatives regretted that SUNFED could not have been established or felt that the Special Fund should be considered merely as a preliminary step towards agreement on a capital development fund. Others thought that the Special Fund was the only compromise conceivable in the absence of internationally supervised world-wide disarmament.

169. Most representatives expressed the highest praise for the work of the Preparatory Committee and welcomed its recommendations as a forthright and sound basis for the early establishment of the Special Fund. It was observed by some that the report and recommendations of the Committee represented a series of compromises reached in the course of long and difficult discussions which the Council would be well advised not to reopen. In the discussion of the Preparatory Committee's recommendations, remarks were made essentially on the activities of the Special Fund, the Consultative Board, participation in the Special Fund and the currency of contributions.

170. Regarding the activities of the Special Fund, the Council was generally agreed that the Special Fund should assist under-developed countries in a sustained and systematic manner to train their manpower and to assess and utilize their natural resources in a more productive manner. The Special Fund could undertake surveys and research and training projects of considerable scope and depth in such fields as agriculture, industry, communications and administration, and it would be able to assume financial commitments over long periods of time and to provide relatively large amounts of supplies and equipment. It was considered advisable

<sup>2</sup> E/AC.6/SR.253 to 255; E/SR.1037 to 1039 and 1043.

that Governments should concentrate their requests on projects which would most effectively contribute to a more rapid development in those sectors. However, the view was also maintained that the Special Fund should be used to grant long-term low-interest loans to finance the capital equipment of under-developed countries.

171. The general administrative structure recommended by the Preparatory Committee was thought by most representatives to provide a well-devised and workable basis for the efficient operation of the Special Fund. Some representatives particularly welcomed the autonomy which the Committee had recommended for the Special Fund, while at the same time providing for the necessary co-operation with existing programmes and agencies.

172. The Consultative Board recommended by the Preparatory Committee was the subject of some controversy; in the view of most representatives, that Board would be a useful or even an essential instrument of co-ordination; its members—the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Chairman of TAB and the President of the Bank—were particularly qualified in matters of assistance to under-developed countries; the representation of the Bank on the Board would ensure that the programmes selected would, so far as possible, result in an increased flow of capital to deserving projects. On the other hand, the view was held that the Special Fund should be an autonomous institution in which the Bank should not be endowed with special rights, and that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Chairman of TAB could well participate in the management of the Special Fund without the proposed Consultative Board. Other representatives agreed to the establishment of the Consultative Board only because its functions were to be purely advisory and not of a policy-making nature.

173. Some representatives felt that the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee providing that participation in the Special Fund would be open to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA was unduly restrictive, and that participation of any State wishing to join should be allowed.

174. On matters of finance, the view was held by several representatives that participating countries should be allowed to contribute in national currencies; or that under-developed countries whose foreign exchange situation was difficult should be allowed to make contributions in their own currencies or in the currencies best suited to their situation. Other representatives expressed regret that the Committee had not found it suitable to provide for a minimum of convertibility in contributions to be made by Governments.

175. In the course of the debate, concern was expressed at the fact that only a few Governments had replied in encouraging terms to the Secretary-General's inquiry regarding the willingness of Governments to contribute. Several representatives announced the decision of their Governments to seek parliamentary approval for a contribution.

176. Representatives of several non-governmental organizations made statements during the debate. The representative of the IFCTU expressed the hope that the period of transition between the Special Fund and SUNFED would not be too protracted. He welcomed the inclusion, in the fields of assistance envisaged by the Preparatory Committee, of the study of manpower resources and stressed the importance of close co-operation

between the Special Fund and competent non-governmental organizations, such as international trade unions. In the view of the representative of WFTU, the Special Fund could not be a substitute for SUNFED. He advocated strict separation between the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and participation of all States in the Special Fund. The representative of the World Veterans Federation welcomed the establishment of the Special Fund and recommended that the Council adopt the Preparatory Committee's suggestion that the Special Fund study means of encouraging donations from non-governmental sources. The representative of WFUNA introduced a suggestion of his organization for a scheme under which individuals would be able to lend part of their savings to an international fund or institution administered by the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Such capital might be raised, for instance, by issuing bonds or investment certificates in small denominations, the revenue from which might be remitted to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, more especially for financing community development schemes. WFUNA was hopeful that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the Bank and the Managing-Director of the Fund might be prepared to start consultations of an informal and exploratory nature on the proposal. Several representatives considered WFUNA's suggestion as very valuable and expressed the hope that it would be acted upon.

177. At the close of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (692 (XXVI)) to which the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee were annexed in the form of a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. The Council, in its resolution, recommended that the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution setting forth the provisions governing the Special Fund. It further appealed to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to give the Special Fund the greatest possible assistance, expressing the hope that all Governments would be able to announce their contributions for 1959 at the forthcoming Pledging Conference. Finally, it concurred in the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee under which the Council was to establish a committee of the Council to assist in the examination of the reports submitted to the Council concerning the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and of such questions relating to their operations as the Council might refer to it.

## **Section II. Other questions relating to financing of economic development**

### **INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL**

178. The Council had before it, at its twenty-sixth session, a report on "The international flow of private capital, 1957" (E/3128 and Corr.1)<sup>a</sup>, prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 824 (IX) as amended by resolution 1035 (XI). The report indicated that the flow of international private long-term capital had apparently been higher in 1957 than in 1956, which had already been a record year in the post-war period. The peak appeared to have been reached around the middle of 1957, and in the second half of the year gross capital exports had declined, although they were still high compared with the years before 1956. The United

<sup>a</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

States had continued to be the principal provider of private long-term investment capital and had furnished about two-thirds of the total. The United Kingdom ranked second with one-sixth and was followed by Belgium, Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. The gross outflow from both Canada and Switzerland had declined fairly sharply as compared with 1956. The under-developed countries appeared to have increased their share of the world's gross private capital imports in 1957. Substantial increases had taken place in Latin America (notably in Venezuela, Brazil and Mexico). In the developed countries, outstanding increases in gross inflow had taken place in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the Netherlands. Canada had continued to be the world's largest importer of private long-term capital, despite a drop in 1957.

179. Direct investments had continued to provide the bulk of the outflow. The petroleum industry was in 1957, as in earlier years, the chief sector of foreign private investment, although investment had tapered off in the second half of the year. The bulk of direct investment in manufacturing industry had gone to developed and semi-developed countries, but there were indications that such investment had increased in the under-developed countries, notably of Latin America. An important development in 1957 had been the considerable increase in imports into under-developed countries of capital equipment involving either an equity investment by the exporter in the importing enterprise or the extension of medium-term credits up to five years by the exporter to the importer.

180. Increasing attention had been given by the Governments of both capital-exporting and capital-importing countries to the need for practical measures to promote the international flow of private long-term capital. In the main capital-exporting countries the outflow had been stimulated by government measures dealing with the provision of investment guarantees, export credits and special loans, as well as the relaxation of taxation on foreign income and of exchange control. Many under-developed countries had taken measures—mainly in regard to exchange control and incentive legislation—which had the effect of improving the investment climate. Measures taken by the Governments of such countries in 1957 had dealt to an increasing degree with the development of manufacturing industries and to a lesser extent with the petroleum, mining and public utilities industries.

181. During the Council's debate,<sup>4</sup> several representatives expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the international flow of private capital had more than maintained itself in 1957. Differing opinions were voiced on the role that private capital could play in financing a faster rate of economic development as compared with the contribution that international aid could make. Most members noted that a great proportion of foreign private capital was invested in extractive industries, especially the petroleum industry, while investment in manufacturing, which was of particular importance to the less advanced economies, was made for the most part in the industrialized countries; it was also noted that little private capital had gone to South and South-East Asia.

182. The hope was expressed that, in the years to come, the international flow of private capital would continue to swell and, at the same time, to be distributed, both geographically and from the point of view of dis-

tribution by industry, in a manner increasingly conducive to the progress of under-developed countries. An encouraging feature noted in that respect was the fact that both capital-exporting and capital-importing countries had become increasingly conscious of the need to improve the investment climate and were taking measures to that effect by enacting domestic legislation or by concluding bilateral treaties.

183. In regard to the predominance of direct investments over portfolio investment, the view was expressed that direct investments led to an increase in the production of raw materials for the benefit of the investing countries and might increase the dependence of the under-developed countries on the industrialized ones. From a comparison between the amount of profit derived from such investments and the amount of new capital invested, the conclusion was drawn by one member that under-developed countries might actually experience a net outflow of capital. Other representatives, however, found direct investment to be of benefit to both under-developed and developed countries and felt that it was also of particular interest because it was often accompanied by much needed technical knowledge. Generally speaking, foreign private investment was considered to be of significant importance in the financing of economic development; it was hoped that in 1959 the Secretary-General would be able to include in his triennial report a comprehensive analysis of how such investment was made up and of its impact on the capital receiving countries.

#### INTERNATIONAL TAX PROBLEMS\*

184. In its resolution 1032 (XI), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to complete as quickly as practicable the studies called for in General Assembly resolution 825 (IX), and to submit them to the Council for its consideration. The studies had been initiated by a memorandum on "Taxation in capital-exporting and capital-importing countries of foreign private investment" (E/2865)<sup>5</sup> and a number of country studies<sup>6</sup> submitted to the Council at its twenty-second session. In response to the resolution, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its twenty-sixth session a further memorandum on the same subject (E/3074),<sup>7</sup> a country study on the United Kingdom (E/3074/Add.1 and Corr.1) and a "List of legislative material on tax incentives to private investment in capital-importing countries" (E/3074/Add.2). The Secretary-General informed the Council that further country studies were in preparation on Canada, France and Sweden. Comprehensive reports on national tax systems were to be issued in the *World Tax Series*, which is published in response to Council resolution 378 G (XIII) by the International Program in Taxation of the Harvard Law School in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat.

185. In his memorandum, the Secretary-General reviewed recent measures taken by capital-exporting and

\* Sub-item on the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>5</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.

<sup>6</sup> "Taxation of foreign investment in Mexico" (E/CN.8/69/Add.2); *United States Income Taxation of Private United States Investment in Latin America* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1953.XVI.1. and Supplement, 1956); "Netherlands taxation of private Netherlands investment abroad" (E/2865/Add.1); "Belgian taxation of private Belgian investment abroad" (E/2865/Add.2).

<sup>7</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

<sup>4</sup> E/AC.6/SR.254 to 255; E/SR.1037 to 1039.

capital-importing countries to promote the flow of private investment capital to under-developed countries. Among major capital-exporting countries, the United Kingdom had provided for the tax exemption of unremitted business profits earned abroad by so-called "Overseas Trade Corporations", i.e. companies wholly engaged in foreign trade or investment in the fields of manufacturing, processing, mining, oil extraction and agriculture. The United States had signed a tax agreement with Pakistan which, for the first time, provided for the deduction from United States tax on profits from foreign investments, not only of the foreign tax actually paid, but also of the tax which would have been due but for a tax concession granted to the investor by Pakistan as a special incentive. Further progress was also reported in the elimination of double taxation by the conclusion of a number of bilateral agreements and by the enactment of unilateral relief provisions in domestic legislation. Chief among the latter was the adoption of a system of credits for foreign taxes by the Federal Republic of Germany.

186. Those developments further strengthened the conclusion reached by the Secretary-General in his 1956 memorandum that, while the major capital-exporting countries had not given up the principle of their tax jurisdiction over foreign income, their extensive relief and incentive measures had brought a considerable part of foreign private investment in under-developed countries close to the reality of exclusive taxation in the country of source (E/2865, para. 29).

187. The Secretary-General also reported that a number of capital-importing countries had enacted legislation expanding the use of tax concessions as a means of attracting additional private foreign capital. A number of other countries had announced that such legislation was in preparation. In several countries changes had been enacted in existing tax laws, which contributed to easing the tax burden of foreign investors. The Secretary-General's memorandum also contained a discussion of some of the major considerations affecting the legislative and administrative implementation of tax incentive schemes (E/3074, para. 17-33).

188. In the Council's debate,<sup>8</sup> several representatives stressed the importance of fiscal policy in encouraging foreign private investments, and welcomed the extensive relief and incentive measures which had been adopted both in capital-exporting and capital-importing countries by means of treaties or domestic legislation.

189. The Council took note of the fact that further country studies were in preparation by the Secretariat and that the triennial report on the international flow of private capital, to be submitted to the Council at its twenty-eighth session, would include information on relevant fiscal developments. It was felt that such an arrangement would help the Council to comply with the desires of the General Assembly on the subject.

#### INFORMATION CONCERNING ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR THE LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

190. The Council had before it, at its twenty-sixth session, a report prepared by the Secretary-General entitled "International economic assistance to the under-developed countries 1956-1957" (E/3131 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1).<sup>9</sup> The report reviewed the international economic assistance provided to the less developed coun-

tries through both bilateral and multilateral schemes of assistance in the year 1956-1957 and was in continuation of the data first presented to the Council at its twenty-fourth session in a preliminary survey (E/3047 and Add.1 and 2)<sup>10</sup> which covered the years 1954-1956.

191. The total assistance provided to under-developed countries in the form of grants and loans during the period 1954-1956 had been at the rate of just over 2 thousand million dollars *per annum*; that granted in 1956-1957 amounted to 2.8 thousand million dollars. The most important increases had occurred in the contributions of the United States, France and the USSR. Aid in the form of grants, including grants of technical assistance, constituted the greater part of the total. Assistance in the form of long-term loans was expanding and greater emphasis was being given to specific development projects. Three major developments were noted in 1957: the first was the amendment of Mutual Security legislation in the United States to establish a Development Loan Fund to assist projects for long-term economic growth; secondly, there was an extension of bilateral aid by the United States to include a number of newly independent African countries and by the USSR to provide aid to additional countries in the Middle East and South-East Asia; thirdly, there was a deterioration in the terms of trade of the under-developed countries implying an increased demand for external capital to sustain development plans.

192. The report showed that countries with a total population of 740 million had average annual incomes *per caput* of less than \$100 and had received international economic assistance averaging \$1.40 *per caput*. Countries with a total population of just over 200 million had average annual incomes *per caput* between \$100 and \$200 and had received international economic assistance averaging \$2.30 *per caput*. Countries with a total population of 1,005 million had average annual incomes of over \$200 *per caput* and had received on the average international economic assistance amounting to \$1.50 *per caput*.

193. In the course of the discussion in the Council<sup>11</sup> the hope was expressed that all States Members would provide data to complete the valuable information contained in the report.

#### ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

194. At its twenty-fifth session, the Council considered,<sup>12</sup> and in resolution 669 (XXV) took note of, the annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Finance Corporation, together with supplements outlining the principal activities of those organizations to 31 January and 28 February 1958 respectively.<sup>13</sup>

195. In a statement to the Council, the President of the Bank observed that the Bank's record activities

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.

<sup>11</sup> E/AC.6/SR.254 and 255; E/SR.1037 to 1039.

<sup>12</sup> E/SR.1002 and 1003.

<sup>13</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *Twelfth Annual Report, 1956-57* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Council under document E/3059; "Supplement to the Twelfth Annual Report from 1 July 1957 to 31 January 1958", transmitted to the Council under document E/3059/Add.1; International Finance Corporation, *First Annual Report, 1956-57* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Council under document E/3061; and "Supplement to the First Annual Report from 11 September 1957 to 28 February 1958", transmitted under document E/3061/Add.1.

<sup>8</sup> E/AC.6/SR.253 to 255; E/SR.1037 to 1039 and 1043.

<sup>9</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

during the year were evidence of its confidence in the future of the world economy at a time when signs of a slowing down of economic activities were causing concern. By the end of the fiscal year, 30 June 1958, the Bank's loans would probably have reached over \$650 million. Two-thirds of those loans had been for the purpose of increasing production and developing new resources by increasing the supply of electrical energy and by the improvement of transport. Those developments were of great importance to agriculture in that they increased productive potential substantially. Loans for the direct benefit of agriculture continued to be small. The Bank had granted loans to industry, in particular to the steel industries of India and Japan, and had moved to facilitate the flow of capital into private industrial investment through the International Finance Corporation and through development banks, a number of which were being created with the assistance of the Bank. He stressed the desirability of members releasing their subscribed capital so that it could be used for Bank lending and noted with satisfaction that about one-quarter of the Bank's additional lending resources would come from that source. The Bank had become much more than a financing institution; it co-operated in the technical study of many projects of special importance for economic development. The Bank's Economic Development Institute would have an increasingly perceptible influence on the management of economic affairs in the under-developed countries. He welcomed the forthcoming establishment of the United Nations Special Fund, with which the Bank hoped to co-operate closely.

196. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that it would be unfortunate if preoccupation with domestic economic problems prevented the developed countries from providing the assistance and investments of which a large area of the world stood in need. It would be a still greater tragedy if developing countries relied totally on outside support and failed to realize that their welfare depended on their own efforts. Countries prepared to make such efforts would always be able to count on the support of the Bank.

197. All of the representatives who spoke expressed their appreciation of the Bank's activities during the past year. The expansion of those activities and the increasing efforts to assist under-developed countries to establish the infra-structure of their economies were welcomed. Some representatives viewed with favour the Bank's association with private financial institutions aimed at encouraging private investment. The increasing attention paid by the Bank to the under-developed countries was welcomed by many representatives, some of whom expressed their belief that the trend should be strengthened still further. Many representatives considered that the achievements of the International Finance Corporation during the first year of its operations were encouraging; some felt that the Corporation should widen the field of its activities and render the conditions for the granting of loans more flexible.

198. In his reply, the President of the Bank stated that the increase in the volume of loans for agriculture and forestry did not reflect a new trend in the Bank's policy. He was aware of the great opportunities for productive investment in Africa and Latin America and was convinced that the volume of the Bank's loans to both areas would continue to grow. The Bank was making every effort to keep its charges low and had recently reduced them; its rate was, however, dependent on the rate it had to pay on its own borrowings. The IFC was breaking new ground and its policies were kept constantly

under review; it should not concentrate its activities too much in any one region and its rules and regulations must remain flexible.

### Section III. Industrialization and productivity\*

199. At its twenty-fifth session, the Council had before it the second progress report on implementation of the programme of work on industrialization and productivity (E/3078)<sup>14</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 597 A (XXI), a report on organizational and administrative machinery (E/3079)<sup>15</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1033 B (XI), and the first issue of the *Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity*.<sup>15</sup>

200. In the debate,<sup>16</sup> there was general agreement that work under the programme should aim at taking stock of actual experience in under-developed countries and at stimulating action in the field of industrialization by Governments at the national and international levels. Most members felt that the work carried out by the Secretariat was directed towards that objective, and some of them pointed out that one of the best ways of ensuring the practical value of industrialization projects was to link them with technical assistance programmes. In the view of some representatives, the Secretariat would have been well advised to initiate, and to pay more attention to, studies in certain fields, such as the social and demographic, fiscal and financial aspects of industrial development, and problems in regard to the planning of industrialization. Several members expressed the hope that studies in problems of small-scale industries, particularly financing and marketing, would shortly be begun. It was generally agreed that the Secretariat's work in industrialization should be expanded and as much as possible accelerated, and that an increase in the staff and resources of the responsible unit in the Secretariat would be required for that purpose. While one representative cautioned against increased expenditures and another mentioned that the larger resources which would be required for the programme of work in industrialization should be offset by budgetary savings elsewhere, most members insisted that the work should in any case not be hampered by lack of financial resources. There was also general agreement that the Secretariat should strengthen its servicing of technical assistance operations in industry; a number of members specifically endorsed the Secretary-General's suggestion that technical assistance work in industry should be oriented to a greater extent towards projects calling for economic rather than engineering and technical advice. After some discussion, it was generally agreed that a committee of experts should be established for the purpose of reviewing the programme of work and making recommendations to the Secretary-General on its further development and implementation. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the expert advisory committee should be convened on an *ad hoc*, trial basis. Some members declared that, while they accepted the idea of an advisory committee, they still preferred other forms of organizational machinery to deal with the industrialization problem, such as the setting up of a functional commission of the Council or the establishment of a special agency.<sup>16a</sup>

\* Requires action by the General Assembly.

<sup>14</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.B.2.

<sup>16</sup> E/AC.6/SR.234 to 236; E/SR.1009, 1011 to 1014 and 1020.

<sup>16a</sup> See also chapter VIII, para. 560.



201. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (674 A (XXV)) in which it noted the progress of the programme of work on industrialization and productivity as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General (E/3078) and emphasized the need to accelerate the work as far as possible. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in carrying out the programme, to take into account such views as might be expressed by the countries directly concerned relating to the problems of significance to countries in the process of industrial development. It recalled paragraph 2 of resolution 649 A (XXIII) and requested the Secretary-General, when appropriate, to encourage the organization of seminars, consultations and training centres in order to facilitate the practical application of the programme, and further requested the Secretary-General to publish the results of that work, in the form of readily usable manuals, when appropriate. The Council welcomed the statement in the report of the Secretary-General (E/3079) that effective co-operation had been developed with the specialized agencies concerned in planning and carrying out projects of common interest and that such co-operation would continue and might be expected to expand in the future. It emphasized the desirability of strengthening the substantive servicing of the United Nations technical assistance operations in the field of industrialization along the lines suggested in the Secretary-General's report, and further emphasized the desirability of maintaining close relationships with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, when in operation, in order to facilitate the development of the Secretary-General's programme of work and the application of its results in the less developed countries. The Council expressed the desire to continue to be kept fully informed about the important work being done by the specialized agencies concerned; recognized the important work being done by the regional economic commissions in the field of industrialization and productivity; and requested the regional economic commissions, when giving consideration to the formulation of regional programmes of work on industrialization and productivity, to take into account, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 597 A (XXI), the activities under the programme of work of the Secretary-General undertaken pursuant to that resolution. The Council endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General (E/3079, para. 11) to expand the staff concerned with the work programme in the field of industrialization and productivity, and invited the Secretary-General to establish a committee of experts, consisting of no more than ten persons to be appointed in consultation with Governments, for the purpose of reviewing the programme of work in the field of industrialization and productivity and making recommendations to the Secretary-General on the further development of the programme and its implementation, and to include in his next progress report to the Council information regarding the establishment of such a committee. Finally, it recommended the periodic inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Industrialization of the under-developed countries".

202. In Part B of the same resolution, the Council again reaffirmed its concern in the economic advancement of the under-developed countries and considered that a generally accepted means of achieving that end was the diversification of production, and in particular industrialization; it recognized that the latter could not be undertaken on the desired scale without continuing imports of equipment which must be paid for primarily by exports; it further recognized the importance of the

relationship between prices of the raw materials exported by the under-developed countries on the one hand, and those of the manufactured goods exported by the industrialized countries on the other, from the point of view of the economic advancement of the under-developed countries. The Council thus looked forward, in connexion with the discussion of commodity problems at the forthcoming twenty-sixth session,<sup>17</sup> to the further exploration of those problems, keeping in mind the desirability of achieving a sound international economic balance.

## Section IV. Natural resources

### WATER RESOURCES

203. At its twenty-fifth session the Council had before it four reports on the subject of water resources, namely: a report on *Water for Industrial Use* (E/3058),<sup>18</sup> prepared pursuant to Council resolution 533 (XVIII); a report by the Secretary-General entitled "Preliminary inquiry on existing hydrologic services" (E/3070)<sup>19</sup> and a report by a Panel of Experts on *Integrated River Basin Development* (E/3066),<sup>20</sup> both prepared in implementation of Council resolution 599 (XXI); and a third biennial report entitled "International co-operation with respect to water resource development" (E/3071)<sup>19</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 599 (XXI).

204. The report on *Water for Industrial Use* (E/3058) reviewed problems arising from the demand for water by industry, analysed water quantity and quality requirements for industry, water costs, and conservation of water, and presented conclusions as to desirable action at various levels. It also gave statistical tables on related subjects, based on information submitted by Governments.

205. The report on hydrologic services (E/3070), in the preparation of which WMO played a major role, was based on replies to a questionnaire addressed to Member States and on information obtained through an earlier WMO inquiry. In conjunction with an annex showing the structure of national services, it analysed the organization of existing hydrologic services, examined current problems in respect of hydrologic activities and outlined steps which might be taken at the current stage.

206. In the preparation of its report on *Integrated River Basin Development* (E/3066), the Panel of Experts was assisted by representatives of FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WMO. The report dealt with the scope and purposes and the major aspects of river basin development, with some specific problems encountered, with co-operative action among countries concerned in the development of an international river basin, and with suggested lines of action, particularly at the international level. The Panel recommended *inter alia* that the responsibilities of WMO be expanded to include hydrology; that there be a co-ordination office or centre in the United Nations Secretariat to deal with certain enumerated interrelated responsibilities and tasks; that steps be taken to encourage scientific and technical investigations; that aid to countries in developing their river basins be increased through the co-ordination and expansion of technical and other assistance; and that

<sup>17</sup> See chapter II, section II.

<sup>18</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.B.1.

<sup>19</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5.

<sup>20</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.B.3.

the United Nations lend its support to efforts to overcome the special problems of developing international rivers.

207. The fourth report (E/3071) informed the Council of the latest activities of the United Nations Secretariat in the field of water resources, and of the action taken by the inter-agency meetings on water resources development to co-ordinate activities of the various United Nations organizations concerned. The Secretary-General also referred to certain problems which, in his view, should be given high priority by the Council in its consideration of the four reports, *inter alia* problems relating to ground-water, water pollution control, co-ordination of hydrologic activities and integration of water resources services.

208. In regard to ground-water problems, the Secretary-General noted the lack of exchange of information and the lack of economic studies; he concluded that the time appeared ripe for the initiation by the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, of systematic studies on ground-water in order to determine the obstacles to, and methods for, its economic development. As regards water pollution control, the Secretary-General, taking account of work already done, suggested that a broad study be undertaken, which would pay special attention not only to existing experience in combating pollution, but to preventive measures applicable in areas undergoing industrialization. Concerning the need for co-ordination of the activities of hydrologic services, which the report on *Integrated River Basin Development* (E/3066), and the preliminary inquiry (E/3070), had independently stressed, he referred to the consensus at the inter-agency meetings on the role that should be played in the matter by WMO and to the consideration of the subject in WMO; he suggested that support be given for such reorganization of WMO as might be necessary to include hydrology among its responsibilities.

209. Lastly, the Secretary-General took up the question of integration of water resources services at the United Nations. He referred to the recommendations of the Panel of Experts (E/3066) and recalled that in resolution 417 (XIV) the Council had requested him to assume responsibility for the promotion and co-ordination of international activities concerning water resource development. In view of the progress made, he believed that the time was ripe to go further and bring about integrated action at the international level in the domain of water resource development.

210. In the debate<sup>21</sup> members of the Council expressed general appreciation of the four reports and emphasized the value of United Nations action in water resources development, a field which several representatives considered to be increasingly important and especially promising for international co-operation. The discussion centred on recommendations for further integration of water resources services and on certain lines of action proposed in the different reports.

211. Representatives noted the progress made, under resolution 417 (XIV), in the co-ordination of work on water resources problems, and the suggestions for further integration of services at the United Nations proposed by the Panel of Experts and by the Secretary-General. It was generally agreed that such integration should be advanced through the establishment of a water resources development co-ordination centre within the

Secretariat. The term "centre" was interpreted in a functional rather than in an institutional sense, the organization of staff being left to the discretion of the Secretary-General. Several representatives, however, made clear that what they had in mind was the strengthening of the existing facilities by a small increase of the permanent staff and the temporary recruitment of engineering and other consultants.<sup>22</sup>

212. In regard to activities in hydrology, members of the Council noted the recommendations by the Panel of Experts and the Secretary-General with regard to systematic co-ordination under WMO. Some members felt that the Council should not discuss the question in any detail in view of the fact that the matter was currently under consideration in WMO. Reference was made to the difficulties of co-ordinating hydrologic services, to the need to avoid duplication of work, to the problems of co-ordination at the regional level, and to the problem of defining the field of hydrology. The representative of WMO recalled that a WMO panel of experts had stressed that WMO should not become involved in engineering work or in broad-scale planning of water resources development but should confine its work to providing the engineer with the necessary data.

213. Some of the discussion centred on the formulation of legal principles applicable to international rivers, to which certain members attached great importance. While the Council took no position on any particular legal principles, members noted with interest the efforts being made by other bodies to formulate them. It was observed that legal aspects would in any case be studied in connexion with the problems of integrated river basin development.

214. Regarding priorities, there was general recognition of the importance of developing a programme of studies on the interrelated problems of water resources, including, in particular, systematic studies on ground-water, on integrated river basin development, on water pollution abatement in industrial countries and water pollution prevention in areas in process of industrialization. The question was raised whether attention to the questions of hydro-power and irrigation was adequately ensured; the debate made clear that the priority given to integrated river basin development included those two major aspects as well as others such as navigation and flood control.

215. Statements were also made by representatives of several specialized agencies besides WMO. The representative of FAO stressed the importance of water resources for agricultural purposes and indicated that FAO would be glad to collaborate in future work. The representative of UNESCO recalled the interest of his organization in water resources problems, particularly in relation to its major project of scientific research on arid lands and with regard to problems of fundamental and applied scientific research and the training of specialists. The representative of WHO pointed out that his organization gave high priority to the problem of safe water supplies for human consumption and to the training of sanitary engineers.

216. After the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (675 (XXV)) in which it commended the Panel of Experts for its report (E/3066), called the report and its recommendations to the attention of the Governments of Member States and the appropriate specialized agencies, and noted with interest the efforts being made to formulate legal principles applicable to users of interna-

<sup>21</sup> E/AC.6/SR.236 and 237; E/SR.1014 to 1016 and 1021.

<sup>22</sup> See also chapter VIII, para. 560.



tional rivers. The Council further commended the Secretary-General and WMO for the report on hydrologic services (E/3070), noted the recommendations with respect to the functions of WMO in hydrology and invited WMO to consider the report and to take appropriate action thereon, bearing in mind the discussion in the Council and the necessity of avoiding duplication in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It also commended the Secretary-General for the report on *Water for Industrial Use* (E/3058), called the report to the attention of the Governments of Member States and the appropriate specialized agencies, and called special attention to the importance of water pollution abatement, particularly in industrialized countries, and of preventing water pollution in countries in the early stages of industrialization, and in that connexion recommended that the experience of ECE and co-operating specialized agencies be taken into account. Noting the report on international co-operation with respect to water resources development (E/3071), the Council further commended the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies for their co-operation in carrying forward their series of consultations on water resources problems and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures for the establishment, within the Secretariat, of a centre to promote co-ordinated efforts for the development of water resources and, for that purpose, to facilitate co-ordination in the collection of information on such resources and their uses; it further requested the Secretary-General to give proper consideration to applications by Governments for assistance in the development of river basins, including the joint development of international rivers. In addition, the Council endorsed the recommendation of the Panel of Experts that the United Nations and the specialized agencies pay special attention to stimulating and facilitating the international flow of information relating to water resources. It also requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to keep the interrelated problems of water resources under continuous review and, to that end, to develop a programme of studies, giving priority to the questions enumerated in chapter IV of the Secretary-General's report (E/3071) and to integrated river basin development, and to report to the Council at its twenty-ninth session on the progress achieved at the national and international levels in regard to those items, including appropriate recommendations concerning further action by the Council and the specialized agencies. Finally, the Council invited Members of the United Nations to pay appropriate attention to water resources questions both in connexion with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in programmes developed through other multilateral or through bilateral arrangements.

#### OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

217. At its twenty-sixth session the Council had before it, for its information, the Secretary-General's eleventh report (E/3142) on action taken under Council resolution 345 (XII), concerning the conservation and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources. The report briefly described action taken at Headquarters in respect, *inter alia*, of resources surveys, mineral resources, energy resources and conferences related to resources development, as well as the relevant work of the regional economic commissions. It stated that, pursuant to resolution 614 C (XXII), a preliminary review was being made of techniques of resources surveys. In regard to energy resources activities, the report informed the Council that the Secretariat had participated in the

XIth Sectional Meeting of the World Power Conference held at Belgrade in June 1957. In accordance with Council resolution 653 (XXIV), an analysis was being made of the work undertaken in the field of energy resources by the various United Nations organizations, with a view to formulating recommendations for future lines of action. Pursuant to the same resolution, the Secretariat was preparing, after consultation with UNESCO, FAO and other appropriate agencies, a progress report on developments in the field of new sources of energy other than the atom, which would include recommendations to the Council with regard to the agenda of an international conference on new sources of energy.

#### B

#### Section V. United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance\*

218. The Council, at its twenty-sixth session, considered<sup>23</sup> a report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of technical assistance (E/3081)<sup>24</sup> setting out the activities undertaken under General Assembly resolutions 200 (III), 304 (IV), 418 (V), 723 (VIII) and 926 (X), and a report by the Secretary-General on technical assistance in public administration (E/3085)<sup>24</sup>, which was submitted to it in pursuance of TAC's request at the Council's twenty-fourth session that the subject be discussed under a separate item of the Committee's agenda. The Council also had before it information contained in the annual report of TAB to TAC (E/3080<sup>25</sup> and Add.1) concerning the activities carried out by the United Nations under the Expanded Programme, as well as the recommendations of TAC (E/3175)<sup>24</sup>, which had examined the above reports at the Council's request.

219. The Secretary-General's report on the United Nations programme of technical assistance reviewed the services furnished to Governments by TAA during the year 1957. The report, which covered the work of the Organization both under the Expanded Programme and under the regular programmes, summarized activities by types of assistance, by countries, and regionally; it also provided statistical tables. The introduction to the report described programme trends and developments in the fields of economic development, social welfare, public administration and human rights. It indicated difficulties encountered in the recruitment of experts and mentioned an increase in administrative expenses. It also recounted current activities concerning the evaluation of the programme, as well as co-ordination with the specialized agencies and with bilateral and other programmes of technical assistance. The report—in some considerable measure complementary to the annual report of TAB to TAC—was designed to be considered in relation to that document.

220. The Secretary-General's report on technical assistance in public administration was the first extended report on the subject to be presented to the Council; it therefore included a brief and general historical review of the United Nations' activities in that field, as well as a more detailed summary of programmes and projects

\* The provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly includes the item "Programmes of technical assistance".

<sup>23</sup> E/TAC/SR.155, 159 and 160 to 162; E/SR.1044.

<sup>24</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8.

<sup>25</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5.*

for the years 1956-1958 and suggestions for future developments.

221. In presenting the report on the United Nations programme of technical assistance to the Committee, the Director-General of TAA stated<sup>26</sup> that despite a small decrease in over-all expenditure, the total number of experts in the field in 1957 had risen from 678 to 800; however, the number of fellowships awarded had decreased from 1017 in 1956 to 782 in the year under review. Some difficulties had been encountered in the recruitment of experts in highly specialized fields such as industrial production and engineering, and in statistics. There had been increasing evidence in 1957 that this was due in some measure to the inadequacy of the salaries offered by the Organization.

222. As requested by the Council at its twenty-fourth session, the Director-General reported on TAA's extremely limited experience in the use of consultant firms. He stated that the Administration would continue to use such firms only in exceptional cases. The Director-General also reported that it had proved impossible to keep administrative expenses at the same low level that was reached in 1956. He had forecast this a year ago. It was due to factors mostly outside the control of the Administration, such as statutory increases and rising staff costs at Headquarters, as well as the reduction in the financial resources available for 1957.

223. During the debate, members commented favourably on the work of TAA and on the present form of its report. The increase in expenditure to assist Governments in economic surveys and in the assessment of national resources was noted with satisfaction, particularly in view of the proposed creation of the Special Fund. The decrease in the number of fellowships awarded in 1957 was generally noted with concern. Members were gratified to learn that efforts were being made to keep the ratio of administrative costs to programme costs in 1958 and subsequent years below the level reached in 1957.

224. On the subject of technical assistance in public administration, several members of the Committee stressed the importance of a sound and efficient public administration as a pre-requisite for the preparation and implementation of economic and social development programmes. Some members, in particular, expressed their agreement with the statement contained in the report of the Secretary-General concerning the need for such assistance (E/3055, para. 4). The Secretary-General's suggestions regarding future developments in the programme were also commended by several members of the Committee.

225. The Committee requested that similar reports on technical assistance in public administration be presented each year by the Secretary-General at the summer sessions of the Council and that future reports should contain more detailed information on United Nations assisted institutes and training centres in public administration; comparative figures of the assistance rendered in recent years in the various fields of administration; an indication of the funds expended in the main fields described in section IV of the report (E/3085); and, to the extent possible, an evaluation of some of the projects undertaken.

226. The importance of granting assistance to training schemes in public administration, whether national

or regional, was emphasized; it was considered to be the best method of helping less-developed countries in this field, and the results already obtained by TAA were noted with satisfaction. It was suggested that this part of the programme could be further expanded within available resources and subject to requests from Governments, and that the possibility might be explored for the Special Fund to help in this work when it was established.

227. Some members of the Committee pointed out that special attention should be given to the necessity of adapting modern techniques of public administration to the differing conditions prevailing in the various countries assisted. In view of the comprehensive character of public administration, the necessity of co-ordination with the work of the specialized agencies in certain aspects of administration should be borne in mind. Other members stressed that assistance in public administration should not be expanded at the expense of other important activities under the technical assistance programmes and that public administration projects should be concentrated on the training of national personnel.

228. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council adopted two resolutions (696 (XXVI) and 697 (XXVI)). In the first, it took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of technical assistance and requested him to continue to extend the services of TAA to requesting Governments along the lines indicated in his report and in the statement made by the Director-General (E/TAC/L.157). In the second resolution, the Council noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical assistance in public administration and requested him to submit regularly to the Council at its summer sessions a report on United Nations activities in this field.

## **Section VI. Proposal for the establishment of an international administrative service<sup>\*</sup>**

229. The Council, at its twenty-sixth session, considered<sup>27</sup> a report by the Secretary-General on the proposal for the establishment of an international administrative service (E/3121)<sup>28</sup> which was submitted to it in pursuance of its resolution 661 (XXIV). The report summarized the results of consultations held with Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the proposed establishment of a service designed to meet the expressed needs of Governments for assistance of an operational or executive character. A large majority of the Governments had expressed their agreement in principle with the plan and had agreed that it should be undertaken on a trial basis. In addition, sixteen Governments had spontaneously indicated their intention of seeking assistance under the proposed scheme as soon as it became possible. Some Governments, while approving of the idea in principle, had made some reservations on certain aspects of the proposal, including the problem of financing the new service.

230. The Council also had before it the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/3159)<sup>28</sup> which had examined the question at the Council's request.

231. The majority of the members of the Committee, recognizing that there were expressed needs for that

<sup>\*</sup> Requires action by the General Assembly.

<sup>27</sup> E/TAC/SR.162 to 164 and 167; E/SR.1036.

<sup>28</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.

<sup>26</sup> E/TAC/L.157.

type of assistance to be given by or through the United Nations, urged that the proposals of the Secretary-General be accepted, provided that operations were undertaken on a limited scale and on an experimental basis, and only at the request of Governments; that the operations were carried out as a supplement to the existing United Nations programmes of technical assistance but, as proposed by the Secretary-General, without increase in the administrative costs of the programmes; that the functions of the specialists to be recruited and assigned to Governments under the plan were of a temporary nature, and, that their duties included the training of national personnel to take over the responsibilities temporarily assigned to internationally recruited experts; and, lastly, provided that, if requests were received for operational or executive assistance within the fields of competence of the specialized agencies, no action was taken without prior consultation and agreement with the agency or agencies concerned.

232. Some members of the Committee expressed doubt regarding the plan and indicated that they would prefer that assistance of an operational or executive character should continue to be given, where appropriate, under the existing programmes of technical assistance without setting up a new service. The majority, however, expressed the view that a valid experiment could not be made within the Expanded Programme, since numerous requests for assistance already made under that Programme could not be granted because of its limited resources.

233. With regard to the financial implications of the plan, it was noted that, if the Council took favourable action on his proposals, the Secretary-General hoped that the General Assembly would accept a recommendation which would enable him to meet requests for twenty or thirty operational experts in 1959, with a resulting estimated cost to be borne by the regular budget in the approximate amount of \$250,000. Some delegations, however, stated that, in their opinion, the additional cost to the regular budget should be limited to an amount less than \$250,000 since the service was to be established on a limited and experimental basis. Some doubts were also expressed as to the feasibility of recruiting as many as twenty or thirty experts in 1959, and the suggestion was made that the financial estimates should therefore be correspondingly reduced.

234. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (681 (XXVI)), in which, after noting that a number of Governments had expressed the desire to obtain temporary assistance of an operational or executive character from or through the United Nations, it recommended to the General Assembly that the Secretary-General be authorized, on a limited and experimental basis, and as a supplement to the existing programmes of technical assistance, but without increase in administrative costs, to aid Governments, on request, to obtain such services, it being understood that the duties of the internationally recruited specialists would be temporary and would include the training of national personnel. In the resolution the Council further recommended that the Secretary-General be authorized to assist Governments in meeting the cost of such experts and to arrange with the Governments and the experts the terms of employment of the latter. Finally, it recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to report in detail to the Council at its twenty-eighth session on the progress of the experiment.

## Section VII. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance\*

235. At its twenty-sixth session,<sup>29</sup> the Council had before it the report of TAC (E/3055)<sup>30</sup> on its session held in November and December 1957, at which the Committee had approved the programme activities for the forthcoming year and authorized the allocations of funds to the participating organizations for the implementation of the approved projects.<sup>31</sup>

236. The Council also had before it the annual report of TAB to TAC (E/3080<sup>32</sup> and Add.1) and the report of TAC (E/3175)<sup>30</sup> on its session in June and July 1958. The Council noted that during that session TAC had examined reports of TAB on: "A Forward Look" (E/TAC/74 and Add.1), technical assistance on a payment basis (E/TAC/75 and Add.1), local costs arrangements (E/TAC/77) and allocation of administrative and operational services costs between the regular and the expanded programme budgets (E/TAC/76). In addition, the Committee had considered questions concerning the relations between the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund, on the basis of section D of the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Special Fund (E/3098)<sup>33</sup> which had been referred to it by the Council. With regard to local costs arrangements, the Committee had decided to postpone to its next session further consideration of the proposals of TAB.

237. The Committee's recommendations or decisions on the other questions mentioned above and the Council's action on them are described below. The Committee's decisions on other matters such as regional and inter-regional projects are contained in its report to the Council (E/3175).<sup>30</sup>

238. The Council's action on the report of the Committee on technical assistance for narcotics control (E/3165)<sup>34</sup> is dealt with in chapter VI, section III below.

### GENERAL REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

239. The Council, in resolution 698 (XXVI), noted with satisfaction the annual report of TAB to TAC (E/3080 and Add.1).

240. The Committee, in reviewing the Programme implemented in 1957, had expressed satisfaction that the steady growth of activities noted for the year 1956 had continued in 1957 and that the Programme had reached the highest level since 1950 in terms both of financial contributions from Governments and of technical assistance provided. As the annual report of TAB had referred to a slight decrease in the rate of payments of contributions in 1957, the Committee emphasized the importance for the good functioning of the Programme that Governments should pay their pledged contributions early in the year.

241. With regard to the type of assistance provided, the Committee noted that the number of experts had

\* The provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Programmes of technical assistance".

<sup>29</sup> E/TAC/SR.155 to 158, 164 to 165, 170 to 175; E/JR.1044.

<sup>30</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8.

<sup>31</sup> Subsequently, at its twelfth session, the General Assembly confirmed (resolution 1216 (XII)) the allocation of funds to the participating organizations for the 1958 programme.

<sup>32</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5.*

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 4.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 13.

increased while the number of fellowships awarded had declined. Although some members considered that the decline might be temporary, concern was expressed since it was felt that the award of fellowships represented one of the most effective long-term means of speeding up the development of recipient countries by enabling them to train national personnel and to extend and develop in a lasting manner the work accomplished by the experts placed at their disposal.

242. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (699 (XXVI)) in which it drew the attention of Governments benefiting by the United Nations programmes of technical assistance to the advantages they could obtain by making wider use of the fellowship facilities afforded them under those programmes; it also invited the participating organizations to provide Governments, at their request, with information regarding the future implementation of the approved fellowship programmes.

243. The Committee expressed particular satisfaction with the chapter of the annual report on evaluation of the Programme, which it was felt gave a balanced and realistic assessment of its operation. It was noted that the evaluation had been extended in scope and depth and included regional and inter-regional projects. More detailed information was requested in future reports on the extent to which experts' recommendations were implemented and projects taken over by Governments. The Committee drew the attention of recipient Governments to the importance of providing local facilities and competent counterpart personnel for the effective execution of technical assistance projects, and expressed satisfaction with the steps taken by Governments and the participating organizations to establish or develop further "built-in" methods of evaluating technical assistance activities on a continuing basis.

244. Members of the Committee stated their appreciation of the progress reported in regard to co-ordination by recipient Governments of activities carried out under the Expanded Programme and under national and other programmes, and the Committee noted measures which, in the light of past experience, the Board considered to lead to effective co-ordination of technical assistance activities.

245. The Committee generally felt that the more detailed information presented in the annual report on the continuing projects in the Programme served to allay the concern expressed at previous sessions lest some projects were being continued without adequate justification. It was recognized, however, that constant vigilance should be exercised to ensure that projects were not allowed to be carried on too long.

246. The Committee noted with satisfaction the increase which had taken place in the proportion of technical assistance provided in Africa. It was generally agreed that technical assistance should be directed to those countries and territories where the needs were greatest. The Committee was also of the view that new country programmes in 1959 should be restricted to those countries and territories whose low level of economic development made their need for technical assistance most urgent.

247. The Committee expressed satisfaction that steps had been taken by TAB to enable IAEA to take part in the 1959 Programme, should the Agency become a participant in the Expanded Programme.

248. In the course of the discussion of the annual report, members of the Committee expressed the view that the country programming procedures had proved their worth and that no radical change in them was desirable. It was noted that the ACC had requested TAB to undertake a study of those procedures. On the recommendation of the Committee, which considered that the experience gained thus far in the operation of the country programming procedures suggested that steps might be taken to make them even more effective, the Council adopted a resolution (700 (XXVI)) in which it asked the Board to remind requesting Governments of their responsibilities under the basic legislation of the Programme, including continuing support and progressive assumption of financial responsibility for the administration of projects initiated at their request under international auspices. It requested Governments, in submitting their country programmes, to make clear, as far as feasible, to the Board and the participating organizations, in the case of each project: (a) its relationship to any general development plan or programme; (b) the expected duration of the project and an indication of its expansion or contraction over that period; (c) the objective expected to be achieved from its implementation; and (d), where appropriate, its relationship to any other similar or complementary project undertaken or requested under another existing technical assistance programme. The Board was requested to make a study of the experience acquired in working under the country programming procedures, including the exploration of possible means of permitting a further degree of flexibility in the execution of the Programme, taking into account the views expressed and suggestions made in TAC during the session, and to report on those matters to TAC at its summer session in 1959.

#### "A FORWARD LOOK"

249. Pursuant to resolution 659 B (XXIV), the Committee had before it the comments and suggestions made by Governments and by the Board (E/TAC/74 and Add.1) on measures which would make it possible to implement a substantially larger programme. The Committee considered the question in the light of current developments regarding the creation of the Special Fund. It was agreed that the Board should keep in mind the various suggestions put forward in the debate and in the comments of Governments on the expansion of the Programme. The Committee generally felt that it would be desirable for the Council to give some guidance to Governments on the financial requirements of both the Expanded Programme and the proposed Special Fund in the years immediately ahead.

250. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (701 (XXVI)) in which it noted that the General Assembly had recognized that the Expanded Programme was of proven effectiveness in promoting the economic development of the less developed countries, and expressed its belief that, in the light of the results so far achieved under the Programme, a continued gradual expansion of its activities and financial resources was desirable. The Council also recognized that the hopes reflected in the report of TAB entitled "A Forward Look" (E/2885)<sup>35</sup> could be realized to a significant extent provided that the continued gradual expansion of the Expanded Programme was not adversely affected by the establishment of the Special Fund and that the Special Fund was successfully in-

<sup>35</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.*

initiated and that its resources were such as would enable it to assist in carrying out proposals along the lines of those suggested in the "Forward Look". The Council expressed the hope that the Expanded Programme for 1959 would be executed at a moderately higher level than that of 1958 and requested the General Assembly to encourage Governments to continue to contribute to the Expanded Programme in amounts that would provide for the gradual expansion of the Programme.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON A PAYMENT BASIS

251. The Committee noted the arrangements under which participating organizations provide technical assistance on a payment basis. Governments, in commenting on that form of assistance, had indicated either that they favoured its extension or that they recognized its usefulness in certain cases, and the Committee felt that it represented a useful adjunct to the regular and Expanded Programme activities of the organizations. It was stressed that assistance on a payment basis was provided only at the request of Governments and in addition to the assistance furnished under the regular or expanded programmes, and that it should in no way interfere with, replace or impede the operations of the Expanded Programme. The Committee asked the Board to report on any substantial change in current arrangements for the provision of such assistance, and to inform the Committee regularly in its annual report of the scope and nature of projects conducted on a payment basis.

#### ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES COSTS BETWEEN REGULAR AND EXPANDED PROGRAMME BUDGETS

252. At its session held in November and December 1957, the Committee had considered an interim report of TAB on the question of the allocation of administrative and operational services costs between regular and Expanded Programme budgets and the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the matter. The Committee had decided to revert to the question at its next session on the basis of further studies by the Board and the Advisory Committee.

253. At its session in June and July 1958, TAC had before it a report of the Board (E/TAC/76 and Add. 1) which set forth: the views and recommendations of the governing bodies of participating organizations on the question, the report of the Advisory Committee to the General Assembly (A/3832) which contained the Committee's observations on various problems involved and suggestions for the solution of some of those problems, and the report of the Administrative Review Group of TAC (E/TAC/L.168 and Add.1) to which the item had been referred for consideration.

254. The Committee recommended that, as the Advisory Committee had suggested in its report to the General Assembly, beginning with the 1959 Programme, the system for the review and control of administrative and operational services (AOS) costs and for determining allocations to the organizations should be modified, and it set forth steps to be taken towards the long-term solution of the question of allocating those costs between regular and expanded programme budgets. In the course of their debates, the Administrative Review Group and the Committee received suggestions by the Board and were informed of the views of participating organizations on questions of main concern to them.

255. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (702 (XXVI)) in which, recognizing the desirability of keeping as low as possible the AOS costs of the Expanded Programme in order that the maximum resources should be available for project implementation, the Council took the decisions summarized below: it requested the participating organizations to take, as soon as possible, the necessary steps to enable the consolidation in their regular budgets of all AOS expenses and the consolidated review of those expenses by the legislative bodies of the participating organizations; it asked the Board to present to TAC for approval, at its session in November 1958, lump-sum amounts for allocation to the participating organizations in 1959, which amounts should not exceed and should preferably be less than the amount allocated for 1958 towards meeting AOS costs of the Expanded Programme. For subsequent years the 1959 ceiling would apply unless the allocations for projects varied by more than 10 per cent, in which case the amount for AOS costs would be appropriately adjusted. The Council recognized that for ICAO, WMO and ITU the ceiling would apply with some measure of flexibility. Under the resolution, the system of lump-sum payments is to be reconsidered if a new formula is developed to determine the part of total AOS costs to be borne by the Expanded Programme or if a decision is reached with respect to the eventual assumption of those costs by the regular budgets of the organizations.

256. With regard to the long-term disposition of the problem, the Advisory Committee was requested (a) to keep under review the question whether any part of the AOS costs should be financed from the Expanded Programme Special Account, and, if so, how that part could be determined as a lump sum on the basis of a simple formula; (b) to consider whether or not the regular budgets of the participating organizations should assume all or a specific part of the AOS costs of the Expanded Programme, including the question of such assumption on a progressive basis; and (c) to make appropriate recommendations to TAC. The Council also requested the Board to study further and report on the technical questions involved in the development of the type of formulas referred to under (a) and (b) above. It invited the governing bodies of the participating organizations to consider formally the problem of allocation of AOS costs between regular and expanded programme budgets, including the questions referred to in (a) and (b) above, and to advise the Council in due course of the results of such consideration.

257. The Committee decided also to continue for a further year its Administrative Review Group to examine the estimates of the AOS costs of the TAB secretariat for the year 1959. As in 1957, it requested the assistance of the Advisory Committee in that matter.

#### RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME AND THE SPECIAL FUND

258. On the basis of part D of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Fund (E/3098), the Committee considered questions concerning the relations to be established between the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. Most members of the Committee felt that its comments should be focused on specific aspects of the future relations between the two. However, some members of the Committee not represented on the Council stated the position of their Governments on wider aspects of the question of relationship. The Committee

adopted a resolution (E/3175, paragraph 99) in which it authorized the Executive Chairman of TAB to make appropriate arrangements with the Managing-Director of the Special Fund concerning the use of the services of the resident representatives of TAB in the work of the Special Fund, and invited the participating organizations to ensure the support of their field representatives for the activities of the Special Fund. It authorized the Executive Chairman and TAB to keep under review the question of what changes may be required in the legislation and procedures of the Expanded Programme as arrangements for co-operation between the two pro-

grammes are further developed, and to make to TAC whatever recommendation seemed desirable.

259. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (703 (XXVI)) in which, considering that it was important that the fullest possible degree of co-ordination should be established and maintained between the operations of the Special Fund and those of the Expanded Programme, it resolved that, subject to the decision by the General Assembly to establish the Special Fund, the Managing-Director or his representative should be entitled to attend the meetings of TAB and to participate without vote in the Board's deliberations.

## Annex

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES PROCEDURE

#### *Twenty-fifth session*

- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
Economic development of under-developed countries—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1011.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
Economic development of under-developed countries—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1011.
- World Federation of Trade Unions  
Economic development of under-developed countries—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1011.

#### *Twenty-sixth session*

- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
Economic development of under-developed countries—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1037.
- World Federation of Trade Unions  
Economic development of under-developed countries—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1038.
- World Federation of Trade Unions  
Technical assistance—Technical Assistance Committee meeting: E/TAC/SR.165.
- World Federation of United Nations Associations  
Economic development of under-developed countries—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1037.
- World Veterans Federation  
Economic development of under-developed countries—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1037.

World Veterans Federation

Technical assistance—Technical Assistance Committee meeting: E/TAC/SR.173.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES PROCEDURE

#### *Twenty-sixth session*

- International Organization for Standardization  
Technical assistance—NGO Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.174.
- International Road Federation  
Economic development of under-developed countries—NGO Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.174.
- Pax Romana  
Economic development of under-developed countries—NGO Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.174.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

- International Chamber of Commerce  
E/C.2/492. National exploitation and full utilization of the living resources of the sea.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
E/C.2/496. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- World Federation of Trade Unions  
E/C.2/498. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
E/C.2/503. Report and recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Fund.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
E/C.2/511. Economic development of under-developed countries.



## Chapter IV

### REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

260. The Council devoted attention at both its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions to the regional economic commissions, whose work was generally commended; the value of regional activities within the world-wide framework of action in the economic field was emphasized on several occasions.

261. In response to General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII), the Council, at its twenty-fifth session, established the Economic Commission for Africa. At its twenty-sixth session it considered the reports of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA.

262. While continuing its work on the general economic advancement of the region, ECAFE has made considerable strides in furthering the development of the lower Mekong River basin for the benefit of the populations of the four riparian countries. The Commission's concern about the slow growth of trade within and from the region was partly expressed in its decision to hold intra-regional trade talks, on an experimental basis, among the member countries of the region. For its part, ECLA has devoted increasing attention to the creation of a regional common market with a system of multilateral payments; progress has been made towards that goal during the past year. The Commission has also given particular consideration to the programme for the economic integration of the Central American countries which has culminated in the signing of a Multilateral Free Trade and Economic Integration Treaty and an Agreement on industrial integration. The ECE has continued to serve as a forum for all-European co-operation in a wide field of economic subjects. It has, in particular, adopted resolutions concerning energy problems in Europe, water pollution control problems and increased intra-regional and inter-regional co-operation.

263. The Council's action in regard to the establishment of ECA is described in paragraphs 264 to 277 below. The work of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA is described briefly in paragraphs 278 to 363. An account of the Council's debate on the reports of the Commissions is given in paragraphs 364 to 375. Questions concerning the programmes of work and priorities of the Commissions, which were considered by the Council in connexion with the general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole, are dealt with in chapter VIII, paragraph 562 of this report. A description of the regional economic surveys, which the Council discussed in conjunction with the *World Economic Survey, 1957*, is contained in chapter II.

#### Section I. Establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa

264. In response to General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII), the Council, at its twenty-fifth session, considered<sup>1</sup> the question of the establishment of an Eco-

nomic Commission for Africa (ECA) and unanimously adopted a resolution (671 (XXV)) setting up the Commission and defining its terms of reference. The resolution requested the Secretary-General to call the first session of the Commission not later than the end of 1958, and he has since decided to convene the session on 29 December 1958 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

265. During its discussion, the Council had before it a draft resolution (E/L.780<sup>2</sup> and Rev.1) submitted by the representative of the Sudan, which incorporated draft terms of reference for the Commission proposed by eight African Member States (E/3093),<sup>2</sup> several amendments proposed to the draft resolution (E/L.781 to 783),<sup>2</sup> and a communication from the United Kingdom (E/3095)<sup>2</sup> also containing draft terms of reference. It also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/3052) outlining certain questions relating to the establishment and development of regional economic commissions. In addition, the Council received invitations from five Member States (E/3086 and Add.1) to establish the headquarters of the Commission in their respective countries.

266. At the Council's invitation, the representatives of ten States non-members of the Council participated in the debate. The Council also heard statements from several non-governmental organizations.

267. Many of the provisions of the terms of reference of the Commission as defined in Council resolution 671 (XXV) are similar to those of the other three regional commissions. Discussion of those provisions which were the subject of Council debate is summarized below.

268. The *functions of the Commission*, as defined in its terms of reference, are for the most part similar to those of ECAFE and ECLA, one of the main differences being that in the terms of reference of ECA specific provision is made for dealing with the social aspects of economic development. In the draft terms of reference submitted by the representative of the Sudan, the promotion of social development was included among the objectives of the Commission together with economic development. In support of that, several members of the Council emphasized the difficulty of drawing a line between economic and social factors with regard to the problems of many societies in Africa. They pointed out that the existing regional commissions included in their work programmes certain studies of social problems and that social affairs divisions had been established in the secretariats of ECAFE and ECLA. Some other members considered it undesirable to include a separate reference to social matters, and particularly to do so in a way which would put them on a par with economic matters in the terms of reference. They preferred to adhere to the formulation in the terms of reference of the existing regional economic commissions, which had satisfied

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1004 to 1009, 1017 and 1018.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*



the needs of other regions without preventing the Commissions from embarking on activities in such fields as population, housing and community development. After discussion, the Council agreed that the Commission should be authorized to deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and with the interrelationship of economic and social factors.

269. As regards the *membership of the Commission*, in the draft submitted by the representative of the Sudan it was suggested that membership should be open to: African Members of the United Nations; countries which are responsible for the international relations of territories in Africa; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America;<sup>3</sup> and that the Council might admit as a member of the Commission any territory, or part or group of territories, within the geographical scope of the Commission, which has become responsible for its own international relations and which itself presents its application to the Council through the Commission. At the suggestion of some members, the Council agreed that all countries to which membership in the Commission was open should be included in a single list. The Council also decided that States members of the Commission which ceased to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa would cease to be members of the Commission.

270. Views were divided on whether the membership should be open to the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Representatives who favoured the inclusion of those two Powers considered that it would strengthen the Commission and assist it in carrying out its task; they recalled that the countries in question were members of other regional commissions and referred to their vast economic power and technical knowledge. Other members, however, considered that countries which had no direct responsibilities in Africa should not be called upon to join the Commission, whose composition should be decided on the basis of geographical location and direct interest. The representative of the United States, while appreciating the suggestion that it should become a member of the Commission and assuring the Council that the United States would make its contribution to the well-being of the African peoples, felt that the membership should be limited to independent countries of Africa and the metropolitan countries with responsibility for African territories, if the Commission were not to be burdened by the introduction of elements of political conflict and economic controversy into its work. The representative of the USSR felt that participation by the Soviet Union in the Commission's work would serve the interests of the region and promote international economic co-operation—an important factor for strengthening international peace and security. He could not agree with the argument that participation of the great Powers might inject political elements and asked why that consideration had not applied in the case of ECE and ECAFE. He would have no objection to similar participation by the United States. Finally, the Council decided not to open membership in the Commission to the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

271. In so far as *voting* in the Commission was concerned, it was proposed in the draft submitted by the representative of the Sudan that independent States members of the Commission, other than African States,

should as a general rule refrain from using their votes in opposition to economic proposals predominantly concerning the region which had the support of a majority of the independent countries of the region. It was pointed out that such a provision was similar to that in the Lahore Agreement, which had been arrived at as a result of experience in ECAFE and had the approval of the Council. Other members felt that African countries and other countries having responsibilities in Africa should have the same rights, and, at the conclusion of the discussion of the matter, the Council so agreed. In agreeing to that decision, the representative of the Sudan stated that the eight African States for whom he was speaking had been influenced by the experience of ECAFE and relied on the Administering Powers to bear in mind the position of the African Powers when the Commission voted on purely African issues. The representatives of the United Kingdom and of France explained the manner in which their Governments intended to undertake their responsibilities in the Commission in so far as voting was concerned, in the light both of their obligations to dependent territories and of their desire to respect the views of independent States in matters which affected only those States.<sup>4</sup>

272. As regards *associate membership*, the Council decided that any territory, or part or group of territories, within the geographical scope of the Commission's work, might, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for its international relations, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member. It also agreed that representatives of associate members should be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole. Opinions differed, however, on whether associate members should be eligible to vote in any subsidiary bodies which the Commission might set up. On the one hand, it was proposed that such voting rights should be granted to associate members only in the light of experience and when their representation had proved itself of real value to the various territories. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the number of Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa was far greater than it had ever been in Asia and the Far East. On the other hand, it was argued that the terms of reference should provide for voting rights for associate members in all subsidiary bodies of the Commission, and it was pointed out that such an arrangement had worked well in the case of ECAFE. The wording finally agreed upon by the Council provided that associate members should be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or other subordinate body which might be set up by the Commission and to hold office in such bodies. In presenting the revised draft, which was approved, the representative of the Sudan pointed out that it made representatives of associate members eligible to hold office in bodies set up by the Commission, as did ECLA's terms of reference. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed the belief that, as in the case of ECAFE, associate members, having been given the right to hold office, would have the right to vote on those rare occasions when the subsidiary bodies, which were essentially technical in character, found it necessary to take a vote.

273. The question was raised whether an African country which has become responsible for its own international relations but has not become a Member of the United Nations should be eligible for membership or

<sup>3</sup> One of the African countries had some reservations regarding this clause (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3093*).

<sup>4</sup> See E/SR.1004.

associate membership of the Commission. In the United Kingdom draft terms of reference, associate membership was provided for such a country. In the draft terms of reference submitted by the representative of the Sudan, such a country could apply for membership in the Commission. The latter provision was adopted by the Council.

274. The Council, at its twenty-fifth session, under the terms of paragraph 7 of its resolution 671 A (XXV) establishing the Commission, admitted as associate members of the Commission the following seven territories, without prejudice to applications which might be presented on behalf of other territories: the Federation of Nigeria, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda. In part B of the same resolution, the Council, recognizing the necessity for ensuring complete co-operation between the Governments of the territories concerned, the Governments responsible for the conduct of international relations of those territories, and the Commission, requested the Governments of countries to which membership in the Commission was open to complete as soon as possible the initial list of associate members in paragraph 7 of the Commission's terms of reference for admission by the Council not later than at its twenty-sixth session. At its twenty-sixth session,<sup>5</sup> the Council received an application (E/3152) for associate membership on behalf of the Trust Territory of Somalia. The Council admitted that territory as an associate member of the Commission and decided to defer further consideration of the initial list of associate members until its resumed session in December 1958.

275. The Council also considered the question of the Commission's *relations with other inter-governmental organizations*. In line with its own practice and that of the existing regional commissions, the terms of reference of ECA provide for the maintenance of necessary liaison and relations with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies. They also provide that the Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Council and of the General Assembly. Finally, they provide that ECA may establish such liaison as it deems appropriate with inter-governmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field.

276. The draft terms of reference submitted by the representative of the Sudan provided that the Commission should make *arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations* which had been granted consultative status by the Council for that purpose, and with such other non-governmental organizations in Africa which it deemed valuable to its work. It was pointed out that the proposal was based not only on the terms of reference of the other regional commissions but also on a study of their practices which were of long standing and had been noted by the Council every year. Some members of the Council, however, felt that the terms of reference of ECA should provide for consultation only with non-governmental organizations which had been granted consultative status by the Council. After discussion, the provision finally adopted by the Council, and which is similar to those in the terms of reference of the other regional commissions, stated that the Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council, in ac-

cordance with the principles approved by the Council for that purpose.

277. As regards the *headquarters of the Commission*, the Council received invitations from the Governments of Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco and the Sudan (E/3086) and from the Government of the United Arab Republic (E/3086/Add.1) to establish the headquarters in their respective countries. In its resolution 671 (XXV) the Council decided that the site of the headquarters of the Commission should be located in Africa and should be decided by the Council in consultation with the Secretary-General. After hearing a statement by the representative of the Secretary-General, and after considering a proposal to defer a decision on the site until the twenty-sixth session, the Council, on 2 May 1958, decided to establish the headquarters of the Commission at Addis Ababa. The terms of reference of the Commission provide that the Commission may in due course also establish such sub-regional offices as it may find necessary.

## **Section II. Reports of the regional economic commissions**

### **ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**

#### *Relations with specialized agencies, other inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations*

278. As indicated in the annual report of ECE (E/3092),<sup>6</sup> the co-operation of the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat with the specialized agencies was maintained. Working relations were established between the secretariat and the staff of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Co-operation with the ILO continued, especially on questions of manpower, timber, transport and statistics. Systematic co-operation with the FAO was maintained principally through the joint FAO/ECE Agriculture and Timber Divisions. There was also active co-operation between FAO and the secretariat in the study of water pollution control problems in Europe, as well as in the field of statistics. The secretariat followed the work of UNESCO on the legal and economic aspects of peaceful co-operation, and UNESCO participated in the work of the Conference of European Statisticians. Co-operation was maintained with WHO in the study of water pollution control problems, in transport questions and in the problem of automation. Moreover, WHO followed the work of the Committee on Electric Power on hydro-electric potential, and assisted the secretariat in an inquiry concerning precipitation data. The secretariat maintained its usual relations with the Fund and the Bank on matters of research and kept the Bank informed on all projects of economic development arising from the work of the committees. On matters of trade and commercial policy contacts with the secretariat of ICITO were continued.

279. Informal contacts at the secretariat level were maintained with a number of inter-governmental bodies outside the United Nations family.

280. Many international non-governmental organizations in all categories continued to co-operate actively with the secretariat and the Commission's subsidiary bodies.

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1042.

<sup>6</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3.

281. Experts from the eastern zone of Germany continued to participate in the Commission's subsidiary organs in accordance with paragraph 10 of the Commission's terms of reference.

282. At the thirteenth session of the Commission several delegations raised anew the question of the representation of the German Democratic Republic in the Commission, observing that the denial to that country of the right to representation was hampering the Commission's work. Other delegations reaffirmed their opposition to any change in the legal status of the eastern zone of Germany in ECE and in the arrangements for its participation in the Commission's work.

#### *Principal activities*

283. The Commission, at its thirteenth session, reviewed the activities of its subsidiary bodies and of the secretariat and approved its programme of work and priorities for 1958-1959. In so doing, it paid close attention to Council resolutions 664 (XXIV) and 665 (XXIV).

284. The Commission reviewed the economic situation in Europe on the basis of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1957* (E/ECE/317).<sup>7</sup>

285. The Commission adopted a number of resolutions on such questions as the implementation of its resolution on an All-European Agreement on Economic Co-operation;<sup>8</sup> the study of problems relating to economic, technical and scientific documentation; the development of contacts between countries participating in the work of the Commission; the preparation of a report on plastics and synthetic fibres; further study of the problems of the productivity of labour and of water pollution control. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to inform it at its fourteenth session of the progress in the field of regional co-operation in the economic aspects of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in so far as it was of interest and concern to the Commission. It requested the Council, in examining the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, to take account of the requests of European countries interested in receiving assistance under the Programme. The Commission requested its appropriate subsidiary bodies and the secretariat to consider the suggestion made in the report of its Special Meeting of Government Experts on Energy Problems. The Commission considered that it would be helpful to develop trade in equipment for light industry and industries producing artificial and synthetic raw materials for consumer goods. It recommended that new suggestions for specific methods of expanding mutually advantageous European trade should be studied at the next meeting of the Committee on the Development of Trade.

286. With regard to the consideration of the USSR proposal concerning the convening of a conference of ministers of member countries on international trade, the Chairman of the Commission concluded that, while many delegations were in favour of the principle underlying the proposal, some considered that the time was not yet ripe for such a meeting, and some were not prepared to take a final position on the matter. The way

remained open for interested countries to revert to the question later, if they deemed it desirable.

287. Some of the principal activities of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, which are discussed at greater length in the Commission's report (E/3092), are briefly referred to below:

#### *Agriculture*

288. The Committee on Agricultural Problems continued to exchange information on changes in agricultural policy and other developments. It considered the short-term market outlook for several major agricultural products and decided to have the factors affecting demand for principal foodstuffs studied by a group of experts. The work of the Committee's subsidiary bodies on standardization of perishable foodstuffs, on the establishment of standard conditions for sale for certain agricultural products and on problems associated with the mechanization of agriculture was continued.

#### *Coal*

289. The Coal Committee made a preliminary survey of the long-term problems in regard to the development of the coal industry and trade in Europe. Particular attention was given to coal production problems, and procedures for exchanging information on those matters were adopted. The comparability of investment statistics in the coal industry was studied. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee continued the periodic examination of short-term marketing problems. Progress was made with the drawing-up of general conditions for the import and export of solid fuels.

290. The Utilization Working Party continued to study low- and medium-temperature carbonization and the proper utilization of low-grade solid fuel. The Classification Working Party reached preliminary agreement on an international classification system for brown coals and lignites and continued its efforts to work out a suitable classification system for high-temperature hard-coal coke.

#### *Gas*

291. The *ad hoc* Working Party on Gas Problems concentrated its activities on a few particularly important problems, such as the flexibility of the gas industry, studying them from the point of view of both consumer and producer. Problems relating to natural gas were also considered, including problems concerning liquefying, transporting and regasifying natural gas and the possible markets in Europe for liquefied gas. The legal aspects of protection for international gas pipelines and of underground storage were also examined.

#### *Electric Power*

292. The Committee on Electric Power kept the development of the electric power situation under review and continued to investigate new possibilities for electric power exchanges between countries of central and south-eastern Europe. Pursuing the study of the prospects of reducing construction costs of hydro power stations and the effect of mechanization in that field, the Committee initiated an inquiry on earthwork, concreting and excavation. Following work on the determination of gross mean hydro-electric potential in Europe on a common basis, arrangements were

<sup>7</sup> See chapter II, paras. 87 to 94.

<sup>8</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6, Part III*.

made for the issue of an international map showing the distribution of that potential. Methods of uniformly determining exploitable hydro electric resources were also studied. Further reports on rural electrification were adopted. The study syndicate set up to implement projects established by "Yungelexport"<sup>\*</sup> for the export of electric power from Yugoslavia continued its technical investigations on the first scheme selected for attention.

### *Housing*

293. The Housing Committee reviewed major current developments and prospects in the field of housing on the basis of a survey prepared by the secretariat. It considered the formulation of house-building programmes and housing management and examined problems of financing. It also decided to undertake a comprehensive investigation of rural housing.

294. Work continued on the preparation of a report on government technical policies, with particular reference to reducing the cost of house construction. Rapporteurs appointed by the Committee undertook an inquiry on the utilization of space in current types of dwellings. The Committee decided to hold an *ad hoc* meeting to consider what action could be taken by Governments to promote and accelerate the practical application of standardization and modular co-ordination and to examine its effect on trade in building materials and components.

295. As part of its efforts to promote all-European co-operation on technical questions relating to house-construction, the Committee agreed on a long-term programme of group visits to different countries. It endorsed a documentation programme for the regular distribution of technical literature, bibliographical information and material concerning housing and building worked out by the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation.

### *Industry and materials*

296. Activities within the framework of the Industry and Materials Committee were carried out by the *ad hoc* Working Parties on Contract Practices in Engineering and on Agricultural Machinery. With the assistance of the secretariat, two governmental rapporteurs continued with the preparation of a report on the economic implications of automation in the region.

### *Inland transport*

297. The Inland Transport Committee discussed the action to be taken under Council resolution 645 G (XXIII) concerning the transport of dangerous goods. The Committee expressed its support, in principle, of the system worked out by the United Nations Committee of Experts, while noting that certain questions still gave rise to difficulties. The European Agreement concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road was signed by nine countries on 13 December 1957. An Agreement on Road Markings was also concluded. The representative of the nine countries whose railway administrations make up the "EUROP" wagon pool signed a convention designed to facilitate the repair of wagons. An agreement establishing uniform standards of approval for motor-

vehicle accessories of specific types, and providing for the recognition in one country of approval marks given in another country, was opened for signature in March 1958. Three new symbols for road signs to be used throughout Europe were approved. The text of annex II to the 1950 Declaration defining the characteristics desirable for the main international traffic arteries in relation to the traffic they carry was revised.

298. With regard to waterways, progress was made with the preparation of the draft convention on the contract for the carriage of goods and that relating to the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation. A resolution was adopted on the standardization of the signalling system on inland waterways and work has begun on craft signals and on the unification of certain rules of the road and on auditory signals.

299. The form in which the results of the 1955 census of traffic on main international arteries should be published was agreed upon and the holding of a similar census in 1960 was recommended. As a result of studies made by the Committee, several countries have ceased to require any customs documents for the temporary importation of vehicles for private use. The Committee pursued its studies on co-ordination of transport, tariffs and costs and on the improvement of certain types of rail transport equipment.

300. A group of experts considered provisions concerning the material used for making pallets while another group is comparing various combined transport methods from the technical and economic points of view.

### *Manpower*

301. As the Committee on Manpower remained inoperative, the International Labour Office transmitted a report on manpower problems in Europe in 1957 to the Commission at its thirteenth session.

### *Steel*

302. The Steel Committee reviewed features of the steel market in eastern and western Europe respectively, including indirect exports, raw materials and trends in the main sectors of demand for steel, on the basis of a survey by the secretariat, and examined the scrap situation and its implications for the long-term policy of the western European steel industry. Reports on *Railways and Steel* (E/ECE/296)<sup>10</sup> and on "Advances in Steel Technology in 1956" (E/ECE/305) were issued. A comprehensive inquiry on the long-term prospects of the European steel industry was started. The Committee continued to promote all-European co-operation on technical questions relating to steel.

### *Timber*

303. The Timber Committee reviewed developments in the European timber markets in 1957 and made an appraisal of the prospects for 1958. It considered a first draft of experts' reports on the European hardwood situation and also discussed various problems of wood utilization and especially the economic aspects of its trends. The Committee recommended that priority be given to a study of trends in wood consumption in packaging as the next sector study in the series.

<sup>\*</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 336.*

<sup>10</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.II.E.3.

304. The Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers continued to examine technical questions through the medium of specialized study groups and expert rapporteurs. The ILO is increasingly collaborating in the work of this body and, in particular, has continued to sponsor a fellowship scheme for forestry instructors. Exchange visits and study tours have been organized. The Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics was requested by the Committee to complete its mandate.

305. The Soviet Union introduced a proposal for a draft all-European agreement on scientific, technical and economic collaboration in the timber industry. A procedure was agreed upon for further consideration of the proposal at the Committee's next session.

#### *Development of trade*

306. At its sixth session, the Committee on the Development of Trade reviewed the development of intra-European and especially east-west trade. Reference was made to the need for eliminating or overcoming various trade barriers and other problems. The Committee took note of the results of the first two quarterly operations of the multilateral compensation procedures arranged in accordance with its previous recommendation. A Consultation of Experts on Multilateral Compensation was held in conjunction with the Committee's sixth session.

307. The Committee discussed matters connected with international trade fairs and technical shows, and took note of progress reports on arbitration and the standardization of general conditions of sale; it requested that the secretariat explore the improvement which could be brought about in the development of intra-European trade as regards insurance. The Fifth Consultation of Experts on East-West Trade was held in conjunction with the Committee's sixth session.

308. It was envisaged that the Committee would discuss, at its next session, the economic consequences of the establishment of the European Economic Community. Information and suggestions that interested Governments might submit to the Secretariat on the subject would be summarized for consideration by the Committee. During the thirteenth session of the Commission, representatives of countries participating in the European Economic Community welcomed the opportunity to consider the question at the Committee's next session. Several delegations proposed that the Committee should also study the effects upon east-west trade of other efforts to achieve economic integration on a sub-regional basis in Europe.

309. The Committee took note of the secretariat's intention to include in its publications studies of the possibilities of facilitating European, and particularly east-west, trade. The Committee requested the secretariat in making such studies to bear in mind the information which different countries might wish to furnish.

#### *Economic development of southern Europe*

310. A number of projects relating to Commission resolution 7 (XI)<sup>11</sup> were carried forward by ECE committees. The Committee on Electric Power continued work on the scheme for exporting electric power from

Yugoslavia and on the possibilities of electric power exchanges between the countries of central and south-eastern Europe. The Housing Committee dealt with the housing problems of less industrialized countries. The Inland Transport Committee heard an account of steps being taken by Greece, Italy, Turkey and Yugoslavia to discuss ways of improving certain highways of international importance. Problems of the steel industry in southern Europe were discussed by the Steel Committee. The consideration of foreign trade problems of south-eastern European countries was included in the agenda of the sixth session of the Committee on the Development of Trade. On the suggestion of the Conference of European Statisticians a seminar on industrial statistics was held in Greece in May 1957.

#### *Statistics*

311. The Conference of European Statisticians considered *inter alia* the reports of its working groups on censuses of population and housing, agricultural censuses and surveys, general economic censuses, and data-processing electronic machines; the reports of its expert groups on the classification of persons by social and economic characteristics, and on capital formation and consumption; reports by rapporteurs on the co-ordination of censuses, statistics of savings, seasonal and similar adjustments and discrepancies between import and export figures; reports by the international organizations concerned on statistics of agricultural prices, international comparisons of real wages, family budget inquiries, wages and related elements of labour cost in European industry, transport statistics for coal, iron and steel and scrap, and on national accounts and related subjects; and reports by the secretariat on current indicators of private and current government expenditures, systems of national accounts in European countries, statistics of deliveries, stocks and consumption of steel and on statistical activities carried out under the programmes of the various committees of the Commission.

#### *ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST*

##### *Relations with specialized agencies, other inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations*

312. As indicated in its annual report (E/3102),<sup>12</sup> ECAFE and its subsidiary organs increased their co-operation with specialized agencies and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations operating in the region. Close working relations with FAO continued through the joint ECAFE/FAO Agricultural Division, through joint studies on timber trends, joint meetings such as those of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, the FAO/ECAFE Centre on Policies to Support and Stabilize Agricultural Prices and Incomes in Asia and the Far East, the Conference of Asian Statisticians, and the contribution of papers to each other's meetings. The ILO, the Fund, the Bank, ITU, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, ICAO and GATT participated in the meetings of a number of subsidiary bodies of the Commission. Co-operation with the ILO continued on problems of manpower, small-scale and handicraft industries, safety in operations of

<sup>11</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, part III.*

<sup>12</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2.*

railways and training of diesel marine mechanics. Co-operation with UNESCO covered the social aspects of industrialization, productivity, electrification, small-scale industries and preparations for the convening of a Seminar on Regional Planning. Assistance was offered by ITU in connexion with studies of telecommunications problems and the convening of a Working Party on Telecommunications. Close working relations were maintained with the GATT secretariat on the possible impact of the European Common Market on the trade of the region. Liaison relations were established between the secretariat of the Commission and the IAEA. Working relations were strengthened with the Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia (Colombo Plan), and with the Bureau for Technical Co-operation of the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia. The International Chamber of Commerce, the International Organization for Standardization, the International Geological Congress and the World Veterans' Federation assisted the ECAFE secretariat in implementing respectively projects concerning trade, standardization, the preparation of a regional geological map, and land settlement.

#### *Membership of the Commission*

313. The Federation of Malaya became a member of the Commission as a consequence of its admission as a Member of the United Nations.

314. The Commission, at its fourteenth session, unanimously adopted a resolution (26 (XIV)) recommending that the Council approve the inclusion of Iran within the geographical scope of the Commission and the admission of that country as a member of the Commission. Several members of the Commission, however, expressed the view that any further extension of its geographical scope would require the most careful consideration, having regard to the need for efficiency in the work of the Commission and to other criteria.

#### *Principal activities*

315. The Commission considered the problem of increasing deficits in trade and payments, worsening terms of trade, especially the falling prices of several major primary exports, and the continuing decline in the region's percentage share of the world's exports. It decided to hold, on an experimental basis, intra-regional trade promotion talks confined to Governments of members and associate members of the Commission in the region.

316. It adopted a programme of work which concentrated on regional and long-term aspects of economic development, industrialization, population problems and the development of resources in accordance with Council resolution 664 (XXIV), and it once again endorsed the policy of "streamlining" its work programme.

#### *Economic development and planning*

317. The Commission endorsed the report of the third session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, which had devoted special attention to the problems of agricultural development and planning in relation to the economy as a whole, and especially to industrialization. The Working Party had stressed the shortage of trained personnel and of

essential statistics, and the inadequacy of techniques of production which were limiting factors in the planning of the agricultural development of the region. The Commission emphasized the importance of improving land tenure legislation, rural credit and market facilities, and of obtaining the co-operation of farmers in carrying out agricultural plans and policies. It decided that, at its fourth session, the Working Party should deal with problems of industrialization in relation to economic development and planning as a whole, and, at its fifth session, with the problems of balanced economic and social development emphasized in General Assembly resolution 1161 (XII).

#### *Trade*

318. The Commission endorsed the report of the Committee on Trade which, at its first session, had reviewed the current trade developments and policies and import and export licensing procedures. It discussed the possible impact of the European Common Market on the trade of the countries of the region in the light of the study carried out by GATT and statements submitted by several Governments in the region as well as some of the Governments members of the European Economic Community. It welcomed the assurance given by the latter that the legitimate economic interests of third countries would be safeguarded, in accordance with articles 18 and 110 of the Rome Treaty.

319. The Committee decided to pay special attention to trade in mineral and mineral products at its next session, to hold regional seminars on trade promotion in 1959 in Japan and in 1960 in India, and to convene a Working Party on Customs Administration, in co-operation with the secretariats of GATT and the Customs Co-operation Council.

320. Noting the concern of a number of delegations as to the possible effects of the European Common Market on the economy of the countries of the region, the Commission decided to keep the developments resulting from its establishment under review.

#### *Industry and natural resources*

321. The Committee on Industry and Trade, at its tenth session, endorsed the seventh report of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, which had emphasized the importance of carrying out studies on the demand for iron and steel products, and of establishing light transforming industries, or assembly plants, as a first step in the creation of an iron and steel industry. The report had also stressed the need to ascertain the technical and economic suitability of new processes of iron and steel production to the conditions of the region and the role of standardization, pilot-plant tests, trained personnel and international and intraregional co-operation.

322. A study tour of Asian iron and steel experts to Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom was organized by TAA and ECAFE in co-operation with ECE.

323. The Committee endorsed the fifth report of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing, which had examined the technical and economic aspects of the leather industry. The Committee reviewed the action taken by Governments to implement the Working Party's previous recommendations for developing small-scale industries. It found



that both the large-scale and small-scale sectors of the industry could be so developed as to become complementary. It decided to consider at its next session the problems of the fruit and food canning and preserving industry.

324. In approving the sixth report of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the Committee emphasized the need to study the techniques of forecasting power demand. The Sub-Committee, through a working party of experts, had examined the various methods of assessing hydro-electric potentials. The Committee decided to make an integrated study of both fuel and power resources and demands of countries of the region. It also decided to convene, in co-operation with FAO, a working party on the use of wood poles for rural electrification. It expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on *Economic Applications of Atomic Energy — Power Generation and Agricultural Uses* (E/3005)<sup>23</sup> and emphasized the need to provide facilities for training technical personnel.

325. The Committee endorsed the third report of the Working Party of Senior Geologists on the Preparation of Regional Geological and Mineral Maps for Asia and the Far East and noted that the regional geological map would be completed before the end of 1958. It recommended the commencement of work on the mineral map.

326. The Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, at its third session, devoted special attention to mining legislation, conservation, trade, exploration, aerial surveys, prospecting for radio-active minerals, training of personnel and the compilation of adequate statistics on minerals. The Committee decided to convene a working party of experts on mining legislation and a seminar on aerial surveys. It approved the agenda for the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources in Asia and the Far East to be convened in 1958 and recommended that a study tour of mining experts be made in Canada and the United States of America.

327. The Commission suggested that the countries of the region should co-operate with a view to creating a wider market, making possible the economies of large-scale production. It widened the terms of reference of the Working Party of Senior Geologists on the Preparation of Regional Geological and Mineral Maps for Asia and the Far East to include other aspects of geological surveying.

#### *Inland transport*

328. The Inland Transport Committee, at its seventh session, reviewed the work of its Sub-Committee and the secretariat and paid particular attention to the problems of co-ordination of inland transport, statistical evaluation of the performance of transport systems, and the mechanization of accounts in transport undertakings.

329. An *ad hoc* Working Party on Inland Ports examined the design and structures and administrative and financial problems of the operation of inland ports and their development. The Inland Waterway Sub-Committee decided to bear in mind the studies on seaports and ocean shipping in the region by various international and non-governmental organizations before it undertook the follow-up work recommended

by the *ad hoc* Working Party. It noted that the uniform system of buoys and shore marks for inland waterways in Asia and the Far East had already been introduced in eleven countries of the region, and decided to formulate recommendations on standard dimensions for at least one class of waterways which would serve as a regional standard for navigable waterways of international importance.

330. The Railway Sub-Committee, at its fifth session, paid special attention to the technical and economic aspects of railway transportation, including the operation and maintenance of diesel locomotives, the economic utilization of rolling stock, measures for improving workshop techniques and safety in railway working. It decided to continue co-operation with FAO on the standardization and preservation of wooden sleepers, as suggested by the Asia Pacific Forestry Commission at its fourth session. It noted that the Government of Pakistan had assumed responsibility for operating the Training Centre for Railway Operating and Signalling Officials, but that the Centre would continue to maintain its regional character.

331. A Seminar on Highway Safety considered the administrative and technical aspects of safety on highways. It recommended that traffic study weeks be held in the major cities of the region and that manuals of highway safety be prepared, in co-operation with UNESCO, for inclusion in the curriculum of schools and colleges. A Seminar on Low-Cost Roads and Soil Stabilization was also convened.

332. The Commission decided to change the title of the Inland Transport Committee to "Inland Transport and Communications Committee" and to convene a joint ECAFE/ITU Working Party on Telecommunications. In view of the need for the Committee and its subsidiary bodies to reorient their work and to concentrate on major economic problems of transport and communications, the Commission felt that it was essential to establish regional technical institutes for research on technological problems relating to railways, highways, inland waterways, and telecommunications.

#### *Flood control and water resources development*

333. The Commission noted that the Governments of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand had established a Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, serviced by the ECAFE secretariat. A United Nations Survey Mission carried out extensive field investigations and recommended a five-year programme of studies and investigations aimed at the initiation of preliminary planning of the principal projects on the main river (TAA/AFE/3). The Commission adopted a resolution (25 (XIV)) which urged the United Nations to give high priority to that project when the Special Fund was set up, and requested the Executive Secretary to assist the Committee for Co-ordination in implementing the programme of investigations. It expressed appreciation of the financial contributions by the Governments of France, New Zealand and the United States of America, and the readiness of the Governments of Burma and Japan to provide other forms of assistance in carrying out the Mekong project.

334. The third Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development reviewed progress in the countries of the region in developing the water resources, and made recommendations on technical and

<sup>23</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.II.B.2.



organizational aspects of planning and construction. The Conference discussed the relative advantages of manual labour as against machines, and of government agencies as against private contracting firms in the construction of projects.

335. The Commission decided to convene a Working Party on Earth-Moving Operations in the ECAFE region in co-operation with the Bureau of Economic Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, in relation to the work on capital intensity in engineering construction under Council resolutions 597 (XXI) and 618 (XXII). It also decided to organize a joint ECAFE/WMO seminar on various aspects of hydrologic observation and data. It emphasized the importance of the assessment of ground water supply and of snow-fed discharge.

#### *Food and agriculture*

336. The Commission reviewed the activities of the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division. It emphasized the importance of the extension of services in farm planning and management, and of an exchange of experience among the countries of the region in regard to agricultural development planning. It decided to merge the proposed study on the role of expanded self-help measures in economic development with that on the role of village communities in agricultural development.

#### *Statistics and other research.*

337. The Commission approved the report of the first session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, and recommended that Governments of the region should participate in the co-ordinated programme of World Censuses of Population (including housing) and of Agriculture for 1960 developed jointly by the United Nations and FAO. It noted that a training centre for census officials was being organized in 1958 jointly by the United Nations and FAO. It also emphasized the importance of encouraging the use of sampling methods, training and statistics for planning and development, as a part of the continuing work of the secretariat.

338. The Commission, endorsing the report of the Second Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management, noted that that work was of particular significance in the formulation of government policies and the understanding by the public of how Governments were raising and spending public funds. It decided that the Workshop should subsequently consider the subject of performance budgeting.

#### *Social affairs*

339. An exploratory study of social expenditure in India was undertaken by the ECAFE secretariat in co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Economic Affairs at Headquarters. As requested by the Council in its resolution 663 B (XXIV), the Commission considered the *Report on a Co-ordinated Policy regarding Family Levels of Living* (ST/SOA/34)<sup>14</sup> and noted that the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning in 1959 would examine the question of balanced economic and social development.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.IV.7.

#### *Technical assistance activities*

340. The Commission noted with appreciation the reports submitted by TAA and the secretariat of TAB, and hoped that the Members of the United Nations would continue to supply funds to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance on an increasing scale and on a regular basis to meet the growing needs of the region. It called for the strengthening of national training institutions and the establishment of regional training and research institutions. It noted the increasing exchange of technical knowledge, expert and trainees among the countries of the region. It awaited with interest the establishment of the United Nations Special Fund, and hoped that it would play an important role in meeting the requirements of the region in regard to surveys, and to training, research and servicing institutions, and pilot plants.

#### *Advisory services*

341. The ECAFE secretariat continued to render advisory services, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, TAA and the resident representatives of TAB in the countries of the region. Such services related to the iron and steel industry, statistics, standardization, shipping freight, wind power, lignite and peat, and the provision of technical information on prospecting for radio-active mineral deposits.

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

##### *Relations with specialized agencies, other inter-governmental organisations and non-governmental organisations*

342. As indicated in its annual report (E/3091),<sup>15</sup> ECLA and its secretariat continued to maintain close relations with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned with the economic problems of Latin America. A new agreement was signed with FAO in connexion with the Joint ECLA/FAO programme. The ILO, FAO, UNESCO and ICAO all collaborated with the Central American Economic Integration Programme under the auspices of ECLA. An expert was provided by WMO to participate in the Joint ECLA/TAA study of the integrated development of water resources in Latin America. Contacts were also established on that project with FAO, WHO and UNESCO. Close relations were maintained and information exchanged with the Fund and the Bank. Relations were established with the International Atomic Energy Agency and an ECLA staff member participated in the IAEA mission to Latin America. The Commission continued to co-operate closely with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. During the period under review, the Committee on Co-ordination between ECLA and IA-ECOSOC held two meetings. Representatives of the specialized agencies, of IA-ECOSOC and of non-governmental organizations attended the meetings of the Committee of the Whole and of subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

##### *Principal activities*

343. The sixth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission was held on 7 and 8 April 1958 at Santiago, Chile. The Committee adopted a resolution in connexion with the tenth anniversary

<sup>15</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

of the Commission, which was celebrated in March 1958. Other resolutions dealt with the Central American economic integration programme, technical assistance, the Latin American regional market, collaboration of workers' organizations with ECLA, the 1960 census of the Americas and the United Nations building in Santiago.

344. In reviewing the 1958-1959 work programme, the Committee of the Whole decided to continue, subject to slight modifications, the basic programme of work laid down by the Commission at its seventh session.<sup>16</sup> At that session the Commission had deleted seventeen projects so as to enable the secretariat to concentrate its resources on projects directly related to the objectives outlined by the Council.

#### *Regional market programme*

345. Studies related to the preparation of the regional market project for Latin America, initiated pursuant to resolutions 3 (I) of the Trade Committee and 115 (VII) and 116 (VII) of the Commission, attracted growing attention from the members of the Commission.

346. The first session of the Working Group of Experts on the Regional Market was held at Santiago in February 1958. The members of the Working Group, who were selected because of their experience and their prestige throughout Latin America, acted in their personal capacities.

347. In considering the problems related to the creation of a regional market, the Working Group discussed several means of bringing about the gradual and progressive integration of markets, and took account of the effect that the regional market would have on different categories of goods, such as capital and consumer goods, agricultural commodities, raw materials and intermediate products. Suggestions were made concerning suitable methods for preventing the excessive concentration of industries in a few centres that offered attractive conditions. The desirability of making it advantageous for the smaller and less developed countries in the region to join the regional market were also borne in mind. The question of a regional balance of payments was considered and alternative ideas were put forward on possible co-operative action to ensure that the competitive position of products exported to the regional market was not affected by disequilibria in the balance of payments of the member countries. The important role of a multilateral payments and credit system and the need to finance regional development were also considered.

348. The Working Group indicated in its report (E/CN.12/C.1/WG.2/6 Rev.1) the bases on which the Latin American regional market might be established and on which it should be possible to formulate specific proposals. It decided to hold a further session towards the end of 1958 when it would consider any such proposals with a view to submitting them to the Trade Committee and to the Commission.

349. Preparations were also being made for the second session of the Central Banks Working Group which was to deal with the elimination of obstacles to trade and the introduction of a multilateral payments system. In that connexion the exchange systems, quantitative restrictions and other factors hindering and

restricting trade were being analysed. A comparative study of tariff classifications and nomenclatures was also being prepared with a view to establishing a standard tariff nomenclature for all of Latin America, as had already been done in Central America, and to determining the level of incidence of customs duties in each of the countries selected for study. Problems relating to industries within a prospective regional market and the future demand for industrial and other products in Latin America were also being analysed.

350. The Committee of the Whole discussed the progress of the Trade Committee's work, the findings of the first meeting of the Working Group on the Regional Market and the preparations for the second session of the Central Banks Working Group. The Committee was generally of the opinion that the regional markets project was perhaps the most important of the plans that were being carried out by the Commission.

#### *Central American Integration Programme*

351. During the period under review activities under the Central American Integration Programme were primarily directed towards the signing of the Central American Multilateral Free Trade and Economic Integration Treaty and the Agreement on Central American Integration Industries, as well as to the establishment of machinery and methods for implementing those instruments upon their coming into effect. Considerable progress was also made in other aspects of the Programme, particularly as regards the regulation of road traffic, the planning of road construction work, the integration of specific industries, agricultural development, electrification and the co-ordination of statistical information. A start was made in new fields such as housing, building materials and town planning. The Central American Research Institute for Industry, created under the Programme in 1956, and the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America, which has been functioning since 1954, continued their activities.

352. The Central American Multilateral Free Trade and Economic Integration Treaty and the Agreement on Central American Integration Industries were signed by the participating Governments at the fifth session of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, from 3 to 10 June 1958. The Treaty provides for the free trade in Central America of a considerable number of agricultural and industrial products originating in the countries concerned. The Agreement establishes the general criteria under which, through subsequent agreements among the Governments concerned, certain industries unable to operate without access to the Central American Common Market can be developed and so located as to promote the industrial growth of all countries in the area; the products of the industrial plants established under the Agreement will enjoy free trade within the region. The signing of the two treaties thus completed the first stage of studies and preparation for the creation of the Central American Common Market.

353. The Central American Trade Sub-Committee held its first meeting on the implementation phase of the Programme and it adopted a study on methods of computing import duties for comparative purposes. It considered procedures for the equalization of customs tariffs and recommended various measures designed to facilitate negotiations for the gradual establishment

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8, part VI.

of the common tariff system provided for in the Central American Multilateral Free Trade and Economic Integration Treaty. Work in that field will be carried on by the Sub-Committee until such time as its functions are taken over by the Central American Trade Commission to be established under article XVIII of the Treaty.

354. The Central American and Panamanian Traffic Authorities held their second session in October 1957 to consider methods of simplifying and unifying traffic regulations in Central America. Subsequently, at the fifth session of the Economic Co-operation Committee, the Central American Agreements on Road Signs and Road Traffic were formally signed and a Sub-Committee on Transport was established. Questions of housing, construction materials and building industries were discussed at a meeting held in San José, Costa Rica, in November 1957. At the same time a meeting of Central American electric power officials was held to discuss the status of the electric power industry in the area and its prospects of development. The Economic Co-operation Committee, at its fifth session, approved the reports of those two meetings and created Sub-Committees on Housing and Electric Power to deal with these aspects of the integration programme on a continuing basis.

355. The Committee of the Whole noted with satisfaction the work carried out under the Central American Integration Programme.

#### *Economic development*

356. Work on long-term economic development trends and problems was continued in a number of countries, in pursuance of the relevant resolutions of the Commission and requests by Governments. A study on the economic development of Argentina is being prepared. Studies on the economic development of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama are being carried out in close collaboration with technicians of the Governments concerned. An analysis of the evolution and prospects of the international banana market, undertaken by the secretariat, will be published in the *Economic Bulletin for Latin America* (vol. III, No. 2). Work on a study of fiscal policy and its effects on economic development is proceeding with a case study on Chile, which is to provide a method that will be of use to other countries in analyzing their problems.

357. In addition to the annual ECLA/TAA training programme at Santiago, intensive courses on economic development were held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Caracas, Venezuela. Fourteen trainees from various countries of the region participated in the regular programme; the intensive courses at Rio de Janeiro and Caracas were each attended by more than 80 persons.

#### *Industrial development*

358. The study of the industrial development of Peru, undertaken at the request of the Government of that country, is nearing completion. It will contain a general review of the evolution of the Peruvian economy and its prospects.

359. The first phase of a study on the motor vehicle industry in Brazil was completed. It is intended to extend the study to other countries as part of the work

of the secretariat in connexion with the Latin American regional market. With respect to the regional market, studies are being prepared on the capital goods and the chemical industries.

360. The ECLA/FAO/TAA Pulp and Paper Advisory Group completed its field work in Peru and revised the study of the pulp and paper situation in Argentina. The group also visited Brazil to collect material for a study on the prospects for the pulp and paper industry of that country, to be carried out jointly with the Economic Development Council (Conselho do Desenvolvimento Econômico).

#### *Energy and water resources*

361. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Commission, the secretariat is conducting a survey of water resources and their uses, both current and future, in Latin America. The purpose of the survey is to appraise existing information on available water resources and to obtain some indication of their possible use for such purposes as irrigation, energy, population and industrial supplies.

#### *Agriculture*

362. The ECLA/FAO programme centred mainly on coffee studies. Surveys for Colombia and El Salvador were completed, and a survey for Brazil was started in December 1957. A study on live-stock, designed to ascertain the reasons for the low rate of development of live-stock production in Latin America, is in progress, and an analysis is being made of existing data relating to Argentina and Chile. A summary of the report on wheat production in Brazil was published in the *Economic Bulletin for Latin America* (vol. II, No. 1) and the full report was issued at the end of 1957. The Mexico Office of ECLA is preparing a study on the relationship of irrigation programmes to the growth of agricultural production in Mexico.

#### *Technical assistance activities*

363. The ECLA secretariat maintained its collaboration with the TAA offices in Santiago and Mexico City. In addition to the country programmes for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Peru, there are several regional projects in connexion with which mutual benefits have been derived from the decentralization of technical assistance activities. They include the Central American Economic Integration Programme, the survey of water resources, the ECLA/FAO/TAA Pulp and Paper Advisory Group and the ECLA/TAA Economic Development Training Programme. The Committee of the Whole considered that the close co-operation between the secretariat, especially between the Economic Development and the Industrial Development and Mining Divisions, and TAA had been extremely valuable. The Committee, in its resolution 144 (AC.40), endorsed the hope expressed by the Latin American Governments that the decentralization of TAA would be put on a permanent basis as soon as possible.

#### DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

364. The reports of ECE (E/3092), ECAFE (E/3102) and ECLA (E/3091) were presented to the Council at its twenty-sixth session by the Executive Secretaries of the commissions concerned, who referred

in their statements to the main developments in the activities of the commissions and their secretariats.

365. Members of the Council who spoke in the debate<sup>17</sup> were unanimous in considering that the regional economic commissions were among the most valuable of the United Nations bodies, and that they had continued to develop activities of great importance to the expansion of economic co-operation and to the economic development of their respective regions. The experience acquired by their secretariats helped to ensure a high level of efficiency and competence in their work. In that connexion several members referred with appreciation to the concentration of the activities of the commissions — particularly of ECE — on important problems, in compliance with the guiding principles established by the Council.

366. Several delegations emphasized the value of the services rendered to the European countries by ECE in broadening the scope of economic co-operation, in particular by activities which promoted mutual knowledge and exchange of information between countries of eastern and western Europe. Some delegations saw an opportunity for further expansion of those activities and considered that the Commission should concentrate especially on three basic problems, namely, trade, energy and productivity, while continuing its other work. Some other delegations stated that ECE provided an excellent forum for an exchange of views and experience between countries with different economic systems and policies, although few aspects of the Commission's work remained unaffected by political differences prevailing in Europe. In the circumstances, the Commission's record was one of considerable achievement.

367. Many members of the Council noted the celebration by ECLA of the tenth anniversary of its establishment and pointed to the pioneering work of the Commission in the past decade. ECLA had created an awareness in Latin America of the importance of economic development and of the necessity for planned development. It had made a significant contribution to the analysis of economic development problems, to the formulation of national and international measures to promote such development, and to the understanding of the relationship between development and the level and terms of international as well as intra-regional trade. Many delegations placed among ECLA's most important activities those aimed at developing the Latin American Common Market and welcomed the signing in June 1958 of the Central American Multilateral Free Trade and Economic Integration Treaty and of the Agreement on Central American Integration Industries, which created a foundation for the Central American Common Market. In that connexion some delegations considered that a common market, whether in Latin America, Europe or elsewhere, should be so conceived as to prevent further division of the world economy into compartments and to avoid additional discrimination in matters of trade. Others stated that intra-regional trade in Latin America had not been adequately developed in the past, that it suffered from protective measures and was mainly carried on bilaterally; a regional market would be established in Latin America on a multilateral and competitive basis within the area.

368. There was considerable discussion of the ECLA recommendation (resolution 144 (AC.40)) that

decentralization of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration to ECLA offices in Santiago and Mexico City be made permanent as soon as possible. Several delegations, who concurred in that recommendation, considered that since the decentralization had been effected the quality of the technical assistance rendered to Latin American countries had improved on account of the contribution which the ECLA secretariat was able to make on the basis of its experience in the problems of economic development in the region. Some other delegations advocated caution in placing the experiment on a permanent basis and pointed out that, while it undoubtedly had advantages from the substantive point of view, it had some administrative drawbacks. They felt that the Secretary-General should study the problem further and that no decision should be taken until he had made final recommendations. There was general agreement, however, that the special attention of the Secretary-General should be drawn to the resolution ECLA had adopted in connexion with the report which he had been asked to prepare under Council resolution 664 (XXIV); some delegations stated that the Secretary-General should also bear ECLA's recommendation in mind in any report which he might submit on the subject to the General Assembly.

369. Members of the Council were in agreement about the great value of the activities of ECAFE to its members and associate members. Several delegations considered that the Commission's work in the field of industry and natural resources was developing most satisfactorily with increasing concentration on problems of key importance to economic development in Asia. They commended the activities of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning and looked forward to the forthcoming meeting on industrialization.

370. Several representatives agreed that the convening in 1958 of intra-regional trade consultations — after three years of debate on the subject in the Commission — had demonstrated a growing awareness in Asia of the need for economic co-operation. It was pointed out that large deficits in the trade of Asian countries, which resulted from unfavourable export trends, especially during the period of recession, and from the growing need for imports for development purposes, had influenced the Commission in adopting a resolution (23 (XIV)) on intra-regional trade promotion talks. Concern was also expressed at the possible adverse effect of the European Economic Community on the trade of Asian countries as well as on the trade of other under-developed countries.

371. Members of the Council were unanimous in considering the activities of ECAFE in connexion with the development of the Lower Mekong Basin an outstanding example of successful international co-operation, the value of which was appreciated not only in Asia but by the international community as a whole. Several members commended the establishment by the riparian countries of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. Some members pointed out that the Mekong project was assisted financially not only through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance but also directly by an increasing number of Members of the United Nations. Activities in connexion with the project had markedly increased the responsibilities of the ECAFE secretariat.

<sup>17</sup> E/AC.6/SR.239 to 242; E/SR.1029 and 1032.

372. The members of the Council welcomed the recommendation of ECAFE that Iran be admitted as a member of the Commission and included in its geographic scope.

373. The Council paid considerable attention to a six-power proposal (E/L.797 and Add.1)<sup>18</sup> to amend the terms of reference of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA, in line with the Council's decision regarding those of ECA, so as to include the social aspects of economic development and the inter-relationship of economic and social factors. It also considered an amendment (E/AC.6/L.207)<sup>18</sup> to the proposal, designed to include in the terms of reference of the three commissions a provision (also similar to that in the terms of reference of ECA) on co-operation and liaison between the regional economic commissions.

374. Many members pointed out that it was impossible to ignore the social aspects of economic development and that, in fact, the regional commissions, in the course of their activities, were currently dealing, as appropriate, with problems of a social character; moreover, social affairs divisions had been established in the secretariats of ECAFE and ECLA. Some other members doubted the need for legislative action since the existing terms of reference of the commissions in question had not prevented them from dealing with the social aspects of economic development; they considered the case of Africa to be a special one in view of the role of social problems at the present stage of development in many parts of Africa, and saw no need for uniformity between the terms of reference of the various regional commissions. It was also suggested that ECE, ECAFE and ECLA should be given a chance to express their views on the amendment of instruments on the basis of which they had so success-

<sup>18</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2 (b).

fully developed their activities. Similar points of view were expressed by several delegations with regard to the proposal concerning co-operation and liaison among regional commissions, although some representatives considered that amendment a logical consequence of the approval of the terms of reference of ECA, pointing out that the co-operation and liaison in question, by its very nature, involved not only one but all regional commissions. The Council decided that it should not pronounce itself on such matters until it had consulted the regional commissions. Accordingly it referred to the commissions concerned the proposed amendments to their terms of reference for their consideration and advice.

375. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (679 (XXVI)) in which it took note of the annual reports of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA and endorsed the programmes of work and priorities included therein. With regard to ECAFE, the Council noted with satisfaction the activities aimed at the development of the Lower Mekong Basin and amended the Commission's terms of reference to include Iran in its membership and geographic scope. With regard to ECLA, the Council considered it desirable, gradually and progressively, to establish a Latin American regional market on multilateral and competitive bases; it also took note of the work on Central American economic integration and, in particular, of the signature of the Central American Multilateral Free Trade and Economic Integration Treaty and of the Agreement on the Central American Integration Industries. Finally, the Council, considering that the decentralization of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration had had the effect of improving the technical assistance programme in Latin America, requested the Secretary-General to pay special attention to ECLA resolution 144 (AC.40) in preparing his report on the subject.

## Annex

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### *Twenty-fifth session*

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
Consideration of the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1006.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
Consideration of the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1006.

#### World Federation of Trade Unions

Consideration of the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1005.

#### World Federation of United Nations Associations

Consideration of the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa—Plenary meeting: E/SR.1006.

#### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

##### World Federation of Trade Unions

E/CN.11/NGO/20. Report of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning.

##### World Veterans Federation

E/CN.11/NGO/21. Economic situation in Asia.

##### International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

E/CN.11/NGO/22. Economic situation in Asia.

##### World Federation of Trade Unions

E/CN.11/NGO/23 and Corr.1. Economic situation in Asia.

## OTHER ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

### Section I. National food reserves

376. Pursuant to Council resolution 621 (XXII) and General Assembly resolution 1025 (XI) and in accordance with previous arrangements,<sup>1</sup> the Council, at its twenty-sixth session, considered<sup>2</sup> a report entitled *National Food Reserve Policies in Under-developed Countries* (E/3139)<sup>3</sup> submitted to it on behalf of the Director-General of FAO. The report dealt with the functions served by food reserves generally and by national food reserves in particular. It also included case studies of food reserves in India and Pakistan as well as a note on stock policies and price stabilization in five Central American countries.

377. During the discussion, a number of delegations referred to the consideration that had been given over a long period to the question of the establishment of a world food reserve, and expressed satisfaction that a realistic approach to the question was now being made by the examination of the matter of national food reserves. Such reserves would, in addition to relieving emergency situations and counteracting price fluctuations, assist economic development by helping to mitigate inflationary pressures resulting from increased consumer demand consequent upon economic expansion.

378. Particular attention was drawn to the value of national reserves in countries in which agricultural production was especially important and where, as a result of distance or transport difficulties, a considerable time was required to obtain supplies from abroad. At the same time it was pointed out that those countries usually lacked the financial resources necessary to embark on the establishment of reserves. The existence of surplus stocks of food in some exporting countries was considered by some delegations to provide a basis for the creation of such national reserves. In that connexion, however, attention was drawn to the desirability of avoiding interference with the normal flow of trade.

379. On the basis of the FAO report, it was considered both possible and desirable to proceed with the use of surplus foodstuffs to build national reserves, to be operated in accordance with FAO's internationally agreed principles for surplus disposal.

380. The Council accordingly adopted a resolution (685 (XXVI)) commending the FAO for its useful report and agreeing broadly with its conclusions. It recommended that individual Governments in need of and desirous of assistance in establishing or enlarging national reserves should prepare specific plans for discussion with other interested Governments. On the

other hand, it invited Governments willing to assist in establishing or enlarging national reserves, or otherwise interested in the problem, to stand prepared, or to consider steps which would enable them, to enter into discussions with a view to the early realization of mutually acceptable plans. The Council further recommended that, in establishing and operating such national food reserves, Governments should make appropriate use of the machinery provided by the Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of FAO and ensure conformity with FAO's principles for surplus disposal and other relevant international arrangements or obligations.

### Section II. Transport and communications questions

381. No mention is made in this chapter of the activities of the Transport and Communications Commission, which did not hold a session during the period under review. The continuing activities carried out by the Secretariat in the field of transport and communications are, however, described in the *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*.<sup>4</sup>

382. In the "Observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields" (E/3134 and Add.1)<sup>5</sup> which, pursuant to resolution 664 B (XXIV), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its twenty-sixth session, the Secretary-General invited the Council to consider whether its global responsibilities in transport and communications matters continued to require the attention of a functional commission. The Council decided (resolution 693 B (XXVI)), to request the Transport and Communications Commission, in view particularly of the fact that the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization had come into existence,<sup>6</sup> to submit to the Council, at its twenty-eighth session, a final report on its work, including recommendations for future arrangements for handling the remaining activities in the field of transport and communications hitherto performed by the Commission.<sup>7</sup>

383. The Council, at its twenty-sixth session, also considered<sup>8</sup> the question of the transfer of certain functions relating to maritime matters from the United Nations to IMCO. It adopted a resolution (687 (XXVI)), in which it requested the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for the transfer of

<sup>4</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

<sup>6</sup> The Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (Geneva, 1948) entered into force on 17 March 1958.

<sup>7</sup> See chapter VIII, paragraph 551.

<sup>8</sup> E/SR.1042.

<sup>1</sup> See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1, page 28.

<sup>2</sup> E/AC.6/SR.242 to 244; E/SR.1039.

<sup>3</sup> FAO Commodity Policy Studies No. 11, FAO, Rome, June 1958.



the following activities, after he had ascertained that IMCO was ready and willing to undertake them: (a) consultation with the Governments represented at the London Conference on Pollution of Sea Water (1954) regarding the collection and dissemination of technical information about oil pollution, requested by that Conference in resolution No. 8; and (b) completion of arrangements regarding the group of experts on the unification of maritime tonnage measurement which the Secretary-General had been requested to establish in Council resolution 645 B (XXIII).

### Section III. Statistical questions

384. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council considered<sup>9</sup> the report of the Statistical Commission on its tenth session (E/3126).<sup>10</sup> In its resolution 676 A (XXVI) the Council took note of the report and endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained in it.

385. Some of the principal questions taken up by the Commission and the Council's action on the Commission's recommendations are described below. Reference is also made in Chapter VIII of this report to the decisions of the Council with regard to the review of the work programme of the Commission and of the Statistical Office, which the Commission undertook in consequence of Council resolution 664 (XXIV).

#### INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

386. The Commission gave further consideration to the need for and the feasibility of a world-wide programme for the collection of comprehensive data on industry (i.e. mining, manufacturing, construction and the production of gas, electricity and steam). It had before it a memorandum (E/CN.3/242 and Add.1), prepared by the Secretary-General at its request.

387. In agreement with the conclusions of the Commission, the Council in its resolution 676 B (XXVI), recommended that the Governments of Member States compile basic data on industry for 1963, or a year close to 1963, taking into account as far as possible the international recommendations on the subject which were designed to improve the international comparability of such data.

388. The Commission also invited the attention of Member States to the revisions made in the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* as set out in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/CN.3/243). In addition, it invited the Secretary-General to continue work on the revised set of standards for basic industrial statistics which it would consider at its eleventh session, and to prepare proposals on the coverage, on the items of data to be sought and on their classification according to characteristics of the statistical unit, for inquiries which are part of the 1963 world programme of basic industrial statistics. The Commission also invited the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of the Governments of Member States, to prepare a comparative study of the systems of basic industrial statistics in use in the principal industrial countries, with the object of improving international comparability of data on industrial production. This recommendation was prompted in part by the need to improve the compara-

bility of the industrial production data of the eastern European countries and those of the countries of western Europe and North America.

389. After examining the question of statistics of enterprises on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.3/245), the Commission requested the Secretary-General to continue work on the subject, taking account of the related work of the International Monetary Fund, with the object of deriving data for such purposes as the measurement of liquidity, savings and investment and the flow of funds for each sector of the economy. The Commission also invited the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of formulating operating definitions of the enterprise and its sub-divisions.

#### PRICE STATISTICS

390. The Commission invited the Secretary-General to consult with the statistical offices of Member States and to study, with the aid of national experts if necessary, methods for gathering and compiling representative and comparable wholesale price series. The series are used for many purposes, including the deflation of components of the national accounts, and compilation of indexes of industrial production, and evaluations of business and economic conditions.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

391. The Commission noted the progress made in revising the "Draft List of Customs Areas", as reported in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/CN.3/234). It felt that the list should be brought up to date by mid-October each year in order to be of use to countries for the revisions normally effected at the beginning of each succeeding year. The Commission also considered the problems of adapting external trade statistics for use in special types of economic analysis (E/CN.3/235). The problem involved was that goods entering external trade could often not be allocated to economic sectors solely by reference to the commodity classification, and that the analysis of trade by sectors of the economy must involve analysis of the value of such commodities according to the proportions of their value contributed by the different sectors. That type of analysis required considerable information additional to that normally available, and the Commission requested the Statistical Office to investigate further the methods used by countries to make such apportionments.

#### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND CAPITAL FORMATION

392. The Commission considered proposals for the amendment of the text of two publications — *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*<sup>11</sup> and *Concepts and Definitions of Capital Formation*<sup>12</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General at its request. A summary of comments by Member States accompanied the proposals (E/CN.3/229), which had been drawn up jointly with the secretaries of the Fund and OEEC and constituted only minor modifications of the existing concepts. The Commission welcomed the proposal that a manual of national accounts should be compiled to supplement

<sup>9</sup> E/AC.6/SR.238; E/SR.1023.

<sup>10</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10.*

<sup>11</sup> *Studies in methods, series F, No. 2.* United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1952.XVII.4.

<sup>12</sup> *Studies in methods, series F, No. 3.* United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1953.XVII.6.



the revised edition of *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables* and to provide guidance in those cases where the application of existing principles had proved to be difficult. It considered that special attention should be given to the application of those principles in under-developed countries and to the examination of methods of simplifying or modifying the accounts for particular purposes. The Commission indicated general agreement with certain of the specific proposals but expressed reservations on certain points which the Secretary-General was requested to examine further in consultation with the statistical offices of Member States. It also expressed the hope that, after further study, a wider system of national accounts could be established which would take account of the experience of countries with planned economies and permit translocation from one system of accounts to the other. The Commission also considered the need for the integration of national income statistics and financial statistics generally, and invited the Secretary-General to report on the subject at its eleventh session.

393. The Commission at its ninth session had requested the Secretary-General to make a study of the points of correspondence between the system of accounts employed in countries with planned economies and that set out in *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*. At its tenth session, the Commission considered a report on the subject (E/CN.3/R.1 and Add.1) which constituted a study of the differences between the system of accounts used in the USSR and that set out in *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*. In taking note of the study, the Commission expressed the opinion that, when a major review of the question was made, emphasis should be placed on the need for flexibility in the national accounts system in order that it might be applicable to economies at various stages of economic development and with differing institutional arrangements.

394. The Commission took note of the Secretary-General's memorandum on price and quantity indexes for national accounts (E/CN.3/L.46 and L.47 and E/CN.3/231). It felt that further information should be obtained from Member States and regional organizations on the various methods used in that field.

395. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to revise the report on statistics of the distribution of personal income (E/CN.3/L.42), taking into account also the practices of countries which approach the subject from the point of view of distributions of aggregate expenditure rather than distributions of personal income. It also requested the Secretary-General to formulate a statistical programme for the guidance of countries planning studies in that field.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

396. The Commission reviewed a "Progress Report on Classification of Government Accounts" (E/CN.3/254) which described the work carried out by the Secretariat in accordance with Council resolution 378 (XIII). It noted that the *Manual for Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions*<sup>13</sup> had been published and that schemes in the *Manual* constituted supplements to the usual budget classifications used by Member States primarily to ensure accountability.

<sup>13</sup> ST/TAA/M.12-ST/ECA/49. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1958.XVI.21.

397. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress of the work on demographic statistics instituted as a result of the recommendations of its eighth and ninth sessions. Draft recommendations for the 1960 World Population Census programme had been developed and regional technical conferences had been held and were being continued with the object of covering all phases of national census activity in the different regions. The Commission recommended that the Secretary-General continue to develop the programme of technical assistance, training and expert advice for the preparation and conduct of national population censuses. It discussed the revised draft of "Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses" and recommended that a final version, which would take account of its comments, should be issued, together with the handbook of census methods, for the guidance of Member States in their forthcoming censuses of population.

#### SOCIAL STATISTICS

398. The Commission discussed an "International Programme of Social Statistics" (E/CN.3/239). While it considered that the programme outlined was of importance, it emphasized that social statistics in the sense used in the document could not be regarded as a special field of statistics, as most of the categories of data belonged to traditional fields of statistics. It felt, nevertheless, that it would be useful to have the data presented in such a way as to focus attention on the assessment of the level of human welfare in the different countries. There was particular need for special studies concerned with the development of operational concepts and methods of collection and analysis. In that connexion, the Commission considered a proposal by the Secretary-General for the preparation of a compendium of social statistics designed to provide the statistical background for the discussion of the world social situation. The Commission recognized, in principle, the usefulness of such a compendium and, subject to review of the question at its eleventh session, agreed with the Secretary-General's proposal to initiate the preparation of the first issue, to be published not later than 1963. In considering the matter, the Council felt that to be most useful the compendium should perhaps be published as an annex to the Secretary-General's *Report on the World Social Situation*.

#### LIST OF STATISTICAL SERIES FOR THE USE OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

399. The Commission considered two memoranda prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.3/248 and E/CN.3/L.41) dealing with statistical series which would be of assistance to less industrialized countries in developing an integrated system of statistics for use in programmes of economic and social development. It made a number of suggestions on the content, presentation, description and uses of the list, and invited the Secretary-General to circulate a revised document to members of the Commission for their comments. The Secretary-General was also invited to consult with the statistical offices of the less developed countries, through regional conferences and other means, in order to assist countries which are developing their statistical systems.

400. The Commission reviewed its work programme and accorded high priority to basic industrial statistics, capital formation statistics, distribution statistics, external trade statistics, index numbers of industrial production, methodology including sampling, national accounts, population and housing censuses, social statistics, vital statistics and wholesale price statistics. Those projects were in addition to the continuing projects concerned with the systematic publication of statistics, the development of statistical methods and the related work of assisting countries in implementing the international recommendations carried out under the technical assistance programme.

#### **Section IV. United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration**

401. The United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration, convened under Council resolution 604 (XXI), was held at United Nations Headquarters from 20 May to 10 June 1958. Forty-five States sent delegations to the Conference and three sent observers. Three inter-governmental organizations and ten non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council participated in the Conference without the right to vote. The Conference was called for the purpose of concluding a convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards, and of considering other possible measures for increasing the effectiveness of arbitration in the settlement of private law disputes.

402. On 10 June 1958, the Conference adopted the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of

Foreign Arbitral Awards<sup>14</sup> and opened it for signature. The Convention, which may be acceded to at any time, remains open until 31 December 1958 for signature subject to ratification. It may be signed or acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations, and also on behalf of any other State which is a member of any specialized agency or a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or of any State to which an invitation has been addressed by the United Nations General Assembly.

403. The Conference also adopted a resolution (E/CONF.26/9/Rev. 1, para. 16) expressing its views with respect to the need for wider diffusion of information on arbitration laws, practices and facilities; the establishment of new arbitration facilities and the improvement of existing facilities; technical assistance in the development of effective arbitral legislation and institutions; regional study groups, seminars or working parties on arbitration; and the development of greater uniformity in national laws on arbitration. The Conference expressed the wish that the United Nations, through its appropriate organs, should take such steps as it deemed feasible to encourage further study of measures for increasing the effectiveness of arbitration in the settlement of private law disputes, due regard being paid to the need to ensure proper co-ordination of effort, the avoidance of duplication and the observance of budgetary considerations; and it requested that the Secretary-General submit the resolution adopted by the Conference to the appropriate organs of the United Nations.

<sup>14</sup> The text of the Convention is contained in document E/CONF.26/8/Rev.1. The Final Act of the Conference is contained in document E/CONF.26/9/Rev.1.

#### **Annex**

#### *Twenty-sixth session*

#### **STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Establishment of a world food reserve—Economic Committee meeting: E/AC.6/SR.243.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers

Establishment of a world food reserve—Economic Committee meeting: E/AC.6/SR.243.

## SOCIAL QUESTIONS

404. The activities of the Population and Social Commissions, which did not hold sessions during the year under review, are not mentioned separately in this chapter. The progress achieved in carrying out the work programmes established by those Commissions at their ninth and eleventh sessions respectively, and endorsed by the Council at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, is described in the *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*.<sup>1</sup>

405. Reference is made in chapter VIII of this report to certain aspects of the United Nations programme in the social field, relating in particular to social defence, community development, urbanization and housing, building and planning, which were considered by the Council in the course of its discussions on the co-ordination and concentration of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

### Section I. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

406. The Council, at its twenty-fifth session, considered<sup>2</sup> the reports of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its sessions in April 1957 (E/2977),<sup>3</sup> September 1957 (E/3050)<sup>4</sup> and March 1958 (E/3083).<sup>5</sup>

407. In a statement to the Council, the Chairman of the UNICEF Programme Committee pointed out that the Children's Fund was currently assisting 325 programmes in 100 countries and territories, a fact which illustrated the wide geographical scope of its work. During 1957, some 48 million children and expectant and nursing mothers had benefited from the principal large-scale disease-control and feeding programmes assisted by UNICEF. It was hoped that 50 million would benefit in 1958. In so far as the financial position of UNICEF was concerned, he stated that while income had increased in 1957 to approximately \$20.7 million as compared with \$15 million in 1954, \$17.5 million in 1955 and \$19.8 million in 1956, the annual rate of growth had dropped from the previous figures of \$2.5 million in 1955 and \$2.3 million in 1956 to only \$900,000 in 1957. On the other hand, allocations had exceeded income by \$3.4 million in 1957 and by \$2.6 million in 1956.

408. The Chairman of the Programme Committee called attention to the impact of UNICEF activities on economic and social development. He said that co-ordination between UNICEF, WHO, FAO and the

Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat was growing ever closer, both in general planning and in joint assistance to country projects. The active co-operation of non-governmental organizations was also noteworthy.

409. In the course of the debate in the Council many representatives expressed satisfaction with the achievements of UNICEF. Concern was, however, voiced at the decline in the rate of growth of UNICEF funds, particularly in the face of the increasing number of requests for aid and the rising cost of supplies. The hope was expressed that larger contributions would be forthcoming to enable UNICEF to carry out its valuable work. Some representatives welcomed the increasingly close relationship between the activities of UNICEF and broader economic and social development activities, as well as the growing appreciation of the need for a balanced approach to all the main factors retarding the normal development of children.

410. The concern of the Executive Board with basic policies designed to ensure the most effective use of UNICEF resources was noted, and the systematic analysis and evaluation of projects by the Board was considered by some members to be of particular interest. Flexibility in programme planning was required to enable UNICEF to meet urgent needs promptly and to take full advantage of new discoveries and methods and changing conditions in the countries to be assisted.

411. Members welcomed the increased emphasis being placed upon the training of personnel at all levels, the extension of aid within the framework of community development programmes and the increasing effectiveness of the work of UNICEF in the field of child nutrition. The intention of the Board to explore the possibility of giving more direct aid to social services for children was also commented upon favourably. In connexion with these developments, the arrangements for closer co-ordination between UNICEF and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and FAO were especially welcomed.<sup>6</sup>

412. A number of delegations also called attention to more general aspects of the activities of UNICEF, including the increasing number of beneficiaries, the low *per caput* cost of assistance, the substantial sums contributed to projects by the Governments receiving aid and the efficiency of the UNICEF operation.

413. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (670 (XXV)) in which it took note with satisfaction of the reports of the Executive Board and expressed the hope that countries all over the world would consider ways and means of increasing the support they gave to the United Nations Children's Fund.

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1010 and 1011.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2B.

<sup>6</sup> See also chapter VIII, paras. 549 and 555.

## Section II. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees\*

414. The Council, at its twenty-sixth session, considered<sup>7</sup> the report of the High Commissioner for Refugees (A/3828/Rev.1),<sup>8</sup> covering the period from May 1957 to May 1958. The principal subjects dealt with in the report were international protection, the problem of Hungarian refugees and the programme of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF). The reports of the UNREF Executive Committee on its seventh and eighth sessions were annexed to the High Commissioner's report. At its eighth session the UNREF Executive Committee had appointed a working party to draw up proposals concerning the action to be taken by the UNREF Executive Committee, under General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII), in regard to future programmes of international assistance to refugees. These proposals are to be considered by the Executive Committee at a special session not later than 26 September 1958.

415. In an introductory statement in the Council, the High Commissioner dealt with aspects of international protection and analysed the concrete problems facing his Office. International protection was a necessary prerequisite of all the work of his Office in favour of refugees, since it was impossible for a refugee to become integrated in any country until he had been given the right of residence and the right to work. In repatriation, international protection was essential so as to ensure that no pressure was exerted on the refugee from any side. He was pleased to report that satisfactory measures were under way to regularize the status of refugee seamen. Steps were also being taken by the Council of Europe to reduce travel formalities for refugees.

416. In tackling concrete problems his Office adhered to two basic principles: any new refugee problem must be solved rapidly and fully, without leaving a residual group; in handling earlier refugee problems efforts must be concentrated on the residual groups that still subsisted, an order of priority being established when the funds available were insufficient to meet all needs. Three main problems at present faced his Office. The first was that of Hungarian refugees; solutions had been found for all the Hungarian refugees who had been given asylum in Yugoslavia, but in Austria there were still some 8,000 to 9,000 who wished to emigrate and further resettlement opportunities were needed. The second problem was that of refugees of European origin in the Far East, of whom 10,000 still awaited resettlement. The only obstacle was lack of financial contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration which, with his Office, was jointly responsible for organizing their transportation. A total amount of some \$5 million was still required. The third problem concerned the earlier refugees in Europe, of whom some 22,000 had already been settled through the UNREF programme. At the beginning of 1958 a further sum of \$7,500,000 had been needed to finance solutions for all the refugees eligible for assistance under the UNREF programme who were still in camps. That figure had since been reduced to \$5,900,000 by further

contributions. The need of 120,000 non-settled refugees living outside camps also had to be considered. The Chinese refugees in Hong Kong were not within his mandate, but in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1167 (XII) he had used his good offices to encourage arrangements for contributions for that group of refugees.

417. A number of representatives praised the work of the High Commissioner's Office and expressed satisfaction that the General Assembly at its twelfth session had prolonged the mandate of the Office. It was emphasized that the work of the Office was in a period of transition. Since the question of future programmes was still to be considered by the Working Party of the UNREF Executive Committee and by the Committee itself, it was felt that it would be out of place to analyse the issues at the present stage. It was clear, however, that international protection would remain the prime task of the Office, that efforts must be continued to achieve a final solution of the Hungarian refugee problem and that homes must be found for the earlier refugees who were still in camps. One representative felt that insufficient importance had been given to voluntary repatriation in the elaboration of the High Commissioner's current programmes.

418. The operation for Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia was cited as an example of what could be achieved by a determined and co-ordinated effort to solve a given refugee problem. It was suggested that a similar effort was needed on behalf of the Hungarian refugees who were still in Austria and who wished to emigrate. The representative of Yugoslavia pointed out that, as had been stated by the High Commissioner, his Government was faced with a large financial deficit on its expenditure for Hungarian refugees and hoped to receive further aid.

419. While the importance of solving the problem of refugee camps was stressed by several representatives, attention was also drawn to the problems of non-settled refugees outside the camps. It was pointed out that the recent survey organized by the High Commissioner's Office had shown that there were 36,700 such refugees in France alone, of whom about one-third were difficult cases or handicapped refugees.

420. Concern was expressed over the Far East operation and it was hoped that funds would be made available to enable all the refugees to be transported to countries of resettlement.

421. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (686 A (XXVI)) in which it took note of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. The Council, in part B of its resolution, urged States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to renew their efforts either to contribute or to increase their contribution to the Office of the High Commissioner; to assist the Office in its task of seeking permanent solutions for the problems of refugees by facilitating their voluntary repatriation or their assimilation within new national communities; and to consider further resettlement opportunities for refugees wishing to emigrate from countries of first asylum, including if possible refugees suffering from physical, social or economic handicaps.

422. In another resolution (682 (XXVI)) the Council amended its resolution 672 (XXV) and increased the membership of the Executive Committee of

\* Separate item on the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>7</sup> E/SR.1040 and 1041.

<sup>8</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 11, transmitted to the Council under document E/3138 and Add.1.

the High Commissioner's Programme by the addition of the Republic of China as the twenty-fifth member.<sup>9</sup>

### Section III. International control of narcotics

423. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council considered<sup>10</sup> the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirteenth session (E/3133),<sup>11</sup> the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on the work of the Board in 1957 (E/OB/13 and Addendum),<sup>12</sup> and a note by the Secretary-General on technical assistance for narcotics control (E/3077-E/CN.7/342 and Add.1). It adopted resolutions 689 A and B (XXVI), taking note of the reports of the Commission and of the PCOB. Some of the main activities of the Commission and the PCOB and the Council's action with regard to the Commission's recommendations are summarized below.<sup>13</sup>

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

424. The Commission examined the *Summary of Annual Reports of Governments relating to Opium and Other Narcotic Drugs, 1956* (E/NR.1956/Summary and Add.1).<sup>14</sup> Annual reports had been submitted in respect of 134 countries and territories. The Commission again observed that several countries had not communicated their annual reports over a period of several years and requested the Secretary-General to ask those countries to contribute more actively to the work of international control of narcotic drugs by sending in those reports.

425. A total of 147 legislative texts relating to narcotics control were communicated during 1957 in respect of 31 States and 20 territories. The Commission examined the *Cumulative Index 1947-1957* (E/NL.1957/Index)<sup>15</sup> covering legal texts published from 1947 to 31 December 1957 and stressed its value for national administrations in determining rapidly what the legal position was with regard to internationally-controlled drugs in the various countries. The annual summary tabulation of additions and other changes in the narcotics controlled under national legislation (E/CN.7/336) was also examined by the Commission.

#### *Changes in the scope of international control*

426. Four new drugs were placed under international control during the year. In addition the Commission decided, under article 2 of the 1948 Protocol, to place levomoramide under provisional control. The Commission also noted that the manufacture and use of a derivative of morphine known as nicophine (Vilan) had begun, and that it fell within the scope of the 1931 Convention.

427. The Council adopted a resolution (689 D (XXVI)) in which it urged all countries which had not

yet done so, and in particular those countries that were manufacturing and exporting normethadone, to place that drug under national control.

#### *Multilingual list of narcotic drugs*

428. The Commission reviewed a *Multilingual List of Narcotic Drugs under International Control* (E/CN.7/341),<sup>16</sup> prepared by the Secretariat with assistance from Governments and WHO, which gave all names known to be applied to those drugs in the working languages and many names in others commonly encountered. The importance of the *Multilingual List* for the control of narcotic drugs at all levels was stressed.

#### *Statement of estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs in 1958<sup>17</sup> published by the Drug Supervisory Body*

429. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (689 E (XXVI)) in which, after noting that the Drug Supervisory Body was still lacking the full co-operation of some countries, and was thereby hampered in carrying out its work, it again urged all Governments to indicate the method used in calculating their estimates; it reminded all Parties to the 1931 Convention that they had undertaken to furnish the explanations that the Drug Supervisory Body might require; and it drew attention to the frequently encountered defects in the estimates relating to consumption and stocks.

#### REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

430. The International Convention of 19 February 1925 on narcotic drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, stipulates that the PCOB shall report each year to the Economic and Social Council. Accordingly, at its twenty-sixth session, the Council considered the Board's report on its work in 1957 (E/OB/13 and Addendum).

431. As this was the last report to be submitted by the members of the Board whose tenure of office expired on 1 March 1958, they not only included in it an account of their work in 1957 but also assessed the application of the Conventions during their five-year term of office and reviewed trends of the licit movement of narcotic drugs during that period.

432. The report stated that, on the whole, there had been a distinct improvement in the operation of the system of control. Statistics had been fuller, more accurate and more promptly submitted. To some extent, however, the work of the Board had continued to be hampered by incomplete or tardy returns from some Governments and by failures to reply to requests for information; there had also been a complete or almost complete lack of co-operation on the part of a few Governments, which were named in the report.

433. The Board, by means of the flow of returns which it had received, had been able to piece together a fairly comprehensive picture of the licit production, trade and consumption of narcotic drugs throughout the world. It showed that the licit production of manufactured drugs was limited to medical and scientific

<sup>9</sup> See chapter I, section VII.

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.7/SR.385 to 386; E/TAC/SR.168 to 169; E/SR.1042.

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 9.*

<sup>12</sup> Permanent Central Opium Board, *Report to the Economic and Social Council on the Work of the Board in 1957 and Addendum* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.XI.3 and Addendum).

<sup>13</sup> See also chapter VIII, para. 556.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1958.XI.2 and Add.1.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1958.XI.3.

<sup>16</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XI.1.

<sup>17</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.XI.4 (E/DSB/15, section IV, paras. 3 and 4).

requirements; and since, moreover, diversions from the licit to the illicit market were now insignificant, it was fair to say that, to that extent, the purposes of the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 had been broadly achieved. Their value was thus well established, despite certain weaknesses and imperfections which experience had revealed in some of their provisions. The Board recorded, however, that the success which had been achieved was due primarily to the high sense of responsibility displayed by most countries, including some which were not Parties to the Conventions.

434. The text of the report was followed by tables containing the statistics which article 22 of the 1925 Convention required the Board to communicate to Contracting Parties; lastly, the addendum constituted the statement which article 14 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 required the Board to publish.

435. After taking note of the report of the PCOB the Council paid tribute to the retiring members of the Board and of the Drug Supervisory Body for the work performed during their five-year term of office.

### ILLCIT TRAFFIC

436. The annual review of the illicit traffic situation is one of the most important functions of the Commission, which is aided in its task by the Committee on Illicit Traffic. The Commission confirmed that the traffic in drugs was almost entirely supplied from clandestine sources in respect of both manufactured and natural drugs. Although it was difficult to estimate on the basis of seizures the actual quantities of drugs which were entering the illicit traffic, the large quantities in a number of seizures seemed to indicate that the flow of the traffic in opium and the opiates, and cannabis, were continuing at a high level.

437. Illicit traffickers were known to operate several lines of drug traffic and often engaged in different forms of criminal activities. A disquieting feature was the armed resistance in a number of instances. The Commission was informed of a number of significant cases of international illicit traffic which showed that the traffic was highly organized and often had considerable financial backing; it also pointed to the ease and flexibility with which traffickers moved from country to country. The Commission placed on record that there was ample evidence of vigorous and unremitting action by national authorities and of close co-operation between national authorities of several countries in their common struggle against the illicit traffic. The Commission observed that severe penalties for narcotics offences were being imposed in some countries and agreed that the imposition of such penalties was one of the most effective measures against traffickers. The Commission expressed the hope that Governments would make more direct use of technical assistance to enable them to play a useful role in the international struggle against the illicit traffic.

438. The most significant feature remained the traffic in opium and the opiates, which had widespread international ramifications. As in previous years, the heaviest seizures of raw and prepared opium had been reported from the Far East and the Near and Middle East. There was also a considerable traffic in crude morphine and/or diacetylmorphine (heroin), and several clandestine laboratories or factories had been discovered. The Commission noted an increased demand from addicts to diacetylmorphine within those regions;

at the same time, it was clear that much of the traffic in diacetylmorphine continued to be directed towards North America, the target of much of the more highly organized international illicit traffic.

439. The Commission reiterated the view that, despite insufficient reporting, traffic in cannabis existed in every region of the world. Much of the traffic consisted of indigenous production and consumption largely of the less concentrated forms. The international illicit traffic in cannabis was found for the most part between countries having common frontiers; it was not highly organized. The Commission also gave its attention to the traditional land traffic in hashish in the Middle East, an overland traffic in marihuana to the United States, and the traffic in charas and ganja in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

440. Seizures of cocaine had been small and reflected the relative decline of this drug in the illicit traffic.

441. Declared seizures of synthetic drugs constituted a very small proportion of the total seizures declared. Nevertheless, it was felt by some members of the Commission that the information on seizures of synthetic drugs was not sufficient or clear enough to enable any conclusions to be drawn from it. A study of seizures alone, they felt, would not suffice, and account should also be taken of statistics relating to drugs used by addicts. In the majority of cases addiction to synthetic drugs was of therapeutic origin.

442. The Commission considered that the narcotics situation in the Middle East was susceptible of improvement, and, on its recommendation, the Council adopted a resolution (689 I (XXVI)) providing for a Middle East survey mission to explore the problems involved. This mission would be of the nature of a technical assistance "task force", to assist a number of Governments in that region with differing but interconnected problems. It would make a general report on its work to the Commission. The Secretary-General was requested to appoint the experts to the mission, in such a way that the necessary professional capacity and experience would be brought together in a well-balanced group. The Council decided that the Secretary-General should arrange the timing of the mission, taking into account the many factors involved.

443. In view of the volume of the illicit traffic in the Far East, the Commission likewise considered that co-operation at the international level between the enforcement services should be developed there.

### ABUSE OF DRUGS (DRUG ADDICTION)

444. In continuing its study of drug addiction, the Commission gave attention to a number of aspects of the problem: the incidence of addiction, and the situation with regard both to quantitative and qualitative data on the problem; facilities for treatment of addicts and methods of treatment; addiction of therapeutic origin and in the medical profession; developments in medical research on addiction; and the prevention of drug addiction.

445. It was noted that information received during the past year gave no indication of change in the basic pattern of drug addiction in the various regions of the world. Data were more ample than had been the case a few years ago, but figures giving numbers of addicts in each country and territory, as contained in



annual reports, were not necessarily comparable with one another, and gave only some indication in quantitative terms as to how widespread addiction to the various narcotics was. Where qualitative data were concerned, relating, for example, to the personal and environmental conditions of addicts, drugs used, sources of supply and the age structure and occupational pattern of addict populations, the difficulties were greater. The Commission, having decided at its twelfth session to consider in 1958 the revision of chapter X (Abuse of Drugs) of the "Form of Annual Reports", examined a draft which had been prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/318/Add.1), and decided that the revised chapter should be put into use in the form to be sent to Governments in respect of their annual reports for 1958.

446. The Council adopted a resolution (689 G (XXVI)) expressing the hope that WHO would take steps leading to the submission, as soon as possible, of a report on the prevention of drug addiction. It also adopted a resolution (689 C (XXVI)) urging Governments to keep a close watch over publicity given to new narcotics, with a view, particularly, to ensuring that claims that strong analgesics were not addiction-producing were based only on careful and comprehensive clinical tests.

#### PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

447. In compliance with Council resolution 667 E (XXIV), the Commission gave priority to its work on the proposed Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and completed this task; it had pursued it continuously since its fourth session under the terms of Council resolutions 159 II D (VII) and 246 D (IX).

448. The draft<sup>18</sup> prepared by the Commission was designed to: (i) codify the existing law contained at present in nine multilateral treaty instruments on the control of narcotic drugs; (ii) simplify the international control machinery by replacing the present Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body by a single organ (named the International Narcotics Control Board); and (iii) close important gaps in the existing narcotics régime *inter alia* by extending international control to the production of opium, coca leaves and cannabis.

449. The Commission reported that some of the provisions of the draft treaty constituted compromises, which would not be equally acceptable to all Governments, and that others had remained controversial even in the Commission.

450. In considering the Commission's recommendations for further action on the proposed Convention, the Council agreed that, in view of the comprehensive character of the treaty involving all aspects of narcotics control (economic, social, health, legal and administrative), ample time, i.e. approximately one year, should be given Governments to make their comments.

451. A proposal was made that all States should be invited to furnish comments and to participate in the plenipotentiary conference to be called for the adoption of the treaty. It was argued, in that connexion, that to limit participation to those States which were members of the United Nations, specialized agencies or IAEA, as the Commission proposed, would be incon-

sistent with the principle of universality which was indispensable in the field of narcotic drugs. Other members held that the Commission's proposal was in accordance with the prevailing practice of United Nations organs in calling international conferences of that kind, and would also obviate difficult legal and other problems which sometimes arose.

452. A proposal was also made that the Council should postpone decision on the Commission's recommendation to call a plenipotentiary conference for the adoption of the treaty. In that connexion, it was contended that the advisability of convening the conference would be better examined in the light of the comments received from Governments on the draft, at the Council's twenty-ninth session in the spring of 1960. Other representatives expressed the opinion that the proposal would involve procedural difficulties in the various organs concerned. Moreover, it would still be possible to review the question when the General Assembly considered the provision of the necessary budgetary funds, if such a course of action recommended itself in the light of the comments received from Governments.

453. In agreement with the recommendations of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (689 J (XXVI)), in which it decided to convene a plenipotentiary conference for the adoption of the draft treaty; to invite all States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and IAEA to furnish comments and to attend the conference. The WHO, other interested specialized agencies, the PCOB, the Drug Supervisory Body and the International Criminal Police Organization were also asked to furnish comments and to participate in the deliberations of the conference. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a compilation of comments and to take certain other measures to implement the resolution.

#### OPIMUM AND OPIATES

##### *Policy of Afghanistan on opium production*

454. The Commission resumed consideration, postponed from its twelfth session, of the request of Afghanistan to be recognized, under the relevant treaty provisions, as a State producing opium for export, and it heard a statement by the observer from Afghanistan explaining his Government's policy of prohibiting opium production. A law to that effect had been promulgated on 24 November 1957. In those circumstances, the Afghan Government did not deem it necessary to press at the present time its request for recognition as a producer of opium for export but reserved its right to reconsider the question at the plenipotentiary conference for the adoption of the Single Convention. Solution of the serious economic problems attendant on the prohibition of opium production was of cardinal importance, however, since failure in that respect had been a material factor in Afghanistan's abrogation of a policy of prohibition on a previous occasion. In that connexion, he emphasized his country's need for technical assistance from the United Nations, and for financial assistance under the programmes of individual Governments and private organizations.

455. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (689 H (XXVI)) which expressed the Council's sense of the significance of the policy adopted by Afghanistan and its hope that Afghanistan would succeed in the tasks it had under-

<sup>18</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10, Annex VI, and Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 9, Annex V.*



taken, and drew the attention of the General Assembly, of the specialized agencies concerned, and especially of the relevant technical assistance organs, to the importance of the successful and speedy achievement of those aims for the economic and social development of Afghanistan.

#### *Scientific research*

456. The Commission reviewed the recommendations on opium research made by the Committee of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 626 II (XXII). The Committee had met in Geneva from 21-31 January 1958. The Commission noted that the Committee's recommendations and other decisions contained in its report (E/CN.7/338) had been unanimous, and that it had confirmed that the methods for determining the origin of opium were, in certain cases, ready for practical use in the campaign against the illicit traffic in opium and opiates.

457. On the basis of the Committee's recommendations, the Commission adopted a resolution setting out in some detail, for the benefit of Governments and laboratories participating in the programme, its policy both as regards the continuation of the research and the ways in which practical application might be carried out. The Commission considered that further research was needed and urged the Governments concerned to co-operate in it, both by continuing to furnish many more opium samples — whether authenticated or not — and by carrying out a collaborative scheme by which the various methods of determining origin could be evaluated and their accuracy and reproducibility assessed. It asked the Secretariat to co-ordinate the scheme, in which as many of the national laboratories as possible would participate. In regard to practical application, for which the Committee of Experts had constituted a procedure, it would continue under the terms of the Commission's resolution I (X) of 1955; however, the Secretary-General was asked to include, in his reports on origin, any reservations concerning the methods that had been used which he might consider necessary.

458. The Commission also decided that it might be possible, within existing resources, for the work of the Narcotics Laboratory to be broadened to include narcotics other than opium. For example, it felt that the Laboratory might eventually handle long-standing practical problems related to the identification of cannabis and of its active principle or principles. It therefore requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the means whereby the cannabis research taking place in several countries could be co-ordinated, and — without prejudice to the priority already given to opium research — to proceed with a preliminary study and evaluation of the techniques of cannabis identification.

#### INTERNATIONAL NON-PROPRIETARY NAMES

459. The Council, in resolution 548 B II (XVIII), had expressed the view that it was highly desirable to simplify and speed up the procedure for the selection of international non-proprietary names for narcotic drugs. Under the procedure developed by WHO for the selection of those names, it is necessary to undertake a world-wide inquiry before each name can be recommended; this, of course, leads to some delay. At its twelfth session, the Commission considered whether it might be possible to establish a system whereby names would be given international treaty protection

in advance, under some faster procedure for selection which would not give rise to linguistic or legal difficulties (E/CN.7/331/Rev.1).

460. At its thirteenth session, the Commission again considered the question, with particular reference to the further consultations in the matter which the Secretary-General had held with WHO. It discussed, on the one hand, whether an attempt to establish mandatory rules would not encounter serious opposition and thus jeopardize the present system without useful result; it was pointed out that the system was based on the voluntary acceptance of the international non-proprietary names selected by a uniform method for all drugs, whether they were narcotic drugs or not. On the other hand, the Commission considered whether, in spite of difficulties which might be encountered in any attempt to establish a revised system, the situation did not require improvement for the purpose of ensuring effective narcotics control.

461. The Commission decided not to recommend the adoption of a new procedure; considering that limited application of a mandatory system was feasible, it decided that the new Single Convention should provide for mandatory use of international non-proprietary names for narcotic drugs on labels and in commercial literature, and resolved that under the new Convention the Commission should adopt the names if WHO did not.<sup>19</sup>

#### CARRIAGE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN FIRST-AID KITS OF AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT

462. As a result of legal difficulties arising from the carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits aboard aircraft, the Council of ICAO decided to invite the United Nations and WHO to study legal and medical aspects of the problem. In December 1957 the Economic and Social Council referred<sup>20</sup> the matter to the Commission.

463. The Commission advised the Council that there were medical questions on which it would be useful to have the guidance of WHO. It also decided to include, tentatively, in the proposed text of the Single Convention, draft provisions governing the international carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits of aircraft, railway trains and ships,<sup>21</sup> and recommended that appropriate interim action be taken to cover the period before the Convention came into effect.

464. The Council adopted a resolution (689 F (XXVI)) in which it recommended Governments to take measures necessary to prevent the misuse and diversion of narcotic drugs carried in first-aid kits in international flight and requested the Secretary-General to invite the views of the International Criminal Police Organization on safeguards which might be taken for that purpose and to prepare, in consultation with ICAO and WHO, a study of the legal problems involved. The Commission was invited to consider the matter again and to advise the Council on the further measures to be recommended in that connexion.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NARCOTICS CONTROL

465. In regard to the position of technical assistance for narcotics control, the Commission was of the opinion that the existing arrangements were not suffi-

<sup>19</sup> E/3133, Annex V, article 42, paras. 3 and 4.

<sup>20</sup> E/SR.997.

<sup>21</sup> The proposed text appears in E/3133, Annex V, article 43 bis.

cient to assure the satisfactory utilization of technical assistance in this field. It pointed out that projects for improving narcotics control often stood to benefit the international community as a whole as much, or more than, the country which would have to apply for technical assistance. Since new projects could often be added to country programmes only at the expense of others already in operation and representing an important investment, a number of countries which had expressed interest in technical assistance for narcotics control had not been able to follow this up by formal requests for inclusion of items in their category I programmes. The Commission asked the Council to examine possible solutions. Hitherto, the greater part of the expenditure applied to technical assistance for narcotics control had been made from contingency allocations in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

466. At its twenty-sixth session the Council again reviewed<sup>22</sup> this question in the light of resolution 2 II (XIII) of the Commission<sup>23</sup> and of the report of the Secretary-General (E/3077 and Add.1).<sup>24</sup> The representative of the Secretary-General suggested that interim arrangements might be adopted for 1959, looking forward to a more permanent solution for 1960. Special flexibility could be sought in the interim year, by the use of Expanded Programme contingency allocations in appropriate cases, and by the inclusion of appropri-

ate items within the public administration and international advisory services; those countries which were able to include applications in their category I programmes could, of course, do so. As regards a solution, the existing separate services were already heavily committed, and there were administrative complications in ear-marking a specific amount within one of them. The Secretariat preferred the alternative suggestion put forward by the Commission of a separate advisory service for narcotics control within the regular United Nations budget. In view, however, of the additional calls on the 1959 budget, the Secretariat proposed that this should be included in the budget for 1960.

467. Members of the Council recognized that a number of countries lacked the resources to undertake desirable projects in narcotics control and that technical assistance was much needed for those purposes. They recognized the difficulties involved in making special financial arrangements for this field of work, and agreed with the Secretariat's interim proposals for 1959. It was considered, however, that a permanent solution required further study. The Council, therefore, adopted a resolution (688 (XXVI)) asking the Secretary-General to review, in consultation with the interested specialized agencies, the nature and scope of the assistance requested by Governments in that field; to explore the extent to which such requests could be met under existing programmes; to formulate, as might be necessary, proposals regarding the assistance that might be made available, with an estimate of their cost; and to report on those matters to the Commission at its fourteenth session and subsequently to the Council at its twenty-eighth session.

<sup>22</sup> E/TAC/SR.168 and 169; E/SR.1042.

<sup>23</sup> E/3133, Annex I.

<sup>24</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 13.

## Annex

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

#### *Twenty-sixth session*

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs  
Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—NGO Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.174.

International Council of Women  
Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—NGO Committee meeting: E/S.2/SR.172.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

Inter-Parliamentary Union  
E/C.2/44. Refugee problem.

International Council of Women  
E/C.2/506. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
E/ICEF/NGO/44. Recommendations in support of UNICEF.

World Union for Progressive Judaism  
E/ICEF/NGO/45. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

International Council of Nurses  
E/ICEF/NGO/46. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

NGO Committee on UNICEF  
E/ICEF/NGO/47. Report of the Committee.

International Council of Women  
E/ICEF/NGO/48. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

Pan-Pacific Southeast Asia Women's Association  
E/ICEF/NGO/49. Statement on activities in support of UNICEF.

International Union for Child Welfare  
E/ICEF/NGO/50. Statement to UNICEF Executive Board.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
E/ICEF/NGO/51. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

World Veterans Federation  
E/ICEF/NGO/52. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

International Catholic Child Bureau  
E/ICEF/NGO/53. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

NGO Committee on UNICEF  
E/ICEF/NGO/54. Report of the Committee.

## Chapter VII

### HUMAN RIGHTS

#### A

468. At its twenty-fifth session the Council had no item on its agenda relating to human rights. It had before it, however, for its information, a fifth progress report (E/3069) on the steps taken to implement its resolution 386 (XIII) on the plight of survivors of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps.

469. At its twenty-sixth session the Council considered<sup>1</sup> the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fourteenth session (E/3088),<sup>2</sup> a report by the Secretary-General on the convening of a second Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination (E/3130 and Corr.1),<sup>3</sup> and the report of the Council Committee on the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (E/3125 and Add.1).<sup>3</sup> In resolution 683 A (XXVI) the Council took note of the report of the Commission. Further Council action on that report and on the other items mentioned is described in part A of the present chapter. The Commission's action with respect to advisory services is dealt with in part C.

470. In accordance with Council resolutions 664 (XXIV) and 665 D II (XXIV), the Commission, at its fourteenth session, reviewed its programme of work and discussed the periodicity of its sessions. In answer to the Council's invitation that it should express its views on the principle of biennial sessions, the Commission adopted a resolution (11 (XIV)) recommending that it continue to meet annually. Council action on both these matters is described in chapter VIII, paragraphs 551 and 557 below.

#### Section I. Tenth Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights\*

471. 10 December 1958 will mark ten years since the General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Council, at its twenty-sixth session, approved proposals submitted to it by the Committee which it had set up in 1957 to assist the Secretary-General in giving effect to recommendations of the Commission for observing this anniversary (resolution 651 B (XXIV) and Annex). In its report (E/3125 and Add.1) the Council Committee, composed of representatives of Chile, France, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden and the United Arab Republic, outlined briefly the information available on the plans and activities of Governments, specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the Secretary-General. The Committee

thought that the United Nations might appropriately observe the anniversary at a special plenary meeting of the General Assembly at which delegates representing all the various regions and different civilizations of the world would make statements; as a conclusion to the meeting the President of the General Assembly might sum up the statements made, as was done in 1955 at the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter.

472. In resolution 683 F I (XXVI) the Council recommended that the General Assembly should devote a special plenary meeting to the observance of the tenth anniversary on 10 December 1958. The Council, in resolution 683 F II (XXVI), also urged all States members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to observe the anniversary in their own countries, and in particular to make the text of the Universal Declaration widely known, and continually to promote increasing respect for the rights enunciated therein, to the end that that common standard of achievement might be universally realized; and it expressed the hope that non-governmental organizations would encourage their national and local affiliates, as part of their observance of the anniversary, to organize conferences and other meetings and discussions on human rights, giving wide publicity to the Universal Declaration, to the end that men and women everywhere might achieve fuller enjoyment of the rights set forth and learn to respect the rights of others.

#### Section II. Periodic reports and special studies

473. In 1956, in resolution 624 B (XXII), the Council, acting on recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights,<sup>1</sup> initiated a system of periodic reporting by Governments. The first series of reports were considered by the Commission at its fourteenth session.

474. States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies are asked to report every three years on developments and progress achieved in the promotion of human rights, the rights reported on being those enumerated in the Universal Declaration and the right of peoples to self-determination. The Commission bases its consideration of those triennial reports on topical summaries prepared by the Secretary-General and by the specialized agencies, the reports themselves not being published. The purpose of the Commission's consideration is to transmit to the Council comments, conclusions and recommendations of an objective and general character in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

475. Thirty-five Governments submitted reports in the first series, covering the period 1954 to 1956. In addition to the summary prepared by the Secretary-

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.7/SR.377 to 381; E/SR.1041.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 10.

\* Requires action by the General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, chapter III A (resolution I).*

General (E/CN.4/757 and Add.1 to 4), the Commission had before it, at its fourteenth session, summaries prepared by the International Labour Office and UNESCO and statements by WHO, ITU and UPU (E/CN.4/758 and Add.1 to 2; and E/CN.4/SR.607).

476. The Commission concentrated mainly on matters of procedure and made no recommendations to the Council. It decided, however, to consider the item further at its fifteenth session and expressed the hope that Governments which had not yet done so would send reports before that session. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies, to submit to it suggestions for a more detailed plan to guide Governments in preparing future reports, and also for the avoidance of duplication between his summary of the reports of Governments and the reports by the specialized agencies.

477. In the Council, some representatives emphasized that duplication between the triennial reports and the *Yearbook on Human Rights* must be avoided (see section III below). Some expressed support for the Commission's action in asking for a more detailed plan to guide Governments in preparing their reports. Some also, sharing the views of the Commission, hoped that more Governments would send reports in time for consideration at the fifteenth session.

478. The Council, in resolution 624 B (XXII), approved as the first subject for special study by the Commission the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile. The Committee of four members appointed by the Commission to undertake that study, in a progress report to the Commission (E/CN.4/763), stated, among other things, that it was preparing monographs on the status of the right in all States members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, and that, as a matter of principle, it would not make use of any information in such monographs if the Government concerned had not had an opportunity to comment on it. The Commission took note of the progress report.

### Section III. Yearbook on Human Rights

479. The Council, in resolution 683 D (XXVI) approved, with one amendment, proposals of the Commission relating to the *Yearbook on Human Rights*. The proposals followed closely recommendations of a committee set up by the Commission in 1957<sup>a</sup> to consider, in the light of memoranda by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/737 and Add.1; E/CN.4/742, paragraphs 3 to 6), what measures should be taken to keep the *Yearbook* within reasonable proportions, with particular regard to the possibility of relating it to the triennial reports and studies under Council resolution 624 B (XXII). The recommendations of the Commission and its Committee (E/CN.4/756) concerned the size and content of the *Yearbook*, the publication of statements on specific rights or groups of rights, and the distinction which might be drawn between the *Yearbook* and the triennial reports.

480. Under resolution 683 D I (XXVI) the *Yearbook*, beginning with the 1957 volume, will be limited in size and should contain primarily texts, including texts of, or extracts from, new constitutions, constitutional amendments, legislation, general governmental decrees and administrative orders, reports on important

court decisions, and international agreements. The Secretary-General is also asked to publish in the *Yearbook* such introductory and explanatory comments as may be considered necessary to describe trends or state results obtained in States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. The information is to cover metropolitan areas and Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Council decided that only material relating to States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies would be included.

481. The distinction which it is suggested should be made between the *Yearbook* and the periodic reports of Governments is given in part III of resolution 683 D (XXVI). In submitting their triennial reports, the Council recommends that Governments avail themselves of the opportunity to evaluate and interpret events, indicate difficulties encountered, and discuss techniques found to be of particular value. Where desirable, reference should be made to the factual information furnished for or published in the *Yearbook*.

482. According to part II of the resolution, statements on specific rights or groups of rights will be published from time to time as supplementary volumes to the *Yearbook*. Finally, in part IV of the resolution, the Council invited the Commission to review the matter at its seventeenth session in the light of the experience gained (see also chapter VIII, paragraph 557).

### Section IV. Studies on discrimination

483. Under the programme of work approved by the Council and the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is continuing its series of studies on discrimination in various fields. It has completed the study on Discrimination in Education (E/CN.4/Sub.2/181/Rev.1)<sup>6</sup> and made recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/740, chapter IV). In 1958, the Sub-Commission, at its tenth session, examined a report by the International Labour Office on *Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation*,<sup>7</sup> which contained the texts of a proposed convention and recommendations on which the Sub-Commission commented in detail (E/CN.4/764, chapter V). The Sub-Commission also considered reports by its Special Rapporteurs on discrimination in religious rights and practices (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.123) and political rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.124). It will examine these questions further in 1959. A full study on the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country (article 13, paragraph 2 of the Universal Declaration) was also initiated. This is the one remaining topic on the approved work programme of the Sub-Commission. In order to assist it in selecting other rights for study, subject to the approval of the Council and the Commission, the Sub-Commission asked the Secretary-General to present to it at its eleventh session a list of rights as set forth in the Universal Declaration which could usefully be studied from the point of view of the prevention of discrimination.

484. With respect to the study on discrimination in education, the Commission, at its fourteenth session, after some discussion, deferred action until its 1959

<sup>a</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, para. 223.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.XIV.3.

<sup>7</sup> Report IV (1). Report IV (2) was before the Commission on Human Rights at its fourteenth session.

session. It had before it comments and suggestions of eighteen Governments (E/CN.4/760 and Add.1 to 65) and of UNESCO (E/CN.4/766) on the recommendations of the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/740, resolutions B and C), about, in particular, the principles suggested for eradicating discrimination and the possibility of adopting international instruments for its prevention. The Commission formally expressed itself in favour of adopting a series of fundamental principles but postponed the drafting, in order to take advantage of further comments from Governments. It also noted the decision of the Executive Board of UNESCO to discuss the possible inclusion of an item in the agenda of the General Conference (November 1958) relating to the advisability of preparing one or more international instruments designed to eliminate or prevent discrimination in the field of education.

485. With regard to its study on discrimination in employment and occupation and the Convention and Recommendation proposed by the ILO, the Sub-Commission was especially concerned that any convention on the subject should be consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, should help to promote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and be in harmony with the general trends reflected in decisions of the competent United Nations organs relating to the legal protection of human rights (E/CN.4/764, resolution A). The Commission on the Status of Women also made certain comments on the proposed Convention (see section IX, paragraph 513). On 23 June 1958, the International Labour Conference at its 42nd Session, adopted a Convention and a Recommendation concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation. In the Convention as adopted reference to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was included in the preamble. Article 6 of the draft Convention, which had excluded equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value from the scope of application of the Convention, was deleted.

#### **Section V. Teaching of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

486. The Council had before it for action a draft resolution entitled "Teaching of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a means of combating discrimination in education", which the Commission, when considering the study on discrimination in education (see paragraph 484 above) had decided to recommend to it. The Commission proposed that the Council should state that it considered that the Universal Declaration (and in particular everything in it which condemned discrimination based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status) should be a required subject of study in all schools and universities, particularly military or quasi-military training schools and schools for the training of administrative and judicial officials, of every country and territory, whether independent, non-self-governing, or under trusteeship; recommend that States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies should take any necessary steps, appropriate to their respective institutions and educational system, to give effect to the resolution; and request the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to take joint action within the spirit of Council resolution 609 (XXI) to assist Member States in giving practical effect to the resolution.

487. In the Council, several representatives objected to the note of compulsion underlying the draft resolution, pointing out that in many countries Governments did not have, nor did they wish to have, control of school curricula. Teaching of the Universal Declaration, therefore, could not be imposed on all schools, even though Governments would wish to see its principles taught at all levels. It was said that teaching of the Declaration was important in combating discrimination in education, but also for other reasons, and it would therefore be incorrect to consider the proposals only in the context of discrimination in education.<sup>8</sup>

488. In resolution 683 B (XXVI), which the Council substituted for the text proposed by the Commission, reference to combating discrimination in education was deleted from the title. The Council recommended that States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies should take any necessary steps appropriate to their respective institutions and educational systems to promote widespread teaching of the principles of the Declaration; and requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to take joint action within the spirit of resolution 609 (XXI) of 26 April 1956<sup>9</sup> to assist Member States in giving practical effect to the resolution.

#### **Section VI. Second Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination**

489. In accordance with resolution 651 D (XXIV) the Secretary-General reported to the Council at its twenty-sixth session on his consultations with non-governmental organizations, the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and the Commission on Human Rights, regarding the convening of a Second Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination, and recommended that he be authorized to convene the Conference in Geneva for a period of one week from 22 to 26 June in 1959.

490. In his report (E/3130 and Corr.1) the Secretary-General stated that forty-nine organizations were prepared to participate in the Conference, eleven would consider participating if it were convened, although in some cases they were not fully convinced of the desirability of convening a second conference at this stage, and ten would not participate either because they were not in favour of the Conference being convened or because they were not in a position to send participants. The Sub-Commission and the Commission both recommended that a second conference be held in 1959.<sup>10</sup> The Commission asked the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the non-governmental organizations concerned, in order that there might be adequate and early preparation of the provisional agenda and of the arrangements for convening the Conference.

491. Following on that request an interim planning committee of non-governmental organizations drew up a number of recommendations on the date, duration

<sup>8</sup> E/AC.7/SR.378, 379 and 381.

<sup>9</sup> Resolution on teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.

<sup>10</sup> E/CN.4/764, chapter IX, para. 200; E/3088, chapter IV, paras. 92 to 94 and 100.

and place of the Conference, methods of work, representation, arrangements for convening the Conference, decisions and recommendations, provisional agenda, documentation, and co-operation with the specialized agencies (E/3130, Annex II).

492. Most of those recommendations were incorporated in the draft resolution which the Secretary-General suggested for the consideration of the Council (E/3130, paragraph II) and which the Council adopted in resolution 683 E (XXVI). In that resolution the Council authorized the Secretary-General to convene a conference in Geneva for a one-week period in 1959. The provisional agenda, to be prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the non-governmental organizations concerned, is to include two principal items: an exchange of views concerning the most effective techniques of combating prejudice and discrimination, including legal, educational and community action; and co-operation with United Nations bodies. The Council stated that the recommendations of the Conference should be general and objective in character.

### Section VII. Freedom of information\*

493. The General Assembly, in resolution 1189 B (XII), noting that the Commission on Human Rights had decided to review problems relating to freedom of information, had requested the Council: (a) to invite the Commission to consider, at its fourteenth session, procedures by which constant review of freedom of information might be ensured, *inter alia* by including freedom of information problems in the agenda of its future sessions and examining means of providing for the continuing study of such problems; (b) to invite the Commission, when examining the report of its Committee appointed to review the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies on freedom of information, to give special consideration to developing media of information in under-developed countries; and (c) to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the report of the Commission on those matters, together with the Council's recommendations thereon.

494. At its fourteenth session the Commission had before it, in addition to that resolution formally transmitted to it by the Council on 13 December 1957,<sup>11</sup> the report of its Committee on Freedom of Information (E/CN.4/762 and Corr.1). The Committee, composed of representatives of France, India, Lebanon, Mexico and Poland, was set up at the thirteenth session.<sup>12</sup> Studies prepared by each member of the Committee were annexed to the report. Recommendations related to the development of media of information in under-developed countries, the free circulation of information, rights and responsibilities of information media, and the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies in freedom of information (E/CN.4/762, paragraph 9).

495. The Commission, in acting on the Committee's report, adopted two resolutions (6 (XIV) and 7 (XIV)). It asked the Council and, through it, UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned,

to initiate action to consider and implement the suggestions of the Committee concerning under-developed countries wherever possible and as expeditiously as possible, with the object of assisting them to build up adequate media of information and their use for the free flow of accurate and undistorted news and information. The Commission requested that reports from UNESCO and the other specialized agencies on the work undertaken in accordance with that request, and on the problems which might arise in the process, should be transmitted to it for consideration at its fifteenth session. The Commission decided to consider the other suggestions of its Committee at the fifteenth session, in compliance with such decisions as the General Assembly might take in the light of the replies of Governments received in response to General Assembly resolution 1189 A (XII). The Commission also decided to transmit the Committee's report to Member States and the non-governmental organizations concerned for their observations. It further decided to consider at its fifteenth session, in the light of discussions and such decisions as the General Assembly might take during its thirteenth session, such procedures as might be expedient to ensure constant review of problems of freedom of information.

496. In the discussion in the Council, some representatives expressed regret that the Committee appointed by the Commission had not been given another year to give further consideration to its recommendations, and to co-ordinate the recommendations and ideas which were contained in the studies made by its individual members. Some said also that little progress could be made in freedom of information until the General Assembly had completed its consideration of the draft convention. Several emphasized the importance of developing media of information in under-developed countries.

497. In resolution 683 C (XXVI), which superseded the recommendations made by the Commission in its resolution 6 (XIV), the Council asked the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee on Freedom of Information to States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and to interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status, inviting them to submit their observations thereon to the Commission on Human Rights. It asked the Commission to complete its recommendations on freedom of information in the light of the report of its Committee and the comments of States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, for review by the Council.

498. In view of that resolution, the Council considered<sup>13</sup> that it was not possible at the current stage to accede to the request of the General Assembly in resolution 1189 B (XII) that it transmit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the report of the Commission on certain matters relating to freedom of information, together with its own recommendations thereon.

### Section VIII. Communications

499. In resolution 75 (V) of 5 August 1947, subsequently amended *inter alia* by resolution 275 (X) of 17 February 1950, the Council laid down the procedure

\* Separate item on the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>11</sup> E/SR.998.

<sup>12</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, para. 205.

<sup>13</sup> See E/AC.7/SR.382 and E/SR.1041. See also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 10, document E/3160.



for dealing with communications concerning human rights, including alleged violations of human rights. Members of both the Commission on Human Rights and of the Council have at different times expressed dissatisfaction with that procedure. At its fourteenth session the Commission appointed a committee to study the question and prepare recommendations to be considered by the Commission at its fifteenth session. The Commission stated that it wished to recommend that the Council re-examine resolutions 75 (V) and 275 (X) with a view to establishing a procedure for handling communications better calculated to promote respect for, and observance of, fundamental human rights.<sup>14</sup>

500. In discussing the Commission's report, some members of the Council emphasized the importance of finding a more satisfactory manner of dealing with the communications. Others, while agreeing that the current procedure was not satisfactory, doubted whether the Committee would be able to find a solution which Governments would accept.

## B

### Section IX. Status of Women

501. The Council, at its twenty-sixth session, considered<sup>15</sup> the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twelfth session (E/3096),<sup>16</sup> and in resolution 680 A (XXVI) took note of the Commission's report. The recommendations of the Commission on some of the main items considered at its twelfth session, and the action of the Council thereon, are summarized below. The Commission's action with respect to advisory services is dealt with in part C of this chapter. Reference to the Council's discussion of the Commission's programme of work and priorities is made in chapter VIII, paragraph 558.

#### POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

502. In discussing the question of the political rights of women, many members of the Council referred with satisfaction to the increasing number of countries where women now enjoyed full political rights on equal terms with men, as stated in the Secretary-General's latest annual report to the General Assembly on the subject (A/3627 and Corr.1). It was felt, however, that legal recognition of those rights was only a first step towards their actual implementation and to the full participation of women in public life. The decision of the Commission to bring up to date its study of the access of women to, and the exercise by them of, public services and functions (E/CN.6/158 and addenda) was mentioned with approval, as was the resolution (1 (XII)) adopted by the Commission to give effect to that decision.

#### STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

503. A report by the Secretary-General on consent to marriage and age of marriage (E/CN.6/317 and Corr.1 and Add.1) had been prepared in pursuance of Council resolution 640 (XXIII)<sup>17</sup> for consideration by

<sup>14</sup> E/3088, para. 194.

<sup>15</sup> E/AC.7/SR.375 to 377; E/SR.1029.

<sup>16</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

<sup>17</sup> See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 608 to 609.

the Commission at its twelfth session. After discussing the report, the Commission adopted a resolution (2 (XII)) recommending that the Council request the Secretary-General to prepare for the Commission's fourteenth session a report based on replies to be received from Governments of Member States and from non-governmental organizations in consultative status in response to a questionnaire designed to obtain further information on consent to marriage and requirements as to age and registration of marriage. In the same resolution, the Commission recommended that the Council should also invite the Secretary-General to prepare for the fourteenth session of the Commission a draft convention providing for a minimum age of marriage preferably of not less than 16 years; the requirement of free consent of both parties to the marriage; and the compulsory registration of marriages.

504. During the debate in the Council, a doubt was expressed as to whether a convention would at the current stage be the most effective means of dealing with the highly important questions of age of marriage, free consent of the spouses, and registration of marriage. A doubt was also expressed as to whether it would be appropriate to establish the same minimum age for all peoples of the world. Consequently, the Council amended the text which the Commission had proposed to it. In the resolution (680 B I (XXVI)) which it adopted, the Council invited the Secretary-General to prepare a recommendation (rather than a draft convention), and it omitted the reference to a proposed minimum age of 16 years, pending the receipt of further information on the subject in the report which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare for the Commission at its fourteenth session.

505. The Commission also recommended that the Council adopt a resolution requesting WHO to undertake an inquiry into the persistence of practices consisting in the subjection of girls to ritual operations, and into measures adopted or planned for putting a stop to such practice, and to communicate the results of the inquiry to the Commission before the end of 1959, for examination at its fourteenth session.

506. The consensus of opinion in the Council, supported by the WHO representative, was that an inquiry would not be the best means to achieve the desired end. All members agreed that the word "study" should be substituted for the word "inquiry" in the text of the resolution proposed by the Commission. It was also felt that the best results would be obtained if the time-limit were extended by one year, so that the WHO report would be communicated to the Commission at its fifteenth, instead of at its fourteenth session. The Council adopted the resolution thus amended as resolution 680 B II (XVI).

#### ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

507. The particular aspects of the question of economic opportunities for women which were discussed in 1958 by the Commission and subsequently by the Council were the position of working women, including working mothers with family responsibilities; the right to rest and the right to material security; and the age of retirement and right to pension. Various reports on those topics had been prepared by the Secretary-General and by the International Labour Office. At its twelfth session, the Commission adopted resolutions 4 and 5 (XII) in the form of recommendations to the



Council on the situation of working women with family responsibilities and on the age of retirement and right to pension.

508. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (680 C I (XXVI)) requesting the specialized agencies concerned to give sympathetic consideration to any request for help submitted to them in connexion with assistance to working women, including working mothers, with family responsibilities, and to report to the Commission on the services so rendered. In its resolution, the Council also stressed the importance of the inquiry on crèches and day nurseries to be undertaken by the International Children's Centre, and expressed the wish that the results of that inquiry be communicated to the Commission at one of its next sessions.

509. The Council also considered the recommendation of the Commission concerning age of retirement and rights to pension, in which the Council was asked, *inter alia*, to recommend that all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies facilitate, by all appropriate means, the equal treatment of men and women workers with respect to pension plans, and the implementation of the principle that the normal retirement age and pensionable age should be the same for men and women.

510. In the course of the Council's debate on that recommendation<sup>18</sup> a number of members pointed out that the Commission had itself been divided to a considerable extent on the question, as was shown by the small majority by which the Commission's resolution had been adopted (ten votes to none with eight abstentions).<sup>19</sup> Some members of the Council expressed their support of the draft resolution proposed by the Commission as, in their opinion, different retirement and pensionable ages constituted a definite discrimination against women; on the other hand, several members stressed their opinion that lower retirement and pensionable ages were highly advantageous to women; others again felt that, while expressing no opinion on the principle, the actual situation in their respective countries had to be taken into account and they would have to abstain from voting on the proposed resolution.

511. The consensus was that the question was a very important one, which should be given further consideration before the Council could come to a decision. The Council therefore adopted a resolution (680 C II (XXVI)) in which it invited the Commission to consider the matter further in the light of previous proceedings and those of the current session of the Council, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission the records of the Council's discussion<sup>20</sup> of the question.

#### EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

512. At its twelfth session, the Commission considered a draft pamphlet on equal pay for equal work (E/CN.6/325), prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the International Labour Office, and decided that a revised draft of the pamphlet should be prepared for the Commission's thirteenth session (E/3096, para. 116).

513. The Commission also expressed its concern with the fact that the ILO draft Convention on Dis-

crimination in respect of Employment and Occupation<sup>21</sup> excluded, in its article 6, equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value from the scope of application of the Convention; it felt that the inclusion of article 6 in the Convention would disrupt the organic unity which should exist between the principles of that instrument, and would prejudice its future application. The Commission accordingly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the ILO the record of its exchange of views on the matter, and recommended to the Council that the Secretary-General be requested to appoint a representative to the International Labour Conference in June 1958 who would there present the position taken by the majority of the members of the Commission. At its twenty-fifth session, the Council was informed by the Secretary-General (E/3097/Rev.1) that, as in the past, arrangements had been made for the United Nations to be represented at the International Labour Conference. The article in question was subsequently deleted from the draft Convention by action taken at the 42nd Session of the International Labour Conference.

#### PERIODICITY OF THE SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

514. In answer to the Council's invitation contained in resolution 652 J (XXIV), the Commission discussed the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee with respect to biennial sessions. The Commission unanimously adopted a resolution (8 (XII)) recommending that it continue to meet annually. The Commission considered that women have not yet achieved equality with men, and expressed the belief that no effort should be spared to carry out the Commission's mandate to promote the status of women and to work towards equality of rights between men and women. The Council, in its resolution 693 B (XXVI), while endorsing the Secretary-General's view that, as a general principle, the biennial pattern of sessions should be adopted wherever practicable, nevertheless decided that the Commission might for the time being continue to meet annually.<sup>22</sup>

#### C

##### Section X. Advisory services\*

515. The General Assembly, in resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955, asked the Council to submit to it, at its thirteenth session, a report containing an evaluation of the projects carried out under the programme of advisory services in human rights, and recommendations concerning the future of the programme. The Secretary-General is authorized, subject to the direction of the Council and if requested by Governments, to render the following types of assistance in human rights: advisory services of experts, fellowships and scholarships, and seminars.

516. Since the programme came into operation in 1955, the main emphasis has been on regional seminars. The first such seminar on civic responsibilities and increased participation of Asian women in public life was held in August 1957 at Bangkok, Thailand. In 1958, two regional seminars on the protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure, were held, the first in Baguio City, Philippines, in February, and the

<sup>18</sup> E/AC.7/SR.375 to 377.

<sup>19</sup> E/3096, paragraphs 93 to 102.

<sup>20</sup> E/AC.7/SR.375 to 377; E/AC.7/L.307 and 308.

<sup>21</sup> See also para. 485 above.

<sup>22</sup> See also chapter VIII, para. 551.

\* Separate item on the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

second in Santiago, Chile, in May. One fellowship was awarded to an official of the Korean Ministry of Justice to study, in the United Kingdom, problems involved in the protection of human rights in the administration of justice. Observers, chosen by the Government of Costa Rica from a list supplied by the Secretary-General, were sent to Costa Rica and reported to the President of that country on the 1958 national election; an expert was appointed at the request of the Government of Haiti to advise it on the development of election procedures and techniques, especially on the problem of identification of voters and candidates.<sup>23</sup>

517. Both the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women considered the advisory services programme at their 1958 sessions.

518. The Commission on Human Rights, at its fourteenth session,<sup>24</sup> invited the Secretary-General to report to it annually on questions connected with the programme; expressed the view that seminars could be productive, and suggested that, where possible, Member States should take advantage of provisions for fellowships and expert advice to continue and expand local interest in activities recommended by, or resulting from, seminars in which they have participated; called attention to the advantage of expanding fellowship opportunities; considered that increased fellowships and scholarships for 1959 should be offered to the Governments of Member States, on topics relating to human rights, appropriate prior publicity being given to the availability of such fellowships; and pointed out that an increase in the funds allocated for the human rights advisory services programme was needed in order to meet the interest of and requests from Governments of Member States.

519. The Commission on the Status of Women, at its twelfth session,<sup>25</sup> noted with satisfaction the success of the 1957 seminar on the civic responsibilities and increased participation of Asian women in public life, held in Bangkok, which was the first seminar to be held under the advisory services programme. The Commission expressed the hope that a regional seminar on the same subject would be organized in 1959, either in Africa or Latin America, and it indicated certain preferences regarding other seminars in the future.

520. When the Council considered the programme of advisory services at its twenty-sixth session, it had before it the above recommendations of its two Commissions, reports on the three seminars,<sup>26</sup> and reports by the Secretary-General on the development of the programme and on the activities planned for 1959 (E/3075 and Add.1).<sup>27</sup>

521. Two, and possibly three, seminars are planned for 1959: one in Ceylon on judicial and other remedies

<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document E/3075.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 8, chapter VIII.

<sup>25</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

<sup>26</sup> ST/TAA/HR.1; E/CN.4/765; E/AC.7/L.306.

<sup>27</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

against the abuse of administrative authority, and another in Colombia on the participation of women in public life. The possibility of holding a second seminar, in Argentina, on judicial and other remedies against the abuse of administrative authority is being studied. The Secretary-General informed the Council (E/3075/Add.1)<sup>28</sup> that an appropriation of \$100,000 would cover the cost of an expanded programme in 1959, including the seminar in Argentina.

522. In the debate<sup>29</sup> members of the Council commented favourably on the development of the advisory services programme, and especially on the success of the three regional seminars. Requests for experts and fellowships had been few, and it was thought that, at this stage, future developments should concentrate on seminars rather than experts and fellowships. One suggestion was that the programme might more adequately be described as one of consultation and seminars on human rights, rather than advisory services. Most representatives spoke in favour of expanding the programme. Several felt, however, that it was not for the Council to discuss the budgetary aspects of the question and therefore reserved their position.

523. It was proposed that observers from countries in other areas should be invited to the regional seminars, and that the possibility of organizing international seminars as a sequel to the regional seminars should be studied.<sup>30</sup> It was pointed out that the regional seminars were open to the public and observers from interested countries could therefore follow the work if they so desired. It was argued in favour of international seminars that it was important to follow up a number of regional seminars by a broader international seminar, especially when the subjects discussed were of more than regional interest. Topics for discussion at international seminars might be suggested by the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women. Other representatives thought that there would be difficulty in finding subjects of equal interest in different regions. It was, moreover, premature at this stage to change the character of the seminars, which were still experimental. The question might be considered in the future.

524. In resolution 684 (XXVI) the Council expressed its appreciation for the efforts of Governments, organizations and individuals who had participated in the seminars already held, and to the Secretary-General for the part he had played in their organization; approved the plan presented by the Secretary-General for holding seminars in 1959; requested the Secretary-General to keep in mind the possibility of organizing in the future an international seminar on a subject of universal interest; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to review the programme of advisory services at each of its sessions, on the basis of work plans presented by the Secretary-General, and to make appropriate recommendations to the Council (see also chapter VIII, paragraph 589).

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>29</sup> E/AC.7/SR.382 to 384; E/SR.1041.

<sup>30</sup> E/AC.7/L.315.

Annex

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO  
THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES  
OF PROCEDURE

*Twenty-sixth session*

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
Human rights—Social Committee meeting: E/AC.7/SR.379.  
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
Human rights—Social Committee meeting: E/AC.7/SR.379.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO  
THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZA-  
TIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

*Twenty-sixth session*

International Council of Women  
Human rights—NGO Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.172.  
International Council of Women  
Report of the Commission on the Status of Women—NGO  
Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.172.  
International Federation of University Women  
Report of the Commission on the Status of Women—NGO  
Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.174.  
St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance  
Report of the Commission on the Status of Women—NGO  
Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.172.  
World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls  
Human rights—NGO Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.173.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
TO THE COUNCIL

International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
E/C.2/504. Report of the Commission on the Status of  
Women.  
International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
E/C.2/505. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.  
International Council of Women  
E/C.2/507. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.  
International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
E/C.2/508. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.  
International Conference of Catholic Charities  
E/C.2/509. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
E/C.2/510. Report of the Commission on the Status of  
Women.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations  
E/CN.4/NGO/77. Periodicity of sessions.  
World Veterans Federation  
E/CN.4/NGO/78. Observations concerning the convening of  
a Second Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations  
interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimina-  
tion.  
International Alliance of Women  
E/CN.4/NGO/79. Periodicity of sessions.  
International League for the Rights of Man  
E/CN.4/NGO/80. Freedom of information.  
International League for the Rights of Man  
E/CN.4/NGO/81. Report of the Sub-Commission.  
International League for the Rights of Man  
E/CN.4/NGO/82. General views on the work of the Com-  
mission.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
TO THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance  
E/CN.6/NGO/48. Status of women in private law.  
International Alliance of Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/49. Periodicity of sessions.  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
E/CN.6/NGO/50. Working women.  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
E/CN.6/NGO/51. Pensionable age of women workers.  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
E/CN.6/NGO/52. Access of women to education.  
Open Door International  
E/CN.6/NGO/53. Working women.  
Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations  
E/CN.6/NGO/54. Periodicity of sessions.  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
E/CN.6/NGO/55. Consent to marriage.  
International Federation of Women Lawyers  
E/CN.6/NGO/56. Consent to marriage.  
International Catholic Child Bureau  
E/CN.6/NGO/57 and Corr.1. Economic opportunities for  
women.  
International Federation of Women Lawyers  
E/CN.6/NGO/58. Periodicity of sessions.

## Chapter VIII

# QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### Section I. Development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole

525. In accordance with the established procedure, the Council at its twenty-sixth session<sup>1</sup> undertook a general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole. This review was based on the Secretary-General's "Observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields" (E/3134 and Add.1),<sup>2</sup> which had been requested by the Council in its resolution 664 B (XXIV); a report by the Secretary-General on co-ordination at the national level (E/3107),<sup>3</sup> prepared in response to Council resolution 630 A II (XXII); a report by the Secretary-General on co-ordination between UNICEF programmes and the regular and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (E/3109),<sup>4</sup> which had been requested by the Council in resolution 630 C (XXII); the twenty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/3108 and Add.1);<sup>5</sup> the annual reports of the ILO (E/3104 and Add.1),<sup>6</sup> FAO (E/3105 and Add.1, 2, 3, 4, and 5),<sup>7</sup> UNESCO (E/3101 and Corr. 1 and 2 (English only)),<sup>8</sup> WHO (E/3106 and Add.2)<sup>9</sup> (E/3106, Add.1),<sup>7</sup> ICAO (E/3099, Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.2),<sup>8</sup> UPU (E/3072 and

Corr.1),<sup>9</sup> ITU (E/3122),<sup>10</sup> and WMO (E/3090),<sup>11</sup> and communications submitted by the ILO (E/3089),<sup>12</sup> UNESCO (E/3141) and WHO (E/3129). The reports of the regional and functional commissions, which were considered under other items on the Council's agenda, and the annual reports of the Bank, of IFC and of the Fund, which had been examined at the Council's twenty-fifth session, were available as background documentation for the item. The Council also took into account General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII) on the pattern of conferences, to which it had, at its resumed twenty-fourth session,<sup>13</sup> drawn the attention of its subsidiary organs.

526. The Council gave special attention to the following questions: the work of ACC, co-ordination on the national level, plans of concerted action, programme appraisals for the period 1959 to 1964, co-ordination in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and consultations between the Council and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The Council also made a special study of concentration of activities in pursuance of its resolution 664 (XXIV), and of the development of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1164 (XII).

527. The discussion<sup>14</sup> was opened with a statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, made on behalf of the Secretary-General. Statements, which included references to the annual reports of their respective organizations, were made by the Directors-General of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO and the representatives of ICAO, ITU and WMO; a statement was also made by the Director-General of IAEA.

### DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

#### *Work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination*

528. In the course of the discussion on the work of the ACC, a number of representatives expressed satisfaction at the growing degree of inter-agency co-

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.24/SR.167 to 182; E/SR. 1029 to 1032 and 1043 to 1044.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

<sup>3</sup> ILO, *The I.L.O. in a Changing World, Report of the Director-General (Report I) to the 42nd Session of the International Labour Conference, 1958: Twelfth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1958); "Annex to the Twelfth Report of the I.L.O. to the United Nations".

<sup>4</sup> FAO, "Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Report to the Economic and Social Council at its Twenty-sixth Session" (E/3105 and Add.1); *Report of the ninth session of the Conference, 2-23 November 1957*, Rome 1958; "The Work of FAO, 1956-1957, Report of the Director-General" C.57/3; *Program of Work for 1958 and 1959* (Rome, 1958); *The State of Food and Agriculture 1957* (Rome, 1958) C.57/8.

<sup>5</sup> UNESCO, "Report to the United Nations for 1957-1958".

<sup>6</sup> WHO, *The Work of WHO, 1957, Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations: Official Records of the World Health Organization, No. 82* (Geneva, April 1958).

<sup>7</sup> "Report of the World Health Organization, Supplementary Report".

<sup>8</sup> ICAO, *Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1957* (Doc. 7866 All-P/3); *Council's Budget Estimates, 1959 and Information Annex* (Doc. 7863 All AD/1); *Supporting documentation for the eleventh session of the Assembly*, Montreal, May-June 1958; *Supplementary Report of the Council to the Assembly on the Activities of the Organization*, January-May 1958.

<sup>9</sup> UPU, *Report on the Work of the Union, 1957* (Berne). *Rapport sur les activités de l'Union, 1957* Berne.

<sup>10</sup> ITU, *Annual Report by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, 1957* (Geneva, 1958).

<sup>11</sup> WMO, *Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1957* [WMO—No. 69. RP. 28] (Geneva, 1958).

<sup>12</sup> The text of the communication of the Governing Body of ILO, as contained in this document, is likewise to be found in E/3104 (Appendix).

<sup>13</sup> See E/SR.998.

<sup>14</sup> E/AC.24/SR.173 to 179; E/SR.1029 to 1032 and 1043 to 1044.

operation at all levels, which the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the twenty-second report of ACC (E/3108 and Add.1)<sup>15</sup> clearly reflected. Interest was evinced in the review which the ACC planned to make of its machinery and procedures in order to increase in every way possible the effectiveness of its contribution to the work of the Council and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies. In resolution 694 A (XXVI), the Council expressed the hope that a progress report on the results of the review would be available to it at its twenty-eighth session. In addition, the Council expressed the hope that the ACC would consider the suggestion made by the Director-General of FAO<sup>16</sup> that an extensive campaign against hunger be instituted and a "free-the-world-from-hunger" year designated.

529. Special mention was made by the Council of the weaknesses in the so-called "common system" of salaries, allowances and other service benefits among the United Nations, the ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, ICAO and WMO, resulting in part from a lack of suitable co-ordinated arrangements for giving effect to that system. The Council noted with concern that in the implementation of the recommendations regarding the common base date for cost of living calculations, differences had arisen in practice, and that the ILO and WHO intended to raise the question in the ACC. It recalled the assurances given by the ACC in 1957 that the related question of the need for a sound system for duty-station adjustments was to be discussed further, and noted that arrangements had been made by the ACC for the appointment of outside experts to make recommendations on the administration of such a system.

530. The importance of improving the publicity given to international economic and social work and of co-ordinating more closely the activities of the various public information services was stressed. It was hoped that the ACC would consider the subject, taking account of the report of the Committee of Experts on United Nations Public Information to be presented to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.<sup>17</sup>

#### *Co-ordination on the national level*

531. The question of co-ordination on the national level was considered in the light of information submitted by twenty-seven Governments and summarized by the Secretary-General in a report (E/3107)<sup>18</sup> prepared in pursuance of Council resolution 630 A II (XXII). Improving co-ordination on the national level was felt to be an essential prerequisite to achieving effective co-ordination on the international level, and examples were cited showing the relationship between the two.

532. In resolution 694 B I (XXVI), the Council drew the attention of Governments of Member States to the Secretary-General's report and to the fact that the programmes of the United Nations and of certain specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, included various measures (expert services, fellowships, training courses, seminars, etc.) which were aimed at improv-

ing national services concerned with international organizations.

533. A number of delegations referred to the fact that co-ordination on the national level was often made difficult by delays in the appearance of basic documentation. The Council adopted a resolution (694 B II (XXVI)) emphasizing the need for early distribution to Governments of Member States of adequate documentation, particularly documents relating to proposed work programmes and projects, and requesting the Secretary-General to observe the time-limits imposed by the rules of procedure of the Council and of its functional commissions. The Council also requested the regional economic commissions to amend their rules of procedure, as necessary, to provide for similar time-limits for distributing documents. It asked the Secretary-General to explore the reasons for the frequent late distribution of documents and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session any proposals required to implement the relevant rules of procedure of the Council and of its functional commissions. Finally the Council recommended to the General Assembly that, during its review of documentation, it should take the necessary remedial actions.

#### *Plans of concerted action*

534. As regards plans of concerted action, it was pointed out that Council resolution 665 A (XXIV) relating to the formulation of plans of concerted action among several organizations had provided a useful stimulus to the formulation of more precise rules for prior consultation and had encouraged the initiation of plans for inter-agency co-operation in some important fields. The resolution had, moreover, led the ACC to make a thorough review—which was embodied in an addendum to its report (E/3108/Add.1)<sup>19</sup>—of the methods by which the members of the United Nations family co-operate in all major fields of common concern.

535. The Council adopted a resolution (694 C (XXVI)), dealing respectively with the fields in which concerted action was under way, fields in which the ACC considered that concerted action might be feasible, and fields in which the possibility of such action had yet to be studied.

536. The Council noted with satisfaction the first results which had begun to appear in the field of community development and invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to submit a report on the progress and prospects of concerted action in this field to the Social Commission, for consideration at its twelfth session. The Council endorsed the report of the ACC in so far as it contemplated concerted action in certain fields, recognizing that no uniform method for the initiation of plans of concerted action would be realistic; requested the ACC to report to the Council at its twenty-eighth session on such of those fields (namely, industrialization and productivity; urbanization; water control and utilization; the Mediterranean Development Project; housing, building and planning; and living and working conditions of indigenous peoples) as it believed ready for further steps towards concerted action; and decided to study those reports with a view to selecting one or more fields of activity which would be recommended to the organizations concerned for concerted action. The

<sup>15</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

<sup>16</sup> E/SR.1030.

<sup>17</sup> See General Assembly resolution 1177 (XII).

<sup>18</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, twenty-sixth Session Annexes, agenda item 3.*

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

Council requested the ACC to consider and report on other fields of activity which might be suitable for concerted action, including fields which the ACC had not thus far considered suitable and new subjects, in particular, the effects of radiation resulting from the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

537. In that connexion, the Council also expressed the view that, at its twelfth session the Social Commission should consider preliminary steps which might be taken for the eventual establishment of programmes of concerted action in the fields of urbanization, and housing, building and planning.

#### *Programme appraisals for the period 1959 to 1964*

538. In considering the question of programme appraisals for the period 1959 to 1964, the Council took into account the comments of the ACC, and particularly the problems which had come to light during the ACC's study of the procedures to be followed in carrying out Council resolution 665 C (XXIV). It was emphasized that, in envisaging an appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of programmes, the Council was not trying to ask the specialized agencies to commit themselves to programmes and budget levels in advance; nor was it its purpose to institute a centralized control over those programmes or to interfere with the procedures of the Expanded Programme. Its wish had been to ascertain the general direction the programmes were taking. A consolidated statement such as the Council had asked for would, in addition, assist Governments in informing the public of international activities for which money was being spent.

539. The Council adopted a resolution (694 A (XXVI)) which had as its principal purposes the clarification of the terms of resolution 665 C (XXIV) and the making of arrangements for a consolidated report on the basis of the appraisals. The Council affirmed that the appraisals of the scope, trend and cost of the programmes of the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WMO should (a) emphasize the over-all development, general direction and trend of the programmes rather than attempt to define individual programmes and projects; (b) include, in so far as they could be predicted, programmes falling within the framework of the Expanded Programme and the new Special Fund; (c) estimate the magnitude of likely changes in the budgetary requirements by applying to new and developing parts of the programmes the cost factors known from experience.

540. As regards the procedure to be followed, the Council recalled that the appraisals of the United Nations programmes were to be submitted to the Council at its twenty-eighth session and it invited the specialized agencies concerned to prepare theirs by 1 December 1959. It decided to establish a committee composed of five individuals fully conversant with the programmes and activities of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in the economic, social, human rights, and related fields, and with the process of co-ordination developed among those organizations, with the following functions: to collate the separate appraisals and to prepare a consolidated report showing the extent to which the programmes covered respond to basic needs and also the inter-relation of the activities designed to meet those needs; and to transmit its report, together with the separate appraisals, through the ACC for any comments it might have, to the Council

for consideration at its thirtieth session. The Council invited the ACC to lend its full co-operation to the Committee and requested the Chairman of the ACC, in consultation with the Committee, to make appropriate arrangements for its work, and to assist the participating organizations to ensure the largest measure of comparability in their appraisals.

541. The Council made the following observations regarding the programme appraisals which it felt would further explain their purpose:

(a) The appraisals were to be regarded as a step in the dynamic process of developing progressively the effectiveness of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as instruments for assisting the countries of the world to develop economically and socially at a greatly accelerated rate.

(b) The appraisals were a further step in the development of co-ordination through which the respective programmes of the United Nations organizations had gained, over the years, in purpose, depth and strength. Such co-ordination had been achieved not by way of centralization, nor by directives or orders, but by consultation and persuasion and by free co-operation in the efforts designed to improve the lot of men.

(c) The appraisals were not to be understood as implying that the programmes and budgets of the United Nations or the specialized agencies should, or could, be determined outside the constitutional framework of each organization. They implied no attempt to interfere with the autonomy of the organizations within the United Nations family.

(d) The appraisals did not require firm policy formulation looking ahead for the five-year period, or any rigid commitment in regard to specific programmes; they should in no way interfere with the flexibility which the organizations must have in determining their programmes from year to year.

(e) It was recognized that the cost of programmes for the coming five years could not be precisely determined. What was desired were rough estimates, reached by applying the cost factors known from experience to the new and continuing parts of the programmes. Such estimates could not, of course, cover programmes which could not reasonably be foreseen at the time the appraisal was made.

(f) It was hoped that the consolidated report, drawn up on the basis of the individual appraisals undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, would, for the first time, give the Governments and the peoples of the world a clear idea of what was being achieved and attempted through international action. It should bring into focus the inter-relationship between the work of the different organizations and thereby facilitate ever closer co-operation, and, wherever feasible, concerted action.

542. The Council appointed the following persons to serve on the Committee to deal with the programme appraisals: Mr. Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico), Mr. George F. Davidson (Canada), Mr. Walter Kotschnig (United States of America), Mr. Sergije Makiedo (Yugoslavia) and Mr. Mir Khan (Pakistan).

#### *Co-ordination in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy*

543. The Council also considered matters of co-ordination arising in the field of the peaceful uses of



atomic energy, and particularly the relationships between IAEA, on the one hand, and the United Nations and the specialized agencies, on the other.

544. It adopted a resolution (694 E (XXVI)) on this question in four parts. In the first part, the hope was expressed that IAEA would find it appropriate to submit to the Council each year at its summer session a report on matters falling within the Council's competence, and IAEA was invited to consider and recommend projects which might usefully be undertaken by the Council, its regional economic commissions or other subsidiary bodies to assist the Agency in carrying out its programmes in various parts of the world. In the second part, the Council expressed the hope that the second General Conference of IAEA would approve the recommendation of the Agency's Board of Governors that IAEA should participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In the third part, the Council invited the specialized agencies to bear in mind that IAEA, which was established for the specific purpose of dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, had the leading position in that field; it invited IAEA to bear in mind that the specialized agencies concerned had certain responsibilities in relation to the peaceful uses of atomic energy in their respective fields of competence; it expressed the hope that the relationship agreements between IAEA and several of the specialized agencies would be soon concluded; and called the attention of the specialized agencies and IAEA to the fact that effective co-ordination required, in addition to formal bilateral agreements, the development of effective day-to-day working relationships within the framework of general multilateral arrangements for co-ordination in this field. In the fourth part of the resolution, the Council urged all Governments of Member States concerned to make special efforts, in view of the complexity of the new enterprise, to ensure co-ordination of policies with regard to the international promotion of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

545. In the course of the debate members of the Council considered the co-ordination of certain specific projects in this field, i.e. the conference being organized by UNESCO on the effects of radiation on the living cell and the carriage of radio-active materials by air. The hope was expressed that draft relationship agreements with those specialized agencies which had an interest in the field of atomic energy would be concluded in time for submission to the second General Conference of IAEA, to be held in September 1958. In connexion with the submission of reports by IAEA to the Council, the representative of IAEA observed that under its Statute and its relationship agreement with the United Nations, the Agency was to submit reports to the Council on matters within the latter's competence, without regard to the timing of such reports. In reply to observations regarding the abolition of the ACC Sub-Committee on Atomic Energy Questions, it was explained that the Sub-Committee had been set up in 1955 to meet special circumstances which had now altered. In supervising co-ordination at the Secretariat level, the ACC would, in that as in other programme matters, be assisted as necessary by a working group at the technical level.

#### *Consultations between the Council and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office*

546. The Council took note of a suggestion by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

that there should be direct contact between its representatives and those of the Council to discuss the general principles of inter-organizational co-operation and co-ordination and the problems arising in respect thereof, including those that had arisen in connexion with Council resolutions 664 and 665 (XXIV). The Governing Body had appointed a delegation to be available for that purpose at a mutually convenient time and place.

547. Members of the Council welcomed that initiative as a practical proposal that would help to remove misunderstandings and noted certain precedents for that type of consultation, i.e. when the agreement between the United Nations and the ILO had been concluded. It adopted a resolution (694 F (XXVI)) noting the ILO suggestion and appointing a committee to participate in the consultations consisting of the President of the Council and the representatives of France, Mexico, Netherlands, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. The Council suggested that the joint meeting be held in New York during October 1958.

548. During the debate, the hope was expressed that if he found it possible the Secretary-General would participate with the Council delegation in their consultations with the delegation of the ILO.

#### *Other questions*

549. The Council also considered the third report (E/3109)<sup>20</sup> on programme co-ordination between UNICEF and the regular and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies; the report, submitted in pursuance of Council resolution 630 C II (XX), paid particular attention to the co-ordinated efforts being made to ensure effective evaluation of the various programmes as evidenced by the progress in the various countries. While several members considered that the co-ordination machinery in this field was functioning smoothly, others said that the necessity of obtaining the approval of different institutions should not be allowed to interfere with the speed with which UNICEF could act. The Council concluded its discussion by taking note with satisfaction of the report.

#### CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

550. For the purpose of considering, under the terms of resolution 664 (XXIV), the question of concentration of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields, the Co-ordination Committee of the Council met on 24 June 1958, one week before the opening of the Council's twenty-sixth session.<sup>21</sup> The Committee took as a basis for its discussions the observations of the Secretary-General on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3134 and Add.1) and the relevant sections of the reports of the functional and regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies.

551. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (693 B (XXVI)), in which, after noting that the review of the work programme was a continuing process and was not designed primarily to bring about financial savings, but to enable

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>21</sup> E/AC.24/SR.167 to 172 and 174; E/SR.1043.



the Council to consider how best to use the limited resources available in the light of changing requirements, it approved the Secretary-General's efforts to achieve a greater concentration of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields, as set forth in his report (E/3134 and Add.1),<sup>22</sup> and requested him to continue those efforts and prepare for the Council, at its twenty-eighth session, a similar report, keeping in mind the principles outlined in Council resolution 664 (XXIV), annex A. The Council emphasized the desirability that the regional and functional commissions should keep under constant review their calendars of conferences and meetings, particularly those of working parties, *ad hoc* bodies, and subsidiary organs, with the aim of reducing, whenever possible, the number and the length of those meetings, and that, when so doing, they should bear in mind the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII). While endorsing the view of the Secretary-General regarding the periodicity of meetings of functional commissions, that, as a general principle, the biennial pattern should be adopted wherever practicable, the Council decided that the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women might for the time being continue to hold annual meetings. It requested the Transport and Communications Commission, in view particularly of the fact that IMCO had come into existence, to submit to the Council, at its twenty-eighth session, a final report on its work, including recommendations for future arrangements for handling the remaining activities hitherto performed by the Commission.

552. In an annex to the resolution, the Council expressed its agreement with the Secretary-General's suggestion that the Secretariat might be entrusted, to an increasing extent, with certain functions for which *ad hoc* committees had from time to time been set up by functional commissions, and requested those commissions as far as possible to be guided by that suggestion, it being understood that the responsibility for review of programme questions and questions of priorities must continue to remain with the commissions and the Council.

553. With reference to *statistical activities*, the Council agreed with the proposed re-allocation of priorities recommended by the Statistical Commission on the basis of the Secretary-General's proposals (E/3134, para. 12-14), it being understood that the programme of work, which would include the compendium of social statistics, could be undertaken without additional financial resources. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to explore methods to achieve reductions in the volume of documentation directly submitted to the Statistical Commission and to continue the rigorous editorial policy followed in regard to the increasing volume of publishable statistics.

554. As regards *social activities*, the Council stated that while it would review, at its twenty-sixth session, the question of the future United Nations programme in the field of social defence, taking into account recommendations of the Social Commission, it noted and endorsed the Secretary-General's suggestion that he should undertake informal discussions with Governments and non-governmental organizations (E/3134, para. 18-19), initially along the lines indicated in his "Observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields". The Council expressed

the hope that mutually satisfactory proposals could be agreed to, for submission to the Social Commission at its twelfth session and to the Council at its twenty-eighth session.

555. The Council also noted with interest the recent developments concerning the closer co-operation between UNCTAD and the regular and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, as set out in the Secretary-General's report (E/3109) on the subject. Welcoming those developments, which it felt should increase the possibilities of giving practical assistance in the social field to under developed countries, the Council noted the Secretary-General's intention (E/3134, para. 21) to provide for some strengthening of the social affairs field staff for that purpose within existing staff levels.

556. With regard to *narcotics*, the Council agreed with the slightly modified order of priorities recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/3134, para. 22-23). Recognizing that treaty requirements to a large extent governed documentation in that field, it commended the Commission's proposals for limiting both the quantity of documentation and/or the translation workload in respect of the following: national laws and regulations, technical material accompanying notifications of new narcotics, lists of authorities entitled to issue narcotic import and export licences, and the annual paper on diacetylmorphine (E/2134, para. 24-25). The Council welcomed the Commission's decision to review the documentation on narcotics control every year in order to hold it to the amount needed. On the other hand, the Council noted that the Commission had not followed the Council's recommendation, as contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 667 II (XXIV), as regards appointments to the Drug Supervisory Body of persons who are members of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

557. With regard to *activities in the field of human rights*, the Council felt that the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities were moving in the right direction in respect to the limitation of documentation (E/3134, para. 30). While it had no specific proposals to make with respect to the *Yearbook on Human Rights*, the consensus was that, at the current stage, the *Yearbook* should continue to be published annually; overlapping between the *Yearbook* and the triennial reports should, however, be avoided. The Council found the conclusions of the Committee on the *Yearbook* acceptable, subject to the comment of the Secretary-General that, in general, only legal or constitutional texts and court decisions should be published therein (E/3134, para. 31). It stressed the need to avoid duplication between the Secretary-General's summary of government reports and the reports of specialized agencies and welcomed the Secretary-General's suggestion (E/3134, para. 32) that a detailed plan be drawn up to guide Governments in preparing future series of triennial reports.

558. The Council welcomed the efforts made by the Commission on the Status of Women to reduce its documentation by spacing, staggering or discontinuing certain reports hitherto prepared on an annual basis.

559. The Council expressed satisfaction with the development of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and with the fact that an increasing number of countries were offering to act as host for seminars under that programme. It attached

<sup>22</sup>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

particular importance to seminars of a regional character.

560. With reference to *economic matters*, the Council stressed the importance of the work to be undertaken by the Secretariat in the fields of industrialization and water resources. In so far as industrialization was concerned, it was of the opinion that the work should be directed so as to stimulate practical action, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, and that the composition of the committee of experts contemplated in paragraph 12 of Council resolution 674 A (XXV) should reflect the variety of situations obtaining in different regions. Regarding the extension and acceleration of work on water resources development, the Council emphasized the significance of the work and trusted that the centre to be established in the Secretariat, under paragraph 3 of Council resolution 675 (XXV), part IV, would be enabled to play a substantial role in the field of water resources development, including regional water development and utilization and underground water development.

561. The Council approved the gradual implementation proposed by the Secretary-General of Council resolution 614 C (XXII) and re-emphasized the importance of resources and requirements surveys, particularly in connection with the forthcoming establishment of the Special Fund. It noted the efforts made by the Commission on International Commodity Trade towards the formulation of a work programme and trusted that the special arrangements made by the ACC (E/3134, para. 50) would further contribute to the concentration of efforts in that field.

562. With regard to *regional economic activities*, the Council noted with satisfaction the extent to which the principles of concentration and co-ordination had been applied in the review of programmes by the regional economic commissions and their secretariats, and the progress that had been made in that connexion. It recalled the suggestion outlined in paragraph 7 of Council resolution 590 A I (XX) that the Secretary-General and the Council's subsidiary bodies bear in mind that certain activities might better be undertaken by such bodies as universities, national, private or public institutions, or non-governmental organizations, in order to permit the Secretariat to make the most effective use of its own resources. The Council commended the expressed intentions of ECE and ECAPF to make use of that procedure and expressed the hope that the other regional economic commissions would give consideration to its use wherever practicable.

563. With respect to the relationships between *work programmes and resources*, the Council appreciated the efforts that had been made by the Secretary-General to reduce the length and number of the documents coming before it and its subsidiary bodies. It decided to consider, at its twenty-eighth session, in the light of developments in the five-year appraisal of programmes,<sup>23</sup> whether the Secretary-General's consolidated statement of work programmes might be dispensed with or alternatively produced not annually but at two-yearly or three-yearly intervals.

564. The Council expressed its approval of the procedure that was being followed for the implementation of rule 34 of its rules of procedure on "Estimates of expenditure". It expressed the hope that rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions, on

"Estimates of expenditures", would be fully implemented. After noting that the regional economic commissions had no such rules, the Council requested that the executive secretaries should submit to those commissions the financial implications of programmes or projects before approval.

565. Finally, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (693 A (XXVI)), dealing with the response made by the specialized agencies to the invitation addressed to them by the Council in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 664 A (XXIV), to include in their reports in 1958 passages dealing specifically with the further concentration of their programmes and to cite examples of concentration achieved during the preceding year. After stating that it considered that such concentration of activities, to achieve its full value, should be a continuing process, the Council noted with satisfaction the efforts being made by the specialized agencies to achieve further concentration of their programmes, expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies for their response to the above request of the Council, and invited them to include similar passages in their reports in 1959 and subsequent years.

#### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

566. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly (resolution 1164 (XII)), the Council paid special attention at its twenty-sixth session<sup>24</sup> to the statements of the specialized agencies concerned, as included in their annual reports,<sup>25</sup> regarding their views and activities and any information which they had on the views and activities of Governments in the field of international educational, scientific and cultural co-operation.

567. During the debate, it was suggested that a survey of international relations and exchanges in the fields of science, culture and education should be made in order to convey a fuller picture than had been presented in the above statements and provide a possible basis for recommendations by the Council for the promotion of international co-operation as a whole. The view was expressed that the survey should contain certain recommendations on the best methods of improving co-operation and should stress the importance of such co-operation to the under-developed countries.

568. Some delegations supported a proposal that UNESCO should be requested to assume responsibility for preparing a convention based on the following main principles: wide access by the peoples of all countries to the results achieved in the fields of science, culture and education; the conclusion, on a footing of equality, of bilateral and multilateral agreements between countries regarding the exchange of results achieved in the fields of science, culture and education; the provision, by the economically and technically highly-developed countries, of large-scale assistance to the less-developed countries in the organization of education and scientific research work; the encouragement of study, in national educational institutions, of the latest results achieved by other countries in the fields of science, culture and

<sup>23</sup> E/AC.24/SR.179 to 182; E/SR.1044.

<sup>24</sup> UNESCO—E/3101 and Corr.1 & 2 (part III); WHO—E/3106/Add.1 part V, section (a); ITU—E/3122, chapter IV, section 6; chapter V, section on "International Co-operation in the Fields of Culture and Science"; WMO—E/3090, paras. 1, 5, 18, annex C.

<sup>25</sup> Council resolution 665 C (XXIV).

education; and the abstention by individual countries from hostile propaganda against other countries in matters of science, culture and education. The majority of members felt that the same results could be achieved by requesting UNESCO, in making a survey of international relations and exchanges in the fields of science, culture and education, to include recommendations for separate and joint action to promote further international co-operation in those fields.

569. The Council adopted a resolution (695 (XXVI)), in which it urged the States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to transmit to UNESCO information as to their views and activities concerning international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture. It invited UNESCO to prepare, in co-operation with the United Nations and the interested specialized agencies, and to submit to the Council at an early session, and, if possible, at its twenty-eighth session, a survey of international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture based on the communications received from Governments of Member States, including any recommendations for separate and joint action to promote further international co-operation in those fields.

570. In connection with the general question of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education, the Council also considered a proposal for the calling of a second United Nations scientific conference on the conservation and utilization of resources. The Council generally recognized the importance of conservation and rational utilization of world resources for the requirements of production and consumption. It was felt that useful experience has been gained from the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, held in 1949, and the view was expressed that it would be of vital importance to the under-developed countries for surveys of natural resources to be undertaken, with particular reference to the work which the regional economic commissions might undertake in this area of activities.

571. Most members felt, however, that the holding of a large conference would not be the best method of approaching the matter at this stage, and suggested, instead, an approach along functional lines, certain aspects of the question being dealt with respectively by the Council itself, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Secretariat and the appropriate specialized agencies. The question might be considered again at a later stage, in the light of further experience. Other members stated that, since important advances

had taken place as regards the scientific, technical and economic aspects of the problem of natural resources during the nine years that had elapsed since the Conference had been held, it would indeed be useful to hold a second conference within the foreseeable future; they considered that the prestige of the Council would be enhanced if it made full use of its powers to promote the rational utilization of natural resources.

## **Section II. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the International Finance Corporation**

572. The Secretary-General informed the Council at its twenty-fifth session that the International Finance Corporation had expressed a desire that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, approved by the General Assembly in resolution 179 (II), be made applicable to IFC. The Secretary-General recalled the procedure whereby the Convention might be made applicable to a newly established agency by means of an appropriate annex and stated<sup>26</sup> that, after consultation with the President of the IFC, he would submit a proposed draft annex to the Council for consideration at its twenty-sixth session. That was done, and, at its twenty-sixth session,<sup>27</sup> the Council adopted a resolution (677 (XXVI)) recommending to the IFC a draft annex to the Convention.

## **Section III. Co-operation between the United Nations and The Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law**

573. The Council, at its twenty-sixth session, considered<sup>28</sup> the question of co-operation between the United Nations and The Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. It adopted a resolution (678 (XXVI)), in which it requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure a reciprocal exchange of information and documentation with the two organizations in question, in matters of mutual interest, so as to promote co-operation and co-ordination with them; and it further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council, whenever appropriate, on matters within the area of activities of the two organizations which might be of interest to it.

<sup>26</sup> E/3103.

<sup>27</sup> E/SR.1023 and 1024.

<sup>28</sup> E/SR.1023.

### **Annex**

#### **STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

##### **ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE**

##### *Twenty-sixth session*

##### **International Organization for Standardization**

Development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole—NGO Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.174.

**World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations**

Development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole—NGO Committee meeting: E/C.2/SR.174.

**WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL**

**International Organization for Standardization**

E/C.2/497. Development and coordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole.

## Chapter IX

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### Section I. List of non-governmental organizations in consultative status

574. Seven applications and re-applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Council were considered<sup>1</sup> by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations during the period under review and reported on by the Committee at the twenty-fifth session (E/3073).<sup>2</sup> The Council reviewed<sup>3</sup> the report of the Committee and discussed two suggested amendments to the report. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council decided (resolution 673 (XXV)) to grant the request of one international organization for reclassification from the Register to category B, to place another international organization on the Register of the Secretary-General, and to defer until 1959 consideration of the applications of two other international organizations for category B consultative status. It decided not to grant the request of another international organization for category B consultative status and not to place one organization on the Register. The Council further decided not to grant category B consultative status to another international organization and to deny its request to be placed on the Register.

575. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in pursuance of Article 71 of the Charter, as of 31 July 1958, are listed below. Of these, 10 are in category A and 112 in category B. An additional 180 organizations are on the Register of the Secretary-General for *ad hoc* consultations in accordance with resolution 288 B (X), paragraph 17. The organizations are all international unless otherwise indicated.

#### Category A

International Chamber of Commerce  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International Co-operative Alliance  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
International Organisation of Employers  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
World Federation of Trade Unions  
World Federation of United Nations Associations  
World Veterans Federation

#### Category B

Agudas Israel World Organization  
All India Women's Conference (India)  
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)  
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)  
Associated Country Women of the World  
CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.) (United States of America)

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace  
(United States of America)  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
(United States of America)  
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The  
Confédération internationale du crédit populaire  
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations  
Friends World Committee for Consultation  
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)  
Indian Council of World Affairs (India)  
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production  
Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs  
Inter-American Press Association  
Inter-American Statistical Institute  
International Abolitionist Federation  
International African Institute  
International Air Transport Association  
International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities  
International Association of Juvenile Court Judges  
International Association of Penal Law  
International Association of Schools of Social Work  
International Automobile Federation  
International Bar Association  
International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons  
International Catholic Child Bureau  
International Catholic Migration Commission  
International Catholic Press Union  
International Commission against Concentration Camp Practices  
International Commission of Jurists  
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage  
International Committee of Scientific Management  
International Committee of the Red Cross  
International Conference of Catholic Charities  
International Conference of Social Work  
International Congresses for Modern Architecture  
International Co-operative Women's Guild  
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation  
International Council of Women  
International Criminal Police Organization  
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning  
International Federation for the Rights of Man  
International Federation "Amies de la jeune fille"  
International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
International Federation of Journalists  
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (Proprietors) and Editors  
International Federation of Settlements  
International Federation of University Women  
International Federation of Women Lawyers  
International Fiscal Association  
International Institute of Administrative Sciences  
International Institute of Public Finance  
International Islamic Economic Organization  
International Labour Assistance  
International Law Association, The  
International League for the Rights of Man, The  
International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples  
International Organization for Standardization  
International Road Federation  
International Road Transport Union

<sup>1</sup> E/C.2/SR.170.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.*

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1004 and 1019.

International Social Service  
 International Society for Criminology  
 International Society for the Welfare of Cripples  
 International Society of Social Defence  
 International Statistical Institute  
 International Thrift Institute  
 International Touring Alliance  
 International Union for Child Welfare  
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
 International Union for Inland Navigation  
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population  
 International Union of Architects  
 International Union of Family Organizations  
 International Union of Local Authorities  
 International Union of Marine Insurance  
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations  
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power  
 International Union of Public Transport  
 International Union of Railways  
 International Union of Socialist Youth  
 Junior Chamber International  
 League of Red Cross Societies  
 Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations  
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs  
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States of America)  
 Nouvelles équipes internationales—Union des démocrates chrétiens  
 Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association  
 Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students  
 Rotary International  
 Salvation Army, The  
 Société belge d'études et d'expansion (Belgium)  
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)  
 South American Petroleum Institute  
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations  
 World Assembly of Youth  
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession  
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind  
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls  
 World Jewish Congress  
 World Movement of Mothers  
 World Power Conference  
 World Union for Progressive Judaism  
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
 World Young Women's Christian Association  
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union  
 Young Christian Workers

### *Register*

Aero Medical Association  
 American Foreign Insurance Association (United States of America)  
 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (United States of America)  
 Arab Union  
 Asian Relations Organization  
 Association internationale des intérêts radio-maritimes  
 Biometric Society, The  
 Boy Scouts' International Bureau  
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz  
 Committee for Economic Development (United States of America)  
 Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools  
 Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students  
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences  
 Dairy Industries Society International  
 Econometric Society, The  
 Engineers Joint Council  
 European Association for Animal Production

European Broadcasting Union  
 European Bureau for Youth and Childhood  
 European Confederation of Agriculture  
 European Union of Coachbuilders  
 Fédération internationale libre des déportés et internés de la résistance  
 Federation of International Furniture Removers  
 Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government  
 Institute of International Law  
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters  
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering  
 International Academy of Forensic and Social Medicine  
 International Aeronautical Federation  
 International Amateur Radio Union  
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom  
 International Association for Research in Income and Wealth  
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience  
 International Association for the Prevention of Blindness  
 International Association for Vocational Guidance  
 International Association of Art Critics  
 International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises  
 International Association of Gerontology  
 International Association of Horticultural Producers  
 International Association of Legal Science  
 International Association of Microbiological Societies  
 International Association of Physical Oceanography  
 International Association of Universities  
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers  
 International Astronomical Union  
 International Broadcasting Organization  
 International Bureau of Motorcycle Manufacturers  
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association  
 International Catholic Film Office  
 International Center for Wholesale Trade  
 International Chamber of Shipping  
 International Commission on Illumination  
 International Commission on Radiological Protection  
 International Commission on Radiological Units  
 International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation  
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses  
 International Committee on Radio Electricity  
 International Confederation of Midwives  
 International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers  
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers  
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems  
 International Container Bureau  
 International Council for Educational Films  
 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies  
 International Council of Commerce Employers  
 International Council of Museums  
 International Council of Nurses  
 International Council of Scientific Unions  
 International Council of Social Democratic Women  
 International Council on Archives  
 International Dairy Federation  
 International Dental Federation  
 International Diabetes Federation  
 International Economic Association  
 International Falcon Movement  
 International Federation for Documentation  
 International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations  
 International Federation of Art Film  
 International Federation of Building and Public Works (Employers' Confederation)  
 International Federation of Catholic Youth  
 International Federation of Children's Communities  
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries  
 International Federation of Film Producers Associations  
 International Federation of Free Journalists (of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries)  
 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics

International Federation of Home Economics  
 International Federation of Independent Air Transport  
 International Federation of Library Associations  
 International Federation of Organisations for School  
 Correspondence and Exchanges  
 International Federation of Radio Officers  
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers  
 International Federation of the Periodical Press  
 International Federation of the Phonographic Industry  
 International Federation of Workers' Educational  
 Associations  
 International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations  
 International Fertility Association  
 International Gas Union  
 International Geographical Union  
 International Hospital Federation  
 International House Association  
 International Hydatidological Association  
 International Institute of Differing Civilizations  
 International Institute of Public Law  
 International Institution of the Middle Classes  
 International Landworkers' Federation  
 International League Against Rheumatism  
 International Leprosy Association, The  
 International Literary and Artistic Association  
 International Medical Federation for Sport  
 International Music Council  
 International Olive Growers' Federation  
 International Organization Against Trachoma  
 International Paediatric Association  
 International P.E.N. Club—A World Association of Writers  
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers  
 International Pharmaceutical Federation  
 International Political Science Association  
 International Radio Maritime Committee  
 International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee  
 International Real Estate Federation  
 International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers  
 International Schools Association  
 International Scientific Radio Union  
 International Shipping Federation Ltd., The  
 International Social Science Council  
 International Society for Blood Transfusion  
 International Society for Soil  
 International Sociological Association  
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference  
 International Studies Conference  
 International Temperance Union  
 International Theatre Institute  
 International Union Against Cancer  
 International Union Against Tuberculosis  
 International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the  
 Treponematoses  
 International Union for Health Education of the Public  
 International Union for Protecting Public Morality  
 International Union of Aviation Insurers  
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics  
 International Union of Nutritional Sciences  
 International Union of Scientific Psychology  
 International Vegetarian Union  
 International World Calendar Association  
 International Youth Hostel Federation  
 Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations  
 Joint International Committee for Tests Relating to the Pro-  
 tection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts  
 Liberal International, World Liberal Union  
 Lutheran World Federation  
 Medical Women's International Association  
 New Education Fellowship (The International)  
 Open Door International  
 O.R.T. World Union  
 Pacific Science Association  
 Permanent Committee for the International Veterinary  
 Congresses  
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses  
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods  
 St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance  
 Service Civil International

Société européenne de culture  
 Soroptimist International Association  
 Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies Working for  
 Refugees  
 Union of International Associations  
 Union of International Engineering Organizations  
 Union OSE.—World Wide Organisation for Child Care,  
 Health and Hygiene Among Jews  
 Universal Esperanto Association  
 World Association for Public Opinion Research  
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The  
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy  
 World Federation for Mental Health  
 World Federation of Democratic Youth  
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists  
 World Federation of the Deaf  
 World Friendship Federation  
 World Medical Association  
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education  
 World Poultry Science Association  
 World Union of Catholic Teachers  
 World Union of Jewish Students  
 World University Service  
 World's Student Christian Federation

## Section II. Operating consultative arrangements

### WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

576. In the period under review, fifty-one written statements were submitted to the Council or its commissions, under paragraphs 22, 23, 28 and 29 of resolution 288 B (X), by twenty-eight individual organizations. The subjects of these written statements and the names of the organizations which submitted them are listed in the annexes to the various chapters of the present report as appropriate.

### HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

577. During the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Council, seven organizations in category A made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

#### *Twenty-fifth session*

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on items 5 and 6;<sup>4</sup>  
 International Federation of Christian Trade Unions on items 5 and 6;<sup>5</sup>  
 World Federation of Trade Unions on items 5 and 6;<sup>6</sup>  
 World Federation of United Nations Associations on item 6.<sup>7</sup>

#### *Twenty-sixth session*

International Chamber of Commerce on item 5;<sup>8</sup>  
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on items 2, 5, 6 and 10;<sup>9</sup>  
 International Federal of Agricultural Producers on item 6;<sup>10</sup>  
 International Federation of Christian Trade Unions on items 2, 4, 5 and 10;<sup>11</sup>

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1006 and 1011.

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1006 and 1011.

<sup>6</sup> E/SR.1005 and 1011.

<sup>7</sup> E/SR.1006.

<sup>8</sup> E/AC.6/SR.252.

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1026 and 1034; E/AC.6/SR.243 and E/AC.7/SR.379.

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.6/SR.243.

<sup>11</sup> E/SR.1028, 1034 and 1037; E/AC.7/SR.379



World Federation of Trade Unions on items 2, 4 and 8;<sup>12</sup>

World Federation of United Nations Associations on item 4;<sup>13</sup>

World Veterans Federation on items 4 and 8.<sup>14</sup>

578. During the twenty-sixth session, nine organizations in category B and one organization on the Register were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on agenda items under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America on item 2;<sup>15</sup>

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on item 14;<sup>16</sup>

International Council of Women on items 10, 11 and 14;<sup>17</sup>

International Federation of University Women on item 11;<sup>18</sup>

International Organization for Standardization on items 3 and 8;<sup>19</sup>

International Road Federation on item 4;<sup>20</sup>

Pax Romana on item 4;<sup>21</sup>

St. John's International Social and Political Alliance on item 11;<sup>22</sup>

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls on item 10;<sup>23</sup>

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations on item 3.<sup>24</sup>

579. The Committee also heard brief statements by representatives of organizations in category A on the agenda items on which they were later heard by the Council.<sup>25</sup>

580. Many organizations were heard by the commissions of the Council, as noted *passim* in previous chapters, and in the reports of the commissions.

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<sup>12</sup> E/SR.1026 and 1038; E/TAC/SR.165.

<sup>13</sup> E/SR.1037.

<sup>14</sup> E/SR.1037.

<sup>15</sup> E/C.2/SR.172.

<sup>16</sup> E/C.2/SR.174.

<sup>17</sup> E/C.2/SR.172.

<sup>18</sup> E/C.2/SR.174.

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<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> E/C.2/SR.172.

<sup>23</sup> E/C.2/SR.173.

<sup>24</sup> E/C.2/SR.174.

<sup>25</sup> E/C.2/SR.172 and 173. These oral statements are listed in the annexes to the chapters to which they relate.

## Chapter X

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

581. In accordance with rule 34 of its rules of procedure, the Council was provided with statements of the financial implications of proposals and decisions made at its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions.

582. A note submitted by the Secretary-General (E/3115)<sup>1</sup> at the twenty-fifth session summarized the financial implications of the actions which the Council was then considering, while at the opening of the twenty-sixth session the Secretary-General presented, in accordance with Council resolution 664 B (XXIV), his observations on the work programme of the Council (E/3134),<sup>2</sup> together with a statement of the financial implications of the proposals then before the Council and of the actions taken at its previous session (E/3134/Add. 1).<sup>3</sup> The Council also had before it, for the purpose of information, a consolidated statement (arranged under major subject headings) of the work programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3135).

583. These several submissions were supplemented in the course of the twenty-sixth session by a budgetary analysis of the Council's work programme as reflected in the Secretary-General's initial estimates for 1959 (E/3162).<sup>3</sup>

584. Certain of the decisions which the Council took at the two sessions have continuing financial implications. Those requiring new funds in 1959 are: the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa; the programmes of work on industrialization and productivity and on the development of water resources; the establishment of an international administrative service; the expansion of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; a programme of periodical appraisals of the world economic situation; and the printing on an annual basis of the *Housing and Build-*

*ing Statistics Bulletin* of ECLA. The Secretary-General undertook to finance the arrangements for co-operation between the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and UNICEF in 1959 without specific additional provision. The inclusion of Iran within the geographical scope and membership of ECAFE will necessitate budgetary provision as from 1960.

585. Other decisions, which were taken at the twenty-sixth session, have financial implications of a non-recurrent nature relating to: the establishment of an advisory committee (to meet in 1959 and 1960) in connexion with the five-year appraisal of programmes called for under resolution 665 C (XXIV); the attendance of the members of ICCICA at the 1959 session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade; the appointment of a Middle East narcotics survey mission; the holding in 1960 of a plenipotentiary conference for the adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs; and the calendar of conferences for 1959.

586. At the close of the twenty-sixth session the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a statement of the financial implications of the actions taken by the Council (E/3172 and Corr. 1).<sup>3</sup> It showed that the additional budgetary provision required for 1959 was estimated at \$1,064,600, comprising \$43,800 for non-recurrent items and \$1,020,800 for items of a continuing nature. The Council took note<sup>4</sup> of this statement. The decisions regarding the 1959 calendar of conferences which the Council made on 31 July 1958 at the final meeting of the session<sup>4</sup> had the effect of reducing the estimated total for 1959 from \$1,064,600 to \$1,052,200, the revised figure for non-recurrent items in that year being \$31,400.

587. The request which the Council addressed to the Secretary-General in resolution 694 B (XXVI) concerning the early distribution of documents is referred to in Chapter VIII paragraph 533 above.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid., agenda item 21.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1044.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I

#### Agenda of the resumed twenty-fourth, the twenty-fifth and the twenty-sixth sessions of the Council

##### AGENDA OF THE RESUMED TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION<sup>a</sup>

18. Elections.<sup>b</sup>
19. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
20. Work of the Council in 1958.
21. Carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight.<sup>c</sup>

##### AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1958.
2. Adoption of the sessional agenda.
3. Report of the International Monetary Fund.
4. Reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Finance Corporation.
5. Economic development of under-developed countries.
6. Consideration of the establishment of an economic commission for Africa.
- 7.<sup>a</sup>
8. United Nations Children's Fund.
9. Establishment of, and elections to, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
10. Non-governmental organizations.
1. Elections.
2. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
3. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
4. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.

##### AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the sessional agenda.
2. World economic situation:
  - (a) Survey of the world economic situation, including questions relating to employment and to the expansion of world trade;
  - (b) Consideration of the reports of the regional economic commissions.

3. Development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole:
  - (a) General review.
  - (b) General Assembly resolution 1164 (XII) on the development of co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education.
4. Economic development of under-developed countries.
5. International commodity problems.
6. Establishment of a world food reserve.
7. Report of the Statistical Commission.
8. Technical assistance.
9. Proposal for the establishment of an international administrative service.
10. Human rights.
11. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
12. Programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.
13. International control of narcotic drugs.
14. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
15. Non-governmental organizations.
16. Calendar of conferences for 1959.
17. Co-operation between the United Nations and The Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.
18. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the International Finance Corporation.
- 19.\* Admission of further associate members to the Economic Commission for Africa.
20. Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade.
21. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
22. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
- 23.\*\* Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
- 24.\*\* Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.
- 25.\*\* Work of the Council in 1959.
26. Proposed transfer of functions from the United Nations to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Items 1 to 17 and part of item 18 of the agenda were dealt with at the first part of the twenty-fourth session.

<sup>b</sup> At its 997th meeting, the Council decided to consider under this item the question entitled "Election of a member of the Technical Assistance Committee".

<sup>c</sup> Supplementary item.

<sup>d</sup> At its 999th meeting, the Council decided to delete the item entitled "Allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights" from its provisional agenda.

\* To be considered also at the resumed twenty-sixth session (to take place during or shortly after the thirteenth regular session of the General Assembly).

\*\* To be considered at the resumed twenty-sixth session.

<sup>e</sup> Supplementary item.

## Appendix II

### Membership and meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs

#### A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

<i>Membership 1957</i>	<i>Membership 1958</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Brazil*	1958
Brazil	Canada*	1958
Canada	Chile	1960
China	China	1960
Dominican Republic	Costa Rica	1960
Egypt	Finland	1959
Finland	France	1960
France	Greece*	1958
Greece	Indonesia*	1958
Indonesia	Mexico	1959
Mexico	Netherlands	1960
Netherlands	Pakistan	1959
Pakistan	Poland	1959
Poland	Sudan	1960
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1959
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1959
United States of America	United States of America*	1958
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia*	1958

\* Retiring member.

RESUMED TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION: 10-13  
December 1957, New York 2 plenary meetings

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION: 15 April-2 May  
1958, New York 23 plenary meetings

*Economic Committee* 4 meetings

*Committee on Non-Governmental  
Organizations* 1 meeting

Total for the session 28 meetings

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION: 1-31 July 1958,  
Geneva 23 plenary meetings

*Economic Committee* 18 meetings

*Social Committee* 12 meetings

*Co-ordination Committee* 12 meetings<sup>a</sup>

*Technical Assistance Committee* 16 meetings<sup>b</sup>

*Committee on Non-Governmental  
Organizations* 3 meetings

*Interim Committee on Programme of  
Conferences* 1 meeting

Total for the session 85 meetings

<sup>a</sup> In addition, in accordance with Council resolution 664 B (XXIV), the Co-ordination Committee met during the week preceding the twenty-sixth session. It held 4 meetings.

<sup>b</sup> In addition, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its 998th meeting on 13 December 1957, the Technical Assistance Committee met during the week preceding the twenty-sixth session. It held 5 meetings.

#### B. COMMITTEES AND *Ad Hoc* COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL<sup>c</sup>

##### *Technical Assistance Committee*

<i>Membership June-December 1957</i>	<i>Membership 1958</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Brazil	1958
Brazil	Canada	1958
Canada	Chile	1960
China	China	1960
Czechoslovakia*	Costa Rica	1960
Dominican Republic	Czechoslovakia*	1960
Egypt	Finland	1959
Finland	France	1960
France	Greece	1958
Greece	India*	1959
India*	Indonesia	1958
Indonesia	Mexico	1959
Mexico	Morocco*	1958
Netherlands	Netherlands	1960
Pakistan	Pakistan	1959
Poland	Poland	1959
Sudan*	Sudan	1960
Sweden*	Sweden*	1959
Switzerland*	Switzerland*	1958
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1959
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1959
United States of America	United States of America	1958
Venezuela*	Venezuela*	1959
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1958

Meetings: 25 November-4 December, 1957, New  
York 5 meetings  
24 June-30 July 1958, Geneva 21 meetings

##### *Administrative Review Group of the Technical Assistance Committee<sup>d</sup>*

Membership in 1957: Brazil, Egypt, France, Netherlands, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Stanovnik (Yugoslavia), Chairman of TAC.

<sup>c</sup> Non-members of the Council. At its 1020th meeting on 1 May 1958, pursuant to its resolution 647 (XXIII), the Council elected the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Arab Republic, and re-elected Czechoslovakia, to serve as members of the Technical Assistance Committee from 1 January 1959 until 31 December 1960.

<sup>e</sup> Excluding sessional committees.

<sup>d</sup> Continued for a further year by TAC in its resolution of 22 July 1957 (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 9, document E/3041, para. 78). Again continued for a further year by TAC in its resolution of 25 July 1958 (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document E/3175, para. 91). Sudan was appointed a member of the Group by TAC at its 157th meeting.

Membership in 1958: Brazil, France, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Meetings: 18-26 November 1957, New York 6 meetings  
11-23 July 1958, Geneva 6 meetings

#### *Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations*

Membership in 1958: Brazil, China, France, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.<sup>a</sup>

Meetings: 3 March 1958, New York 1 meeting  
17 April 1958, New York 1 meeting  
2, 3 and 15 July 1958, Geneva 3 meetings

#### *Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences*

Membership: China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Meetings: 29 July 1958, Geneva 1 meeting

#### *United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) Executive Committee<sup>1</sup>*

Membership: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

Meetings: 13-17 January 1958, Geneva 8 meetings  
2-6 June 1958, Geneva 8 meetings

#### *Committee on the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights\**

Membership: Chile, France, United Arab Republic,<sup>b</sup> Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden.

Meetings: 20 September 1957, New York 1 meeting  
19 November 1957, New York 1 meeting  
20 February 1958, New York 1 meeting  
16 May 1958, New York 1 meeting

#### *Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements*

Membership: Sir Edwin McCarthy, Chairman  
Mr. Georges Peter  
Mr. Walter Müller  
Mr. Richard H. Roberts  
Mr. Thomas C. M. Robinson

Meetings: 23-26 September 1957, New York 6 meetings  
14-17 April 1958, New York 6 meetings

<sup>a</sup> Elected at the 997th meeting of the Council (E/SR.997).

<sup>b</sup> For the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, established by Council resolution 682 (XXV), as amended by resolution 692 (XXVI) see chapter I, section VII of this report.

<sup>c</sup> Set up by Council resolution 651 B (XXIV).

<sup>d</sup> Formerly Egypt. See E/3076.

## C. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

### *Transport and Communications Commission*

Membership 1958	Membership 1959
Austria	Austria
Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Burma	Burma
China	China
Ecuador	Ecuador
France	France
Indonesia	Indonesia
Lebanon	Lebanon
Mexico	Mexico
Norway	Norway
Romania	Romania
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America	United States of America
Venezuela	Venezuela

The Commission did not meet during the period under review. In accordance with Council resolution 693 B (XXVI) it will submit a final report on its work to the Council in 1959.

### *Statistical Commission*

Membership 1958	Membership 1959	Term of office expires on 31 December
Canada	Canada	1959
China	China	1961
Cuba	Cuba	1960
Denmark	Denmark	1960
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	1959
France	France	1960
India	India	1959
Ireland	Ireland	1961
Netherlands	Netherlands	1961
New Zealand	New Zealand	1959
Romania	Romania	1960
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1960
United States of America	United States of America	1961

Tenth session, New York, 28 April-15 May 1958 (23 meetings)

### *Population Commission*

Membership 1958	Membership 1959	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1960
Belgium	Belgium	1960
Brazil	Brazil	1960
Canada	Canada	1960
China	China	1959
El Salvador	El Salvador	1959
France	France	1959
Israel	Israel	1959
Japan	Japan	1961
Norway	Norway	1959
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
United Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	United Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	1960
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1961

<sup>1</sup> Formerly Egypt. See E/3076.

United States of America      United States of America      1961

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

# *Social Commission*

<i>Membership 1958</i>	<i>Membership 1959</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	Australia	1961
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1960
China	China	1960
Colombia	Colombia	1959
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1959
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	1959
Ecuador	Ecuador	1960
France	France	1961
Indonesia	Indonesia	1961
Italy	Italy	1961
Netherlands	Netherlands	1960
New Zealand	New Zealand	1960
Spain	Spain	1960
Sweden	Sweden	1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
United Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	United Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	1959
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1959
United States of America	United States of America	1961

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

# *Commission on Human Rights*

<i>Membership 1958</i>	<i>Membership 1959</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina	1959
Belgium	Belgium	1960
Ceylon	Ceylon	1959
China	China	1960
France*	France**	1961
India*	India**	1961
Iran	Iran	1959
Iraq*	Iraq**	1961
Israel	Israel	1959
Italy	Italy	1959
Lebanon	Lebanon	1960
Mexico	Mexico	1960
Philippines*	Philippines**	1961
Poland	Poland	1960
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic**	1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**	1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1960
United States of America	United States of America	1959

Fourteenth session, New York, 10 March-3 April 1958 (33 meetings)

# *Commission on the Status of Women*

<i>Membership 1958</i>	<i>Membership 1959</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina	1960
Belgium*	Canada	1960
Canada	China	1960
China	Cuba	1959
Cuba	Czechoslovakia	1960

<sup>1</sup> Formerly Egypt. See E/3076.

Czechoslovakia	Dominican Republic	1959
Dominican Republic	France	1959
France	Greece***	1961
Israel*	Israel**	1961
Japan	Japan	1960
Mexico	Mexico	1959
Pakistan	Netherlands***	1961
Poland	Pakistan	1960
Sweden	Poland	1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	Sweden	1959
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**	1961
United States of America*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	1961
Venezuela*	United States of America**	1961

Twelfth session, Geneva, 17 March-3 April 1958 (26 meetings)

# *Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

<i>Members elected at the ninth session of the Council for an indefinite term</i>	<i>Members elected at the twenty-first session of the Council for a term of three years</i>
Canada	Austria
China	Hungary
France	Iran
India	Mexico
Peru	United Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>
Turkey	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
United States of America	
Yugoslavia	

Thirteenth session, Geneva, 28 April-30 May 1958 (39 meetings)

# *Commission on International Commodity Trade*

<i>Membership 1958</i>	<i>Membership 1959<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina	1959
Australia	Australia	1960
Austria	Belgium	1961
Belgium	Brazil	1959
Brazil	Canada	1961
Canada	Chile	1961
Chile	France	1961
China	Greece	1960
Denmark	India	1961
France	Indonesia	1960
Greece	Pakistan	1959
India	Poland	1959
Indonesia	Sudan	1960
Pakistan	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1959
Poland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United States of America	1960
United Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	Uruguay	1961
Uruguay	Yugoslavia	1960

Sixth session, New York, 5-16 May 1958 (12 meetings)

\* Retiring nominating States.

\*\* Re-elected nominating States.

\*\*\* Newly elected nominating States.

<sup>1</sup> The Commission was reconstituted by the Council in its resolution 691 A (XXVI).

The following members of the Sub-Commission, or alternates, attended the tenth session:

Mr. Mohamed Awad (Egypt)  
Mr. Pierre Chatenet (France)  
Mr. A. A. Pomin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)  
Mr. Philip Halpern (United States of America)  
Mr. C. Richard Hiscocks (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)  
Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)  
Mr. Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland) (alternate)  
Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami (India)  
Mr. Hérard Roy (Haiti)  
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)  
Mr. Voitto Saario (Finland)

Tenth session, New York, 13 January-7 February 1958 (33 meetings)

#### D. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS\*

##### *Economic Commission for Europe*

###### *Members*

Albania	Luxembourg
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Romania
Denmark	Spain
Finland	Sweden
France	Turkey
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Hungary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iceland	Ireland
Ireland	United States of America
Italy	Yugoslavia

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

Thirteenth session,<sup>1</sup> Geneva, 9-24 April, 1958

##### *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

###### *Members*

Afghanistan	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Burma	New Zealand
Cambodia	Pakistan
Ceylon	Philippines
China	Thailand
Federation of Malaya	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
India	Ireland
Indonesia	United States of America
Japan	Viet-Nam (Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)	
Laos	

\* For information regarding the membership of the Economic Commission for Africa, established by Council resolution 671 (XXV), see chapter IV, section I, of this report.

<sup>1</sup> For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*.

Hong Kong  
Singapore and British Borneo

Fourteenth session,<sup>m</sup> Kuala Lumpur, 5-15 March 1958.

##### *Economic Commission for Latin America*

###### *Members*

Argentina	Honduras
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	Ireland
El Salvador	United States of America
France	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Haiti	

Session of the Committee of the Whole,<sup>n</sup> Santiago, Chile, 7-8 April 1958.

#### E. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

##### *Executive Board*

<i>Membership 1958</i>	<i>Membership 1959</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia*	Australia**	1961
Austria	Austria	1959
Belgium*	Belgium**	1961
Brazil	Brazil	1960
Canada*	Chile***	1961
China	China	1960
Colombia	Colombia	1959
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1959
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	1959
Ecuador	Ecuador	1959
El Salvador*	El Salvador**	1960
France	France	1960
Germany (Federal Republic of)*	Germany (Federal Republic of)**	1961
India	India	1960
Indonesia	Indonesia	1959
Iran	Iran	1959
Israel	Israel	1959
Italy*	Italy**	1961
Pakistan*	New Zealand***	1961
Philippines	Pakistan**	1961
Poland*	Philippines	1960
Sweden	Poland**	1960
Switzerland	Sweden	1959
Tunisia	Switzerland	1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Tunisia	1960
United Arab Republic <sup>o</sup>	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1960
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Republic <sup>o</sup>	1959
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	

<sup>m</sup> For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2*.

<sup>n</sup> For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4*.

\* Retiring States.

\*\* Re-elected States.

\*\*\* Newly elected States.

<sup>o</sup> Formerly Egypt. See E/3076.



United States of America	Northern Ireland	1959	Sessions:	
Venezuela*	United States of America	1960	3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 12 September 1957, New York	11 meetings
Yugoslavia*	Yugoslavia**	1961	12 December 1957, New York	1 meeting
			3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 March 1958, New York	11 meetings

## F. OTHER BODIES

### *Permanent Central Opium Board*

#### *Membership until 1 March 1958*

Dr. Fouad Abou Zahr (Lebanon)  
 Professor Hans Fischer (Switzerland)  
 Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)  
 Dr. Chi-wei Liang (China)  
 Mr. Herbert L. May (United States of America)  
 Mr. Mohamed E. Rahman (India)  
 Professor Paul Reuter (France)  
 Dr. Ramón Sánchez Cornejo (Chile)

71st session: Geneva, 1-8 November 1957

72nd session: Geneva, 2 and 9-13 June 1958

#### *Membership from 2 March 1958*

Mr. Ibrahim El Tersawi (United Arab Republic)\*  
 Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)  
 Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece)  
 Mr. Vladimir Kusević (Yugoslavia)  
 Dr. Estefanus Looho (Indonesia)  
 Mr. Herbert L. May (United States of America)  
 Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil)  
 Professor Paul Reuter (France)

#### *Drug Supervisory Body*

##### *Membership until 31 May 1958*

Professor Hans Fischer (Switzerland), appointed by WHO  
 Professor Sedat Tavat (Turkey), appointed by WHO  
 Colonel C. H. L. Sharman (Canada), appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs  
 Mr. Herbert L. May (United States of America), appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board

##### *Membership from 1 June 1958*

Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece), appointed by WHO  
 Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil), appointed by WHO  
 Mr. Charles Vaille (France), appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs  
 Mr. Herbert L. May (United States of America), appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board

48th session, Geneva, 21-25 October 1957

49th session, Geneva, 2, 5 and 6 June 1958

#### *Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body*

18th joint session, Geneva, 28-31 October 1957

19th joint session, Geneva, 3-6 June 1958

#### *United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration<sup>a</sup>*

Meeting: 20 May-10 June 1958, New York

\* Formerly Egypt. See E/3076.

<sup>a</sup> Convened in accordance with Council resolution 604 (XXI).

# Appendix III

## Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions

States Members of the United Nations		Represented on			Entitled to nominate members of						
		Council (composed of Member States) (18 members)	Functional commissions, including Commissions on Narcotic Drugs and on later-natalional Commodity Trade	Commission on Narcotic Drugs <sup>a</sup> (functional commission composed of Member States) (15 members)	Commission on International Commodity Trade (functional commission composed of Member States) (18 members)	Transport and Communications Commissions <sup>b</sup> (15 members)	Statistical Commissions <sup>b</sup> (15 members)	Population Commissions <sup>b</sup> (15 members)	Social Commissions <sup>b</sup> (18 members)	Commission on Human Rights <sup>a</sup> (18 members)	Commission on the Status of Women <sup>a</sup> (18 members)
(Term of office expires on 31 December unless otherwise indicated)											
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	—	4	—	—	1959	—	—	1960	—	1959	1960
Australia	—	2	—	—	1960	—	—	—	1961	—	—
Austria	—	2	—	*	—	**	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	3	—	—	1961	—	—	1960	—	1960	—
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	1958	2	—	—	1959	—	—	1960	—	—	—
Bulgaria	—	1	—	—	—	**	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	—	1	—	—	—	**	—	—	—	—	—
Byelorussian SSR	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1960	—	—
Cambodia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	1958	5	—	Indefinite	1961	—	1959	1960	—	—	1960
Ceylon	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1959	—
Chile	1960	1	—	—	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	1960	7	—	Indefinite	—	**	1961	1959	1960	1960	1960
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1959	—	—
Costa Rica	1960	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	—	2	—	—	—	—	1960	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	2	—	—	—	—	1960	—	1959	—	1959
Denmark	—	1	—	—	—	—	1960	—	—	—	1960
Dominican Republic	—	3	—	—	—	—	1959	—	1959	—	1959
Ecuador	—	2	—	—	—	**	—	—	1960	—	—
El Salvador	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1961	—	—	—
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federation of Malaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	1960	8	—	Indefinite	1961	**	1960	1959	1961	1961	1959
Ghana	—	—	—	—	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	1958	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary	—	1	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	—	4	—	Indefinite	1961	—	1959	—	—	1961	—

	1958			1960	**				1961		1959	
Indonesia .....	3											
Iraq .....	2		*								1959	
Ireland .....	1										1961	
Israel .....	1							1961				
Italy .....	3								1959		1959	1961
Japan .....	2								1961		1959	
Jordan .....	2											1960
Laos .....	—											
Lebanon .....	2					**					1960	
Liberia .....	—											
Libya .....	—											
Luxembourg .....	—											
Mexico .....	4		*			**					1960	1959
Morocco .....	—											
Nepal .....	—											
Netherlands .....	3							1961				
New Zealand .....	2							1959				1961
Nicaragua .....	—											
Norway .....	2					**			1959			
Pakistan .....	2			1959								
Panama .....	—											1960
Paraguay .....	—											
Peru .....	1		Indefinite									
Philippines .....	1										1961	
Poland .....	3			1959							1960	1959
Portugal .....	—											
Romania .....	2					**		1960				
Saudi Arabia .....	—											
Spain .....	1											
Sudan .....	1			1960								
Sweden .....	2											1959
Thailand .....	—											
Tunisia .....	—											
Turkey .....	1		Indefinite									
Ukrainian SSR .....	3							1959				
Union of South Africa ..	—								1959		1961	
Union of Soviet	—											
Socialist Republics ..	8		Indefinite	1959		**		1961	1961		1961	1961
United Arab Republic* ..	3		*						1959			
United Kingdom of Great	—											
Britain and Northern	—											
Ireland .....	8		Indefinite	1959		**		1960	1961		1960	1961
United States of America	8		Indefinite	1960		**		1961	1961		1959	1961
Uruguay .....	1			1961								
Venezuela .....	1					**						
Yemen .....	—											
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\* Appointed by the Council for a term of three years on 3 May 1956. See Council resolution 199 (VIII), which states that "the term of office of the members of the Commission shall begin on the day of the first meeting of the session following their election and end on the eve of the first meeting of the session following the election of their successors".

\*\* In accordance with Council resolution 693 B (XXVI), the Transport and Communications Commission will submit a final report on its work to the Council at its twenty-eighth session.

Note. Of the 81 States Members of the United Nations, 52 are members of the Council and its functional commissions, including the Commissions on Narcotic Drugs and on International Commodity Trade. The total membership of the eight functional commissions is 132.

<sup>a</sup> These commissions meet annually.

<sup>b</sup> These commissions meet biennially.

<sup>c</sup> Formerly Egypt. See E/3076.

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