



REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

3 August 1963 — 15 August 1964

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : NINETEENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/5803)

(125 p.)

UNITED NATIONS

**REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

3 August 1963 – 15 August 1964

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : NINETEENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/5803)**



**UNITED NATIONS
*New York, 1964***

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL NOTE	Page ix
ABBREVIATIONS	x
INTRODUCTION	xi

Chapter I

World economic trends and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Section

I. REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ^a	1
Discussion in the Council	3
Action taken by the Council	5
II. WORLD ECONOMIC TRENDS	
Surveys of the world economic situation	5
Report of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements	10
Discussion in the Council	11
III. ECONOMIC PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS	12
<i>Annex.</i> Statements by non-governmental organizations	13

Chapter II

Economic and social aspects of disarmament ^b	14
<i>Annex.</i> Statements by non-governmental organizations	15

Chapter III

Industrial development and natural resources

I. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ^a	16
Work programme of the Centre for Industrial Development	16
United Nations machinery in the field of industrial development	17
International and regional symposia on industrial development	18
II. TRAINING OF NATIONAL TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FOR THE ACCELERATED INDUSTRIALIZATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ^a	19
III. ROLE OF PATENTS IN THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ^a	20
IV. DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	21
Water resources development	21
Water desalination	22
New sources of energy	23
United Nations activities in the development of non-agricultural resources ..	23
V. PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES ^a	23
VI. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CARTOGRAPHY	24
<i>Annex.</i> Statements by non-governmental organizations	24

^a Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

^b The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament".

Questions relating to science and technology.....	Page 25
---	------------

Chapter V

International financial problems

Section

I. INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF CAPITAL AND ASSISTANCE	
Acceleration of the flow of capital and assistance to the developing countries ^e	28
Promotion of the international flow of private capital	29
II. ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND ^d	30
III. REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	31
IV. REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND	32
Annex. Statements by non-governmental organizations	32

Chapter VI

Regional co-operation	33
-----------------------------	----

I. REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS	
Economic Commission for Europe	33
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	35
Economic Commission for Latin America	36
Economic Commission for Africa	38
II. DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL	39
Annex. Statements by non-governmental organizations	43

Chapter VII

Programmes of technical co-operation

I. CONSOLIDATION OF THE SPECIAL FUND AND THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN A UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ^e	44
Action taken by the <i>ad hoc</i> Committee	44
Consideration by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	45
Action taken by the Governing Council of the Special Fund	45
Action taken by the Technical Assistance Committee	45
Discussion in the Economic and Social Council	45
Action taken by the Council	46
II. UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ^f	46
III. EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ^f	48
Review of 1963 activities	48
Review of contingency authorizations	49
Programme changes	49
Local costs assessments for regional projects	49
Housing for experts	50
Use of experts from developing countries	50
Technical assistance in international law ^g	50
Participation of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in the Expanded Programme	50

^e The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries".

^d Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

^e Requires action by the General Assembly.

^f The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "United Nations programmes of technical co-operation".

^g The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law".

Chapter VII (continued)

Section	Page
IV. SPECIAL FUND ^h	50
V. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	52

Chapter VIII

Social development and housing, building and planning

I. ✓ HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING ^l	53
Housing, building and planning in the Development Decade	53
Finance for housing and community facilities	54
Pilot projects	54
Industrialization of building	55
Urban and regional development	55
Research, training and information	56
Reconstruction after natural disasters	56
Work programme of the Committee	56
Co-ordination and organization	56
Review of the organizational arrangements for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning	57
II. ✓ SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	57
Social aspects of development planning ^j	57
Arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders	58
III. POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ^l	58
IV. WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL LITERACY ^l	59
V. ✓ UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	60
Annex. Statements by non-governmental organizations	61

Chapter IX

Human Rights

I. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION	62
II. DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE ^l	62
III. PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS	63
IV. STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION	63
V. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION	64
VI. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ^m	64
VII. MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ^k	65
VIII. ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS	65
IX. SLAVERY	66
Annex. Statements by non-governmental organizations	67

^h The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Progress and operations of the Special Fund".

^l Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

^j The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "World social situation".

^k Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

^l The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance".

^m Requires action by the General Assembly.

Chapter X

Special questions

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. ✓ REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES ^a ..	68
II. UNITED NATIONS TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE ^a	69
III. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO COSTA RICA	69
IV. ✓ ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER ^o	69
V. ✓ TOWN TWINNING	70
VI. 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..	70
VII. ✓ INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF NARCOTICS	71
Implementation of treaties and international control	71
Illicit traffic	72
The question of khat	72
Technical co-operation in narcotics control	72
Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board	73
VIII. TRAVEL, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	73
International travel and tourism	73
International transport of dangerous goods	74
Procedures for revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949	74
IX. PARTICIPATION IN GENERAL MULTILATERAL TREATIES CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ^p	74
X. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING THE WORK OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	75
<i>Annex.</i> Statements by non-governmental organizations	75

Chapter XI

Questions of co-ordination and relations with specialized agencies	76
I. MEETING BETWEEN THE ACC AND THE OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE	76
II. REVIEW AND REAPPRAISAL OF THE COUNCIL'S ROLE AND FUNCTIONS	77
III. EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES	78
IV. FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES	79
V. RELATIONSHIPS AMONG DEVELOPMENT PLANNING INSTITUTES	79
VI. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF THE BUDGETS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES	79
VII. WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGER, DISEASE AND IGNORANCE	79
VIII. FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN	80
IX. MULTIPLICITY OF RESOLUTIONS	80
X. CENTENARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION	80
<i>Annex.</i> Statements by non-governmental organizations	80

Chapter XII

Non-governmental organizations

I. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS	81
II. CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	
Written statements from non-governmental organizations	84
Hearings of non-governmental organizations	84

^a Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

^o Requires action by the General Assembly.

^p The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "General multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations".

Constitutional or organizational questions		<i>Page</i>
<i>Section</i>		
I.	MEMBERSHIP, SESSIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL	85
II.	SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL	
	Committees of the Council	85
	Functional commissions and sub-commission	86
	Regional economic commissions	86
III.	OTHER RELATED ORGANS	
	Special Fund	87
	United Nations Children's Fund	87
	Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	87
IV.	ENLARGEMENT OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL	87
V.	QUESTION OF THE PARTICIPATION OF ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA IN THE WORK OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA	88
VI.	REVIEW OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	89
VII.	PARTICIPATION OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS AS OBSERVERS AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT	89
VIII.	QUESTION OF A SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COM-MODITY TRADE IN THE AUTUMN OF 1964 AND OF THE EXTENSION OF THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION	89
IX.	PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1964	89
X.	PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1965	90
XI.	IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS	90

Chapter XIV

	Work programme and budgetary implications	94
I.	WORK PROGRAMME IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS	94
II.	PATTERN OF CONFERENCES ^a	95
III.	BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIONS OF THE COUNCIL	96

*
* *
*

Appendices

<i>Appendix</i>		
I.	Agenda of the resumed thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions of the Council	98
II.	Membership and meetings of the Council and subsidiary and related bodies	100
III.	Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions	106

^a Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of 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/AC.52/-	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
E/C.2/-	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/C.4/-	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
E/C.5/-	Committee for Industrial Development
E/C.6/-	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
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, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3880" means that document E/3880 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 6. Documents that are not to be printed are mentioned in the text of this report in parentheses without a foot-note reference.

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 for the most part of the reports of the various commissions of the Council. A list of the supplements to the *Official Records* of the resumed thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions is given below:

Supplement No.		Document No.
	<i>Resumed thirty-sixth session</i>	
1A.	Resolutions adopted at the resumed thirty-sixth session	E/3816/Add.1
	<i>Thirty-seventh session</i>	
1.	Resolutions adopted at the thirty-seventh session	E/3970
2.	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (twentieth session)	E/3876/Rev.1
3.	Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (July 1963)	E/3821/Rev.1
3A.	Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (January 1964)	E/3868
3B.	Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (June 1964)	E/3931 and Corr.1
4.	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (eleventh session)	E/3857/Rev.2
5.	Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1963	E/3871/Rev.1
6.	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development (fourth session)	E/3869
7.	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe (nineteenth session)	E/3887
8.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights (twentieth session)	E/3873
9.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (nineteenth session)	E/3893
10.	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa (sixth session)	E/3864/Rev.1
11.	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (eleventh session)	E/3854
11A.	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (twelfth session)	E/3889
12.	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (second session)	E/3858
13.	Report of the Water Resources Development Centre (Third Biennial Report)	E/3881
14.	Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (first session)	E/3866

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
BTAO	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
DSB	Drug Supervisory Body
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
EEC	European Economic Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCICA	Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements
ICEM	Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAS	Organization of American States
OPEX	Operational and Executive Personnel
PCOB	Permanent Central Opium Board
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

I

This report of the Economic and Social Council which I have the honour, on behalf of the Council, to present to the General Assembly, covers the period 3 August 1963 to 15 August 1964, during which the Council held its resumed thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions.

The thirty-seventh session of the Council was notable as the first session to benefit from the General Assembly's decisions to enlarge the Council and to provide for more equitable geographical distribution. At the resumed thirty-sixth session, the Council acted on the General Assembly's recommendation that, as an interim measure, pending the completion of the constitutional procedures necessary for the enlargement of the Council, its Economic, Social and Co-ordination Committees should be increased in membership. It was my privilege at the beginning of the thirty-seventh session to welcome the additional members of our committees and to invite them to participate fully in the debates of the Council in addition to the proceedings of the committees. I wish to pay tribute to their contributions to the work of the Council, and to record the Council's conviction that the adoption of this interim arrangement brought the Council added strength and vitality.

There may have been some apprehensions lest the advantages expected from the enlargement of the Council, particularly in making it more representative of the Members of the United Nations, might be offset by some reduction in the Council's capacity for effective action through a prolongation and complication of our debates. But in fact we encountered no special difficulty in completing our agenda within the normal period allowed for the session, an achievement which is all the more considerable since the Council this year sacrificed its spring session altogether in order to facilitate the concentration of resources on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Nor did the difference in membership of the committees and of the Council raise difficult procedural problems. The session was on the whole notable for its harmony; many of our decisions in the Council were taken without the counting of votes, and such formal votes as were taken were requested in the main, not to establish a majority, but to enable minority views to be noted. The initial success of our interim measure of enlarging the Committees will, I hope, encourage the rapid ratification of the amendment of the United Nations Charter that is necessary for the definitive enlargement of the Council.

The outstanding event of the year was, of course, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, convened in pursuance of the Council's decision at its thirty-fourth session, and owing much of its quality to the preliminary work of the Preparatory Committee established by the Council. In the course of its thirty-seventh session, the Council was seized of the Final Act and Report of the Conference, and adopted a unanimous resolution transmitting them to

the General Assembly, which now has the responsibility of taking decisions on the various recommendations of the Conference, including those relating to new United Nations machinery in the field of international trade and related problems of economic development. In the same resolution, the Council suggested that national Governments should, in accordance with the Final Act, consider taking further action on the recommendations of the Conference. The Council itself took account of those recommendations in so far as they had a bearing on particular proposals that were already before it, and it noted the financial provisions made by the Secretary-General to carry on the work of the Conference, pending, and in preparation for, the establishment of the proposed new machinery. The Council did not attempt to consider the relations to be established between the Council on the one hand and the Trade and Development Conference and Board on the other, though the recommendations of the Conference envisage co-operation with the Council in respect of its Charter responsibilities for co-ordination, and the Board is to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which may transmit comments on the reports to the General Assembly. When the General Assembly has approved in final form the proposals for continuing trade machinery, it will be necessary for the Council to consider in detail such problems of co-operation and co-ordination as may arise within the scope of its own functions under the Charter. This may be a complex task, but it should not be a particularly difficult one if approached in a constructive and realistic spirit by all concerned.

More difficult than the creation of new machinery within the United Nations is the establishment of new trade and aid policies, involving the assumption by sovereign States of new obligations towards others. Dr. Raúl Prebisch, addressing the Council in his capacity as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, used the following words: "If we compare the concrete recommendations adopted at Geneva with the magnitude and complexity of the problems to be solved in order to promote the development of the peripheral countries, we shall find that only a beginning has been made and that the road to be followed is long and arduous." The truth of these words is all the more evident when it is remembered that the powers of the United Nations in relation to the economic policies of its Members are still, in the main, recommendatory rather than mandatory. The great significance of the Conference on Trade and Development is that the United Nations is taking up with renewed vigour, and with a deeper understanding of the issues involved, the important task of promoting agreement, among countries at various stages of development, on their respective trade policies, in order to promote the more rapid development of the countries that have hitherto remained outside the main currents of world economic and social progress.

Within the wide responsibilities assigned to the Council by the Charter of the United Nations, the promo-

tion of economic and social development has received ever increasing emphasis, and the steps now being taken to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations action in the field of international trade offer a most welcome strengthening of the total effort of the United Nations family. Without a great improvement in the trade prospects of the developing countries, there is a real danger that neither their development plans nor the financial and technical assistance contributed by more developed countries will achieve the results that are desired. On the other hand, in so far as the new United Nations activities emerging from the Conference on Trade and Development make it possible to agree on measures to meet the trade needs of the developing countries, the many other activities undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies or conducted through bilateral assistance to promote the economic development of those countries will not only be supplemented and reinforced, but will also become more efficacious in their respective fields.

During the thirty-seventh session many of these other development programmes for which the Council has responsibilities of initiation, review or co-ordination were brought to our attention, in the course of our consideration of the Development Decade as well as of particular items on our agenda. The Council reviewed the progress of, and where appropriate, took decisions affecting, the great operational programmes of the United Nations such as the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, which are financed by voluntary contributions approaching some \$180 million per annum. One of the most important decisions of the Council at its thirty-seventh session was the recommendation to combine the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the proposed United Nations Development Programme. While the final decision rests with the General Assembly, the Council has prepared the way for a move that should greatly strengthen the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation. The creation of a single Governing Council where there are two inter-governmental bodies at present, the establishment of a single Inter-Agency Advisory Board in place of two inter-agency organs, and the unification of the management of the two present programmes: all these steps, if approved by the General Assembly, cannot but simplify the organization and improve the effectiveness of an endeavour that grows larger and more complex year by year. The World Food Programme is new and still experimental. The Council was impressed with the progress made and the experience gained in the provision not only of relief supplies but also of food to support development projects. The United Nations Children's Fund is an established and well-tried programme, but here again new experience is being gained in activities bearing directly upon the problems of developing countries.

At the resumed thirty-sixth session, the Council reviewed the activities of the capital-providing and financing institutions, namely, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation and the International Monetary Fund. These institutions are also playing an increasingly important role in the Development Decade, and in recent years, as their action in this direction has become more dynamic, their work has also been progressively asso-

ciated with that of other organizations of the United Nations family. Consequently, the Council's interest in the work of the financial institutions and, reciprocally, their co-operation with the Council have become notably more substantive, and no mere formality. The Council has periodically examined the long-term flow of financial resources to the developing countries, though it has not taken action on the General Assembly's suggestion that the Council might establish a standing committee to assist in keeping under continuous review the movement of capital through the international financial institutions as well as through bilateral channels. The Council is also greatly interested in the International Monetary Fund's current study of the problems of international liquidity, and looks forward to discussing, at the spring session in 1965, the report recently issued by the Fund and the action taken on this matter by the Board of Governors at its forthcoming meeting in September.

As in previous years, we again had before us the reports of all the other specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Without their assistance and co-operation with the United Nations in their various specialized fields, covering labour, agriculture, health, education, science, transport and communications, the United Nations Development Decade might be little more than a slogan, rather than a huge co-operative effort. The effective co-ordination of their efforts in an integrated United Nations programme of action may still present some problems for the Council, but the record of achievement presented to us by the specialized agencies in the course of the Council's general review was very impressive, and one could wish that the work of the agencies and their co-operation with the Council were more widely known.

We also reviewed the work of the four great regional economic commissions, established by the Council under Article 68 of the Charter, with their varied programmes of regional co-operation for economic and social development. The Council was greatly impressed by the considerable amount of work carried out by the regional commissions and also by the way in which their programmes had been shaped to face the particular problems of their regions. Behind the mere listing of the projects of each Commission, one felt the faith and devotion of all concerned to make the maximum effort to accelerate the development of the countries of the region. This was abundantly illustrated by the assistance given by the regional commissions and their secretariats in the preparation for, and conduct of, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The Economic Commission for Africa brought to the Council's attention the question of the terms and conditions for inviting representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to attend future sessions of the Commission as associate members. Following a suggestion that the legal adviser should be consulted, the Council received a note by the Secretariat on certain legal aspects of the question. The Council decided to transmit that note to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa for any appropriate action having as its object the participation of representatives or delegations of those territories in the work of the Commission. It is to be hoped that the Secretariat's note as well as the views of delegations reflected in the Council's discussion and voting on the

resolution will assist the Commission in its further consideration of the problem.

Three of the Council's more specialized committees also commanded considerable attention during the year. The work programme of the Committee for Industrial Development was discussed, including plans for regional and interregional symposia on industrialization problems and the training of industrial technical personnel. The Council endorsed the Committee's proposals for strengthening the existing machinery by providing the Centre for Industrial Development with additional resources. There remains a division of opinion as to the need for a specialized agency for industrial development, but the Council endorsed the recommendations of the Committee, and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, that such an agency should be established, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the scope, structure and functions of the agency for consideration and action by the General Assembly. This decision was taken by majority vote. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning also reported to us on the challenging problems of building the towns and cities which are necessary accompaniments of industrialization, and of providing dwellings for the workers on whom development depends. The deterioration of the housing situation continues to give cause for serious concern in many parts of the world. It is a formidable task to progress from the present stage, which is characterized by conditions of overcrowding and of expanding slum areas and shanty towns, to the stage where house-building can realize its full potentiality as a key factor in economic and social development. The Council is accordingly giving increasing emphasis to international assistance in the development of housing and urban equipment programmes and in the improvement of building technology. Our recently established Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development submitted its first report on steps that should be taken to stimulate and organize an adequate follow-up, by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, of the great Conference on Science and Technology held in Geneva last year. The Council was impressed by the vital significance of the contribution to be made to economic development through science and technology, and places great hopes in the future work of its Advisory Committee.

The Council reviewed the growing activity of the United Nations in assisting the investigation and development of the natural resources of developing countries. Already such investigations have revealed the presence in some countries of mineral resources that will provide a basis for important new industries and exports. The Council also noted the exciting progress of investigations relating to the desalination of water and other water problems, and to the wider possibilities of non-conventional sources of energy—solar, wind power and geothermal energy.

One of the most interesting documents before the Council at its thirty-seventh session was the *World Economic Survey* for 1963, which maintained the high quality of its predecessors. In addition to extremely pertinent analyses of economic trends in various parts of the world, the 1963 *Survey* presents to a wider public a number of the basic studies prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This is essential reading for all who wish to understand

the problems facing the new trade machinery of the United Nations, problems which will occupy the attention of the whole world in the next few years.

Among the subjects considered by the Council, specifically in connexion with the Development Decade, was the proposed United Nations Training and Research Institute. The Council has given its full support to the efforts of the Secretary-General to secure financing for the Institute, whose great potentialities are widely recognized, and has expressed the hope that the Secretary-General will be in a position to establish the Institute before the end of 1964.

The Council again had on its agenda the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Two years ago we considered the very important report of the Secretary-General, based in large part on information supplied by Governments, regarding the measures that would be required to facilitate the conversion to peaceful production of the resources that would be released by general disarmament. Studies of these problems are continuing and a further report will be submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session. We all hope the time will not be unduly delayed when it will be possible for the scientific, technical and other resources now absorbed in the manufacture of weapons of destruction and in maintaining defence forces to be diverted to the task of raising living standards throughout the world. The practical problems of conversion, as revealed by those studies, will call for wise solutions but they must not be allowed to retard the reaching of agreements designed to relieve mankind of the dangers inherent in the present level of world armaments.

In the broad humanitarian field, one of the highlights of the thirty-seventh session was our consideration of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. We learned on the one hand with satisfaction that the great work of aiding European refugees was nearing completion but, on the other, that there were new refugee problems in various parts of the world, to which the High Commissioner was increasingly obliged to devote his attention. This important task must be continued, both in the interests of the refugees themselves, and as a contribution to the reduction of possible causes of friction between countries.

The Council also reviewed current work in the field of human rights. The General Assembly unanimously adopted, at its last session, a Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. It requested the Commission on Human Rights, which was one of the two functional commissions of the Council to meet in 1964, to prepare a draft convention on the same subject, and a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. The Commission and its Sub-Commission were able to complete their work on the draft Convention and also to prepare a preliminary draft of articles for the Declaration, both of which drafts the Council has now forwarded to the General Assembly. At its last session the General Assembly also decided to designate 1968 as International Year for Human Rights. The Council, at the instance of the Commission on Human Rights, has forwarded a draft resolution to the General Assembly on this matter.

I should also mention, among the decisions adopted by the Council, the resolution on the World Campaign for Universal Literacy and that on emergency aid to Costa Rica following the eruption of Irazu volcano.

I should like to make some comments on a matter raised by the Secretary-General in his two important addresses to the Council. Opening our debate on the world economic situation at the thirty-seventh session, the Secretary-General referred to the proposals of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for "adding to the existing apparatus constituted by this Council and its subsidiary bodies new organs dedicated to the promotion of international action in the field of trade and related areas of work"; and he went on to say, "This calls for a review and reappraisal of the functions and machinery of the whole Organization and particularly of the Economic and Social Council." He observed that there had developed during the Conference some doubts about the role that the Council had played so far in tackling the most important problems of development. "I would like to interpret this current of opinion", continued the Secretary-General, "as a healthy challenge to the Council, as an invitation extended to it to re-examine, in the light of the Charter, its mission and mandate as well as its functioning and effectiveness." The Secretary-General returned to this theme, but from a different viewpoint, when he spoke later on the co-ordination of the over-all economic and social activities of the United Nations family of organizations. He said, "I need not stress the importance of having a central focal point for the United Nations system, with its vast diversity of agencies and organizations, and the special responsibilities of the Council in this connexion." The Secretary-General also reminded us of the suggestion put forward by the Council's Special Committee on Co-ordination for a broad reappraisal of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's own machinery.

Largely as a result of the Secretary-General's remarks, which crystallized some of the currents of thought that had already been developing among Council members in the last two or three years, the question of a review and reappraisal of the Council's functions and machinery has been much in our minds and has been the subject of some discussion. But however timely the Secretary-General's reference to this matter, action thereon by the Council at this session would clearly have been premature. This year, 1964, is above all the year of the Conference on Trade and Development. The priority task of the United Nations in the organizational field at this moment is to complete the work of the Conference and to set up the new United Nations machinery dealing with international trade and the trade aspects of development. It is on this that the attention of our Governments must be concentrated over the coming months. The review and reappraisal of the Council's activities, not only in the light of such decisions as the General Assembly takes on the new trade and development machinery, but also having regard to the problems of directing and co-ordinating the economic and social programmes of the whole family of United Nations organizations, will be one of the issues for next year. It is not, however, too soon for each of us and for Governments to begin thinking about the questions that will subsequently call for consideration, and I should like to indicate briefly some of my own thoughts.

In the first place, we should be clear in our minds as to what we mean by a review of the functions and machinery of the Council. The implication is that some changes may be desirable, but the first task is un-

doubtedly to survey and evaluate the work of the Council, in the sense of both what it is doing and what it should be doing. It seems to me that what is needed at this stage is not so much a revision of the Council's functions and machinery as a thorough overhaul of its programme of activities, its methods of work and its procedures.

The basic functions of the Council are clearly laid down in the Charter of the United Nations. Chapter IX sets out the tasks of the United Nations in the field of international economic and social co-operation, records the pledge of Members to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set out in Article 55, and provides for bringing the specialized agencies into relationship with the United Nations and for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of these agencies. Article 60 stipulates that "Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X." The Council's functions and powers are then detailed in Articles 62 to 66; they include making or initiating studies and reports, making recommendations to the General Assembly, Member States and the specialized agencies, preparing draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, calling international conferences on matters within its competence, entering into agreements with the specialized agencies and co-ordinating their activities through consultation, recommendations and reports, and finally, such other functions as may be assigned to the Council by the General Assembly.

It may be asked why all this should not be done by the General Assembly itself. I think the answer is that, apart from the responsibility of setting policy guide-lines, which must remain with the General Assembly, it is difficult for so large a body to deal expertly and expeditiously with the many matters of detail, often technical, that require continuing and regular attention. The Organization will always need, in addition to the General Assembly, a smaller representative body, a sort of executive board in the economic and social field, which, under the authority of the General Assembly, but with its own clearly defined powers and competence, can help to guide the execution of the wide-ranging policies of the United Nations throughout the various specialized bodies that exist or may be established for specific purposes.

This function, which the Charter confers on the Council, should not be confused with the functions proposed for the new machinery to be established in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, any more than with the functions of other specialized organizations of the United Nations family, even though the trade machinery will have certain co-ordinating functions in its own very important fields.

The Economic and Social Council should be the principal aid of the General Assembly in bringing together the activities of all the related organizations into a consistent and balanced programme of activities to promote the economic and social advancement of the developing countries. It can also help the more specialized organizations to keep in view the essential unity of the problem of human progress, and the mutual inter-reactions of economic development and social de-

velopment. If there is one lesson that must be learned by modern society at all stages of development, it is that the conventional dichotomy between the economic and the social can be at times a misleading guide to policy. As Ruskin said, "There is no wealth but life." For instance, industrialization is necessary because it offers the principal hope of producing the goods that the poorer peoples of the world so desperately need. But the lot of peoples who are undergoing industrialization is not altogether a happy one unless adequate attention is given to their conditions of work and life. While the Council was in session, the World Federation for Mental Health was meeting in Berne to study the impact of industrialization on the prevalence of mental illness. Three years ago, the United Nations *Report on the World Social Situation* demonstrated the close interrelation of economic and social development, but there is a continuous need for a body such as the Economic and Social Council to broaden the horizon of specialists who are often apt to think of economic development in unduly narrow terms.

While there is no doubt in my mind that the Charter's conception of the Council's responsibility is sound, the Council has in practice suffered from two serious weaknesses. In the first place, its composition has not been sufficiently representative, in recent years, of the growing membership of the United Nations. This weakness is now in the process of being corrected by the expansion of the Council. In the second place, the Council has found it difficult to maintain the degree of expertise which is called for over the full range of its manifold responsibilities. On many occasions, it is true, the Council has achieved a very high level of discussion and decision. My mind goes back, for instance, to my previous experience of the Council, when it first set up the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1949; I recall also the Council's debates on the world economic situation and on full employment, at a time when Governments were preoccupied with the possibility of post-war reconstruction being followed in many countries by a second great depression. But there have been other occasions on which the Council's discussions were technically somewhat superficial or its treatment of questions rather cursory.

The explanation of this second weakness is to be found partly in the great increase in the quantity and complexity of the questions with which the Council is charged, and in the extent and variety of the activities which it is required to keep under review. As early as 1960, the Council Committee on Programme Appraisals, reporting on the growth of international economic and social programmes, commented that "a point appears to have been reached where only a few observers, at best, have been able to keep up with developments and to maintain a reasonably clear understanding of all that is being done." Delegations on the Council are confronted each year with an enormous agenda, and are snowed under with documents, many of which neither they nor their Governments have had time to study. Even moderately large and experienced delegations have great difficulty sometimes in formulating their positions and preparing substantive interventions as item follows item.

It is against this background that I believe the Council should overhaul its programme of activities, and its methods of work, to improve its effectiveness in carrying out its functions under the Charter. This task requires a sound knowledge of the work of both

the Council and the specialized agencies. I would therefore place considerable hope in closer and regular relationships between officers of the Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, following the successful first meeting on which I had the honour to report to the Council at its thirty-seventh session. I hope the officers will continuously study ways and means of improving the effectiveness of the Council, including the planning of its own work programme each year. They might, for instance, after consultation with delegations and the Secretariat, propose to the Council which items on the agenda of future sessions should be designated as major issues as distinct from those likely to require less discussion. If Governments were informed of these selected subjects well in advance, and if a special effort were made to provide them with the relevant documentation in good time, I feel sure that delegations would be in a better position to deal with these subjects thoroughly, and consequently to raise the work of the Council to new high levels.

One of the undertakings which will require careful preparation is the development of a better defined and more streamlined United Nations programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, as envisaged in the resolution adopted during the Council's thirty-seventh session. Further consideration should also be given to the methods by which the Council can deepen the knowledge of members regarding the actual operation of the specialized agencies, as well as to keeping under review the practical working of the agreements with the agencies.

The task of planning the work of the Council for next year will, in a sense, be simplified by the fact that the Council will be undertaking its mid-point review of the progress of the Development Decade. But if this is to be done effectively, adequate time must be provided for Governments and delegations to prepare, and for the Council itself to discuss, the questions that will arise in the course of that review.

I also think that there is a need for a radical overhaul of our methods of publicizing and arousing popular interest in the economic, social and humanitarian work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. When attending large conferences such as the one on Science and Technology held last year, and the Conference on Trade and Development held this year, I have been struck by the limited knowledge which many people possess about our work. I think the Council might give more attention to this public relations problem.

Finally, we must bear in mind that our international organizations exist, not for their own sake, but as tools, invented by men and women of good will, determined, in the words of the Preamble to our Charter, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples. Whilst we must always be ready to improve our machinery, our most pressing task is to employ it with determination and skill in order to advance the welfare of our fellow men.

II

The report which follows has, in general, the same form and character as previous reports of the Council

to the General Assembly.¹ It consists of the present volume and the printed volumes of the resolutions of the resumed thirty-sixth session and the thirty-seventh session.² 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.

No mention is made in this year's report of the work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, the Social Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women, which, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its thirty-sixth session, did not hold sessions in 1964. An account of the continuing work carried out by the Secretariat in the fields covered by these commissions may be found in the current *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*.

The present volume comprises fourteen chapters. Of these, chapters I to VII (except paragraph 346), sections III and IV of Chapter VIII, and sections II and VIII of chapter X, are concerned with matters within

the competence of the Second Committee; and chapters VIII (except sections III and IV) and IX, and sections I, IV, V and VII of chapter X, with matters within the competence of the Third Committee; while chapter XIV and section VI of chapter XI are of concern to the Fifth Committee. The General Assembly may wish to refer paragraph 346 contained in chapter VII and section IX of chapter X to the Sixth Committee; and to consider in plenary meeting sections III, VI and X of chapter X, all of chapter XI except section VI, and chapters XII and XIII.

A number of questions included in this report are also separate items on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly. These items are indicated in footnotes. 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.



Ronald WALKER

President,

Economic and Social Council

Geneva,
August 1964

¹ See E/L.1052 and E/SR.1351.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1A*; and *ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1*.

WORLD ECONOMIC TRENDS AND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Section I. Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

1. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, convened in accordance with Council resolutions 917 (XXXIV) and 963 (XXXVI), was held in Geneva from 23 March to 16 June 1964. The Final Act of the Conference and its report (E/CONF.46/L.28 and Add.1)¹ were before the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session.

2. The Final Act of the Conference comprised three parts. The first, the preamble, consisted of a short account of the background, constitution and proceedings of the Conference, followed by a statement of the findings by which the Conference had been guided and of the essential reasons and considerations on which its recommendations had been based. The second part consolidated the recommendations of the Conference, while the third part contained the text of those recommendations, together with observations and reservations by groups of countries or individual delegations and messages from Heads of State.

3. Discussing the background of the Conference, the preamble drew attention to the need for the international community to continue its efforts to ensure that all countries—regardless of size, wealth, or economic and social system—should enjoy the benefits of international trade for their economic development and social progress. The issues before the Conference had been at once challenging and urgent.

4. These issues were set out in some detail in the part of the preamble which contained the findings of the Conference, where the gravity of the deterioration in the international trade situation of the developing countries was stressed. The developing countries had failed to participate to any substantial degree in the rapid expansion of world trade that had occurred since 1950; their terms of trade had deteriorated; and their share in world exports had declined from nearly one-third in 1950 to only slightly more than one-fifth in 1962. These adverse trends had limited the capacity of the developing countries to import the capital goods required for development if even the modest target rate of growth for the Development Decade of 5 per cent per annum was to be reached. Indeed, on the basis of that target, and assuming no change in the trends of the 1950's, the gap between the import requirements of the developing countries and their export earnings, covered in the past by the provision of aid and other capital flows, was expected to widen, according to Secretariat estimates, to some \$20,000 million by 1970.

5. The findings drew attention to the fact that the slower growth in the quantity of exports of the developing countries and the adverse movement of their terms of trade were largely the reflection of the present commodity composition of their trade, consisting, as it did, predominantly of the exchange of primary product exports for manufactured imports whose relative positions in world markets had undergone significant changes. The findings also identified some of the specific factors at work principally in the economies of the industrially advanced countries, which tended to reinforce the more general factors inhibiting the expansion of exports of developing countries. In the developed market economies, with which the developing countries conducted over two-thirds of their trade, such factors included price support programmes, customs duties and taxes, and fiscal charges imposed on consumption of tropical products, export subsidies on commodities of interest to developing countries, and high levels of tariffs imposed on processed products as compared with those applied to such products when exported in their natural form. Accordingly, there was need for the elimination of those obstacles by national and international action designed to improve access and expand market opportunities for the exports of primary products, semi-manufactures and manufactures of developing countries in order to increase their export earnings. In the countries with centrally planned economies, with which the developing countries conducted a relatively small but rapidly growing trade, there was still considerable scope for expansion, which could be secured through the removal of certain obstacles that prevented a faster rate of growth and by further positive measures taken by the interested countries. Those measures included, *inter alia*, the establishment of normal trade relations between countries with centrally planned economies and a larger number of developing countries; and increased utilization by countries with centrally planned economies, in addition to bilateral arrangements, of multilateral trade and payment methods when these were considered to be of mutual advantage to all partners in trade. It was also recognized that increased trade between the centrally planned economies and the developed market economies would be in the interest of world trade as a whole; and that the establishment of closer and broader trade ties between developing countries was necessary.

6. The essential reasons and considerations underlying the recommendations of the Conference were inspired by the belief that the development of equitable and mutually advantageous trade could promote higher standards of living, full employment and rapid economic progress in all countries of the world (E/CONF.46/139, first part, section IV); some lines of advance in respect of trade in primary products and manufactures and of trade between developing coun-

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

¹ To be issued as a United Nations publication under the symbol E/CONF.46/139.

tries were indicated. More specifically, in respect of trade in primary commodities, there was a need for a deliberate effort on the part of all industrialized countries to remedy the adverse tendencies resulting from the dependence of developing countries on primary commodity trade. The comprehensive action needed should include international commodity arrangements as well as an accelerated removal of existing obstacles and the forestalling of the creation of new obstacles to commodity trade. In the field of manufactures and semi-manufactures, the promotion of industries with an export potential in developing countries was deemed essential, and the diversification and expansion of those exports were seen as important means of assisting the developing countries to achieve in time a balance in their external accounts. Accordingly, it was necessary to secure freer access for industrial exports from developing countries, particularly to the markets of the developed countries, not only for existing and traditional exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures but also for a wider range of more technically advanced manufactures. In respect of the trade of developing countries with one another, it was recognized that an expansion of such trade would contribute towards the solution of the dilemma posed by the economic and technological requirements of modern industry on the one hand and the limited domestic markets of individual industries on the other. The importance and gravity of problems arising in the financing of development were described. In regard to international financial co-operation, it was recognized that a need existed for greater and more systematic efforts on the part of all concerned. There had been agreement in some key areas: these included measures for accelerated growth in developing countries and increases in their foreign exchange availabilities; guidelines for international financial and technical co-operation; supplementary financial measures and measures for dealing with external debt problems; and some aspects of shipping in relation to the trade of developing countries. Finally, the Conference recognized that a need existed for adequate and effective organizational arrangements if the full potential contribution of international trade to the accelerated growth of developing countries was to be successfully achieved. The functioning of existing international institutions was reviewed and both their contributions and their limitations recognized. It was believed that participating Governments should make the most effective use of institutions and arrangements to which they were or might become parties. The widespread desire among developing countries for a comprehensive trade organization was also noted and it was recognized that further institutional arrangements were necessary in order to continue the work initiated by the Conference and implement its recommendations and conclusions.

7. The second part of the Final Act consolidated the recommendations of the Conference under each of the following headings: principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development; international commodity problems; trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures; financing for an expansion of international trade and improvement of invisible trade of developing countries; institutional arrangements; special problems; and a programme of work for the future (other than that implied in the recommendations consolidated previ-

ously). Altogether, the consolidation took account of the fifty-nine recommendations of the Conference.

8. The actual texts of these recommendations were set out in the third part of the Final Act as annex A. Annex B contained the observations and reservations submitted by groups of countries, namely, the joint declaration of the developing countries made at the conclusion of the Conference; and the reservations of the delegations of the socialist countries which had submitted the proposal for the speedy establishment of a universal international trade organization or which supported the idea of such an organization. Also included in annex B were the observations and reservations submitted by a number of individual countries.

9. The joint declaration of the developing countries hailed the unity forged amongst them as the outstanding feature of the entire Conference and an event of historic significance. It declared that the final recommendations of the Conference constituted only an initial step towards an international endorsement of a new trade policy for development and that the progress made had neither been adequate nor commensurate with their essential requirements. It also stated that the developing countries had nevertheless accepted the results of the Conference in the hope that these would lay the foundation for more substantial progress in the period ahead; and that they had chosen to arrive at the widest measure of agreement possible in recognition of the need for co-operative effort in the international field, rather than register their aspirations by majority decisions.

10. In regard to the establishment of continuing machinery, the developing countries deemed it vitally necessary that the new machinery should be an effective instrument for the discussion of issues, the formulation of policies, and the review of results and for taking such operational measures as were needed in the sphere of international economic relations. They also categorically declared that no arrangement relating to those issues held over for decision by the General Assembly should derogate from the ultimate right of the proposed Trade and Development Board and the Conference to adopt recommendations on any points of substance by a simple majority vote in the case of the Board and by a two-thirds majority vote in the case of the Conference. Finally, they looked forward, not merely to the progressive strengthening of the institutional machinery now being contemplated, but also to the ultimate emergence of a comprehensive international trade organization.

11. The socialist countries reaffirmed their support for the speedy establishment of a universal international trade organization, and regretted that the proposal contained in the final draft recommendation on institutional arrangements adopted by a majority in the Fourth Committee to which they had contributed had been replaced, in the plenary session, by a text considerably weaker in practical content. They had nevertheless, though aware of the weakness of that recommendation, decided not to oppose it in plenary, in their desire to see the Conference end in unanimity and agreement.

12. The observations and reservations submitted individually and also recorded in annex B were those of the delegations of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica,

Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Several of these delegations observed generally in respect of the Final Act that they had signed the document as a record of the proceedings of the Conference and on the understanding that its recommendations were to be interpreted in the light of the views expressed and votes cast by them in the course of the Conference. Many delegations expressed their reservations with regard to particular recommendations of the Conference or specific clauses of those recommendations.

13. Annex C of the third part of the Final Act contained messages from the Heads of State of Algeria, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia. It included communications from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland relating to the possible future development of trade between the socialist countries and developing countries.

14. The third part of the Final Act, in its Final Clauses, also contained the signatures to the Act.

15. The report of the Conference (E/CONF.46/L.28/Add.1), which the Council considered along with the Final Act, presented an outline of the background and constitution of the Conference and recorded the action taken by the Conference on the reports of its various committees. The reports of the committees, annexed to the report of the Conference, presented in each case a summary of the discussions in the committees as well as the texts of the recommendations transmitted by them to the plenary Conference.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

16. In introducing the Final Act and the report of the Conference, the Secretary-General of the United Nations observed² that tensions between north and south were fundamentally as serious as those between east and west and that the United Nations had a unique contribution to make towards the lessening of both. Although before the Conference the parallelism between north and south on the one hand and east and west on the other might have seemed a little far-fetched, now the south could be identified as a large group of more than seventy-five votes when it chose to assert itself. However, far from believing that the community of nations would be divided into antagonistic blocs by the emergence of north and south, he was convinced that greater cohesion among the developing countries would foster world-wide co-operation and prove beneficial to the membership of the United Nations at large, provided the United Nations continued to remain an instrument for reconciling differences and not merely a framework in which they could manifest themselves. Indeed the Final Act of the Trade Conference had shown not only the importance of negotiation in providing a solution to problems but also the impossibility of dealing with them outside the context of a single world economy.

17. The Secretary-General also drew attention to the implications of the Conference for the working of the United Nations as a whole. The recommendations for new institutional machinery relating to trade and development called for a review and reappraisal of the functions of the whole Organization and particularly of those of the Economic and Social Council. Some doubts had arisen about the role so far played by the Council in tackling the most important problems of development and it was necessary for the Council to respond to that trend of opinion. The coming into being of the Trade and Development Board, which would have subsidiary bodies to deal with commodities, manufactures, invisibles and financing, could strengthen the whole complex of the programmes and activities of the United Nations, provided one succeeded in weaving the new arrangement into the fabric of existing facilities. The proposed new committees should therefore be considered in relation to those which already existed in the same area of work as well as in relation to that contemplated by the General Assembly in its resolution 1938 (XVIII); and beyond making a provision for the dovetailing of terms of reference and work programmes, it might be worth exploring whether, in some cases, the existing and the proposed machinery could be adapted to each other so as to make it possible for the same subsidiary body to serve the needs both of the Council and of the Trade and Development Board.

18. The Secretary-General of the Trade Conference, in summarizing its findings,³ placed them in an historical perspective. Ideas which had seemed new and controversial at the first United Nations Conference on Trade at Havana had now, in Geneva, been largely accepted. The outstanding result of the Conference had been the recognition of the impossibility of accelerating economic growth in the developing countries without their being able to rely on sufficient external resources to meet the increased needs for imports, principally of capital goods, implicit in that higher rate of growth. This need had to be satisfied by means of exports and transfers of capital and taking into account international price movements in implicit recognition of the importance of adverse trends in the terms of trade of developing countries. The recommendation crystallizing this idea was of fundamental value because it meant the recognition by the Conference of the tendency to external imbalance in developing countries, a proposition until recently controversial, and of the need for specific measures to correct that imbalance. It was perhaps too early to hope that the recognition of that fact could be accompanied by definite quantitative objectives, not only in the transfer of financial resources to developing countries, but also in trade, by setting up specific targets for the volume of exports required to secure a specific rate of growth. However, the socialist countries had taken a step in the right direction by setting themselves quantitative import targets, expressed in global terms.

19. The Conference had recommended three ways of correcting the external imbalance of developing countries, namely commodity arrangements, increased exports of manufactures from developing to developed countries, and the transfer of international financial resources. In the field of commodities there had been recognition of the need to extend the scope of com-

² E/SR.1320.

³ *Idem.*

modify agreements by including a larger number of products, provisions relating to price stabilization and support and also measures concerning access to markets and competition from synthetics. In regard to the export of manufactures, a very important recommendation had been agreed to by both developing and developed countries recognizing the inescapable need to increase exports of manufactures to developed countries. The idea of giving preferences to the exports of industrial products from the developing countries had been extensively discussed, considerable headway made, and a recommendation adopted for the study of the best methods of applying a preferential system. In the field of finance, an important recommendation on supplementary financial measures had brought to fruition ideas previously discussed in United Nations organs and had constituted a decisive step towards the recognition of the phenomenon of the deteriorating terms of trade of developing countries. Similarly, the General Assembly's recommendation that developed countries should contribute 1 per cent of their national incomes to the developing countries had been modified in an important sense: the contribution of 1 per cent was to be a minimum net amount of each developed country's national income after deductions for amortization and capital repatriated by developed countries; and another recommendation of the Conference had accepted ideas advocated for some time relating to the need for co-ordination of the financing of development plans and for such financing to contribute to local costs.

20. However, if one compared the concrete recommendations adopted at Geneva with the magnitude and complexity of the task facing developing countries, it was clear that only a beginning had been made and that the road to be followed was long and arduous. This constituted the significance of the recommendation that the Conference should be established as an organ of the General Assembly to meet at least every three years and that a Trade and Development Board should be set up. If these proposals were adopted by the General Assembly, the United Nations would have more efficient instruments than hitherto for dealing methodically with trade problems. The recommendation, however, was incomplete in that the details regarding incorporation of a procedure of conciliation in the new machinery had to be held over for subsequent determination. That procedure was not meant to apply to all recommendations but only to those substantially affecting the economic or financial interests of particular countries. While it was generally agreed that there would be little point in making recommendations on vital issues to Governments which were not in agreement with the implementation of such recommendations and a majority vote was therefore of no practical effect, that did not detract from the importance of the majority vote on resolutions which had awakened the world's conscience to the problems of economic development. Indeed, it was doubtful whether once controversial ideas such as industrialization and economic planning could have evolved into current acceptance if in their original formulation it had been necessary to resort to a conciliation procedure which would have deprived them of all substance and force.

21. Finally, it was important to recognize that the Conference had, despite many prophecies of failure, achieved results, largely, though not entirely, owing to the co-operation and co-ordination of developing

countries, first at a regional level and then on a world level. That co-ordination, far from being a fortuitous or a transitory phenomenon, was the result of a recognition of common problems in external trade, prices and development financing, which called for common action; where there was conflict rather than a community of interest it was noteworthy that the developing countries had adopted a pragmatic approach which either put aside or sought a satisfactory compromise on problems which might otherwise have divided them.

22. During the discussion in the Council,⁴ it was generally agreed that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had been the most important event in the international economic field during the year and indeed one of the most important events in the history of the United Nations. It was felt that although some of the results had fallen short of the needs and expectations of the developing countries, its deliberations had been characterized by a spirit of co-operative endeavour, on the part of developing and industrially advanced countries, to arrive at the widest measure of agreement possible, and that this augured well for the future working of the institutional arrangements recommended by the Conference. It was, however, observed that the difficulty of translating into concrete action original ideas that challenged the prevailing orthodox tenets in the field of international trade had perhaps led to the result that more tangible advances had been made in the field of assistance. Where trade was concerned, in the view of some representatives, the Conference had not so much instituted reforms as paved the way for them; it was regretted that it had not been possible to secure a precise statement of commitments in respect of trade in raw materials and minerals and in respect of preferences for exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries. At the same time, the opinion was expressed that the unity and co-ordination displayed by the developing countries at the Conference, besides being a fact of immense significance for the future course of international economic relations, had contributed very largely to the achievements of the Conference and to the adoption of recommendations that would not otherwise have been adopted.

23. Reference was also made during the discussion to certain more detailed aspects of individual recommendations of the Conference. The hope was expressed that the application of General Principles Four and Five adopted by the Conference (E/CONF.46/139, second part, section I) would meet what, in the view of the speaker, was the crux of the problem of development, namely, the absence of diversification in the economies of developing countries. Emphasis was also placed on the recommendation which linked aid with trade and policies for accelerated growth. With regard to the procedure for conciliation in the proposed institutional machinery, some members were of the opinion that real progress on basic issues would not be achieved by votes but only by the broadest measure of common agreement. It was, on the other hand, urged that the historical experience of adult suffrage, in not operating to the disadvantage of important interests within the national economy, would continue to be paralleled in the international context. The fear was also expressed lest the procedure for conciliation left room for the

⁴ E/SR.1320-1323, 1330, 1331.

undesirable exercise of an economic veto on the recommendations of the Conference or the Board by States substantially affected by those recommendations. Finally, some representatives emphasized the urgency, from the standpoint of developing countries, of pressing on with the investigation of preferential arrangements as recommended by the Conference and of incorporating in the policies of national Governments such other recommendations as required no further international consultation, in advance even of the setting up of the institutional machinery recommended by the Conference.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

24. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1011 (XXXVII)) in which it took note with satisfaction of the Final Act and the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CONF.46/139) and transmitted them to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session for further action. The Council also suggested that, in accordance with the Final Act, Governments should consider taking further action on the recommendations of the Conference in the various fields of their national and international programmes; it invited the specialized agencies to take the recommendations into account in preparing their work programmes; and, for its own part, it resolved to take into consideration the recommendations of the Conference so far as they related to its own work.

Section II. World economic trends

SURVEYS OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

25. The Council's annual review of world economic conditions and trends was based mainly on the *World Economic Survey, 1963*, which was prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 118 (II). The *Survey* consisted of two separate parts. Part I (E/3908),⁵ comprising the papers prepared in the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies for the use of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, was addressed to the broad problem of international trade as an instrument for economic development of the developing countries. It dealt with the following topics: international trade and its significance for economic development; international commodity problems; trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures; and finance in international trade. Part II (E/3902 and Add.1-4)⁶ contained an examination of recent events in the world economy.

26. Part I of the *Survey* (E/3908) noted that world trade had on the whole been quite buoyant in recent years. In the span of twelve years between 1950 and 1962, the value of world exports increased by 128 per cent or at an average compound rate of 7.1 per cent per annum. However, not all parts of the world fared equally well in the post-war expansion of international trade. Between 1950 and 1960, while the value of exports from the developed market economies increased by about 150 per cent and that of those from the centrally planned economies by about 250 per cent, the value of exports from the developing countries expanded by a mere 50 per cent, with the result that the share of the developing countries in

world exports declined from nearly one-third in 1950 to only slightly more than one-fifth in 1962. The unfavourable experience of the developing countries was compounded of a deterioration in their terms of trade and a sluggish expansion in their export quantum. The traditionally slow increase in the consumption of food-stuffs in relation to the rising levels of *per capita* incomes, the growing use of synthetics in place of agricultural raw materials, technological advances leading to a decline in the ratio of input to output, tariffs and quantitative restrictions imposed on imports in the developed countries and spectacular increases in agricultural production in Europe and North America were cited as the main factors responsible for the unfavourable experience of the developing countries.

27. In reviewing the trends in over-all economic growth, the *Survey* pointed out that, between 1950 and 1960, the gross domestic product had increased at a rate of 4.4 per cent per annum in the developing countries as against an increase of 4.0 per cent per annum in the developed market economies. However, the rate of population growth was roughly twice as high in the developing countries as in the developed market economies during the same period. Consequently, the annual increase in *per capita* gross domestic product amounted to only 2.2 per cent in the former group, compared with 2.7 per cent in the latter.

28. Attention was also devoted to examining some of the implications of the targets of economic growth during the United Nations Development Decade. It was stressed that the balance of payments was a crucial factor in limiting the acceleration of the pace of economic activity in the developing countries. Since the developing countries continued to depend heavily on imports of machinery and equipment and other essential goods, acceleration in economic growth was bound to set into motion substantial increases in their imports. It was stated that if the empirical relationships between economic variables prevailing in the 1950's remained unchanged and if no new domestic and international policies were adopted, the attainment of the Development Decade target for the developing countries would lead to a substantial increase in the gap in their external accounts. On the other hand, there was no reason why in a dynamic world where economic change was taking place constantly everything should follow the dictates of its past. If appropriate national and international policies were pursued vigorously, a balance in external accounts could be achieved.

29. On that premise, the *Survey* examined the relationship of international trade to national development planning, policies and institutions. After tracing the main interrelations existing between the domestic and international economies, it described the difficulties which arose for national economic development out of those interrelations and indicated briefly some of the national and international policies that could help to lessen them. Those problems and policies were considered within the framework of development planning in the developing countries, and reference was accordingly made, wherever relevant, to the views expressed on planning for economic development by the expert group appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.⁷

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.C.1.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.C.3.

⁷ See *Planning for Economic Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.3). A brief summary of the views of the expert group is given in section III below.

30. The *Survey* pointed out that the great bulk of exports from the developing countries—over 90 per cent of them—continued to consist of primary products: raw materials, crude foodstuffs and fuels. The proportion of their exports going to the major industrial countries remained large. Their ability to finance the increasing volume of imports essential for their economic development during the years immediately ahead continued, therefore, to depend very largely on the extent to which they were able to sell to the industrial countries the requisite volume of primary commodities. In that connexion, the *Survey* examined the conditions of access for primary commodities to markets in the industrial countries—North America, western Europe and Japan—as determined by the commercial policies pursued by those countries. It was emphasized that, while there were real costs involved in the liberalization of commercial policies by the industrial countries, such costs should be of only a transitional nature, and that in the longer run the liberalizing countries also stood to gain from the improvements in global resource allocation that would ensue. There was a need not only for bilateral and multilateral negotiation of tariff and other concessions of a liberalizing nature but also—and more importantly—for a purposeful concerting of national measures with a view to facilitating the adjustments in production, trade and employment which these might entail. The *Survey* devoted special attention to a review of the circumstances in which a concerted liberalization programme would be formulated, including in particular an appraisal of the obstacles—tariff and other—to imports of primary commodities in the major industrial countries in 1963 and of the implications of the reduction or removal of those obstacles.

31. The *Survey* also examined the dimensions of instability in primary commodity markets and reviewed the measures that had been adopted for stabilizing them. It was pointed out that those measures had generally been concerned with regulating supply; outside the rationing régimes that characterized the war-time and post-war markets, demand for primary commodities had seldom been the object of any direct stabilization action. The major area of international action on the subject was the conclusion of international agreements dealing with specific commodities. The Havana Charter had endorsed the use of such agreements provided, *inter alia*, importing countries (consumers) participated in them on equal terms with exporting countries (producers). Because of that requirement, the number of agreements actually consummated since the Second World War had remained small. It was emphasized that individual stabilization schemes tended to require forms of organization unique to the commodity concerned, because characteristics of production, marketing and end use varied greatly from one commodity to another. Thus, the machinery for stabilization, if it was to be acceptable and workable, would have to continue to be adapted to all the intricacies and complexities of the situation, case by case. The *Survey* stressed, however, that international arrangements were made within a common framework—of attitude, principle and machinery—which might play an important part not only in influencing the nature of particular schemes but even in determining whether any effort to stabilize had actually been made.

32. While at present the export trade of the developing countries was dominated by primary com-

modities, the *Survey* noted that, from a long-term viewpoint, the development of an export trade in manufactures must increasingly become the main dynamic element in expanding their export earnings. There were signs that the exports of manufactures from the developing countries, though still quite small, were growing in recent years. In order to gain momentum, the developing countries needed to pay greater attention not only to the establishment and expansion of export industries but also to the diversification of both their export products and their export markets. The *Survey* pointed out, however, that the efforts of the developing countries to increase and diversify their exports of manufactures would be hampered if the tariff and non-tariff import barriers erected in the developed countries were not lowered. The nature of those barriers and their adverse effects on the exports of manufactures from the developing countries were examined at some length. It was noted that the quantitative import restrictions imposed by a number of the industrial countries bore heavily on important manufactures exported by the developing countries and were in some cases, moreover, applied in a discriminatory manner against the exporting countries. The difficulties confronting the developing countries arising out of non-tariff obstacles to trade were reinforced by the existence of tariff barriers. It was indicated that some of the highest rates of duty in the tariff schedules of the industrial countries applied to light manufactures of particular importance in the export trade of the developing countries. The analysis included an assessment of the various proposals for tariff reductions and for according preferential treatment to imports of manufactures from the developing countries.

33. The *Survey* also devoted attention to the problems and policies pertaining to finance for an expansion of international trade. It was pointed out that during the past decade external capital and official donations had played an increasingly important role in the economies of the developing countries. From 1951-1955 to 1960-1962, the net annual flow of long-term capital and official donations from the developed market economies and multilateral agencies increased from \$2,600 million to \$6,000 million. The centrally planned economies, too, raised their credit commitments to the developing countries to about \$750 million a year in 1960-1962. It was emphasized that, in addition to liberal commercial policies for expanding exports of the developing countries, an increased international flow of funds was necessary for accelerating their economic advance. Furthermore, to be most effective, external assistance and private capital needed to be provided in the form most suited to the needs of the developing countries and on terms consistent with their financial capacity and ability to transfer debt service payments abroad. Unless a growing proportion of new funds was supplied on favourable terms with respect to interest rates and repayment periods, a number of developing countries might soon be unable to take advantage of the external financial assistance offered to them. The flow of external funds should, moreover, have continuity in order to facilitate the task of development planning. It was important that the aid policies and operations of the donor countries should be co-ordinated. Furthermore, it was essential to co-ordinate financial aid and technical assistance with measures to enhance the ability of the developing countries to earn more foreign exchange from their own exports.

34. The related subject of international compensatory financing of the effects of changes in the terms of trade of the developing countries also received attention in the *Survey*. Some of the many ways in which the broad principle of compensating for changes in relative price levels could be interpreted were briefly examined. It was noted that even though the basic purpose to be achieved might remain constant, the precise nature, scope and method of operation of a compensatory system could be varied almost indefinitely. The chief characteristics of any scheme would be determined very largely by the way in which the compensatory fund was raised and the use to which compensatory payments were put. But within that framework there would be room for many different types of mechanism and action—depending upon how the relevant price changes were measured, whether the compensation was automatic or discretionary, complete or partial, by loan or by grant, and in general how the scheme was administered. The *Survey* stated that there were enough operational variables in the various possible schemes to make a compensatory system highly adaptable: it could be conceived of in dimensions extending from a modest *ad hoc* arrangement for underwriting the external resources of a particular development plan to a comprehensive scheme for the automatic offsetting of gains and losses occasioned by movements in the terms of trade of large numbers of participating countries.

35. In analysing recent developments in the world economy, part II of the *Survey* (E/3902 and Add.1-4) noted that world economic growth had continued at a fairly vigorous pace in 1963 and the early months of 1964. The expansion in production between 1962 and 1963 was probably more widespread among countries and more uniform among the major regions than in previous years. The average increase in the gross national product in the industrialized market economies was about 4 per cent, while the average increase in gross domestic product in the primary exporting countries and in national income in the centrally planned countries was slightly greater—probably nearer 5 per cent. Those rates of growth represented a slight acceleration over the 1961-1962 rates in the case of the industrial countries, a continuation of the previous rate in the primary exporting countries, and a slight deceleration in the case of the centrally planned countries.

36. The *Survey* observed that, in general, the principal component of the recent increase in production was manufacturing output. Measured by a value added index, manufacturing output rose in 1963 by between 5 and 6 per cent in the industrial countries and in the primary exporting countries, and measured by gross output by about 7 per cent in the centrally planned countries. Those rates represented a slight slowing down in the industrial countries, a slight acceleration in the primary exporting countries, and a rather sharper deceleration in the centrally planned countries. In contrast to the relatively high rate of growth in manufacturing output, primary production tended to lag. World production of primary commodities entering international trade appeared to have been only 2 per cent above the 1962 level—a rate of increase about half of that registered in the previous interval. Partly as a result of unfavourable weather, world production of basic foodstuffs was no greater in 1963 than in 1962 and while the output of tobacco and apparel fibres

registered a moderate increase, the output of natural rubber and the principal vegetable oils was down.

37. The poor agricultural outturn of many countries, according to the *Survey*, was one of the factors contributing to a further expansion in international trade. The widespread rise in incomes and import demand was another. The over-all volume of world exports was almost 8 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1962 and as prices had firmed appreciably, the increase in value was even higher. The rise in commodity prices had its chief impact on the primary exporting countries. The downward drift of their terms of trade was reversed early in 1963 and in the course of the year the purchasing power of their exports rose by about 4 per cent.

38. The *Survey* pointed out, however, that, while 1963 saw a distinct improvement in the balance between demand and capacity in the case of primary products at the international level, there was little tendency for other sources of imbalance to be lessened. In fact, the inflationary pressures that had begun to be mounted in some countries tended to increase. The spread of inflationary forces was evident not only in some industrial countries but also in several developing countries. In the centrally planned countries, structural imbalances resulted in surpluses of some consumer items and shortages of others and, within productive enterprises, in the accumulation of excess stocks on the one hand and bottle-necks caused by the inadequacy of the flow of particular raw materials and intermediate products on the other. A number of significant steps were taken in the centrally planned countries towards adapting methods of planning and management to the more intricate requirements implicit in economic diversification and growth.

39. Recent changes in European trade were reviewed in part A of the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, and economic developments in Europe in the first half of 1963 in part B.⁸ A more detailed examination of current economic developments in western, southern and eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union was presented in part 1 of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1963* (E/ECE/535). Part 2 of the *Survey* will consist of two papers prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: "Past trade flows and future prospects for trade between the centrally planned economies and developing countries" (E/CONF.46/35), which examined the geographical and commodity structure of, and the considerations influencing the future growth of imports into, the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, with particular reference to trade with developing countries; and "Implications for trade and development of developing countries of economic groupings of developed countries and/or preferential trading arrangements" (E/CONF.46/31), which examined, by commodity and region, the impact of the franc zone and the European Economic Community (EEC) and of the Commonwealth Preference System and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) on the trade of developing countries.

40. Part 1 of the 1963 *Survey* indicated that for the eastern European countries as a group the rate of growth of national (material) income produced was probably not very different from that recorded in 1962—of the order of 3 per cent, compared with some 6 per cent in 1960 and 1961. However, there was a great disparity between the various countries. Rates

⁸ Vol. 15, No. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.11.E.2).

of increase of 7 and 8 per cent, respectively, were recorded in Romania and Albania, 6 per cent in Bulgaria and Poland, 5 per cent in Hungary and probably less than 3 per cent in Eastern Germany; in Czechoslovakia national income fell by 4 per cent after a rise of only 1 per cent in 1962. Only in Poland and Romania—both countries where farm output had fallen particularly sharply in 1962—were the 1963 rates of expansion above those of the previous year.

41. It was estimated that national income in the Soviet Union had increased by about 4 per cent in 1963 compared with the 6 per cent rise recorded in 1962. That reduction in the rate of growth in the Soviet Union was mainly attributable to a fall in farm output as a result of the disastrous 1963 harvest, but the pace of industrial expansion had also slackened somewhat. All the eastern European countries had shared a similar experience of only moderate results in agriculture, though output had everywhere been above the rather poor 1962 levels. Both the problem of raising agricultural output and the partly related problem of ensuring the desired pattern of industrial expansion had received greater attention in 1963. The solution to the problem of ensuring an increase in food supplies sufficient to permit a steady rise in living standards was everywhere sought via a rapid increase in farm output—to be based on higher investment, large increases in material inputs (fertilizer, pesticides, etc.) and greater attention to “the human factor”—in the form of efforts to raise the level of technical skill, improve rural amenities and devise effective production incentives for the farm population. Such programmes in turn involved, *inter alia*, higher priority for the expansion of the chemicals industries in most countries—an expansion also required to relieve pressure on other raw materials and to ensure growing supplies of consumer goods.

42. Two other problems common to most countries had continued to defy complete solution in 1963: first, the strains on the investment sector and consequent undue dispersion of resources and delays in completing projects had persisted; secondly, the tendency towards excessive stock accumulation—partly reflecting the difficulty of devising planning methods and systems of enterprise incentives which were effective in quickly adjusting output to planned or spontaneous changes in the patterns of domestic and export demand—had generally been little modified. However, some improvements in the balance of the economy in one or both respects had been registered in several countries.

43. Reviewing the economic experience of industrial western Europe in 1963, the *Survey* found that the region had maintained its 1962 rate of economic growth with a further rise of 3.5 per cent in aggregate national product. Although investment demand had remained weak in most countries, private consumption and current and capital public expenditure had generally risen rapidly. However, a strong revival of export demand had, for most countries, been the salient feature of the year. That revival had largely originated in rising intra-western European trade, which was mainly due, in turn, to the inflationary expansion of imports into France and Italy. Industrial production had soon recovered from an early set-back attributable to the harsh winter and had risen in 1963 by about 4.5 per cent above the previous year's level in western Europe as a whole—a rate only slightly lower than in 1962. Industrial expansion had slowed down in the EEC

but accelerated in the EFTA largely because of the upturn in the United Kingdom. Within total industrial production, the growth of output of consumers' goods had been faster in most countries.

44. Increases in the price level had caused serious concern only in France, Italy and Switzerland, where they had led to the adoption of stabilization programmes. But the increasing interdependence of the western European economies and the policy of progressive removal of barriers to intra-trade implied that smooth economic expansion was heavily dependent on success in avoiding great disparities in the trends of national price levels. Therefore, a tentative exploration was made in the *Survey* of the basic features of a national incomes policy and of the difficult economic, social and political issues involved in implementing such a policy. Furthermore, since shortages of manpower had become a permanent factor to be taken into account in designing growth policies in most western European countries—though labour scarcities had not seemed to hamper expansion in 1963—the *Survey* also discussed ways and means of increasing the mobility of labour with a view to ensuring the most efficient use of existing resources.

45. For the first time since 1959, the *Survey* included a comprehensive review of economic developments in the countries of southern Europe. It concluded that progress during the past four years in that region had been uneven—partly as a result of fluctuations in agricultural output due to changing weather conditions—but that 1963 had been an auspicious year for most of the countries in question. Stabilization programmes designed to eliminate existing imbalances and to provide a basis for new economic policies had affected growth rates in individual years. Credit and fiscal measures, which had been major policy instruments, had been used as part of a more selective approach to regional de-concentration of industry, but laws and decrees aimed at removing structural impediments to change—in such fields as agriculture, industry, and the provision of credit—had also been important.

46. The *Survey* noted that all the countries of southern Europe now had economic development plans and that in an attempt to induce a shift of resources to more productive activities and to promote a more rapid structural change, they were turning to greater exposure of their economies to the competition that arose both from closer economic relations with foreign countries and from less restrictive and protective attitudes in domestic policy. In Greece those policies had culminated in association with the EEC (which had entered into force in 1962) and in Turkey in the initialling of an association agreement with the EEC in 1963; Spain had also been seeking an agreement with the EEC.

47. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1963*,⁹ in part one, analysed the experience of ECAFE countries in import substitution and export diversification in the last decade, and, in part two, reviewed the economic situation in the region during 1963.

48. Part one of the *Survey* indicated that Asian countries considered industrialization an important

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.1 (also issued as vol. XIV, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

means of accelerating the increase in *per capita* income and of raising the living standards of the people; and felt that import substitution and export diversification were basic to that process. In order to increase the capacity to import capital equipment and other supplies, the Asian countries had sought, on the one hand, to reduce the expenditure of foreign exchange by substituting domestic production for imports, wherever possible, either through direct government action or by attracting private producers where commercial prospects appeared promising. On the other hand, government policies had deliberately stressed the diversification of traditionally rigid exports with a view to enlarging their ability to earn more foreign exchange to meet development demands.

49. The drive towards import substitution had met with varying degrees of success in most countries of the region, more significantly in the case of manufactured consumption goods. The full effect of that development on the saving of foreign exchange had been somewhat lessened by increased expenditure in the early stages on imports of the capital goods and raw materials needed to produce those products domestically. Efforts to substitute imports of agricultural production had fallen behind planned targets in some countries because of adverse weather conditions and non-fulfilment of agricultural input targets. Deficits in the agricultural sector had continued to strain development efforts in a few countries.

50. The newly developed manufactured articles in some countries, in addition to meeting the home demand, had shown considerable export potentialities. The developing ECAFE region was one of the major markets for those new products although the rate of increase of those exports to other regions appeared larger, and therefore promising.

51. In 1963, agricultural output in the developing countries of the region had again failed to keep pace with the high rate of population growth. Several countries had faced a further deterioration in food supplies, and *per capita* availability from domestic production had been reduced. The improvement in nutritional standards had been negligible.

52. The industrial sector, which was relatively new in many countries and was supported by Governments and private *entrepreneurs*, had continued to show further progress. In the developing countries, in spite of poor harvests affecting the food-processing industries in some countries, the rates of industrial output had been higher than in the previous period.

53. Export receipts had risen for most of the major primary products. Exports of manufactures had also increased, although the full expansion of exports of cotton textiles had been held back by import restrictions in some developed countries. Imports had again outstripped exports, creating serious balance-of-payments difficulties in some countries, which had necessitated the continuation or intensification of restrictions against imports of luxury and even of consumer goods. In some countries, the situation had been more disquieting, and even imports of materials and spare parts had been cut; this had prevented full utilization of the installed capacity in several industries.

54. The *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1960/1963* (E/CN.12/696 and Add.1-2) contained four parts covering the principal aspects of Latin America's economic development during the period 1960 to 1963: general development of the region's economy, trends

in the production of goods and services, the situation of the external sector, and the status of economic planning.

55. The period covered had, according to the *Survey*, been characterized by a marked instability in Latin America's rate of economic growth. In 1960 and 1961, the gross domestic product for the region as a whole, excluding Cuba, had shown some improvement over the previous decade, expanding at an annual rate of 5.2 per cent. However, in 1962 and 1963 a combination of factors had tended to reduce this rate of growth, according to provisional estimates, to 2.8 per cent per year, so that in 1962 and 1963, for the region as a whole, the *per capita* product had remained stationary. Between 1960 and 1963, Latin America's terms of trade had dropped by 10 per cent, showing a steady downward trend until 1962 and a levelling off in 1963. As a result, the real income of Latin America had risen at an average annual rate of 3.2 per cent during the period 1960-1963, which was considerably below that of the gross domestic product (3.6 per cent) and meant that in effect real *per capita* income did not improve by more than 1 per cent annually.

56. The reduced rate of growth for the region over the past two years had been determined mainly by the rates for Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Peru. In both Argentina and Uruguay the domestic product had declined in 1962 and 1963, whereas in Brazil and Peru, although the domestic product had continued to grow, there had been a marked falling off in the rate of growth in 1963 as compared with former years. The rate of growth had also declined in Venezuela and Colombia, although to a much lesser degree. By contrast, in Ecuador, the Central American countries and Mexico the domestic product had increased in 1962 and 1963. Altogether, for the group of Latin American countries excluding Argentina, Brazil and Cuba, the domestic product had risen at an annual rate of 4.6 per cent over the period 1960-1963 while real income had increased by 4 per cent. Discounting the increase in the population, the respective *per capita* indices had increased by 1.5 and 1 per cent.

57. The *Survey* showed that the volume of exports for the region as a whole had expanded at an annual rate of 5 per cent for the period 1960-1963. Much of the value of that expansion had been offset by the deterioration in the terms of trade, so that the purchasing power of exports, in terms of imports, had risen by slightly less than 2 per cent annually. The economic growth of the region had thus continued to be hampered by insufficient development of the external sector, which had in turn been affected by the deterioration in the terms of trade. Taking 1958 as the base year, the terms-of-trade index for the region as a whole had been 89.0 in 1963. Although the index had been much the same in 1962, there had been improvements between the years in several countries, such as Argentina, Brazil, Peru and the Dominican Republic; but even so the index had remained far below the levels for earlier years. In other countries, however, such as Venezuela, Chile and El Salvador, the index for 1963 had shown a continued downward trend. Taken as a whole, the 1963 index for the terms of trade had been 10 per cent below that for 1960 and 25.5 per cent lower than the average for 1950-1954.

58. Unit values of Latin American exports had, since 1959, recovered somewhat from the downward trend that they had followed since 1950, and, over the past

three years, prices for the main export commodities had shown some stability, with a slight upward trend towards the second half of 1963. This upward movement had been influenced by restrictions in supply due to adverse weather conditions and to some expansion of the international market for certain commodities resulting from purchases of the centrally planned economies. Unit values of imports had been more stable and had continued to show a gradual upward trend in recent years.

59. The volume of imports for the region as a whole had tended to decline during the period covered by the *Survey*. This decline had been due to the fact that Argentina and Venezuela had imported less, since most of the other countries in the region had imported a greater volume of goods in 1963 than in 1960. Taking the region as a whole, the volume of imports had declined between those two years by a total of 3 per cent, whereas for the group of countries excluding Argentina, Cuba and Venezuela, there had been an increase of 8.4 per cent.

60. During 1960-1962, there had been balance-of-payments deficits ranging, according to the year, from \$760 million to \$1,070 million; but in 1963, enhanced export earnings for goods and services, together with the restriction of imports, had resulted in external transactions on current account for the region as a whole being virtually balanced in terms of foreign exchange.

61. However, relatively large credit balances in Argentina and Venezuela in 1963 had been the factors mainly responsible for the changed balance-of-payments situation. Excluding those two countries, the rest of the Latin American region had continued in 1963 to show a deficit, although it had been less than that recorded in earlier years. The deficit had been financed by net capital inflows and, in some countries, by a reduction in monetary reserves.

62. The foreign indebtedness of Latin America had continued to increase after 1960 and the financial services—interest, profits and amortization of foreign investments and loans—which had represented 24.6 per cent of current foreign exchange earnings in 1960, had risen to 26.6 per cent in 1963.

63. The *Survey* examined the different aspects of the economic situation of Latin America both for the region as a whole and for groups of countries which had followed different patterns. Cuba was considered separately because of the special features of its economic system.

64. The development of different sectors, such as agriculture, industry, petroleum, electric power, transport and housing, were considered in the second part of the *Survey*, while the third examined the situation of the main traditional export commodities of Latin America and analysed the trends of transactions abroad as revealed in the balance-of-payments accounts of the countries in the region. Finally, there was a special chapter dealing with the introduction of planning systems in Latin America, the nature of the development plans being drawn up by different countries, and the main obstacles in the way of the planning process.

65. With regard to the economic situation in Africa, the Council had before it the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*, volume IV, No. 1 (E/CN.14/239 and Corr.1). Part A of the *Bulletin* analysed current trade trends in the region for the year 1962. Although African ex-

ports had continued to expand in 1962, their rate of expansion had fallen behind that of world exports. There had been a slight decline in export prices in the region, which accounted for the deterioration in the terms of trade, import prices having remained unchanged. The value of imports had, however, continued to fall and this, in combination with the rise in exports, had been responsible for a reduction of more than one-third in the trade gap of the region for 1962 as compared with the previous year.

66. The decline in imports had, however, been considerably more concentrated than the expansion in exports, being located principally in five countries of the region. In some cases, the decline had been a reflection of the economic policies pursued; in others, and generally speaking, the levels of imports had been mainly determined by the export proceeds of the previous year, current capital inflows and economic aid.

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

67. In its 1964 review of international commodity problems (E/3856),¹⁰ the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) gave special attention to inter-governmental commodity agreements, including internationally agreed prices. In so doing, the Committee, which has, *inter alia*, responsibility for making recommendations to the Secretary-General on the convening of commodity conferences for the negotiation of inter-governmental commodity agreements, drew on its experience, since its establishment in 1947, of the steps involved in the preparation, negotiation and bringing into force of such agreements, in operations under them, and in the review and renewal of them.

68. The Committee focused attention first on the need for continuity in commodity negotiations, drawing attention to the fact that the process of developing and negotiating an appropriate agreement necessarily takes a long time and emphasizing the point that interest in such negotiation should not be dependent on the current market situation. The Committee noted that the tendency of discussions to be affected by the current market outlook was recently evident during negotiations for an international cocoa agreement in late 1963.

69. In preparations for commodity conferences, the Committee has the responsibility for ascertaining that there is some assurance that an agreement is a possibility and that the necessary documentation has been adequately prepared. In that connexion the Committee drew attention to the basic role of inter-governmental commodity study groups and the procedures for establishing them. The Committee keeps in continuous touch with them and, as desirable, makes suggestions in connexion with work they may have in hand on the preparation of a draft agreement. The Committee underlined the importance of such study groups which, as indicated earlier,¹¹ have much work to perform in assessing the nature and magnitude of a particular commodity problem and in recommending a suitable type of international arrangement to cope with it. Moreover, the fact that the Governments of most countries substantially interested in a particular commodity are members of such groups gives weight to those recommendations.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 9, document E/3731 and Add.1.*

70. The Committee nevertheless pointed out that the convening of a commodity conference for negotiations was a crucial stage in the process of arriving at an agreement, since it presupposed a coming to agreement on specific terms which involved definite commitments on the part of Governments. The Committee therefore stressed its function as an advisory body to the Secretary-General in that connexion and described in detail the arrangements made for planning such conferences and for representation at them. It also described the normal committee structure and voting arrangements in commodity conferences and the manner in which negotiations were usually conducted. In particular, the Committee considered the various approaches to prices levels which have to be determined at such conferences and the stabilizing action involved. It also gave attention to the question of the duration of commodity agreements and the need for flexibility in them to meet changing conditions. It considered the incentives to join an agreement from the standpoint of the economic characteristics of countries and of the rights and obligations assumed.

71. Turning to requirements for entry into force, the Committee noted the time limits which had been allowed by agreements for their signature and ratification and the minimum number of countries or minimum proportions of trade required to be covered by participants, and the considerations which underlay those limits. The Committee also considered the scope allowed in the various agreements for reservations by participating Governments and for waivers from obligations, and some instances of the use made of them. In addition, it reviewed the constitution and operations of commodity councils which administer agreements and also provisions for accession to them after their entry into force and for withdrawal. It gave attention to provisions for amending agreements and steps for the review and renewal of them.

72. In concluding its review of inter-governmental commodity agreements, the Committee gave its opinion that international trade problems of primary products were best solved by detailed consideration, commodity by commodity; that there was sufficient flexibility in current procedures to enable the stabilization mechanisms to be adapted to varying conditions or circumstances; and that the current conference procedure had provided a suitable mechanism for negotiating internationally accepted prices.

73. The Committee also reviewed the main features of inter-governmental consultation and action in 1963 and early 1964 on individual commodities, including bananas, citrus fruit, coconut and coconut products, coffee, copper, cotton, dairy products, hard fibres, jute, lead and zinc, meat, olive oil, rubber, sugar, tin, tungsten, wheat and other grains. Among the consultations initiated by the Committee, those being carried forward by the United Nations *Ad Hoc* Committee on Tungsten on measures to deal with the urgent problem of bringing stability to the market in tungsten were singled out as of particular note.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

74. In opening the debate on the world economic situation at the thirty-seventh session,¹² the Secretary-General remarked that although the world economy had progressed at a fairly vigorous pace in most areas in

the past year, familiar weaknesses continued to persist in all regions. While significant rates of growth in the industrially advanced countries had been accompanied by a strengthening of world commodity markets to the benefit of the developing countries, the record had continued to be marred by unemployment in the United States of America, price instability in western Europe, problems of flexibility in economic management in the centrally planned economies, and, in developing countries, by the failure of export earnings to keep pace with those of the rest of the world and with the requirements of economic development in general.

75. Although the gap between rich and poor thus remained the primary problem, the past year had witnessed a political change which tended to make the problem more tractable. The world economic situation was currently characterized by an increased determination on the part of the developing countries to plead their case, by greater willingness on the part of the industrialized nations to listen to their plea and, as a result, by an enhanced prospect for the general understanding of the problems involved. The most powerful element contributing to this change had been the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

76. During the discussion in the Council¹³ representatives shared the Secretary-General's concern over the gap between rich and poor countries. While it was observed that the expansion in production during the year had probably benefited more countries and been more uniform among the major regions than in previous years, and that the average increase in the gross domestic product of all primary exporting countries had been maintained at 5 per cent, it was noted that agricultural production in a number of countries had been sluggish and had combined with rapid population growth to make progress precarious. Whereas manufacturing production had increased considerably in the advanced countries, production of the main primary commodities had increased only by about 2 per cent; and in the case of many developing countries which were exporters of primary products, the gross domestic product had failed to increase by 5 per cent.

77. In the field of trade no less than in the field of production, disquieting features had, in the view of representatives, persisted alongside the improvements of the past year. While the favourable developments in commodity markets were universally acclaimed, it was felt that they scarcely served to compensate developing countries for losses sustained in previous years. The rise in commodity prices, in the view of some representatives, did not constitute a reversal of past trends; in many cases, it served only to compensate for the rise in import prices and hence to stabilize the terms of trade. In some cases, the continuing scarcity of foreign exchange had led to the situation that industrial capacity created at considerable expense had had to remain idle for lack of resources to import components.

78. In the field of aid, a reference was made to the fact that the flow of assistance had been significantly offset by the deterioration in the terms of trade; according to the experience of one country, the losses so sustained in the past five years had exceeded the net inflow of capital. Attention was drawn to the delays and difficulties involved in the procedures for the provision of foreign assistance, which had upset the time schedules for many development projects and programmes.

¹² E/SR.1320.

¹³ E/SR.1320-1323, 1330, 1331.

79. No specific action was taken by the Council at the conclusion of its debate on world economic trends.

Section III. Economic planning and projections

80. At its thirty-seventh session, the Council had before it a report by a group of experts on *Planning for Economic Development* (A/5533/Rev.1)¹⁴. The experts had been appointed by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) to assist him in conducting a study of the experience gained and the techniques in use in planning for economic development by different countries.

81. The report observed that the preparation of a plan for development was to be regarded as the first of a series of connected measures designed to solve deep-rooted social problems through rapid and sustained economic growth. It was necessary that the plan should provide for such economic instruments of policy as measures to raise the level of saving and to direct the utilization of resources towards the desired priorities; it was also necessary to provide for the administrative and technical apparatus through which its main objectives were to be attained. The realization of development objectives, however, was necessarily spread over a long period, and there was therefore need for continuity in planning.

82. The report contained a review of methods of plan formulation, implementation and organization, as well as an analysis of the interrelation between national plans and international policies. With regard to the formulation of plans, the report noted that, especially in the initial phase of development, countries were often in a situation where the needs and priorities of development were fairly obvious and could be singled out with sufficient accuracy without the use of refined analytical tools. But in the process of growth such priorities usually became less obvious, and more complex and more detailed information combined with more advanced techniques became necessary for a realistic appraisal of development problems. Planning, however, had now been undertaken under widely different conditions and a large fund of experience had thus been accumulated upon which the developing countries could draw.

83. The report noted that, even more than on the devices by which the plans were formulated and elaborated, success in planning depended on the methods and machinery through which plans were implemented and on the checks built into the system in order to safeguard against failure to realize plan targets. In that connexion, emphasis was laid on the importance of the systematic and critical appraisal of programmes and of the reassessment of plan targets in the light of changing circumstances and possibilities.

84. The main burden of development necessarily rested with countries which were under compulsion to raise levels of living for their people and to develop their resources and skills with the greatest possible speed. But in order for national plans of developing countries to succeed in their objectives, enlightened policies and measures at the international level were equally necessary. The report drew attention both to the critical nature of foreign exchange supplies, which were essential for assuring economic and industrial

growth, and to the formidable problems faced by many developing countries in expanding their foreign trade and augmenting their own capacity to earn foreign exchange.

85. The Council also had before it part II of a report entitled *Studies in Long-term Economic Projections for the World Economy: Aggregative Models*.¹⁵ The document as issued (E/3842) consisted of a paper prepared for the meeting of a group of experts appointed in accordance with Council resolution 777 (XXX) to assist in the evaluation of techniques of long-term economic projections and to advise on a co-operative work programme for the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters and the regional centres, together with a foreword and the table of contents of the entire report.

86. The foreword noted that economic projections had come to occupy a prominent place in national and international discussions on economic policy in recent years. That was largely because all over the world Governments were engaged in the task of achieving higher rates of economic growth, improved standards of living and well diversified economies. With such a task in view, it was only natural that attention should be devoted to developing and refining techniques of economic projections as important aids to policy formulation. Accordingly, the purpose of the report as a whole was to develop a framework for projections of world production and world trade to serve, *inter alia*, as a basis for estimating the external environment within which the developing countries might plan their programmes of economic development.

87. The paper presented as part II of the report set forth the basic techniques for projecting the trade needs of the developing countries in the framework of an acceleration in the pace of their economic development. As a first step, a simple aggregative model was discussed which described the relationship between an over-all growth target on the one hand and investment, imports and foreign saving requirements on the other hand. The scope of national and international policy measures needed in order to make targets and requirements mutually consistent was illustrated by a set of hypothetical projections for the years 1970 and 1975 on the basis of observed historical relationships and trends. By emphasizing the need for further improvement in the techniques at the sector and country levels, the report also attempted to give a broad outline of the next stage of the work in the field of economic projections.

88. In the course of the discussion in the Council,¹⁶ representatives considered the broad role of planning in economic development and the future scope of United Nations activity in that field.

89. Several representatives expressed their appreciation of the report of the group of experts on *Planning for Economic Development* (A/5533/Rev.1). Attention was drawn by various speakers to the usefulness of the descriptions given in the report of the several different systems between which countries had to choose; to its conclusion that development plans might provide the basis for the establishment of a stable economic policy and its emphasis on the importance of planning in the centrally planned economies;

¹⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.3, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3919).

¹⁵ To be issued, when completed, as a United Nations publication.

¹⁶ E/AC.6/SR.354, 355, 357; E/SR.1351.

to the stress placed on certain aspects of the organization and implementation of plans to which due attention had not always been paid in the past; and to its accent on the link between national plans and international policies. The hope was, however, expressed by one member that the study could be amplified by an analysis of experience acquired in various individual countries with particular reference to targets set, results achieved, and any factors inhibiting progress towards those targets. It was suggested by another representative that in future the distinction between private enterprise and mixed economies in one category and centrally planned economies in another might with advantage be abandoned in favour of a distinction between two groups of countries, namely industrialized and developing.

90. A number of representatives considered the report of the Projections and Programming Centre (E/3842) erudite and interesting in its presentation. They urged the need for caution, however, in approaching economic models such as the one submitted, without due regard to the assumptions made in them and the abstractions from reality which they represented. It was also pointed out that, depending both on the assumptions made and the quality of the data available, the resulting projections could be subject to substantial margins of variation.

91. There was general recognition of the importance of the contribution of planning to economic development. So far as the mode of planning was concerned, however, varying views were expressed. While some delegations urged that planned development could only be based on the strengthening of the public sector, others felt that there was no generally applicable solution or universal model to be followed; each country needed to work out a remedy adapted to its political system, resources and social background. Several representatives outlined the criteria which might guide planning activity. It was, for instance, important to take account of structural changes desired in planning instead of merely projecting current trends into the future; it was important not merely to compile a list of targets but to secure mutual consistency between them; in countries with mixed economies it was important not to frustrate the private sector by bureaucratic regulations; and limitations of data and statistical information should be recognized and corrected. Further, and outside the realm of purely national planning, the potential gains of regional co-operation in economic planning needed to be explored by periodic consultations between the various responsible authorities, under the auspices possibly of regional economic commissions of the United Nations. It was felt that external assistance should be geared to plans as a whole as opposed to separate and isolated projects, and in this connexion the importance of the planning of foreign trade was stressed.

92. In regard to the future course of United Nations' activity in the field of planning, the proposal was made that meetings of the directors of planning institutes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be held under United Nations auspices, and that consideration might be given to the possibility of setting up, at an appropriate time, an expert group to study the work of United Nations planning institutes and centres. Some representatives pointed out that the Projections and Programming Centre was already charged with the responsibility of strengthening United Nations work in the field of planning and of co-ordinating the

activities of the regional economic commissions.

93. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1035 (XXXVII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to consider the possible usefulness of establishing a group of experts-specialists in planning theory and practice to work as a consultative body on the problems of economic planning and projections within the United Nations. It also took note with appreciation of the report of the group of experts on *Planning for Economic Development* and looked forward to the publication of the complete report prepared by the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, including the studies by consultants submitted to the Committee of Experts on long-term economic projections.

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

Thirty-seventh session

- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—E/SR.1321.
- International Chamber of Commerce
Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—E/SR.1331.
- World Federation of Trade Unions
World economic trends, and Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—E/SR.1322.

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

Thirty-seventh session

- Chamber of Commerce of the United States
World economic trends—E/C.2/SR.202.
- Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students
Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—E/C.2/SR.201.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
E/C.2/627 and Corr.1. General review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations as a whole and United Nations Development Decade.
- International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/630. Flag discrimination.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
E/CONF.46/PC/NGO/1. Agenda item for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
E/CONF.46/NGO/1. Memorandum.
- International Chamber of Commerce
E/CONF.46/NGO/2. Statement.
- International Cooperative Alliance
E/CONF.46/NGO/3. Memorandum.
- Inter-Parliamentary Union
E/CONF.46/NGO/4. Memorandum.
- World Federation of Trade Unions
E/CONF.46/NGO/5. Memorandum.

Chapter II

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DISARMAMENT*

94. When it considered the item "Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament", the General Assembly had before it at its eighteenth session Council resolution 982 (XXXVI), the Secretary-General's report to the Council (E/3736 and Add.1-9),¹ transmitted in accordance with Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII), and the Secretary-General's report to the Assembly on development plans and projects for an economic programme for disarmament (A/5538),² submitted in accordance with Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII). The Assembly's discussion on the item concluded with the adoption of resolution 1931 (XVIII), in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report to the Council; endorsed resolution 982 (XXXVI), urging that Member States do everything possible to facilitate the carrying out of General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII) and Council resolution 982 (XXXVI); and requested the Council at its thirty-seventh session to consider the possibility of establishing an *ad hoc* group for the purpose of accelerating studies in the field of conversion to peaceful uses of resources released by general disarmament.³

95. In accordance with the Secretary-General's obligation to report further to the Assembly and to the Council regarding the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, pursuant to Council resolutions 891 (XIV) and 982 (XXXVI) and Assembly resolutions 1837 (XVII) and 1931 (XVIII), a report (E/3898⁴ and Add.1-3) was prepared for submission to the Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. The report summarized the current status of national and international activities in that field.

96. Concerning national activities, the report was based on replies of Governments to invitations to supply information issued by the Secretary-General in 1961, 1963 and 1964. It indicated that Governments were generally in agreement with the view, expressed in the resolutions mentioned above, that advance planning was required if full advantage was to be taken of the opportunities disarmament would afford to promote economic and social progress throughout the world, including opportunities to accelerate the implementation in developing countries of development plans and pro-

jects as part of an economic programme for disarmament. Some of the States most significantly involved in military expenditures were reported to have established special research programmes with regard to the economic and social aspects of disarmament.

97. Concerning international activities, the report reviewed the related work of the Secretariat and of the specialized agencies and IAEA in each of the fields in which they had a special interest. The report also included suggestions for possible projects which could be considered at an appropriate time.

98. In resolution 982 (XXXVI) the Council had requested the Secretary-General to survey the feasibility of making an international study of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities for which the demand would be significantly affected during and immediately following the transition period. In his report, the Secretary-General indicated that the preparation of such a study would not be feasible at present, owing to the fact that an insufficient number of the Governments most significantly involved in military expenditures had reported that the necessary data could be made available.

99. During the discussion in the Council,⁵ representatives were agreed that general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing for all mankind. It was, however, admitted that the process of adaptation would neither be simple nor automatic; suitable transitional programmes would have to be developed to cope with such problems as the conversion of the arms industry, the redeployment of manpower, the problem of finding markets for increased civilian production, and the effect of disarmament on trade in primary commodities. There was, therefore, a continuing need for further study of the problems involved at both the national and the international level. Several representatives drew attention to national programmes already instituted.

100. As regards studies at the international level, the discussion turned principally on the advisability, at the current time, of establishing an *ad hoc* group for further study of the conversion of resources released by disarmament to peaceful uses, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII). Some representatives expressed their entire support for the idea. Some others doubted the need for an *ad hoc* group. It was variously observed that such a group might not usefully add at present to the work of the Consultative Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV); that it might divert the energies of the Secretariat from tasks of greater immediate benefit to developing countries; that the recent decision of the ACC⁶ to make the Secretary-General responsible

* The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament".

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 76.

³ For other aspects of the Assembly's work in connexion with this question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8.

⁵ E/SR.1333, 1334.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, section VI.

for United Nations studies in the field of disarmament rendered a separate *ad hoc* group superfluous; and that, in any case, the Council was not competent to make recommendations to Member States concerning the policy they should follow regarding disarmament. The representative of the USSR said that, while appreciating the useful role an *ad hoc* group might play in co-ordinating the work already done in analysing and compiling information, his delegation was prepared to postpone consideration of the subject in deference to the feeling expressed that such a group was unnecessary.

101. In regard to international disarmament policies, some representatives underlined the fact that since the thirty-sixth session of the Council fresh efforts had been made to reduce world tension. Certain concrete advances had been made and the current discussion was therefore taking place in a more promising atmosphere than in the past. Several representatives drew attention to the possibility of linking savings in military budgets with the direct provision of aid to developing countries. That possibility, it was pointed out, did not have to await general and complete disarmament. It was regretted that the savings hitherto effected by various countries on their military expenditures had seldom been reflected in commensurate increases in assistance to developing countries. The hope was expressed that in future studies the Secretary-General would include an investigation of all appropriate measures, including legislative measures, for the diversion of part of any such savings to developing countries.

102. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1026 (XXXVII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its thirty-ninth session a further progress report on the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. The Council stated that it deemed it

necessary that the activities within the framework of the United Nations, including those of the regional economic commissions and of the specialized agencies and IAEA, relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament called for by resolutions of the General Assembly, the Council and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and IAEA, be continued and accelerated as far as possible. It welcomed in that connexion the agreement for the co-ordination of those activities arrived at by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of specialized agencies and IAEA in respect of all studies of the economic and social aspects of disarmament and their agreement that the agencies and IAEA would co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of concerted programmes of work and, for that purpose, would establish a committee of agency representatives; and recognized that at a later time the establishment of the kind of *ad hoc* group envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII) might be advantageous.

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

Thirty-seventh session

World Federation of Trade Unions

Social and economic consequences of disarmament—E/SR.1334.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

Chamber of Commerce of the United States

E/C.2/626. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.

Chapter III

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Section I. Activities in the field of industrial development*

103. At its thirty-seventh session,¹ the Council had before it the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its fourth session (E/3869),² in which the Committee reviewed the work of the Centre for Industrial Development, discussed the organization and scope of international and regional symposia on industrial development, and considered organizational aspects of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development.

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

104. The Committee expressed general satisfaction with the work done by the Centre in the field of industrial programming and policies. Many representatives considered that the documents prepared by the Centre represented, on the whole, a desirable balance between the theoretical and the empirical, between the general and the specific aspects of industrialization, especially in view of the widely varying situations encountered from country to country. Some delegations noted with satisfaction the studies on the experience of socialist countries in industrial planning. It was noted that some developing countries with valuable experience in the field of industrial programming and development had not yet replied to the questionnaire on industrial planning, and suggestions were made as to means of eliciting replies. The Committee considered that a comparative analysis of the replies would be of value to the developing countries; it would help the Centre to identify the problems and needs of the developing countries, and would thus contribute to the orientation of the work of the Centre and to the determination of priorities in its work programme. Members of the Committee made comments on certain projects in the field of industrial planning and development listed in the Centre's work programme, and suggestions for the inclusion of new projects.

105. The Committee considered that the preparation of industry studies and manuals would be facilitated if the appropriate agencies in Member States co-operated with the Centre in providing the necessary economic and technical data. It recommended that, in a general way, the Centre should establish and strengthen its contacts with agencies and institutions in different countries concerned with industrial development and research.

106. In reviewing the work of the Centre in the field of small-scale industry, the Committee pointed out that, to be effective, promotion measures such as

assistance, servicing and training should cover all aspects of the establishment and operation of small-scale industries—technology, finance, management, marketing and labour productivity. The Committee expected that the seminars on industrial estates planned by the Centre would help in the evolving of guide-lines for the formulation and implementation of policies, programmes and standards for industrial-estate projects, in the light of regional conditions and needs, and would encourage Governments to set up industrial estates. It supported the idea of preparing a brochure describing the United Nations facilities available to Governments in the field of small-scale industries and industrial estates, and the procedures for obtaining assistance.

107. The Committee stressed the role of technological research institutes in transferring industrial technology to the developing countries and in adapting it to meet local conditions; in view of the limited resources of those countries, it welcomed the idea of establishing multi-service institutes. The Committee endorsed the main proposals for action by the Centre for the dissemination of information on industrial technology; the proposed arrangements involved assistance to Governments in placing national or regional information officers, setting up and operating information facilities, formulating and implementing training programmes, and strengthening co-operation between the Centre and international and regional bodies providing information on industrial technology to the developing countries. General agreement was expressed by members of the Committee with the conclusions of a report on the role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries (E/C.5/52 and Add.1-5).³

108. In reviewing the work programme of the Secretariat relating to the financing of industry, members of the Committee, while laying stress on domestic efforts, recognized that external sources of development finance played an indispensable part. It was up to the recipient countries to take steps to seek the expansion of the volume of foreign capital, particularly by taking appropriate institutional and other measures: the establishment of development banks and development finance companies was cited as a good means of mobilizing external and internal finance for development. The developing countries recognized the importance of the assistance they were already receiving, but they needed long-term credits on softer terms.

109. In the field of industrial training and management, the Committee emphasized, as at previous sessions, the need to organize, as far as possible, programmes in the developing countries themselves. It felt, however, that international assistance on a large scale was necessary. The formulation of a training programme in industrial development for economic administrators and managerial personnel was particularly urgent. Several representatives considered that

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

¹ E/AC.6/SR.349-353; E/SR.1340-1342, 1348.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6.*

³ See section III below.

the establishment of in-plant training programmes for graduate engineers was a significant area of work for the Centre; in their view, every effort should be made to promote such projects for assistance by the Special Fund. The Centre should prepare case studies on experience in training higher technical personnel and undertake projects for the establishment of regional in-plant training institutions for engineers from the developing countries.

110. The Committee took note of the projects related to social aspects of industrialization. In the discussion, emphasis was laid on the need for co-ordinating the planning and implementation of programmes of industrial and social development.

111. In reviewing the activities related to United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, the Committee considered that the Centre should play a greater role in the activities in support of the technical assistance and Special Fund programmes and that full use should be made of the recent resolution of the Technical Assistance Committee concerning an increase in the amount of funds available for industrial projects under the regular programme, including, whenever necessary, the preparation of Government requests for assistance under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.⁴ In this connexion, some representatives urged that the Centre should be provided with appropriate funds for staff travel in order to assist Governments of the developing countries in the formulation of such requests. Support was expressed for the general orientation of technical assistance in industry towards integrated missions to deal with such problems as the formulation of industrialization policies and programmes, the planning of investment and production in important industrial sectors, and the selection of high priority industrial projects and preparation of bankable projects for submission to financing institutions. Some delegations questioned the rationale of limiting the operational activities of the Centre to pre-investment projects and expressed the opinion that the United Nations should play an important role in rendering assistance also in the phase of implementation of industrial projects.

112. In the discussion of the documents prepared by the Centre for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, attention was drawn to the role of regional industrial integration as a means of providing adequate markets for industries subject to economies of scale, and of thus promoting industrial specialization. Several suggestions for further work with regard to the trade of the developing countries were made by members of the Committee.

113. During the discussion of the Committee's report by the Council, all speakers emphasized the importance of industrialization in speeding the economic and social progress of the developing countries. It was pointed out that a dynamic work programme for the Industrial Development Centre could contribute substantially towards that objective. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1030 A (XXXVII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to make any necessary changes in organization and procedures required to enable the Industrial Development Centre to carry out a dynamic programme of activities involving a number of specific principles and functions. Among these were mentioned

⁴ See chapter VII, section II.

in particular: the *modus operandi* of the Centre as an activating and catalytic agent; the provision of help to Governments in formulating requests for technical assistance in the field of industrial development; assistance to developing countries in strengthening national institutions; the establishment of a more adequate documentation service; development of a periodic world industrial development survey; effective co-ordination by the United Nations system of its activities in the field of industrial development; and the provision of research results which would be of practical use to the developing countries. The Council made recommendations on the budgetary requirements of that programme, and requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Governments to the possibility of making voluntary contributions for activities in that field. It also invited the attention of Governments of developing countries to the possibility of applying to the Special Fund for preparatory allocations to assist in the formulation of industrial development projects.

UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

114. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII), the Committee for Industrial Development, at its fourth session, considered,⁵ in the light of the report of the Advisory Committee of Experts⁶ and of the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly,⁷ the establishment of an organization for industrial development capable of dealing with the problems of the developing countries, including its structure and functions. There was unanimous agreement in the Committee on the desirability of ensuring that existing United Nations programmes in the field of industrial development should be in a position to draw on increased financial resources. There was also general agreement on the need to strengthen, without prejudice to any other subsequent changes of an organizational nature, the operational capacity of the Centre for Industrial Development and its contribution to the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. There was a divergence of views concerning the nature of additional organizational changes required in order to carry out the directive given by the General Assembly in its resolution 1940 (XVIII).

115. Some delegations held that only a specialized agency for industrial development within the United Nations system, with adequate operational capacity and appropriate financial resources, could meet the need. The agency would fill a gap in the existing structure of United Nations specialized agencies, none of which was specifically charged with the responsibility of promoting the development of the manufacturing sector. Its size and autonomy would permit the agency to exercise the central leadership and authority which were lacking in the existing arrangements and to deal with the inherently complex problems in a more integrated manner. The functions of the organization would include the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information on industrial development and the provision of advice on industrial pro-

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6*, chap. VI.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 14*, annex VIII.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Second Committee*, 926th, 929th to 932nd, 934th to 936th, 938th and 939th meetings.

gramming and policies. It would provide technical assistance through its own regular budget, as well as through funds allocated by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. There would be no significant overlapping with the work of other specialized agencies or units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, because the new organization, unlike the other agencies or units, would concentrate primarily on the manufacturing sector. A number of delegations proposed that the Council, at its thirty-seventh session, and the General Assembly, at its nineteenth session, should take immediate action for the establishment of such an agency and that a study on the scope, structure and functions of the agency, including draft statutes and information on the steps required to bring such an organization into operation, should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

116. While supporting the general reasoning of the delegations which advocated immediate action for the establishment of a specialized agency, some other delegations held that such an agency did not appear to command sufficient support to be immediately feasible. They held that the creation of a subsidiary organization within the United Nations, along the lines recommended by the Advisory Committee of Experts, would serve as a useful starting-point, and that this could be done without prejudice to the ultimate object of establishing a specialized agency, which should be studied further. In the meantime, substantial improvements could be made in the existing structure by taking advantage of the generally shared view that United Nations industrial development activities should command additional resources.

117. Certain delegations supported in principle the establishment of a specialized agency, provided that its purposes, membership, financing and scope were properly delimited. Pending the establishment of such an agency, those delegations held, a number of specific changes could be made to increase the effectiveness of the Centre for Industrial Development as currently constituted, in particular through a closer integration of research and operational activities, and more active co-ordination of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development.

118. Some other delegations expressed serious doubts about the advisability of establishing a specialized agency. They noted that industrial development covered a broad and complex area, virtually as broad as economic development itself, large parts of which were covered by existing specialized agencies and units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, including the regional economic commissions. It was unrealistic to expect that those functions would be taken away from established agencies and units and it would be unwise to duplicate them. The creation of a specialized agency would not increase the resources available to perform such functions since none of the developed countries had yet specifically indicated a willingness to support a new agency with funds. Those delegations held that there was need for a substantial improvement of the existing organizational arrangements and that this could be accomplished most effectively by retaining an organization within the framework of the United Nations Secretariat. They recommended strengthening the Centre for Industrial Development and encourag-

ing it to make any necessary changes in its organization and procedures, including its connexion with other units in the United Nations carrying out important industrial development activities. The main functions of the Centre were to study, co-ordinate, advise and stimulate.

119. The Committee took note of the request contained in General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) that, in studying the question of organization, it should pay due regard to the close relationship between industrial development and the utilization of natural resources. Different opinions were expressed regarding the desirability of merging units dealing with those areas into a single administrative body.

120. After discussion, the Committee recommended to the Council, for adoption, a draft resolution urging the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development.

121. Consideration of the Committee's proposal by the Council again led to the expression of widely differing viewpoints. The majority of the members of the Council and its Economic Committee held that the creation of a specialized agency for industrial development was essential if the developing countries were to achieve a satisfactory rate of progress towards industrialization. Many of them drew attention to the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the subject.⁸ Other members—including many of the major contributors to the United Nations budget—felt that creation of a new agency was neither the quickest nor the most effective method of ensuring increased assistance through the United Nations in the industrial field.

122. After an extensive debate, the Council adopted resolution 1030 B (XXXVII), in which it declared that there was an urgent need to establish a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations family. The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the scope, structure and functions of the agency, including draft statutes and information on the steps required to bring it into operation. It recommended that the General Assembly at its nineteenth session consider the deliberations on that subject of the Committee for Industrial Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council, with a view to expediting action towards the establishment of such an organization. Finally, it called for increased financial support for existing United Nations programmes in the field of industrial development, without prejudice to the immediate action on the establishment of a specialized agency.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

123. A report by the Secretary-General on international and regional symposia on industrial development (E/3921)⁹ was submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) and resolution 1 (IV) of the Committee for Industrial Development (E/3869, para. 118). The report presented a summary of the views and proposals put forward by Gov-

⁸ See E/CONF.46/139, annex A.III.1.

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 11.*

ernments in respect to the scope and objectives of the symposia; an account of the decisions taken by the regional economic commissions and of consultations with their secretariats on the organization of the regional symposia; a tentative outline of the preparatory work involved in the organization of the international symposium; and preliminary budget estimates for each regional symposium and the international symposium. The text of the replies received from Governments was contained in an addendum (E/3921/Add.1). Both the replies received from Governments and the response of the regional economic commissions indicated a consensus in favour of holding the symposia. A number of Governments made specific suggestions with regard to topics for consideration at the symposia; these were listed in an annex to the Secretary-General's report.

124. In the discussion in the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session¹⁰ it had been stressed that the project was a major one which, if handled in a practical manner, would enable the United Nations to make a decisive contribution to industrial development. The regional and subregional symposia were viewed as phases of an extensive process of consultations which would culminate in a world-wide symposium; they would make it possible to deal with problems of industrialization at the source and thus define more clearly the problems and the needs of the developing countries. In view of the considerable resources which the organization of the symposia was likely to require, it was important that they should produce concrete results, and they would therefore have to be very carefully prepared. After a discussion, in the course of which suggestions were made with regard to the organization of the symposia and the topics for discussion, the Committee adopted a resolution (E/3869, para. 118, resolution 1 (IV)) in which it welcomed the suggestion for holding symposia on industrial development and stated that it regarded regional and subregional symposia as preliminary steps for the holding of the international symposium referred to in General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII), utilizing for that purpose, as far as possible, the facilities of the regional economic commissions and those of the Committee for Industrial Development. It requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of Member States and to report on the results to the Council so that the Council might consider them at its thirty-seventh session and make recommendations to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. It further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council proposals concerning the organization of the symposia and the subjects to be discussed at those meetings, as well as budgetary estimates for their adequate financing. It invited the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and IAEA to co-operate with the Centre for Industrial Development in the preparatory work for the symposia. It further invited the Governments of the developing countries to prepare surveys and studies of their industrialization process for submission at the regional symposia and the international symposium; and directed the Centre for Industrial Development to assist Governments in the preparation of the country studies.

125. In an introductory statement to the Council at its thirty-seventh session, the Commissioner for

Industrial Development pointed out¹¹ that the proposed symposia, and the special surveys and studies that would be carried out in connexion with them, would provide an opportunity for analysing and clarifying essential policy issues, as well as technical and economic problems, involved in the industrialization of the developing countries. All delegations which spoke on the subject supported the holding of the proposed symposia. Many representatives underlined the importance of careful preparation if the symposia—whether regional or international—were to achieve the desired results.

126. The Council adopted resolution 1030 C (XXXVII) in which, after taking note of the Secretary-General's report, it endorsed resolution 1 (IV) of the Committee for Industrial Development. It also endorsed the decisions to hold regional and subregional symposia in Africa, Asia and Latin America which had been taken by the respective regional economic commissions, and welcomed the co-operation of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee for Industrial Development on the results of the regional and subregional symposia, and to make any appropriate recommendation on the agenda for an international symposium. The Committee for Industrial Development was requested in turn to report to the Council its recommendations with regard to an international symposium. Finally, the Council transmitted the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly, and invited Governments, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and IAEA to co-operate with the Centre for Industrial Development in the preparatory work for the symposia.

Section II. Training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries*

127. A report of the Secretary-General on training of national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of developing countries (E/3901¹² and Add.1 and 2) was submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session¹³ in implementation of General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII). The report, which was prepared in close co-operation with organizations of the United Nations family, covered the entire range of problems in the field of training for industrial development. It reviewed national and international action already undertaken, and formulated proposals for further work. It contained an estimate of the requirements of the developing countries for technical personnel at the intermediate and higher levels; a review of existing facilities in developing countries for the education and training of technical personnel; information and recommendations on objectives, systems and methods of technical education and vocational training for technical personnel, including in-plant training of graduate engineers, training of higher administrative personnel in government organizations, and education and training of higher administrative and managerial personnel for public and private industry; information and recommendations on intra-regional and regional arrangements

¹¹ E/SR.1340.

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.*

¹³ E/AC.6/SR.349-352; E/SR.1340-1342, 1348.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. V.*

for the education and training of national technical personnel and on action by organizations of the United Nations family, and a discussion of training policy and industrialization. The report also contained an estimate of the financial implications of technical education and vocational training, and recommendations with regard to the training of technical personnel from the developing countries in the industrially advanced countries.

128. During the discussion in the Council it was frequently emphasized that training of technical personnel was a fundamental requirement of industrialization, and deserved a high priority in both national and international action.

129. The Council adopted a resolution (1029 (XXXVII)) in which, after expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies for their valuable report, it noted the recommendations for action by developing countries and by international organizations and transmitted the report both to the General Assembly and also, for comments and recommendations, to the specialized agencies and IAEA, the regional economic commissions and the Committee for Industrial Development. At the same time the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report to Governments for their comments and recommendations, on which he would report to the Council. A further report was to be made by the Council to the Assembly when the Secretary-General's report had been received and considered. The remaining dispositions of the resolution included recommendations on requests for technical assistance in that field and a suggestion concerning the importance of co-ordinating the projection of technical personnel needs with national development plans and with the physical resources potential of the countries concerned.

Section III. Role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries*

130. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1713 (XVI) on the role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries, a report was prepared by the Secretary-General (E/3861)¹⁴ for the Committee for Industrial Development, the Council and the General Assembly. Under General Assembly resolution 1935 (XVIII) the report was also submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

131. The Secretary-General's report dealt with the effects of patents on the economies of under-developed countries, as well as with the major characteristics of national and international patent arrangements. The economic analysis of the effects of patents on the economies of under-developed countries discussed the role of patents in the actual transfer of technology; the role of patents in relation to imports of patented products and processes; and, finally, the role of patents in improving the process of invention and innovation through the indigenous technology of developing countries themselves. The report considered the problem of the extension of patent protection to foreign inventors and other major issues, such as compulsory licensing, restrictive business practices, and public use of patented inventions.

132. The report pointed out that the problems arising in connexion with the transfer of technology to developing countries went far beyond the operation of national patent systems or the conduct of international patent relations, and could not therefore be readily resolved by an international conference on the separate issues relating to patents. Moreover, none of the Governments consulted by the Secretary-General on the desirability of holding such a conference had expressed an interest in it. Adoption of appropriate legislative and administrative measures at the national level and of the related international co-operation and assistance measures discussed in the report was considered more useful. In the final analysis, the question of patents should be seen in the broader context of facilitating the transfer of technology to the developing countries and of enhancing their ability to adapt and use such foreign technology in the implementation of their development programmes. The report pointed out that those issues might be considered within the scope of inquiry of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development set up under Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI).

133. The Committee for Industrial Development considered the report at its fourth session, held in March 1964.¹⁵ Representatives making statements on the item expressed their satisfaction with the report and their general agreement with its conclusions. The usefulness to developing countries of regional patent arrangements and of various national legislative and administrative measures discussed in the report, as well as the proposal concerning the examination of patents by international authorities such as the International Patent Institute at The Hague, were noted with interest.

134. At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development the study was considered by the Third Committee (Invisible trade and financing for trade expansion). The Conference adopted a recommendation on transfer of technology¹⁶ to the effect that developed countries should encourage the holders of patented and non-patented technology to facilitate the transfer of licences, know-how, technical documentation and new technology in general to developing countries, including the financing of the procurement of licences and related technology on favourable terms; that developing countries should undertake appropriate legislative and administrative measures in the field of industrial technology; that competent international bodies, including United Nations bodies and the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, should explore possibilities for the adaptation of legislation concerning the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries, including the possibility of concluding appropriate international agreements in that field; and, finally, that additional facilities for information on, and for the transfer of, technical documentation and know-how should be organized within the framework of the United Nations in consultation with the appropriate international organizations.

135. At the thirty-seventh session of the Council,¹⁷ many representatives welcomed the report of the Secretary-General (E/3861) and endorsed its conclusions. The report was described as objective and well-balanced

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.*

¹⁵ *Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6, paras. 59-64.*

¹⁶ See E/CONF.46/L.28, annex A.IV.26.

¹⁷ E/AC.6/SR.341-344; E/SR.1334.

as between the advantages and possible abuses of the patent system. A number of representatives spoke in favour of close collaboration in the future between the United Nations and the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, but it was also emphasized that wider issues were involved in the transfer of technology. Several representatives referred to the measures taken in their own countries to encourage the transfer of inventions and technical knowledge, but it was also pointed out that most patent rights were held by private persons. Some representatives commented upon the data contained in the Secretary-General's report concerning their respective countries. Several representatives mentioned the desirability of bringing the matter within the scope of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the Centre for Industrial Development and the Trade and Development Board. A number of representatives emphasized the importance of action in that field if the gaps in technology between the rich and the poor countries was not to widen.

136. A representative of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) gave details of the work of his organization, and supported the conclusions set forth in the Secretary-General's report (E/3861), as well as the resolution on the subject passed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. He also announced that the BIRPI had prepared a model patent law adapted to the particular needs of developing countries.

137. In resolution 1013 (XXXVII), the Council requested the Secretary-General to explore possibilities for the adaptation of legislation concerning the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries, generally and in co-operation with the competent international bodies, including United Nations bodies and the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, and to provide additional facilities for information on, and for the transfer of, technical documentation and know-how to the developing countries. It further requested the Secretary-General to take whatever steps he might consider appropriate, such as arrangements for the reciprocal exchange of information and documentation, and provision for reciprocal representation at meetings, between the competent international bodies, and to report thereon to the appropriate United Nations bodies, including the Council. Finally, it transmitted the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session for appropriate action in the light of the recommendation on the subject contained in annex A.IV.26 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Section IV. Development of natural resources

138. At its thirty-seventh session,¹⁸ the Council had before it a number of reports pertaining to the development and utilization of natural resources. A brief synopsis of these reports and an account of the Council's action with regard to them is given below.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

139. With regard to the development of water resources, the Council considered a report of the Secretary-General on proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources

within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade (E/3863),¹⁹ the third biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre (E/3881)²⁰ and a note by the Secretary-General on the future of the Centre (E/3894/Rev.1).¹⁹

140. The report on proposals for a priority programme (E/3863), which was prepared in accordance with Council resolution 978 (XXXVI), consisted in a further study of the proposals submitted to the Council at its thirty-sixth session (E/3760),²¹ followed by special chapters dedicated to organizational questions, training and follow-up. In addition, a series of annexes gave relevant information on the activities of the various United Nations organizations concerned with water resources development.

141. The third biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre (E/3881) reviewed developments during the years 1962 and 1963. It dealt first with the activities of the Centre, practical difficulties encountered and the need for some organizational rearrangements with a view to facilitating co-ordination among the participating United Nations organizations. The report further analysed water projects financed by the Special Fund and dwelt upon other matters of common interest to the organizations participating in the Centre, such as work on water resources terminology, hydrological meteorology, scientific hydrology, isotopes in hydrology, problems of arid and tropical zones, international river basins, community water supplies, irrigation and drainage, desalination of sea and brackish waters, and water pollution problems. A systematic summary of the current water resources activities of these organizations was given in an annex.

142. In his note on the future of the Centre (E/3894/Rev.1), the Secretary-General proposed that the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre should again be an integral part of the Resources and Transport Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at United Nations Headquarters, New York. He reiterated the main existing terms of reference of the Centre relating to the continuous review of interrelated problems of water resources development, the diffusion of relevant information and the study of administrative and legislative aspects, including those of interest in the case of international rivers. He suggested that, in addition, the Centre should facilitate the co-ordination of activities between Headquarters and the regional economic commissions; and perform, as required, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the organizational and secretarial functions for the inter-agency and *ad hoc* meetings on water resources development and utilization.

143. During the debate, representatives generally supported the suggestions made in the three reports under review. They stressed again the importance they attached to the role of the Centre and the growing need for co-ordination of the activities of the various United Nations organizations concerned with water resources. Some delegations expressed some reservation regarding the possible influence of the rearrangements proposed in that respect and expressed a wish to be kept regularly informed by the ACC on the results obtained.

¹⁹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 14.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13.

²¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.

¹⁸ E/AC.6/SR.346-349, 354; E/SR.1350.

144. On the subject of the role of the Centre relating to international rivers and international law in the water domain, one representative called for caution; each river raised special problems and no undue generalization should be made. Moreover, it would not be appropriate for the United Nations to intervene in a country's development activities without the latter's request or agreement.

145. The Council adopted a resolution (1033 D (XXXVII)) in which, recognizing the vital importance of water within the over-all economic development of the developing countries and the need for co-ordinated and well-balanced national and international programmes for the development of water resources in the world as a whole, appreciating the valuable and growing activities of the regional economic commissions in the field, as indicated in their annual reports to the Council, and taking into consideration the views and recommendations submitted by the ACC concerning arrangements to facilitate effective co-ordination and the role of the Water Resources Development Centre in the United Nations, it took note with satisfaction of the third biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre; approved the report and recommendations on proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade as prepared by the Centre and submitted by the Secretary-General; and endorsed the Secretary-General's proposals concerning the future of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, its terms of reference (E/3894/Rev.1) and its organizational rearrangement. It further approved the recommendation of the ACC that the focal point for co-ordination among the participating organizations should henceforth be provided by the inter-agency meetings on water resources development, functioning as a sub-committee of the ACC and supplemented by *ad hoc* consultations on important projects and continuing exchange of information at a technical level; it requested also that the ACC should include in its future reports to the Council a section describing progress in that field; and, finally, it called upon the Secretary-General to develop, by means of those new arrangements, more effective co-ordination with the specialized agencies and IAEA in work on the development of water resources.

WATER DESALINATION

146. A report on *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* (ST/ECA/82),²² prepared in accordance with the priorities laid down by the Council in resolution 759 (XXIX), was submitted to the Council. Implementation of this project by the United Nations was made possible as a result of a grant by the Ford Foundation for a survey of the possibilities for the economic utilization of desalinated sea and brackish water in water-deficient areas in developing countries.

147. The report constituted, in large part, the result of the survey, which covered forty-three countries and territories. It was divided into two parts: the first reviewed water conditions in water-short areas and gave information and costs, prices and utilization patterns of water as well as electricity; it analysed technical and economic data pertaining to the principal

desalination plans in operation, discussed the important costs and price components and some policy considerations confronting Governments in connexion with desalination; and endeavoured to delineate perspectives for the wider application of water desalination in developing countries. The second part of the report contained summaries of the situation in each of the countries and territories surveyed.

148. One of the main features of the survey was the enumeration of over fifty water-short areas in which technical and economic feasibility studies were warranted to determine whether or not possibilities existed for the economic utilization of desalination processes.

149. During the debate, representatives congratulated the Secretary-General on his very comprehensive and authoritative report, to which interested Governments had been invited to give their attention. Some representatives noted that other United Nations bodies and a number of major industrialized countries were interested in pursuing research in the field of desalination. The representative of the United States of America called attention to the co-operation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the conduct of research into different aspects of the demineralization of brackish water, particularly by means of nuclear energy; the scientific and technical information resulting from that co-operation would be published.

150. The Council adopted a resolution (1033 A (XXXVII)) in which, bearing in mind the increased interest in and importance of water desalination, especially as a means of alleviating water shortages in arid and semi-arid areas of developing countries where conditions were suitable, thereby facilitating the processes of economic development, recognizing that a number of technical and economic factors were involved in the practical application and study of water desalination and that various sources of energy might be used in desalinating sea and brackish water, and taking into account the views of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the subject, it drew the attention of Member States to the report and to the facilities offered by the United Nations for technical assistance to investigate prospects for the economic application of water desalination in water-short areas; recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies and IAEA, continue and intensify the activities of the United Nations Secretariat in the field of water desalination; requested the Secretary-General to submit the report on *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* to the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held at Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964, in connexion with the possible use of atomic power in desalination processes; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep under review the activities in the field of water desalination being conducted by governmental and non-governmental institutions as well as by private enterprises; to consider the means that might be envisaged to promote co-operation in those activities, to encourage the exchange of information on developments in order to facilitate meeting the water and power needs in the developing countries; and to report thereon to the Council whenever appropriate.

²² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.ILB.5.

151. In response to Council resolution 885 (XXXIV), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on recent developments relating to new sources of energy (E/3903)¹⁸ covering developments that had occurred since the 1961 United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy. The report was based, for the most part, on special studies by experts. The fields reviewed were solar energy, geothermal energy and wind power. The report evaluated progress made since 1961 and examined methods of facilitating and co-ordinating research into the new sources of energy.

152. During the debate in the Council, representatives congratulated the Secretary-General on his report and supported the recommendation that research in the field of new sources be continued, especially in the interest of developing countries whose needs could not be satisfied by conventional sources of energy.

153. The Council adopted a resolution (1033 B (XXXVII)) in which it commended the proposal of the Economic Commission for Africa to establish a solar energy experimental centre in the Niger; endorsed the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report (E/3903, part IV); requested the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports on new sources of energy and to continue to encourage studies on wind power in order to develop new techniques and equipment as well as new applications for wind power; and authorized him to proceed as envisaged in his recommendations, in the light of the express needs and priorities of developing countries, utilizing resources available to the Secretariat and, where appropriate, in the regular programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in accordance with the normal policy and administrative procedures of those programmes; and consulting the Member States and the related agencies of the United Nations on the desirability of holding the symposia proposed and taking consequent action as appropriate. The Council further urged Member States, both in respect of those activities undertaken by the Secretary-General and in other appropriate ways, to do what they could to facilitate the exchange of information and the extension of assistance in the fields of solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy.

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

154. The second in a series of biennial reports on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources (E/3904),¹⁹ prepared pursuant to Council resolution 877 (XXXIII), was considered by the Council. The report drew attention to the continued expansion of the United Nations role in the development of non-agricultural natural resources, and reviewed the activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs with respect to surveying and mapping for resources development, geology and mining, energy, and water resources. With regard to most of those activities, there had been an increase in the number of Special Fund projects being executed and serviced, and a widening range of technical assistance assignments for experts being sent to the field. The report also set forth some of the general and policy guidelines and approaches used by the United Nations in furthering natural resources development, as well as priorities for further work.

155. In the debate in the Council, representatives congratulated the Secretariat on the work which had been done in the field of natural resources. They noted that the United Nations activities had sometimes yielded spectacular results. Among the priorities for further work, special emphasis was put on bringing up to date the surveys on world iron ore resources which had been published in 1954. Since the survey had been issued, important new iron ore deposits had been discovered in various parts of the world and their development was affecting both the regional and the world supply market. It was noted that during their meetings in Geneva the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions had attached great importance to the bringing up to date of the survey in relation with interrelated studies being prepared at the request of numerous Governments on the future marketing of iron ore and iron and steel products. It was pointed out, however, that the preparation of such a new survey would involve financial implications on which a decision would have to be taken by the General Assembly.

156. The Council adopted a resolution (1033 C (XXXVII)) in which, bearing in mind the importance of the development and utilization of natural resources for the over-all economic advancement of developing countries and having considered the report of the Secretary-General on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources as well as the programme for future work submitted by the Secretary-General (E/3904, chap. V), it recommended that due priority be given to programmes having a direct impact on the economic development of the developing countries, such as geology and mining, water resources and energy including natural gas, as well as the training of national personnel in those fields; it further recommended that high priority be assigned to the world survey of iron ore deposits and, finally, requested the Technical Assistance Committee and the Governing Council of the Special Fund to continue to give due emphasis, in the light of the express needs and priorities of the developing countries, to technical assistance programmes and projects in the above-mentioned fields of non-agricultural resources within the framework of their activities.

Section V. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources*

157. The question of permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources was before the Council at its thirty-seventh session pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII). In that resolution, the Secretary-General had been requested to continue the study of the various aspects of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and to report to the Council and to the General Assembly.

158. In the course of the Council's discussion²³ of the report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/3840),²⁴ several delegations emphasized the importance of the subject for developing countries. They commended the Secretary-General for his valuable study, which had provided a great deal of useful material on national measures affecting the ownership or use of natural resources by foreign nationals or enter-

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

²³ E/SR.1335-1337, 1343; E/AC.6/SR.347, 348.

²⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 15.*

prises as well as material of interest on international agreements and international adjudication and arbitration pertinent to the study. Reference was also made to the value of the data relating to Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories and of the economic data relating to the international flow of capital and various concession and development agreements. Some representatives, however, considered that the report of the Secretary-General should have gone beyond a factual and descriptive analysis and that it should have included recommendations and an evaluation. One representative considered that the report put undue emphasis on the rights of foreign investors whereas it should have placed more emphasis on nationalization measures and other measures designed to limit foreign interference in the exploitation of resources. It was also suggested by another representative that the Secretary-General should have included an evaluation and a political analysis of various measures taken by Governments. Yet another representative considered that the material should have been examined from a more dynamic and philosophical point of view; and he looked forward to the emergence of the idea of a moral obligation to develop certain resources for the benefit of the international community.

159. The Council decided²⁵ to take note of the report of the Secretary-General and to transmit it to the General Assembly together with the comments which had been made in the Council.

Section VI. International co-operation in cartography

160. The Council, at its thirty-seventh session, considered²⁶ two reports of the Secretary-General dealing with international co-operation in cartography, one on the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (E/3906)²⁷ and the other on international co-operation in the standardization of geographical names (E/3907).²⁷

161. The United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa was held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 1 to 12 July 1963. Representatives and observers were sent to the Conference by twenty-six members and associate members of the Economic Commission for Africa, by nine other States Members of the United Nations, by the specialized agencies and by seven other organizations. The Conference reviewed the cartographic activities in Africa, the development of cartographic services, problems relating to personnel training and technical assistance, and regional projects. These matters were dealt with by four committees: on geodesy and hydrology, photogrammetry, special mapping, and the preparation and reproduction of maps. Twenty-two resolutions were adopted.

162. The report on international co-operation in the standardization of geographical names (E/3907) was prepared pursuant to Council resolution 929 (XXXV), in which the Secretary-General was re-

quested to obtain the views of Governments and the specialized agencies on the desirability of convening an international conference on international co-operation in the standardization of geographical names, and on the date, place and tentative agenda of such a conference. The report contained a brief synopsis of the replies received from Governments.

163. In the course of the Council's discussion, representatives noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa. They congratulated the African countries on their fruitful discussions and the valuable results obtained on a subject of special importance to them; and they supported the proposal to hold a further conference before the end of 1966.

164. As regards the convening of an international conference on the standardization of geographical names, representatives noted that the great majority of Governments which had replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry were in favour of holding such a conference. The question arose whether it should be held before or after the two regional conferences on cartography which were planned to be held in Asia in 1964 and in Africa in 1966. The majority of the representatives felt that it was desirable that the two regional conferences should be held first to advise on the particular problems encountered in those parts of the world. It was suggested that the international conference should be held either in Geneva or New York and that the Secretary-General might be asked to report to the Council at its thirty-ninth session on the arrangements made.

165. At the conclusion of the debate the Council unanimously agreed to take note of the two reports and to convene the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1967.

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

Thirty-seventh session

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Training of national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of under-developed countries—E/SR.1340.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

Activities in the field of industrial development, and Training of national personnel for accelerated industrialization of under-developed countries—E/SR.1342.

World Federation of Trade Unions

Activities in the field of industrial development, and Training of national personnel for accelerated industrialization of under-developed countries—E/SR.1340.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Chamber of Commerce

E/C.2/621. Patentability of inventions and economic progress.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States

E/C.2/624. The role of patents in developing countries.

²⁵ E/SR.1343.

²⁶ *Idem*.

²⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 24.*

Chapter IV

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

166. Pursuant to resolution 980 A (XXXVI), the Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session considered¹ the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. Following a brief discussion, the Council decided, in resolution 997 (XXXVI), to increase the Committee's membership from fifteen to eighteen; it agreed to postpone appointment of the members until the Secretary-General could consult with Governments and present additional nominations. On 21 January 1964, at the continuation of the resumed session, the question of the appointment of the members of the Committee was considered further.² The Council had before it a note (E/3852 and Corr.1) containing the names of the eighteen nominees presented by the Secretary-General and biographical notes which it had requested. Seventeen members of the Committee were appointed by acclamation; one member was appointed on a vote taken by secret ballot. The Council decided that the term of office of the members of the Committee should be three years.

167. The first session of the Committee was held at Headquarters from 25 February to 6 March 1964. In his statement opening the session, the Secretary-General said that, in order to accelerate as much as possible the economic and social development of the developing countries, it was necessary to use science and technology to the full extent and to accept the new men of science and technology as full partners for that purpose. It was essential for the developing countries to acquire greater mastery of science and technology and for the scientists and technologists of the advanced countries to devote more attention to the search for solutions that were of particular interest to the developing countries. The establishment of correct priorities was also needed. Finally, the Secretary-General suggested that, even in formulating its first recommendations, the Committee should bear in mind the still wider frame of reference under which it was to advise the Council in 1965 in fulfilment of the new task assigned to it in General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII), namely that of examining the possibility of establishing a programme of international co-operation in science and technology for economic and social development, in which scientists and technicians of the highly developed countries would, as a matter of priority, help to study the problems of the developing countries and explore suitable solutions.

168. The agenda of the session included the work of the United Nations family of organizations in the application of science and technology to development; methods of keeping progress in the application of science and technology under review; improved collection, retrieval and dissemination of scientific and technological information needed for development; the pos-

sibilities of mobilizing the efforts of scientific and technological institutions of the developed countries for active co-operation with the developing countries; the structure of institutions required for the scientific and technological development of the developing countries and their integration into over-all social and economic policies; the possibility of an immediate world-wide attack on a limited number of especially important problems of research or application; the question of the need for making changes of organization or other arrangements which would advance the application of science and technology for the benefit of developing countries; the future organization and pattern of work of the Committee; and the financing of the application of science and technology to development.

169. The Committee had before it a communication from the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/AC.52/L.2), which embodied the report of the first session of the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, established by a decision taken by the ACC at its thirty-sixth session in May 1963. In addition, the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned and IAEA had individually transmitted to the Committee summary reports on their relevant programmes and activities. The Committee also heard oral statements from representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and the agencies and discussed with them their work in that field.

170. In its report to the Council on its first session (E/3866),³ the Committee stressed the fact that the achievement of the more rapid development made possible by science and technology would require great human and material investment. The resources available within and beyond the United Nations were inadequate, and without the possibility of financing, the existence of new and better methods might be of little use. As regards the current work of the United Nations family of organizations in that field, the Committee concluded that there were few absolute gaps in the sense of completely neglected subjects. However, a number of relative gaps existed, among which, pending a more systematic study of the question, mention could already be made of research in the biological, chemical and energy-producing sciences, water supplies, building methods and food preservation. Another most important gap noted was the inadequacy of agricultural and industrial extension work as a means for promoting the practical application of known technology. The Committee also stated that there was a need for a more rational delimitation of responsibilities for the application of science and technology within the United Nations family, together with effective co-ordination at the country level, as well as for a more systematic organization of other international assistance, including bilateral assistance. At the same time, it con-

¹ E/SR.1310.

² E/SR.1313.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14.*

cluded that each developing country needed to establish a long-term scientific and technological policy geared to the Government's plan of social and economic development and framed in recognition of the fact that the main scientific and technological resources of a country lay in its trained people. Recipient Governments, the Committee stated, should establish one national central co-ordinating agency, closely connected with the development planning machinery, to deal with the whole problem of technical assistance, including bilateral assistance.

171. The Committee outlined a method of reporting by means of relevant current documents and periodic special reports whereby the organizations of the United Nations family could help it to keep progress in the application of science and technology under review. The Committee commented briefly on several suggested approaches to the problems of improving the flow of scientific and technological information needed by the developing countries and of broadening the use of the lessons of developmental experience, including the creation of national and regional centres for such information in the less developed countries and of special publications to be produced in the technologically advanced countries. It expressed the view that the Committee itself, through its members as well as by action as a group, could stimulate the good will and active co-operation of the scientific and technical community in the developed countries and help in creating, as it were, an "International Science Corps" devoted to the task of world development. Concrete steps urged in this connexion included a strengthening of the well-tried method of affiliation between universities and research institutes in developed countries and their counterparts in developing countries. The Committee further presented a series of observations on institutions relating to such matters as education and training, research, planning, and governmental organization, required for the scientific and technological development of the developing countries.

172. The Committee also began discussions with a view to the selection of a short list of especially important problems of research or application on which an immediate world-wide attack might be launched; it decided that it would need the services of a small permanent secretariat within the United Nations Secretariat and that a focal point for matters relating to the application of science and technology should exist at each of the United Nations regional economic commissions; and it established functional working groups of its members to continue the examination of certain high-priority problems between sessions, as well as regional reviewing groups to follow closely needs, opportunities and obstacles and appraise the applicability of specific findings to countries within the Asian, African and Latin American regions.

173. The report emphasized in particular that the limited time at the Committee's disposal prevented it from probing in depth the matters before it. The Committee strongly urged that a second session be held in 1964, followed by a third session early in 1965, especially in view of the added assignment received by the Committee under General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII).

174. The report of the Advisory Committee was considered by the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology at its second session, held at Geneva on 6 and 7 April 1964. The Sub-Committee broadly en-

doised the conclusions of the Advisory Committee. The text of the inter-agency statement on this subject, as agreed upon after further consideration by the ACC, appears in the twenty-ninth report of the ACC (E/3886 and Add.1,⁴ paras. 69-77). Also discussed by the Sub-Committee was the question of reports called for under Council resolution 910 (XXXIV) on the effects of advances in science and technology on the administrative structures of the United Nations agencies and on centralization and exchange of information on research work. These two matters are reported on by the ACC in its report (E/3886 and Add.1, paras. 78-82 and 83-84).

175. The Council warmly welcomed the report of the Advisory Committee (E/3866/Rev.1). Many delegations commended the beginning the Committee had made in dealing with the exceptionally broad tasks assigned to it and urged that the necessary means be placed at its disposal for continuing and accelerating its work.⁵ A number of delegations cited paragraphs 16 and 17 of the report, which sounded a warning about the inadequacy of present financial resources within and beyond the United Nations.

176. In resolution 1047 (XXXVII), which the Council adopted at the conclusion of its debate, it noted with appreciation the objectivity displayed by the Committee and expressed satisfaction that, as a result of the Committee's work, the United Nations and affiliated bodies would be in a better position than in the past to keep abreast of progress achieved in the application of science and technology for the benefit of less developed areas and to improve the co-ordination of their scientific and technical programmes. It requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA, through the ACC, to inform the Council at its thirty-ninth session and the Advisory Committee of their views on the Committee's suggestions and their action pursuant thereto, particularly in relation to the delimitation of responsibilities within the United Nations family and to a number of other matters specified in the resolution. The Council agreed with the Advisory Committee on the need to stress new methods for accelerating education and training, as well as the supply from developed countries of modern equipment for training and research, and to intensify the programmes of the Special Fund, UNESCO and other agencies for reinforcing local efforts; and it invited the Secretary-General in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of TAB to keep the Council and the Advisory Committee informed of action taken in that connexion. It requested them to pay special attention, in their reports evaluating the effects of technical assistance projects, to the progress achieved and problems encountered in the application of science and technology to development, and further requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads to provide the Advisory Committee with all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of the Committee's mission. It requested the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to assist the Committee by every means in their power, to consider increasing their contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in view of the need

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6.

⁵ E/AC.24/SR.264-268; E/SR.1351.

for more adequate resources for the application of science and technology to development, and to give due attention to the effective application of science and technology in their bilateral programmes. The Council considered that the Advisory Committee should hold a second session before the end of 1964 and should meet twice in 1965, with such meetings of the Committee's sub-groups as might be required. It also agreed that the Committee needed a small secretariat established within the present resources of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as focal points on science and technology within the regional economic commissions made possible by reassignment of staff or, if necessary, the creation of new posts.

177. In relation to the matter discussed in paragraphs 83-84 of the report of the ACC (E/3886 and

Add.1), the Council accepted the advice of the ACC that changes in circumstances had made the formulation of the detailed observations on centralization and exchange of information on research work contemplated in Council resolution 910 (XXXIV) no longer necessary.

178. The Co-ordination Committee of the Council in its report (E/3978,^a para. 6) expressed the hope that the Advisory Committee would also serve, under conditions mutually acceptable to it and to UNESCO, as the Advisory Committee on UNESCO programmes in the field of the application of science and technology to development.

^a *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 16.*

Chapter V

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Section I. International flow of capital and assistance

ACCELERATION OF THE FLOW OF CAPITAL AND ASSISTANCE TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*

179. In response to the General Assembly resolutions 1035 (XI), 1522 (XV) and 1711 (XVI) and Council resolutions 780 (XXX) and 923 (XXXIV), a report entitled "International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1960-1962" (E/3917)¹ was submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session. The report was the third in a series of annual reviews on the subject. It examined the flow of funds from the developed market economies, the flow of funds to the developing countries and the international economic assistance of the centrally planned economies during the years 1960 to 1962.

180. The report noted that the average annual net flow of long-term funds from the developed market economies to the rest of the world amounted to about \$6,300 million in 1960-1962 as against \$5,500 million during 1955-1959. Nearly 84 per cent of the net flow in 1960-1962 consisted of official donations and capital subscriptions and loans by official agencies; official donations alone accounted for more than half of the total. By far the largest proportion of the net flow went to the developing countries. Much of the remainder was directed to international institutions, which in turn continued to expand their contributions to the developing countries. The United States of America accounted for three-fifths of the total net flow from the developed market economies to the developing countries, followed by France and the United Kingdom, whose respective shares in the total were 18 and 10 per cent. On the average, the net flow from all developed market economies to the developing countries absorbed about two-thirds of 1 per cent of the former group's gross domestic product.

181. The report indicated that the Far East and Africa together received about 70 per cent of the total net flow into all developing countries in 1960-1962, the relative share of the former being larger than that of the latter. Latin America took more than one-fifth and the remainder went to western Asia. It was emphasized, however, that on a country basis the distribution of funds received by the developing countries was more uneven, in so far as fifteen countries accounted for nearly two-thirds of the net flow of long-term funds into the developing countries. The net flow into the Far East and Africa was dominated by public funds, and private capital played a relatively minor part as a source of external financing. In contrast, roughly half of the total flow into Latin America consisted of private capital.

182. The report emphasized that comparable information on the international flows of funds provided by the centrally planned economies was not available. The only available data referred to credit commitments rather than to actual disbursements. These data indicated that the credit commitments of the centrally planned economies to the developing countries reached a peak of \$1,168 million in 1961, compared with \$893 million in 1960. In 1962, however, new credit commitments appeared to have declined to \$444 million but information for that year was incomplete. The Soviet Union continued to be the largest contributor among the centrally planned economies. The economic assistance provided by the centrally planned economies—almost entirely in the form of credits—also tended to be concentrated among a few countries; for example, more than half of the credits granted to the developing regions in 1961 were accounted for by three countries.

183. The Council's review was also based in part on a related study entitled "Financing for an expansion of international trade", which appeared as chapter 8 of the *World Economic Survey, 1963—Part I. Trade and Development: Trends, Needs and Policies*.² That study examined trends in the flow of long-term finance to the developing countries; aid policies, institutions and procedures; measures to increase the flow of external finance and to improve its terms; measures to promote the international flow of private capital; export credit and insurance as an instrument of trade expansion; and economic aid and technical assistance of the centrally planned economies to the developing market economies. A brief summary of the conclusions set forth in the report is given in chapter I above.³

184. The discussion in the Council⁴ ranged over a variety of topics, including a review of recent trends in the flow of external capital to developing countries; several special problems in the field of external financing of interest to developing countries, in the context particularly of decisions taken at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and the broad direction and scope of future studies.

185. With regard to recent trends it was noted that although the average annual net flow of long-term capital and official donations from developed to developing countries had continued to rise from 1955-1959 to 1960-1962, the increase had been moderate as compared with the upsurge of the 1950's, and that in 1962, the last year for which information was available, the increase had been particularly small. The decline in the private capital component of the total flow had, however, been more than compensated by the increase in official capital, mainly in the form of donations.

186. Several representatives expressed concern over the uneven distribution of that flow, as between different

* The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries".

¹ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.C.1.

³ See chapter I, section II, paragraphs 33-34.

⁴ E/AC.6/SR.351-353, 358; E/SR.1351.

geographical regions and individual countries. Reference was made to the fact that in some cases in recent years the net inflow of long-term capital and donations had been more than offset by the net outflow of investment income; and to the fact that for developing countries as a whole the net gain from capital inflows had also been offset to a considerable degree by losses resulting from the deterioration in the terms of trade.

187. A number of problems of special concern to developing countries were discussed by various representatives in the context of the proceedings and decisions of the Trade Conference. It was suggested that the whole problem of international financial co-operation should be approached in the light of the recommendations of that Conference. Particular reference was made to three recommendations of the Conference on which there had been unanimous agreement. These related to the elaboration of principles for international financial co-operation; to the institution of machinery for supplementary or compensatory financing; and to the recognition of the need for measures to keep the import capacity of developing countries consistent with their requirements for economic growth and the commitment of developed countries to supply 1 per cent of their incomes to developing countries.⁵ It was noted that those recommendations represented an encouraging response by developed countries to the demands of developing countries and that it would be well to plan adequate machinery in the light of the relevant decisions of the Trade Conference. In that way, a regular and systematic study could be made of capital inflows to developing countries in relation to total capital resources and to the volume of the flows needed to accelerate the development process.

188. Emphasis was placed on the problem of debt servicing which faced developing countries, and attention was drawn to the recommendation adopted at the Trade Conference with regard to the appraisal of external indebtedness of individual countries.⁶ Reference was made to the need to secure automatic refinancing of excessive short and medium-term debt and to the need for creditor countries to agree to a redistribution of credit structures through an extension of the terms of loans. One representative advocated a ceiling of 3 per cent on interest rates. At the same time, several representatives welcomed the recent trend towards a softening of the terms of assistance in some donor countries, particularly the lowering of interest rates, the extension of repayment periods beyond twenty years and the possibility of repayment in local currencies, and looked forward to a continuation and extension of those trends. Some representatives, however, maintained that there was a case for relating the terms of aid to a country's stage of development, and that appropriate efforts, including proper planning of projects, were required from developing countries.

189. Several representatives emphasized that there was a need for a shift in international aid away from bilateral agreements in the direction of increasing multilateralism within the United Nations framework. In that connexion reference was made to the discussion at the Trade Conference and attention was drawn to the need to review and reform some of the policies of international financial agencies. Particular mention was made of the need for an increase in the resources of

the International Development Association; for revision of the terms and interest rates of IBRD and abandonment of its system of confining credit to the sums required to import capital goods associated with a development project; and for a relaxation of commitments which IMF required of recipient countries before granting them assistance.

190. With regard to the future course of reporting by the United Nations on external capital flows to developing countries, several suggestions were made. It was pointed out by some members that in the interest of greater comparability of data it would be useful if the reports were to include information on commitments as well as disbursements of aid by all countries; that an attempt should be made to co-ordinate the collection of data by various international bodies so as to eliminate discrepancies between figures for capital flows supplied by them, and that in doing so it would be advantageous if a single report from participating countries could be prepared to serve the needs of the United Nations, the Development Assistance Committee and other agencies such as IBRD and IMF; and that it would be useful to include relevant trade and balance-of-payments information in the current United Nations reports so as to place the receipts of long-term capital by developing countries in the context of their aggregate receipts of foreign exchange from all sources. With reference to this last suggestion, the view was expressed by another representative that this could also serve to exhibit more clearly the outflow of funds from developing countries; it was emphasized by some representatives that in implementing General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) the problem of outflows resulting from excessive profits should be kept clearly in mind with a view to the framing of concrete recommendations on the matter; and it was further suggested that constructively critical analyses of the activities of international financial organizations should be undertaken in future reports.

191. Although the Council did not adopt any resolution at the conclusion of its debate, some representatives specifically emphasized that important substantive work had been carried on for a number of years by the Secretariat under the various General Assembly and Council resolutions and that that work should be continued. The need for proceeding with studies on capital flows and on the promotion of international investments, underlying the previous discussions, was reiterated.

PROMOTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL

192. The Council also considered a report of the Secretary-General (E/3905 and Add.1)⁷ on the promotion of the international flow of private capital, which was prepared in pursuance of Council resolution 922 (XXXIV) and was the fourth in the current series begun in 1958 in response to General Assembly resolution 1318 (XIII). The report continued to cover the economic, legal and administrative measures recently introduced in capital-supplying countries, in developing countries and also at the international level for the encouragement of the flow of private capital to developing countries. Within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade and in response

⁵ See E/CONF.46/139, annexes A.IV.1; A.IV.2; and A.IV.18.

⁶ *Ibid.*, annex A.IV.1, para. 2.

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.*

to various subsequent requests, however, it placed special emphasis on the role and functions of multilateral and national institutions, which play an increasingly important part in canalizing public and private capital to the developing countries.

193. The report indicated that in the course of the past few years development banks and finance companies, established with or without government participation, were designed to provide an effective instrument for mobilizing domestic and foreign capital for investment in industrial and other development projects. The experience of the major international financial institutions in serving as channels for the mobilization of foreign private capital for developing countries was also a development of increasing significance in the international investment field. The emergence and growth of this new institutional approach to the flow of foreign private capital to developing countries, especially through the promotion of portfolio investment and also through the mobilization of joint financing and consortia, had assumed greater significance in view of the inadequate growth, and, in some cases, of a reverse trend which was experienced in the flow of foreign private direct investment to those countries.

194. The interest of the developing countries in attracting foreign private investment was reflected in their legislative and administrative measures designed either to remove the obstacles in the way of foreign private investment activities or to provide positive incentives for their promotion. The report pointed out that there were more than 100 countries and territories which had enacted specific laws and administrative regulations providing investment protection guarantees, tax incentives and other facilities to foreign private investors. The Governments of the capital-supplying countries had also enacted measures for similar purposes. At the international level, advisory services and training in investment promotion fields had been supplemented by the search for new international schemes for investment guarantees and protection, particularly through the creation of international facilities for the adjudication of investment disputes. The current trend indicated a preference for those forms of direct investment which provided for local participation in terms of ownership and management. Joint ventures, business associations and partnerships of various forms between foreign and domestic concerns were becoming increasingly popular in both developed and developing countries.

195. In the course of the debate on the subject in the Council,⁸ most representatives shared the view that a greater flow of private capital to developing countries was an important supplement to official financing, particularly for the financing of industrial and other productive investment projects in the private sector. It was stressed by one representative that that source of capital could not meet all the needs for external capital in the developing countries, and specific references were made to the desirability of joint ventures closely adapted to the conditions and requirements of the host country. One representative stressed the high cost of resort to foreign private sources of financing in the developing countries when there was a basic distinction between the private and public methods of development financing. He suggested a more critical analysis of ex-

ternal financing, including the financing operations of major international financial institutions. Special references were made by a number of representatives to the significance of international co-operation in investment guarantee schemes and establishment of facilities for the settlement of disputes on the international level. A number of representatives expressed the willingness of their Governments to co-operate with the Secretariat in bringing up to date the information included in the report.

196. Several representatives expressed appreciation of the work of the Secretariat and considered the report on the promotion of private capital a valuable contribution to the study of the subject. Special mention was made of the efforts to provide information, in the report, on such subjects as sources of financing and the methods and operations of institutions involved in the canalizing of foreign private capital and the financing of private enterprises in developing countries. The Secretary-General's programme for carrying forward the work and expanding the study both in depth and coverage was welcomed, and it was hoped that the studies under preparation, which were to be given wider distribution, would provide the basis for an information service on external sources of capital within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade. It was agreed that periodic progress reports on the Secretariat activities in the matter should be submitted to the Council.

Section II. Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund*

197. The Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund, at its meeting in September 1963, considered the Secretary-General's report (E/3790 and Add.1)⁹ containing the replies of Governments submitted under Council resolution 921 (XXXIV) and General Assembly resolution 1826 (XVII). The Committee submitted its report (A/5536)¹⁰ to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

198. In that report the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to undertake a study of practical steps to transform the Special Fund into a Capital Development Fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities. The Committee further recommended that the General Assembly take into consideration the desire of the Committee for a continuous study of the needs for, and flow of, capital for development and the views expressed as to the machinery most appropriate for that purpose. The Committee also recommended to the General Assembly that its mandate should be extended for one more year.

199. The General Assembly, after considering the Committee's report, adopted resolution 1936 (XVIII) on the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund, extending the mandate of the Committee; requesting the Secretary-General to prepare for submission to the United Nations Conference on

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.*

¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 76.*

⁸ E/AC.6/SR.351-353, 358; E/SR.1351.

Trade and Development a study of the practical steps to transform the Special Fund into a Capital Development Fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities; and instructing the Committee to submit appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly in the light of the views expressed at the Conference and in the Economic and Social Council.

200. At the Trade Conference, the Secretary-General's study (E/CONF.46/66) was considered by the Third Committee (Invisible trade and financing for trade expansion).¹¹ It was pointed out that all developing countries had for twelve years advocated the creation of a United Nations Capital Development Fund. However, the principal developed countries with market economies, that is, the main potential contributors, had opposed its implementation. It was suggested that the need for such a Fund was obvious, and the hope was expressed that the improvement in the international situation might make it possible to reopen the question with greater chances of success. In that connexion, it was urged that a fraction of the sum being spent on armaments be set aside to finance the Fund, or alternatively, that a part of the savings which might be realized from even partial disarmament be utilized for the purpose. However, representatives from a number of developed countries with market economies maintained their opposition to the creation of a United Nations Capital Development Fund. It was contended that the pre-investment work of the Special Fund and the existing complementary relationship between the Special Fund and IBRD-IDA might be jeopardized if the Special Fund became a capital development fund, and that no new machinery was necessary.

201. The Conference adopted two recommendations on the subject.¹² In the first of these, entitled "United Nations Capital Development Fund", the Conference recommended that the United Nations Capital Development Fund should start its operations at an early date to finance on favourable terms in all developing countries, especially in countries at an earlier stage of development, national and regional development plans, programmes and projects, particularly in the field of industrialization. The second recommendation, entitled "Gradual transformation of the United Nations Special Fund", was chiefly to the effect that the Special Fund should give consideration to enlarging its activities in assisting Governments to find the necessary financing to implement the recommendations of Special Fund pre-investment surveys; and to broadening its criteria so as to include increased financing of demonstration projects, thereby playing an effective role as a bridge between pre-investment and capital investments; that Governments should take a constructive attitude towards a gradual transformation of the Special Fund so as to include not only pre-investment but also investment proper; and that the Special Fund should be authorized to accept additional contributions for the purpose of following up its pre-investment activities, provided that such expenditures would not unfavourably affect Special Fund financing of pre-investment needs.

202. The Council at the thirty-seventh session reviewed the Secretary-General's reports (E/3934 and

E/3947¹³) on the subject and several members reiterated the positions maintained by their Governments in the above-mentioned meetings on the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund and on a gradual transformation of the Special Fund.

203. The Council took no formal action on this question.

Section III. Reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association

204. At its resumed thirty-sixth session,¹⁴ the Council considered the annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its two affiliates, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA),¹⁵ for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1963.

205. Introducing the reports of these agencies, the President of the Bank recalled that the most outstanding event of the past year had been the decision to carry on the work of IDA on an increased scale. Seventeen of the more developed countries among the membership of IDA had already indicated their intention of contributing \$750 million in addition to an equal amount subscribed initially at the time of the establishment of IDA. In the fiscal year ended 30 June 1963, IBRD, IFC and IDA had entered into new commitments amounting to \$727 million. The development of transportation and power continued to be the backbone of the Bank's business. However, the Bank had for the first time made a loan for a steel plant in Colombia, IDA had approved its second credit for the development of school facilities in Tanganyika, and IFC had completed its first underwriting of a stock issue in Mexico.

206. A striking feature of 1963 was the extent to which new loans and credits had been made for the purpose of building a higher level of activity in financial institutions concerned with development financing. In Latin America twenty-eight organizations which the Bank had helped to create were its clients, and a fourth loan had been made to the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation.

207. The activities of the Bank and its affiliates had continued to reflect assistance provided in other ways. Those activities consisted in aiding Governments in development planning and in the continued expansion of their technical assistance operations. The President of the Bank stated that he had recommended to the Executive Directors of the Bank and IDA that Governments of developing countries should be given assistance for the improvement of agriculture and the expansion of educational facilities, and that the terms of lending should be modified in suitable cases. In par-

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.*

¹⁴ E/SR.1309, 1310.

¹⁵ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *Eighteenth Annual Report, 1962-1963* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3836); International Finance Corporation, *Seventh Annual Report, 1962-1963* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3837); International Development Association, *Third Annual Report, 1962-1963* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3838).

¹¹ See E/CONF.46/133, paras. 194-220.

¹² See E/CONF.46/139, annex A.IV.7 and A/IV.8.

ticular instances, grace periods might be lengthened and the maturity of loans extended beyond the present maximum of twenty-five years.

208. In conclusion, he mentioned the advantages to be gained in the field of economic development by co-ordinating and combining the efforts of countries through international agencies and multilateral organizations.

209. In the debate in the Council, the greatly increased lending activities of the three international agencies during the fiscal year were welcomed and many members of the Council pledged their Governments' continued support of the Bank and its two affiliates. It was suggested that the measures taken by the Bank to encourage private investment should be taken into account by the Secretariat in its studies on the flow of private capital. Many representatives expressed satisfaction with the fact that the capital of IDA was to be replenished, and stated that they saw no objection to the Bank's extending loans on more flexible terms. A number of representatives welcomed the Bank's decision to extend its activities, especially since economic development was essentially a dynamic process and there should be a readiness to modify established practices so as to adapt them to the changing needs of the developing countries. They also welcomed both the expansion of the Bank's co-ordinating activities through the consortia technique and the setting up of consultative groups, and its co-operation with other specialized agencies such as FAO, UNESCO and the Special Fund.

210. The Council, in resolution 996 (XXXVI), took note of the reports of the three agencies.

Section IV. Report of the International Monetary Fund

211. At its resumed thirty-sixth session,¹⁶ the Council discussed the annual report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1963.¹⁷

212. Introducing the report to the Council, the Managing Director of the Fund observed that the persistence of favourable economic and financial development in most of the industrial countries had generated an increase in output, while maintaining a very high level of employment. The appearance of inflationary pressures in western Europe, matched by a relative stability in costs and prices in the United States of America and the United Kingdom, had produced a better equilibrium in world payments. Referring to developing countries, he pointed out that the downward movement in prices of primary products had been reversed and that export earnings generated by those products had risen, although considerable difficulties still remained unsolved.

213. Twenty new countries had joined the Fund in 1963, augmenting the Fund's membership to 102, with an aggregate quota of \$15,500 million. Those resources, together with another \$6,000 million available under the general arrangements for borrowing in the currencies of ten industrialized countries, made it possible to meet the needs of developing countries which

were counting on assistance from the Fund. He expressed satisfaction at the fact that drawings on the Fund were now made in a number of currencies, which helped to lessen the large creditor position of the United States of America. The Fund had organized a Fiscal Affairs Group to provide fiscal advisers and help in establishing central banks for member countries wishing to avail themselves of such assistance.

214. A new policy of compensatory financing had been adopted to offset fluctuations in the balance of payments resulting from shortfalls in the receipts from the export of raw materials; Brazil and the United Arab Republic had already made use of that facility. Such measures, however, like any other financing arrangement made by the Fund, should only be considered as a short-term solution, designed to help prevent disruption in economic development programmes. A permanent solution to the balance-of-payments problems of developing countries was to be found in a more liberal attitude on the part of industrial countries with respect to the reduction of trade barriers and the increasing of capital funds supplied to those countries.

215. On the question whether the current international monetary system was strong and flexible enough to meet the growing needs of world trade and economic development, he indicated that even though, at the present moment, there was not a shortage of liquidity, the long-run adequacy of liquidity deserved serious investigation. A close liaison had been established between the Fund and the ten industrial countries, the potential lenders of the Fund. He expressed satisfaction at the co-operation the central banks and treasuries had built up to counteract the pressures to which the international monetary system was exposed.

216. In conclusion, the Managing Director said that payments equilibrium must be established in the near future, and that the United States, in view of its key role in the world's economy, must take into account the wide repercussions of its actions on the rest of the world. It had gold reserves to defend the parity of the dollar, large drawing facilities in the Fund, and the support of many countries. It could, therefore, achieve a reasonable equilibrium in its payments position, contributing increasing strength and confidence to the international monetary system.

217. In the course of the debate, a number of representatives expressed their confidence that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would lay the foundation for a system that would guarantee a better market for exports of agricultural products and raw materials. It was observed that the principle of monetary stability had to be based on an adequate solution of the problems regarding trade and development and it was emphasized that stand-by arrangements concluded by the Fund with developing countries should be co-ordinated with development programmes involving long-term credit for investments under national development plans.

218. The Council, in resolution 998 (XXXVI), took note of the report of the Fund.

ANNEX

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

Chamber of Commerce of the United States
E/C.2/625. Financing of Economic development.

¹⁶ E/SR.1311, 1312.

¹⁷ International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1963* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3835).

Chapter VI

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

219. The annual reports of the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Economic Commission for Africa were introduced to the Council at its thirty-seventh session by the Executive Secretaries of the commissions, who described the major features of the work of their commissions during the period under review as well as the development of the economic situation in their respective regions. Summaries of the commissions' reports are given in paragraphs 221 to 274 below; a synopsis of the statements of the Executive Secretaries and a brief account of the Council's discussion on the reports are contained in paragraphs 275 to 291. A summary of the economic surveys for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America appears in chapter I, together with a description of the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*.

220. The Council also had before it a report of the meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions (E/3937),¹ as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 1823 (XVII), paragraph 5. Part I of the report outlined the questions of common concern which were the subject of more detailed discussion at the meeting; these included the work done by the regional commissions and their secretariats for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations activities in the fields of industrialization; science and technology; housing, building and planning; and technical assistance. The report also contained, in part II, a brief progress report on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, in accordance with Council resolution 955 (XXXVI).

Section I. Reports of the regional economic commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

221. As indicated in its annual report (E/3887),² the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) at its nineteenth session examined the work of its subsidiary bodies and the work of the Commission as a whole, and reviewed the economic situation in Europe on the basis of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1963* (part I) (E/ECE/535).³ The Commission also considered Council and General Assembly resolutions bearing on its work; its own contribution to the United Nations programmes designed to assist the less developed countries; its action pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) on activities in the field of industrial development; and its work in relation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

222. Prior to the adoption of the agenda, a number of delegations stated that the Commission should enable the German Democratic Republic to participate in the work of ECE. A number of other delegations stated that, inasmuch as there had been no change in the international legal status of Eastern Germany or in the Commission's terms of reference, there was no point in raising the question again.

223. The Commission adopted a series of resolutions with regard to its work (E/3887, part III). In the first of these, it called on its subsidiary bodies to prepare, where applicable and necessary, long-term programmes of study tours by specialists from the countries participating in the Commission's work. In another resolution, it appealed to the Governments of States members of ECE to supply the secretariat with a list of films available to be sent on loan on subjects within the competence of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, and requested the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Commission's subsidiary organs, at their request, an appropriate selection from the lists received. The Commission approved the Executive Secretary's intention to include in the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee on the Development of Trade an item concerning the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and requested the Executive Secretary to give high priority to the Commission's activities which, within the framework of its programme of work, might contribute towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to publish an indexed compendium of all ECE resolutions adopted since the inception of ECE. It also adopted new terms of reference for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. It invited the countries wishing to take part in the preparation of a study of market trends and prospects for chemical products to take measures to make the necessary information available, and requested the Executive Secretary to convene a meeting of government experts of those countries to advise the secretariat on the scope, the pattern and the preparation of the study. As regards problems of air pollution, the Commission approved the proposals made by the Executive Secretary for continued inter-secretariat consultations between international organizations active in that field; and requested the Executive Secretary to take into account the results of the Conference on Air Pollution held at Strasbourg before taking steps to carry out the work programme outlined in his progress report, including the study on specific methods of dealing, on a regional basis, with problems of air pollution arising from various domestic, commercial and industrial sources. In the field of exchanges of abstracts of documents relating to applied economics, the Commission approved the Executive Secretary's proposal for the preparation of a specialized inventory of abstracting services covering applied economics in ECE countries. The Commission decided

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.

² Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7.

³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.E.7.

that the *Ad Hoc* Group to Study Problems of East-West Trade should continue its examination of the subjects assigned to it by resolution 4 (XVIII), in accordance with the suggestions in the experts' own preliminary report; and requested that arrangements be made for the experts to meet before the end of 1964 and to report either to the Committee on the Development of Trade at its thirteenth session or to the Commission at its twentieth session. As regards the implementation of the declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to continue the secretariat's investigation of the impact of demobilization on civilian employment in the ECE region. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to invite the Governments of countries participating in ECE activities to submit suggestions for the inclusion of themes in the work programme of the meetings of senior economic advisers. It endorsed the Executive Secretary's proposals for further work on methodological and statistical problems in the field of energy in Europe, and requested the Executive Secretary to continue to submit to the Committees on Coal, Electric Power and Gas annual reviews of the energy situation in Europe. It requested the Executive Secretary to be prepared to supply to the Committee of Twelve any assistance that Committee might require in connexion with International Co-operation Year, the twentieth year of the United Nations. In a resolution concerning activities in the field of industrial development with reference to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII), the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to prepare various studies on problems of industrialization; to co-operate in the preparation for, and follow-up of, the regional and subregional symposia which might be held in the other regions prior to the international symposium, and to contribute in other forms, as requested by the Secretary-General, to the preparations for the international symposium itself; it also welcomed the suggestion for the holding of regional symposia on industrial development except in the ECE region.⁴

224. In the course of its review of the activities of its subsidiary bodies, which are described in detail in its annual report (E/3887), the Commission was informed by the Executive Secretary that those organs had acted on the recommendations contained in its resolution 1 (XVIII), regarding the preparation and completion of long-term programmes of work and that they had taken measures to streamline their programmes of work, including their meeting schedules, so as to assist the Commission in achieving a maximum concentration of effort.

225. Among the features of the work of its subsidiary bodies of which the Commission was informed was the fact that the Committee on Agricultural Problems had pursued its discussion in depth of trade in agricultural products and had considered the reconciliation of farm rationalization measures with national agricultural policies. The Coal Committee's Sub-Committee on Mining Problems had held its first session and had convened the second meeting of the Conference of Directors of National Mining and Research Institutes. The Conference of European Statisticians at its eleventh session had agreed that the developing statistical requirements of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre and the regional centres, which had been established in

accordance with General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), should be regularly taken into account in its annual reviews of its own work programmes. The Committee on Electric Power had considered the future prospects of Europe's electric power supply industry against the background of a survey of the recent energy situation, and had continued its examination of methods and criteria for the selection of investments in the electric power industry. The Committee on Gas had devoted increased attention to the question of estimating natural gas reserves. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, at its twenty-seventh session, had reaffirmed its willingness to co-operate closely with the Council's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and with similar bodies in that field in the other regional economic commissions. In order to improve road safety, a European Agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals had been drafted under the auspices of the Inland Transport Committee.⁵ The Steel Committee had considered studies in progress dealing respectively with the use of steel in construction and the economic aspects of iron ore preparation. An investigation of the long-term trends in the use of steel in comparison with other materials had been initiated. The Timber Committee had organized a colloquium on the economic aspects of the production and utilization of fibre board and particle board, and had noted the completion of the secretariat study of *European Timber Trends and Prospects—a New Appraisal, 1950-1975*. The Committee on the Development of Trade had reviewed the contribution of ECE to the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and had considered the preliminary report of the *Ad Hoc* Group to Study Problems of East-West Trade.

226. After considering the reports of its various committees and its own programme of work for 1964-1965, the Commission adopted a resolution in which it requested the subsidiary bodies, when reviewing their respective programmes of work, to take into consideration certain points raised by delegations, as reported in the relevant passages of the summary records of the session.

227. The Commission decided on the further steps to be taken in continuation of its work in the field of automation and was informed by the Executive Secretary of the progress made in the work on the rational utilization of water resources and water pollution control problems in Europe, as well as in the fields of the location of industrial plant and the productivity of labour; the Executive Secretary outlined his plans for the continuation of the work on mechanical and electrical engineering in the light of the discussion which had taken place at the session.

228. The Commission considered and approved its programme of work and priorities for 1964-1965 (E/3887, part V). It decided to submit to the Council a draft resolution on reinsurance problems, by which the Council would invite the other regional economic commissions to consider the possibility of adopting a recommendation in the field of freedom of reinsurance similar to that adopted by the ECE Committee on the Development of Trade.

229. In the course of the year, the Commission continued its co-operation with the specialized agencies and

⁴ See chapter III, section I.

⁵ See chapter X, section VIII.

IAEA, as well as with a wide variety of non-governmental organizations. It also maintained its informal contacts, at the secretariat level, with a number of inter-governmental organizations outside the United Nations family.

230. In accordance with Council resolution 956 (XXXVI) and Commission resolution 11 (XVIII), the study *Fifteen Years of Activity of the Economic Commission for Europe, 1947-1962* (E/ECE/473/Rev.1),⁶ which was completed during the period under review, will be sent to the other regional economic commissions for transmission through their secretariats to the States members of those commissions.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

231. As indicated in its annual report (E/3876/Rev.1),⁷ the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), at its twentieth session, emphasized the importance of regional economic co-operation, and called for a dynamic international trade policy aimed at a new international division of labour and at forming new patterns of production and trade. The Commission adopted a series of resolutions (E/3876/Rev.1, part III) on a variety of subjects. It recommended that the problems of the transit trade of land-locked countries be given urgent consideration by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and that that Conference be convened regularly about every two years. It suggested appropriate measures for improving institutional arrangements and for the establishment of new machinery and methods for implementing the decisions of the Conference in which the regional economic commissions would have a suitable role. The Commission welcomed the suggestion in General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) for the convening of a world symposium on industrialization in 1966. It requested the ECAFE secretariat to study all possibilities of utilizing natural gas resources of countries in the region for the benefit of neighbouring countries as well. It called on Governments of the region to adopt a positive population policy related to their individual needs. It also emphasized that Governments should adopt measures, and provide in their national plans, for the extension of primary higher education and for the progressive eradication of mass illiteracy.

232. The Commission adopted its work programme for 1964-1965 according to priorities which reflected the needs of the developing countries. The programme was directed towards increased integration of the Commission's activities and those of the United Nations as a whole in the economic and social fields, in accordance with the policy directives of the Economic and Social Council, particularly those laid down in Council resolutions 879 (XXXIV), 920 (XXXIV), 946 (XXXVI) and 955 (XXXVI). The Commission and its subsidiary bodies were particularly mindful of the need for concentrating activities and resources on the major problems of economic and social development of the under-developed countries. The work programme was also designed to contribute to the implementation of the aims and objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

233. The Commission approved the steps taken by the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary-General, for strengthening the role of the regional

commissions in the operational activities of the United Nations and for their participation in technical assistance and Special Fund programmes. The Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit, established within the secretariat, came into operation. The number of joint BTAO/ECAFE regional advisers and advisory groups attached to the secretariat was increased, and further expansion was envisaged under the 1965-1966 regional projects of technical assistance. Relations between the secretariat, the resident representatives of TAB and directors of Special Fund programmes and the regional representatives of the specialized agencies were strengthened. Increasing authority was delegated to the secretariat for programming and implementing regional projects under the United Nations technical assistance programmes, and Special Fund projects such as the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and those relating to the development of the Lower Mekong Basin. During 1963 and early 1964, progress was made in assisting Governments and the resident representatives of TAB in the planning and implementation of technical assistance and pre-investment projects in various fields. The secretariat's work in connexion with experts was also intensified. Provision was made for expansion of those new types of service during 1964 and 1965. In all these activities, the secretariat strengthened its co-operation with Headquarters.

234. In pursuance of Commission resolution 45 (XIX), calling for intensified regional economic co-operation, the Executive Secretary convened a meeting of a Working Group of Experts, which was followed by a preparatory meeting of official representatives of the countries of the region and by a Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, held at Manila in December 1963. The Asian Ministerial Conference adopted a resolution incorporating recommendations by the preparatory meeting with regard to a detailed programme of trade liberalization on a region-wide basis, and to possibilities of, *inter alia*, promoting regional or sub-regional industries, establishing a regional development bank, developing a regional shipping line, and applying co-operative scientific and technical research with a view to reducing production costs and developing new uses for the products of the region. The resolution also incorporated the recommendation by the Preparatory Committee that, pending consideration of a proposal to establish a Council of Ministers, *ad hoc* ministerial or high-level meetings should be convened in order to carry out regional co-operation measures.

235. The Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning held two sessions, at which it considered the work programme and budget. The Institute was formally opened on 24 January 1964. The Commission decided that the members of the Governing Council should, in future, be elected by the Commission itself instead of by the Conference of Asian Planners. In response to General Assembly resolution 1897 (XVIII), concerning the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning gave special emphasis to the foreign trade aspects of economic development planning, and in particular to trade projections up to 1980 for the ECAFE region.

236. The Commission urged Governments and international and regional agencies to help improve the basic statistics needed on all aspects of economic and social development, particularly on housing, demog-

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.E.6.

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.*

raphy, national accounts and industries. The need for assistance to Governments in carrying out sampling surveys in the socio-economic field was emphasized. The Conference of Asian Statisticians made preparations for the countries of the region to participate in the 1963 World Programme of Industrial Statistics set forth by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

237. Taking note of General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII), which provided that the Secretary-General should consult the regional economic commissions with regard to the holding of various symposia on industrialization, the Commission decided to convene regional symposia on the problems of industrialization and endorsed the suggestions of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources in regard to the objectives of the proposed international symposium. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources proposed a series of measures for accelerating the progress of industrialization in the region, and identified ways in which the secretariat could assist ECAFE countries. The efforts of its subsidiary bodies concerned with geology, mineral resources, small-scale industries and electric power, and the special meetings on housing and on the fertilizer industry convened during the year were particularly directed towards promoting regional co-operation and identifying projects relating to training, management, incentives to investment and other forms of financial assistance to industry.

238. The Commission decided to expand its advisory services, to convene *ad hoc* groups on regional industrial co-operation, to organize industrial promotion talks, to establish a regional industries promotion and planning centre, to study the role of small industries in export promotion, and to survey the housing needs in the countries of the region, taking into account the trends in population growth and the development of the building material industry.

239. The Committee on Trade stressed the fact that the Conference on Trade and Development presented a unique opportunity for the developing countries, in co-operation with the developed countries, to formulate new policies and programmes in the fields of trade and development. It emphasized the necessity of formulating and implementing an integrated series of measures for increasing access to markets in developed countries for the primary, semi-manufactured and manufactured exports of the developing countries. It urged that the impetus given by the Manila Ministerial Conference be turned to good advantage for the promotion of regional co-operation. It recommended that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should consider the problem of the transit trade of land-locked countries.

240. The Commission urged early implementation of Council resolution 995 (XXXVI) on the promotion of tourist trade. The secretariat participated in the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism. The Committee on Transport and Communications urged Governments to implement the recommendations of that Conference speedily. The Committee focused attention on co-ordinating transport policies with the over-all economic development plans. The work on railways and on highway safety was continued, the Governments of the regions themselves convening study weeks under the auspices of ECAFE. Expert Working Groups and the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee reviewed the progress achieved in implementing the Asian Highway project,

suggested pre-investment survey projects which could be financed under the United Nations Special Fund, and prepared preliminary material for that purpose. In order to promote the role of co-operatives in the road transport industry, Governments were requested to provide assistance to small operators. The promotion of regional road transport financing facilities was also considered. The Committee recommended that studies on improving port operations should be undertaken as soon as possible.

241. A group of experts studied the planning of the social sector. An Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development concentrated particularly on inter-agency collaboration on regional projects, training programmes, the use of community development methods in river basin development, population resettlement and agrarian reforms. A workshop was convened for senior officials from ECAFE countries to exchange views and experience with regard to local leadership for community development. The first Asian Population Conference examined the implications of population trends in the countries of the ECAFE region. The Commission outlined a long-range programme for expanding the activities of ECAFE relating to the population problems of the region.

242. The secretariat intensified and increased its advisory services to the countries of the region for the development of multi-purpose unified river basins. It continued to service the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. It completed surveys of water resources development of practically all the countries of the region. A manual on standards and criteria for planning water resources projects was also completed. Consultations were initiated with leading experts in order to discover ways and means of reducing typhoon intensity and diminishing the extent of cyclone damage.

243. The Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division carried out a case study on the relationship between agricultural and industrial development in China (Taiwan), and highlighted the experience of Japan as a lesson for the ECAFE countries in developing their agriculture. It also studied agricultural price policies and agricultural financing and credit. The Commission emphasized the important role of agricultural development in meeting the food needs of the region's increasing population and in contributing to its general economic development.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

244. The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) held its tenth session at ECLA headquarters, Santiago, Chile, from 12 to 14 February 1964. The work done during the past year is described in the Commission's annual report (E/3857/Rev.2),⁸ which contains also a brief summary of the Committee's session and the programme of work of the Commission until its next session, early in 1965.

245. The Committee of the Whole noted that, since the Commission's tenth session in May 1963, high priority had been given to work relating to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with the directives laid down in Council resolutions 917 (XXXIV) and 963 (XXXVI) and in General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII). The

⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4.

discussions on that subject were based on a secretariat study entitled "Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (E/CN.12/693) and on a report by the secretariat on the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy held at Brasilia, from 20 to 25 January 1964 (E/CN.12/694). The first of those documents was considered to have played a fundamental part in enabling government experts to concert the position of Latin America at the Conference. Moreover, it was agreed that the ECLA study and the other papers on foreign trade had facilitated the work of the Latin American Governments. For the first time, those Governments had succeeded in formulating a concerted trade policy aimed at overcoming the factors that currently prevented world trade from having the stimulating effect on the Latin American economy that it had once had. The results of the Brasilia meeting demonstrated the value of the preparatory work done by the Commission, since the conclusions formulated by the experts subsequently constituted Latin America's platform at the Trade Conference. They had made it easier to reach an understanding with the under-developed countries in other parts of the world and would contribute to the establishment of new principles in foreign trade that would make it possible to accord special treatment to the developing countries and enable them to attain a satisfactory rate of economic growth.

246. The Committee of the Whole adopted a resolution (E/3857/Rev.2, part III) requesting the ECLA secretariat to continue to prepare papers on specific technical questions to facilitate the work of the Latin American delegations to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and to co-operate with the delegations of the Latin American countries during the Conference. Similarly, it asked the secretariat to convene a meeting of the ECLA Trade Committee to evaluate the results achieved at Geneva, to formulate specific recommendations to the Latin American Governments on questions of trade policy and to consider the establishment of a permanent Latin American system of consultations on trade policy.

247. During the discussions, one of the aspects of the secretariat's work to which special attention was given was that of economic integration. The Central American Economic Integration Programme was cited as an example of what could be done by developing countries to overcome economic and social stagnation through concerted action. Attention was drawn to the role the secretariat had played in the establishment of the Programme and to the need for its continued co-operation in efforts aimed at the formation of a Latin American common market and at the economic integration of the countries of the region. It was pointed out that Latin America as a whole was still lagging behind and that ECLA should make a study of the instruments that might accelerate the integration process. The Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC) constituted a great stride forward but further efforts were needed. It was suggested that one of the basic integration factors might be specialization in those dynamic basic industries which required a large market and which in Latin America existed only in their incipient stages, if at all. Cases in point were steel-making, the heavy chemical and metal-transforming industries, and the processing of non-ferrous metals.

248. When reviewing the work on industrial integration, the Committee of the Whole endorsed the

recommendation contained in General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) on the desirability of holding an international symposium, preceded by regional and sub-regional symposia, on the industrialization problems of the developing countries. In compliance with that recommendation, the Committee of the Whole adopted a resolution requesting that the secretariat, at the eleventh session of the Commission, give special importance to studies of Latin America's problems of industrial development and integration and that those studies and the Commission's discussions on that occasion should serve the purposes of the regional symposium recommended by the General Assembly.⁹

249. With a view to concentrating efforts on problems of industrial integration, the Commission, together with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Inter-American Development Bank, was working on the preparation of a joint programme, which would enable more sectors of industry to be covered than would have been possible with the use of the secretariat's own resources. Moreover, the closest co-ordination had been maintained with the Centre for Industrial Development on all questions relating to the programme of work on industrialization.

250. The Committee of the Whole noted that the 1964 programme of work would include the reappearance of the *Economic Survey of Latin America*, since the OAS had agreed with ECLA that there should be a change in the arrangement to co-operate in the joint preparation of the *Survey*, which was in fact ECLA's annual message to Latin America.

251. The Committee of the Whole expressed gratification at the work done by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning as set forth in the report of the Governing Council on the Institute's activities in 1963-1964 (E/CN.12/AC.57/8). The report stressed the expansion and growth of the training activities and the greater importance now given to the implementation of plans. Besides the basic course in Santiago, special courses had also been held there and intensive training courses had been organized in Brazil, Central America, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. In those tasks, the Institute had had the co-operation of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF. In addition, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Agency for International Development (AID) had financed fellowships in the Institute. In 1963, advisory groups had operated in Central America, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay under the guidance of the *ad hoc* OAS/ECLA/IDB Committee and with the co-operation of FAO. The Advisory Group in Bolivia, formerly directed by ECLA, had also continued its work.

252. The research programme of the Institute fell into three main categories. The first concerned the analysis of the status and progress of planning in Latin America; the second dealt with the relationship between short-term economic policy and medium and long-term plans, with special emphasis on operation and administration; and the third referred to the relationship between national planning and multi-national economic integration. Research relating to the social aspects of development planning had begun.

253. With reference to the numerous directives given by the Council and the General Assembly with regard to the decentralization of technical assistance ac-

⁹ See chapter III, section I.

tivities, the Committee of the Whole expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in the process of decentralizing the Latin American regional projects of the United Nations and placing them in the hands of the ECLA secretariat.

254. In considering the programme of work, the Committee of the Whole took note of various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Council which were of concern to the Commission, and noted with satisfaction that in some instances the activities listed in the resolutions coincided with the projects to which the Commission had assigned high priority at its tenth session. The secretariat had focused its attention primarily on those projects and had also borne in mind other resolutions of the Council and of the General Assembly requesting that the maximum degree of concentration be sought in the work programmes of United Nations agencies. However, the Committee agreed that other activities deriving from the resolutions could not be undertaken unless additional resources were allocated to the secretariat.

255. The Committee of the Whole expressed its satisfaction at the progress made in the construction of the United Nations building in Santiago, and welcomed the decision adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session¹⁰ to provide the additional funds required to complete the work satisfactorily.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

256. The Economic Commission for Africa held its sixth session at Addis Ababa from 19 February to 3 March 1964. A full account of the work of the Commission since its fifth session is given in its annual report to the Council (E/3864/Rev.1).¹¹

257. Kenya and Zanzibar were welcomed as members of the Commission. The Commission agreed that, with the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the three territories of which it was composed should be allowed to participate separately in the work of the Commission as associate members. At the request of Ghana, the question of the representation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa was included in the agenda. The Commission decided, in its resolution 94 (VI), to request the Executive Secretary to make representations to the Council on the terms and conditions for inviting those Territories to attend future sessions of the Commission as associate members.¹²

258. An account of the Commission's achievements in its first five years of work was contained in a report entitled "Five-year review of the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa" (E/CN.14/237). The resolutions adopted at the first five sessions had directed efforts mainly towards founding institutions, training personnel to run those institutions, advising Governments on the elaboration and execution of their development programmes, and conducting investigations at the request of the Governments.

259. The Commission reviewed the economic and social problems and trends in Africa, as described in

the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*.¹³ It expressed concern over the increasing gap between the standards of living of the industrialized countries and those of the developing countries. The importance of co-operation on a regional and subregional basis was recognized. It was generally felt that the harmonizing of industrial programmes and the integration of the national economies would greatly facilitate the economic development of the continent.

260. The Commission discussed the reports of three industrial co-ordination missions (E/CN.14/246 and Corr.1, E/CN.14/247 and Corr.1, and E/CN.14/248 and Corr.1), and agreed on the importance of industrial co-ordination and of proceeding rapidly towards its realization in practice. Other important matters discussed by the Commission included the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the African Development Bank, the African common market and the African payments union.

261. Among the resolutions which the Commission adopted (E/3864/Rev.1, part III), there were two concerning the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, one dealing with the financing of the Institute and the second with its statute. Another resolution, establishing a Conference of African Planners to advise the Executive Secretary and the Institute on the annual programme of work and research in economic and social development planning, was also adopted.

262. The Commission adopted a resolution urging signatory Governments to expedite the ratification of the Agreement on the Establishment of the African Development Bank, and invited member countries to pay the contributions already due for the preparatory work. In resolutions concerning the African payments union and the African common market, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to carry out further studies.

263. After discussing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Commission adopted a resolution establishing a co-ordinating committee and appealing to all developed countries to formulate their trade and development policies with due regard to the needs of developing countries in order to attain the aims of the Development Decade.

264. Social activities of the Commission were given due consideration and resolutions were adopted with regard to social policy and development; vocational training; the world campaign for universal literacy; training for social work; rural life and community action; social defence; and the re-designation of the Committee on Social Welfare as the Expert Committee on Social Development and enlargement of its terms of reference.

265. In the field of agriculture, the Commission adopted four resolutions: one concerning the World Food Programme; another requesting the Executive Secretary to undertake, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, a comparative study on the experiments that were currently being carried out in land reform; another concerning the place of agriculture in the harmonization and co-ordination of national development plans; and, finally, one concerning the transition from subsistence to market agriculture.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 58, document A/5681, para. 73.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10.*

¹² See chapter XIII, section V.

¹³ Vol. IV, No. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.K.4).

266. Three resolutions dealing with transport and communications were adopted by the Commission: one called the attention of member Governments to the necessity of constructing international road links and standardizing minimum specifications for roads; another concerned the development of telecommunications in Africa in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union; and the third dealt with the Trans-Sahara link project.

267. In accordance with the policy of decentralization of United Nations activities, the Commission adopted a resolution confirming the establishment of the East African subregional office at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, and another resolution officially proclaiming the existence of the subregion of Central Africa and authorizing the Executive Secretary to take all appropriate measures with regard to the operation of a subregional office in the area. In 1963, two subregional offices formally approved by the Commission were established at Tangier and Niamey, and an exploratory mission was established at Lusaka.

268. In other resolutions which it adopted, the Commission called on members and associate members to consider measures to ensure the participation of Africans in the wholesale and retail trade of their respective countries; it requested the Executive Secretary to convene a meeting with the object of arranging for a stable and guaranteed agreement on the standardization of freight rates; it recommended the adoption of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature by all African countries; and it recommended the holding of a meeting of technical experts in solar energy and the setting up of a solar energy experimental centre.

269. In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Council in its resolution 990 (XXXVI), the work programme for 1964-1965 was adjusted so as to provide a more concrete presentation of the activities of the Commission with a view to facilitating their evaluation. It was also classified so far as possible according to standard functional headings. When approving the programme of work and priorities, the Commission authorized the Executive Secretary to work closely with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity.

270. In the course of the Commission's discussion of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, which began its work at Dakar in November 1963, the importance attached to the Institute was stressed. The Institute will provide training facilities and will also undertake research projects in the fields of development and planning.

271. The Commission was informed that the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank, reached at Khartoum in August 1963, had been signed by thirty countries and ratified by eleven.

272. In the industrial field, the secretariat undertook studies on the possibilities of establishing large-scale modern industry strategic for economic development but necessarily requiring markets beyond the scope of most African countries. Three industrial missions were sent to East and Central, West and North Africa, as a first stage in the secretariat's efforts to ensure industrial development, with emphasis on subregional co-operation.

273. The *Economic Survey of Africa* is being prepared, and a number of country studies have already been completed.

274. The activities of the Commission's subsidiary bodies are described in part I of the Commission's re-

port (E/3864/Rev.1). The administrative structure of the secretariat and the staffing position are also described therein.

Section II. Discussion in the Council

275. Introducing the report of ECE (E/3887), the Executive Secretary of the Commission referred¹⁴ to the recent economic developments in Europe and prospects for the immediate future, as analysed in the first part of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1963*. Those developments were marked by an increase in national income in western Europe in 1963 at about the same rate as in the previous year and by some slackening of the pace of expansion in the eastern European countries and the Soviet Union, as a group, to a rate somewhat above that registered in western Europe. In eastern Europe, the difficulties encountered in recent years in raising consumers' incomes as rapidly as had earlier been planned had led to an intensification of efforts to increase farm output and to expand the chemicals industry. Increasing attention was also being given in most countries to a reform of methods of economic planning and management in order to ensure a rapid and precise adjustment of patterns of production to those of home and export demand and to reduce the strains resulting from maldistribution of investment resources and undue delays in the completion of projects. The data so far available for the year suggested that an improvement in conditions for agriculture and some acceleration of the 1963 rate of increase of national income in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union could be expected. As to western Europe, it appeared that expansion in 1963 for the area as a whole had been supported mainly by increasing public and private consumption and rapidly rising intra-western-European trade. However, that expansion, which was continuing in 1964, had resulted in increased labour scarcity, particularly in certain sectors such as building and construction. Although Governments in most western European countries had become more skilful in holding demand in balance with available resources, the problem of restraining upward pressures on costs in conditions of strong expansion was still far from solution in most countries. In 1964, the secretariat of ECE, in its research work, proposed to revert to problems that had to be overcome in order to ensure a continuing expansion of the European economy. In that connexion, it was undertaking a study on income policies in western Europe and on problems of planning the level and distribution of personal incomes and consumption in the planned economies of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, a subject which was of interest also in the context of the continuing study of the development of techniques of economic planning and management. The Executive Secretary expressed the hope that the research work carried out by ECE would be complemented more and more by exchanges of views among experts from ECE countries, particularly at the periodic meetings of senior economic advisers and at informal discussions between Government officials and the secretariat. The Executive Secretary recalled the Commission's twin objectives, namely, to intensify economic, technical and trade co-operation among its members and to contribute to the execution of United Nations programmes designed to speed up economic growth in the developing countries. He stressed the fact that those

¹⁴ E/SR.1315.

two sides of the Commission's work were becoming more and more interrelated. In addition to its general responsibilities, the ECE secretariat had made a substantial contribution to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in terms both of studies and of staff; and it had also further developed its activities in technical assistance, particularly in respect of study tours or seminars, in-service training and fellowships as well as of projects dealing with the application of science and technology to developing countries and with industrialization. Within the framework of the new organizational arrangements proposed to the General Assembly in continuance of the work initiated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, ECE might be expected to give special attention to the elaboration of measures for the promotion, in its region, of international trade between countries with different systems of economic and social organization and to the promotion of Europe's trade with other regions. The Executive Secretary recalled the promising work that was being undertaken by the *Ad Hoc* Group to Study Problems of East-West Trade, composed of seven governmental experts of ECE, in the examination of the role of customs tariffs, the most-favoured-nation principle and non-discriminatory treatment, as well as of the possibility of multilateralizing trade and payments. The Executive Secretary stated that if the current tendency towards the lessening of tariff continued, the commission would be able to make an even greater contribution than in the past to the welfare of the peoples in the ECE region and also to those outside the region who so urgently needed assistance.

276. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE, in presenting the Commission's annual report (E/3876/Rev.1), observed¹⁵ that progress in the ECAFE region continued to be modest in terms of the targets set for the United Nations Development Decade and that the elimination of the shortfall required sustained efforts on the part of the countries of the region, supported by assistance from the developed countries. The *Economic Survey for Asia and the Far East* prepared by the Commission's secretariat showed that the rate of increase of food production, which had been about 3.6 per cent per year during the 1950's, had now fallen to less than 0.5 per cent, while the population increases averaged about 2.4 per cent a year. To remedy that situation, vigorous measures for the development of water resources, vastly increased inputs of fertilizers, and integrated use of community development, agricultural extension and land reform programmes were necessary. It was equally urgent to take steps to cope with the alarming rate of growth of the population. However, in spite of the difficulties, most countries in the ECAFE region had begun to establish a stable basis for development, which had resulted, in particular, in success in industrial development. Thus, the manufacturing industries in the developing ECAFE countries had maintained a growth rate of about 8 per cent a year. The Commission, fully aware of the vital role of industrialization in the economic and social development of the region, had laid great emphasis on the further development of direct advisory services and on undertaking industrial possibility surveys on a country basis. With regard to foreign trade, almost all countries of the region had experienced increasing deficits in international transactions and a solution to the problem required the industrialized countries to liberalize their terms for importing

commodities from the developing countries and to undertake a comprehensive review of the quantity, nature and terms of their aid to those countries. To deal with those and other serious problems faced by the region, the Commission had taken various steps to encourage intra-regional co-operation and to seek understanding and assistance from the developed countries. With that aim in view, the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation organized at Manila in December 1963 had adopted a resolution which constituted a real charter for Asian economic co-operation. Another important resolution had been adopted at the twentieth session of the Commission at Teheran in March 1964, providing a common approach for the developing ECAFE countries to the Conference on Trade and Development. During 1963, the Commission and its subsidiary bodies had continued to concentrate attention on major problems of economic development in their respective fields, with special emphasis on projects of a regional nature. Outstanding among the Commission's achievements during the past year had been the establishment of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the first Asian Population Conference, the construction of the first multi-purpose dam on the Nam Pong tributary of the Mekong river, and significant progress in building the Asian highway network. The Executive Secretary reviewed in some detail the activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies during the past year and stressed the progress achieved in specific fields of the region's economy, including trade, industry and natural resources development, transport and communications, economic development planning, research and statistics, water resources development, agricultural and social aspects of economic development, and the dissemination and exchange of technical information. The main emphasis of the Commission's work, which was being carried out in full co-operation with the technical assistance programme of the United Nations, decentralized under agreed procedures, had been on rendering direct advisory services to countries, in particular in the fields of production and exploitation of natural gas, mineral-based industries, basic chemical industries and electric power development. The Executive Secretary also stressed the fact that in view of the numerous and complex problems facing the region and the tasks being undertaken or lying ahead, the strengthening and streamlining of the Commission's limited resources had become urgent. He also recalled that the ECAFE region, encompassing more than half the population of the world, now comprised an even larger area than before, owing to the inclusion of Australia, New Zealand and Western Samoa in its geographical scope.

277. Introducing the Commission's annual report (E/3857/Rev.2) and the *Economic Survey of Latin America*, the Executive Secretary of ECLA pointed out¹⁶ that it had been arranged that the *Survey*, which had in the past few years been prepared as a joint project with the Organization of American States, would again become the sole responsibility of ECLA. He referred to the dynamism displayed by Latin America in the recent past with regard both to ideas and institutions and stressed the importance of new concepts and attitudes towards economic development. It was now recognized that planning was a necessary tool for development, that structural reforms constituted an indispensable condition for raising levels of living, and that

¹⁵ *Idem.*

¹⁶ *Idem.*

economic integration was the only means of overcoming obstacles to development resulting from the political boundaries of the region. Within that framework, there were three recent developments that might have an important bearing on the future: the atmosphere of confidence which had been created by the Inter-American Development Bank set up in 1960; the economic unions established by five Central American States and by the seven countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association; and the inauguration of the Alliance for Progress. A review and analysis were currently being made of the work of the Alliance. In general, the results did not seem to correspond to the efforts that had been made and it was essential to discover the reasons for that situation. Referring to the economic situation in the region, the Executive Secretary underlined the fact that while other parts of the world had experienced an expansion during the years 1959 to 1962, Latin America had followed an unsatisfactory trend. That situation was due, in great part, to the unfavourable effects of external trade. The terms of trade of Latin American countries had deteriorated by about 10 per cent during the period 1960-1962 and, furthermore, the position of Latin America in international markets was being undermined. That trend had resulted in a decline in foreign trade receipts, which went a long way to explain the inflationary movements observed in Latin American countries. To meet that serious situation, considerable internal efforts were needed to improve methods of economic planning and to implement national plans. Investments seemed to be, in particular, a desperate remedy for the worsening of the terms of trade. While it was true that the Latin American countries should act on a regional scale to solve the difficult problems of economic integration, international co-operation was equally necessary and Latin America hoped that the advanced countries would adopt a constructive attitude so that the resolutions passed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development might be put into effect. The Executive Secretary pointed out that the activities of ECLA during the period under review were organized round the central idea of integration. In conclusion, he stressed the fundamental role played by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

278. In his statement introducing the annual report of the Commission (E/3864/Rev.1), the Executive Secretary of ECA observed¹⁷ that the beginning of the second quinquennium of the Commission marked a decisive change of emphasis in its work. While the first five years had been devoted to general research, the Commission was now moving into the phase of implementation of projects. In that second period all the Commission's surveys and investigations would be oriented towards specific and concrete action for the economic development of the region. Indeed, a number of African institutions had already been established, such as the Conference of African Statisticians, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Dakar, the Conference of African Planners recently created as a permanent body functioning under the auspices of ECA, and the African Development Bank, which was expected to come into being within the next few weeks. A study that was being prepared by the Commission's secretariat with regard to the problems of development financing involved an examination in selected African countries of methods and institutions which were being

used to mobilize and canalize foreign and domestic capital for investment in development projects. The study would be used both by the African Development Bank and for the Symposium on Industrial Problems in Africa scheduled for 1965. The Executive Secretary emphasized the importance which should be given to the problem of transport in Africa, which had a bearing on any attempt to arrive at co-ordinated development of the region and, in particular, affected the possibilities of developing intra-African trade. He outlined various programmes and projects which had been undertaken or were being prepared by the Commission in co-operation with bilateral or international agencies, such as a Pan-African meeting on civil aviation, surveys of inland transport in various parts of Africa, a survey of African shipping freight rates, and a study of telecommunication services in Africa. The Executive Secretary reported on the African economic survey which was being completed by the Commission's secretariat. The survey was based on a subregional breakdown which would provide the background against which plans for subregional co-operation and co-ordinated industrial programmes could be drawn up. He also informed the Council that the Commission's secretariat was receiving an increasing number of requests to prepare outlines for national development programmes. In the field of industrial development, three co-ordination missions visited West, East and North Africa in the second part of 1963 to make preliminary proposals for co-ordinated development of large-scale industries on a subregional basis. The activities of the secretariat in the field of trade had been concentrated on preparation for, and assistance to, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The next step would be to examine the conclusions of the Conference and make proposals for follow-up action to the Commission at its seventh session. The Executive Secretary informed the Council of the various steps that were being taken with a view to initiating an African payments union and establishing an African common market within the framework of efforts to promote economic integration through subregional co-operation. He also reviewed some of the activities of the Commission and its secretariat in the fields of agriculture, social development and public administration and stressed the need for expanding accelerated training courses in co-operation with bilateral as well as international programmes. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary emphasized the need for securing the funds necessary for financing development projects in Africa.

279. During the debate in the Council on the reports of the regional commissions,¹⁸ representatives underlined the value of the work of the commissions. It was generally recognized that the efforts to intensify regional co-operation, while at the same time stimulating interregional exchanges and international co-operation, constituted the most effective means of assisting countries in their efforts to accelerate the pace of development. Although each region was faced with particular problems of development, there were questions of more general importance extending beyond national or regional boundaries which the regional commissions had to identify and help to solve.

280. The work accomplished by the regional commissions and their secretariats in preparation for, and during, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, was unanimously praised as a major contribution to the United Nations efforts in the field of

¹⁷ *Idem*.

¹⁸ E/SR.1315-1319, 1322-1323.

development. A number of representatives pointed out that the studies undertaken by the regional secretariats and the preparatory meetings convened by the commissions had been of great assistance to all developing countries and had played a part in the co-operation achieved among developing countries at the Conference.

281. The progress made towards decentralization of economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional commissions, as outlined in the report of the meeting of Executive Secretaries (E/3937), was appreciated. A number of representatives emphasized the fact that through decentralization the needs and aspirations of a region were better understood and more likely to receive attention, though a global approach ought to be maintained in order to ensure common objectives.

282. Commenting on the work of ECE, some representatives called attention to the vital role which devolved on the Commission in bringing together States with different socio-economic systems and levels of development and, in particular, in fostering East-West trade, which would also have favourable effects on the expansion of world trade, and especially on the increase of exports from developing countries. While recognizing that ECE had a double task, namely to encourage economic and technical co-operation between its members and to contribute to the economic development of countries outside the region, several representatives agreed that the Commission should concentrate its energies on the work which was of the greatest importance for Europe. It was suggested that there should be an intensification of studies on the problems of energy and manpower, the solution of which was a prerequisite of the economic expansion of the countries of the region. It was also noted that the scope of the work of the Commission had increased with the relaxation of international tension.

283. Great importance was attached in the Council to the efforts made by ECAFE to intensify regional economic co-operation, particularly through regional projects such as the Mekong Basin Development Project, the Asian International Highway Project, and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Satisfaction was expressed by several representatives at the increasing attention given by the Commission to the problems raised by the pressure of population on land resources. Some speakers expressed their concern about the region's declining share of aid under United Nations technical assistance programmes.

284. With regard to the work of ECLA, a tribute was paid to the Commission for the contribution it had made to the process of regional economic integration, particularly through the undertaking of comprehensive studies and through its efforts to reconcile the trade and development policies of the countries in the region. Mention was made of the possibility of setting up subsidiary committees similar to those of ECA, which would in particular maintain close contact with inter-American bodies. It was also suggested that a thorough study might be undertaken of terms of trade from the point of view of the economic development of Latin America.

285. The new operational phase on which ECA was embarking was welcomed in the Council. In this connexion, several speakers emphasized the particular importance of some of the regional or subregional projects outlined in the work programme of the Commission, in particular the African Institute for Economic Develop-

ment and Planning, the forthcoming establishment of the African Development Bank and also the preparatory work undertaken for the establishment of an African common market. Some representatives pointed out that concentration of the Commission's resources on priority sectors would further strengthen its effectiveness in tackling the large array of complex and urgent problems facing the region. Among the fields of work to which priority might be given, mention was made of the development of natural resources, industrial development, transport, and training of administrators and technical personnel. The need to make full use of the possibilities offered by the different forms of international co-operation, particularly at the financial level, so as to accelerate the development of the region, was also stressed. One speaker drew the attention of the Council to the fact that countries of the Middle East were at a disadvantage since they did not belong to any regional economic commission; he requested an expansion of the United Nations Office at Beirut.

286. Recognizing the important achievements of the regional economic commissions in developing co-operation among the countries in their respective regions, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1000 (XXXVII)) in which it welcomed the co-operation among the commissions and the role played by their secretariats to that end. It expressed the hope that the commissions would grow in strength and effectiveness in response to the needs of their regions, particularly in the fields of trade, resources development and industrialization. After expressing appreciation of the substantial assistance given by the regional commissions and their secretariats in the preparations for the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and during the course of the Conference, and noting the recommendations of the Conference concerning the establishment of close links between the Trade and Development Board and the regional economic commissions, it expressed the hope that the commissions would, at the appropriate time, make a detailed study of the recommendations of the Conference within the field of their competence and would continue their activities with a view to the implementation of those recommendations in the field of trade and development.

287. In resolutions 1001 (XXXVII), 1002 (XXXVII), 1003 (XXXVII) and 1004 (XXXVII) the Council took note of the annual reports of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA and ECA respectively and endorsed their programmes of work and priorities.

288. During the discussion of the report of ECE (E/3887), the Council examined the proposal on freedom of reinsurance submitted to it by the Commission (E/3887, para. 456 (c), and part IV) and the background material with regard to the question set forth in a note by the Secretary-General (E/3929).¹⁹ The Council had before it also the recommendation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on insurance and reinsurance (E/CONF.46/139, annex A.IV.23).

289. In view of the fact that the recommendation of the Trade Conference had been adopted after the action taken by ECE in that regard, several representatives expressed the opinion that it would be useful for the Commission to continue its study of the problem in the light of the recommendation of the Conference. This

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.*

view was shared both by delegations which felt that the two texts were not absolutely compatible and by those which were of the opinion that even if the recommendations did not deal with the same aspects of the subject, a further study of the matter by ECE would be useful.

290. The Council accordingly adopted resolution 1018 (XXXVII), in which it requested ECE to study further the problem of reinsurance in the light of the recommendation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the same matter. The Council made it clear that in adopting the resolution it did not intend to take any position on the draft resolution on reinsurance submitted to it by ECE or to express either approval or disapproval of the recommendation of the Trade Conference on insurance and reinsurance.

291. An account of the Council's debate on the question of the participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of ECA is given in chapter XIII, section VI below.

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

Thirty-seventh session

World Federation of Trade Unions

Reports of the regional economic commissions—E/SR.1319.

Chapter VII

PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Section I. Consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme*

292. At its thirty-seventh session, the Council considered¹ the report of the *ad hoc* Committee established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII) on co-ordination of technical assistance activities (E/3862),² a report of the Secretary-General (E/3850³ and E/3851²) submitted to the *ad hoc* Committee as well as to the Council in accordance with Council resolution 900 A (XXXIV), draft resolutions submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with a request of the *ad hoc* Committee (E/3899),² the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination contained in its twenty-ninth report to the Council (E/3886 and Add.1,³ paras. 29-33), a communication from the Director-General of WHO (E/3913),² a communication from the Director-General of UNESCO (E/3922),² the comments of the Governing Council of the Special Fund contained in its report to the Council (E/3889,⁴ paras. 101-112), and the comments of the Technical Assistance Committee, likewise contained in its report to the Council (E/3933,² paras. 96-107).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE *ad hoc* COMMITTEE

293. At its session held at United Nations Headquarters from 17 February to 6 March 1964, the *ad hoc* Committee on the co-ordination of technical assistance activities considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General, in response to Council resolution 900 A (XXXIV), on the possible advantages and disadvantages of a partial or complete merger in due course, without running counter to the basic objectives of each programme, of some or all of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, including the regular programmes, the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. The Secretary-General's report represented the outcome of extensive consultations between him, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of TAB. It was in two parts, the first (E/3850) covering the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund, and the second (E/3851) covering the regular technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA.

294. In part I of his report, the Secretary-General reached the conclusion that all countries contributing to and benefiting from United Nations technical co-operation programmes would best be served if the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund were brought to-

gether in a new United Nations Development Programme, which would have a single inter-governmental body and a single inter-agency board, and would be managed by a head and co-head (the exact title to be determined later). By maintaining the best practices of the Expanded Programme and of the Special Fund it would help meet the fundamental desire of all, namely to enable assistance canalized through the United Nations system to produce maximum constructive results.

295. Part II of the Secretary-General's report included a description of the main features of the regular programmes of the United Nations itself, as well as of the related agencies, and an analysis of the administrative structure, policy control, role and scope of those programmes. The conclusion reached by the Secretary-General was that the merger of the regular programmes, either with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or with the proposed United Nations Development Programme, would raise more problems than it would resolve, and that the disadvantages would outweigh any possible advantage. A central United Nations Development Programme, complemented by the regular programmes of the various agencies with their own distinct characteristics and procedures, represented, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, the most effective means by which the United Nations system as a whole could fulfil its diverse responsibilities towards its Member States.

296. During the debate in the *ad hoc* Committee, a number of divergent views were expressed regarding the desirability of the proposed merger of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. A majority of the Committee favoured the creation of one inter-governmental body and of an inter-agency advisory body for both programmes. On questions relating to management, however, there was considerable disagreement. Some delegations favoured a single management while others felt that dual management alone could retain for each programme the special and desirable qualities which each had developed in the course of its operations. Although a suggestion for the creation of a single fund was made, it was decided that the two funds—the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund respectively—should be maintained; the basic Expanded Programme procedures, especially country targets and country programming, were also to be maintained.

297. The *ad hoc* Committee adopted a resolution in which it recommended that the Economic and Social Council take the necessary steps to combine the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme, and spelt out certain of the conditions under which the combination should be effected. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare for consideration by the Council at its thirty-seventh session a draft resolution to implement its various recommendations.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

¹ E/AC.24/SR.251-257; E/SR.1344.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 19.

³ Ibid., agenda item 6.

⁴ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 11A.

298. Concerning the regular programmes of the United Nations and the related agencies, a considerable diversity of views was again advanced. While no specific recommendations were put forward by the Committee to the Council, the prevailing view was that certain considerations should be borne in mind in the drawing up of all regular programmes, and that the Council should so request the specialized agencies concerned and IAEA. Those considerations included leaving to the Expanded Programme, so far as feasible, activities which could equally well be carried out under that Programme; concentrating regular programmes upon those types of assistance not suitable for Expanded Programme procedures; maintaining maximum flexibility in drawing up programmes to permit response to the needs expressed by individual developing countries; and the use by the specialized agencies, as by the United Nations, of the resident representatives for the negotiation of country programmes of technical assistance. The representative of WHO recalled that his organization had always considered the Expanded Programme as an expansion of and supplement to its regular programme. He considered that the suggested principles were not applicable to WHO.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

299. At its thirty-seventh session, held in Paris on 28 April 1964, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination carefully reviewed the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee. In its report to the Council (E/3886 and Add.1, paras. 29-31), the ACC pointed out that those recommendations appeared to differ in some respects from some of the policies and guidelines laid down by inter-governmental legislative bodies of certain of the participating organizations. The ACC therefore put forward some mutually complementary recommendations based on the Secretary-General's report (E/3850). In so far as the management of the United Nations Development Programme was concerned, the ACC felt that the wording of the *ad hoc* Committee's recommendations would need some adjustment if they were to lead to the achievement of the aims which the executive heads of the United Nations bodies had in mind and which had clearly motivated the *ad hoc* Committee itself. The ACC concurred in the view of the Secretary-General that those aims would be better achieved by designating a head of the Programme and a co-head as proposed in the Secretary-General's report.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE SPECIAL FUND

300. At its twelfth session the Governing Council of the Special Fund considered the report of the *ad hoc* Committee (E/3862). Also available to members were the draft resolutions prepared by the Secretary-General (E/3899) for consideration by the Council in answer to the *ad hoc* Committee's request. The Governing Council also had before it the twenty-ninth report of the ACC containing a section devoted to this subject (E/3886 and Add.1, paras. 29-33).

301. The Governing Council heard statements by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board strongly supporting the establishment of the proposed United Nations Development Programme. The Govern-

ing Council also received a message from the Secretary-General emphasizing the importance he attached to the establishment of a new United Nations Development Programme. The Secretary-General referred to the inter-agency agreement reached on the proposals recommended in his draft resolution, which differed from the proposals of the *ad hoc* Committee on only one point of substance, namely the desirability of a unified management.

302. All twenty-three members present expressed their views on the question of the merger of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. The great majority of the members supported the principle of a merger although several of them had certain reservations and one stated that his Government was not yet in a position to accept it. Two members opposed a merger.

303. At the conclusion of its consideration of the subject, the Governing Council decided (E/3889, para. 112) to take note of the *ad hoc* Committee's report and the twenty-ninth report of the ACC.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

304. The *ad hoc* Committee's report (E/3862) was considered in a similar manner by the Technical Assistance Committee during its meetings in Vienna in June and July 1964. A considerable majority of members expressed their firm support of, or general concurrence in, the *ad hoc* Committee's proposal, it being understood that the separate identity and characteristics of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund would be preserved within the United Nations Development Programme. Some of those members reserved their position as to details or expressed doubts in regard to specific aspects of the proposal, while agreeing that the consultations held during the past two years had greatly extended the areas of agreement. Other members stated that their Governments were unable to accept the proposal at that time, or wished to reserve their attitude towards it pending the discussion in the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly.

DISCUSSION IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

305. During the consideration of the subject at the thirty-seventh session of the Council, many members of the Council and of the sessional committees spoke in favour of the proposed merger. A few delegations, however, considered that the time for such a move was not yet ripe; they would have preferred to see the regular programmes merged with the Expanded Programme. A number of representatives of specialized agencies also spoke in favour of the merger and of the draft resolutions (one for adoption by the Council itself, and the other for recommendation to the General Assembly) which had been prepared in agreement with the ACC. A number of representatives pointed out that a merger of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme must not be allowed to jeopardize the possible transformation of the Special Fund into a Capital Development Fund covering both pre-investment and investment activities.

306. Much of the discussion centred on specific points in the draft resolutions which had been submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with the request of the *ad hoc* Committee.

307. The question of voting procedures in the new Governing Council gave rise to considerable discussion.

In his draft resolution the Secretary-General had proposed that—in line with the procedures in the Governing Council of the Special Fund—decisions on important matters should be taken by a two-thirds majority. While some delegations supported that proposal, the majority were opposed to it; and the resolution finally recommended by the Council to the General Assembly specified that decisions should be made by a simple majority.

308. On the composition of the new Governing Council there were two opposed schools of thought, one holding that there should be parity between donor and recipient countries, and the other maintaining that the basis should be equitable geographical distribution. The resolution recommended to the General Assembly by the Council contains these alternatives for decision by the Assembly.

309. There was also considerable discussion of the role of the proposed new inter-agency consultative board. It was emphasized by a number of delegations that the new board should have a purely advisory capacity and should not exercise decision-making powers. In view of the substantial amendments made to the wording agreed upon in the ACC and incorporated in the draft resolutions submitted by the Secretary-General, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on the basis of consultations with agency representatives to clarify their understanding of the relationship between the specialized agencies and IAEA and the new United Nations Development Programme. The representative of WHO stated that, in view of the changes made in the agreement worked out in the ACC and specifically ratified by the WHO Executive Board, his organization would have to reserve its position pending further consideration of the matter by the Board.

310. Several representatives spoke in support of a unified management for the United Nations Development Programme, as proposed by the Secretary-General and the ACC, rather than the dual system suggested by the *ad hoc* Committee.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

311. At the outcome of its debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1020 (XXXVII)) in which it endorsed an annexed draft resolution which it recommended for adoption by the General Assembly. It also decided that its earlier resolutions concerning the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme should be amended or superseded to the extent necessary to give effect to the General Assembly resolution when adopted.

312. In the annexed draft resolution, the Council recommended that the Assembly decide to combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme, it being understood that the special characteristics and operations of the two programmes, as well as two separate funds, would be maintained and that contributions might be pledged to the two programmes separately as in the past. A single inter-governmental committee would be established under the name of Governing Council for the United Nations Development Programme; its terms of reference were defined by the resolution. The number of members, and the basis on which they would be elected by the Economic and Social Council, were left open for decision by the Assembly. The Assembly

would also establish, in place of the Technical Assistance Board and the Consultative Board of the Special Fund, an advisory committee to be known as the Inter-Agency Consultative Board for the United Nations Development Programme, whose terms of reference were also defined. As a transitional measure, the General Assembly would decide that the present Managing Director of the Special Fund would become the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the present Executive Chairman of TAB would become the Co-Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, each to serve until 31 December 1966, or, pending a further review of arrangements at the management level, such later date as might be determined by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council.

Section II. United Nations programmes of technical assistance*

313. The Council, at its thirty-seventh session considered⁵ the report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance activities of the United Nations (E/3870 and Add.1),⁶ which described the activities carried out and planned under General Assembly resolutions on technical assistance in the fields of economic development, social welfare, public administration (including OPEX), human rights, advisory services and narcotic drugs control.

314. The report reviewed in some detail activities completed in 1963. The total programme administered by the United Nations, from resources obtained from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the regular programme and funds-in-trust arrangements, amounted to \$15.7 million, or slightly more than the programme expenditures in 1962. Major emphasis had been given to operations with regard to economic programming and projections, fiscal and financial matters, resources development, trade promotion, social activities (including housing), and public administration.

315. For 1964, the total cost of the programmes under way was estimated at \$22 million; the increase over 1963 was attributed to the assumption, by the technical assistance services of the United Nations, of the Congo programme under funds-in-trust arrangements, and to the somewhat higher amount of expenditure normally anticipated in the second year of the Expanded Programme biennium. Particular attention was being given to assistance rendered through regional projects, frequently involving two or more contiguous countries and regional or subregional seminars and training activities. A number of projects involved river-basin development and assistance in developing plans for economic co-operation. Regional operational activities amounted to more than 26 per cent of the total operations in 1963 and were for the most part decentralized to the regional economic commissions for implementation. Regional activities were expected to account for about 28 per cent of the total programme in 1964.

316. In discussing the report of the Committee, several speakers in the Council mentioned the need for

*The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "United Nations programmes of technical co-operation".

⁵ E/TAC/SR.323-325, 327-329; E/SR.1325.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 19.*

increased resources to cover projects in the field of industrialization and for sustained efforts with respect to training activities. Many speakers also stressed the importance of regional and interregional activities, which helped the regional economic commissions to fulfil some of the urgent needs of the regions indicated in their work programmes.

317. In the addendum to the report (E/3870/Add.1), the Secretary-General presented for the review and approval of the Technical Assistance Committee the detailed regular programme proposals for 1965. At its session held in November-December 1963, TAC had authorized the Secretary-General to plan the 1965 programme on the basis of a \$5.4 million budget. It had not, however, authorized the sectional distribution initially proposed by the Secretary-General, which had provided for specific financial authorizations in support of the basic resolutions dealing with United Nations technical assistance activities financed under part V of the United Nations budget. The Committee wished the Secretary-General to recommend methods for introducing further flexibility in programming so as to take account of the changing priorities of recipient Governments. It had also requested that the budget should contain a separate item for activities in the field of industrialization. In responding to those requests, the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments through the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, had drawn attention to the interest expressed in increasing activities in the field of industrialization and had invited recipient Governments to prepare their programmes in two ways: in the conventional presentation by sections under part V of the budget, and on the basis of the priorities indicated by recipient Governments without regard to the sectional distribution. The Secretary-General also requested the views of Governments as to which method they preferred.

318. The proposed 1965 programme was prepared with a specific allocation for projects in the field of industrial development based on indicated Government priorities and regional commission priorities, and showed details of the country and regional programmes in the two ways mentioned above. The Committee noted that forty-six of the fifty-four Governments which had indicated a preference favoured the priority approach and it therefore recommended to the Council that, in keeping with the preference expressed by developing countries, the priority method should be used in programming activities for 1965 and that future programmes under the regular budget should be drawn up on the same basis. The Council, in resolution 1008 (XXXVII), endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on this point as well as the programme proposals submitted, totalling \$6.4 million for 1965. The Council also endorsed the Committee's recommendation that, for planning purposes, a tentative budget estimate for 1966 should be at the level approved for 1964, namely \$6.4 million. Two members of the Council abstained from voting, on the grounds that all technical assistance activities should be financed from voluntary contributions rather than from the assessed budget. In adopting the priority system for programming, the Council requested the Secretary-General during a programming period, to inform recipient Governments of the services available to them under the General Assembly and Council resolutions in the fields of economic development, social welfare, public administration, hu-

man rights and narcotic drugs control, and to continue to report to the commissions and committees of the Council on the programmes delivered and planned in their respective fields of interest.

319. The Council noted the action taken by TAC in regard to a request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 1768 (XVII). In that resolution the Committee had been requested to prepare a study on the relationship between the various United Nations programmes of technical assistance and the regular programmes with a view to their rationalization and in order to avoid duplication in future fiscal years. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was to review the study and report its findings to the Secretary-General and the General Assembly in order to assist them in arriving at the appropriation to be included in part V of the United Nations budget. An interim report had been prepared by the Committee in 1962,⁷ but it remained for the Committee to consider other aspects of the question and to await the views of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities. After completing this further review, a substantial majority of the Committee confirmed its earlier conclusions that the United Nations regular programmes had made a contribution to the development of developing countries and fulfilled a definite purpose; that as a consequence of the integrated administration of technical assistance projects by the United Nations, there was no duplication in the use of funds as between the resources the United Nations received from the Expanded Programme and its own budgetary sources; and that the regular programme was an invaluable instrument in the economic and social operational programmes, for which there was no ready substitute.

320. The Committee decided to transmit its views on this subject (E/3933, paras. 77-84) to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in fulfilment of the request contained in General Assembly resolution 1768 (XVII).

321. On the basis of the report of TAC (E/3933), the Council also considered the role of the Committee as regards proposals for technical assistance arising from functional commissions and committees of the Council. The Council approved the procedure recommended by the Committee that the Secretary-General's annual budget submissions for technical programmes and the programmes thereunder should continue to be subject to the advice, guidance and review of the Committee. In restating this position, the Council, in paragraph 6 of resolution 1008 (XXXVII), decided that proposals made by the functional commissions and committees of the Council which could affect the technical assistance resources of the United Nations should be transmitted to the Council through TAC.

322. These actions are intended to respond to the request of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to contribute to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1797 (XVII) on integrated programme and budget policy.

323. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council, in resolution 1007 (XXXVII), took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programmes of technical assistance (E/3870 and Add.1).

⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 14, document E/3704, para. 82.

Section III. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance*

324. At its thirty-seventh session,⁸ the Council considered the report of TAC on its session held in November and December 1963 (E/3849).⁹ Recalling its approval of a technical assistance programme for 1963-1964 and noting the substantial changes made in that programme, the Committee had decided, at that session, to set the level of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund for 1964 at the level of \$12.5 million and had authorized the allocation of funds to participating organizations for the implementation of the two-year programme during 1964. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1021 (XXXVII)) in which it decided to amend its resolutions 521 A (XVII) and 623 B II (XXII) regarding the purposes of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund, and recommended to the General Assembly that it give its approval to the amendment.

325. The Council had before it also the annual report of TAB to TAC for 1963 (E/3871/Rev.1)¹⁰ and the report of TAC on its session held in June and July 1964 (E/3933).⁹ As noted in section I above, the Committee had given considerable attention at that session to the final report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities (E/3862).⁹ It had also examined the opening statement of the Executive Chairman (E/TAC/L.331 and Add.1), and his reports on contingency authorizations made in 1963 and 1964 (E/TAC/L.329 and E/TAC/L.330), on programme changes as at 1 April 1964 (E/TAC/L.328 and Add.1, and E/TAC/141 and Add.1), and on housing for experts (E/TAC/142). The Committee had also considered the reports of TAB on local costs assessments for regional projects (E/TAC/139), on the use of experts from developing countries (E/TAC/140/Rev.1), and on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law (E/TAC/138). In addition, the Committee had examined a note by the Secretary-General (E/3914)⁹ on the request of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization for participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The decisions and recommendations of TAC and the Council's action on them are described below, except in so far as these concern the question of the consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme in a United Nations Development Programme, which is dealt with in detail in section I above.

REVIEW OF 1963 ACTIVITIES

326. Members of the Committee generally expressed satisfaction with the form and content of the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board (E/3871/Rev.1).¹⁰ The Executive Chairman's suggestion that the report on the 1963-1964 biennium should include a survey of the whole life of the programme in commemoration of its fifteenth anniversary was generally supported by the Committee. Several members wished, however, to see greater emphasis placed on evaluation

and recommendations, since they considered that it was difficult for the Committee to reach conclusions on the basis of descriptive material.

327. The Committee also expressed general satisfaction with the growth of the Programme in 1963 and with its operation under the resolutions governing two-year programming and project programming. It noted that, in developing their programmes, requesting Governments tended to place the emphasis on the first year, while the desire of the participating organizations to execute the programme in the best possible manner tended to cause the weight of implementation to shift to the second year. These fluctuations were generally considered by the Committee as a natural consequence of two-year programming. Some members, however, expressed concern at the uneven rate of delivery of the programme and suggested that a review of current procedures be made at the conclusion of the biennium.

328. Several members noted the decline in the number of fellowships awarded and the cost of equipment purchased between 1962 and 1963. The importance of providing facilities for the training of national personnel was emphasized, as was the urgent need for equipment in countries at the earlier stages of economic development.

329. The Committee noted the continued increase in the share of the programme going to Africa and generally considered this justified in view of the special development needs of the region. Concern was, however, expressed by some members at the continued decrease in the percentage of funds allocated to other regions. The hope was expressed that with the phasing out of emergency assistance to Africa, and a continued increase in the total resources of the programme, the proportion of assistance available to regions other than Africa would also be adjusted appropriately.

330. The Committee endorsed the arrangement made by the Executive Chairman that in the case of the Congo (Leopoldville) the increased local cost contribution of the Government should be considered as funds-in-trust, outside the scope of local costs arrangements, and that only the foreign currency component of the programme should be charged against the country target. The Committee took note of the revised Congo programme for 1963-1964 (E/TAC/L.328/Add.1), which had been prepared on that basis and agreed to the application of the same formula to the 1965-1966 biennium.

331. The Committee took note with interest of the special study of regional projects included in the interim report on 1963. Members were generally of the opinion that regional and interregional projects were of special value to the programme. It was noted, however, that the procedure for the organization of regional projects did not give sufficient assurance that those projects actually reflected the wishes of recipient Governments, particularly as they were not a charge against the target and the financial obligations of Governments were often minimal with regard to such projects. Several members expressed the wish to see Governments participate more actively in the selection of regional projects and suggested in particular that, when appropriate, the regional commissions should play an increasing role in the process.

332. As regards the fields of activity in which the Expanded Programme should concentrate its efforts, it was generally felt that the decisions of the Conference

* The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "United Nations programme of technical co-operation".

⁸ E/TAC/SR.308-314 and 315-331; E/SR.1325.

⁹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 19.

¹⁰ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5.

on Trade and Development would have an effect on all United Nations activities related to the economic development of developing countries and in particular on the Expanded Programme. The emphasis placed by the Conference on the need for industrialization should, some members felt, give a new impetus to the provision of technical assistance in that field. It was also noted that the Expanded Programme offered a particularly convenient means of providing assistance in matters of trade promotion. Several members, however, were disturbed by the drop in the percentage of funds expended on assistance to industrial production (5.5 per cent in 1963 and only 3.8 per cent in the case of regional projects). It was, however, noted that if a broader definition of assistance related to industrial development was used, a different picture could be seen, showing an increase of from 1 per cent to 24.1 per cent in 1963.

333. The growth in the size and the responsibilities of the joint TAB/Special Fund field establishment was generally welcomed, and the importance of strengthening the role of the resident representatives in the future was stressed by many members. Some members, however, expressed concern at the apparent trend of growth in the level of administrative and operational services costs in the Programme.

334. The Committee generally welcomed the information provided by the Executive Chairman regarding the important role played by associate experts and volunteers in the field programme and in TAB field offices. Some members indicated that their Governments were considering increasing their sponsorship of associate experts and volunteers.

335. The Committee supported the Executive Chairman's appeal for early payment of contributions, while recognizing that contributing Governments required parliamentary action before payments could be made. It was understood that the alternative to timely payment of pledges was a significant increase in the level of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund. The Committee noted with appreciation the information in the annual report that certain improvements had been made in 1963 with respect to the convertibility of contributions. Some members supported the Executive Chairman's appeal for more liberal convertibility arrangements for the pledges of Governments which were net donors to the Programme, with a view to facilitating planning and operations and safeguarding the multilateral character of the Programme. The Board's report that further progress had been made in its efforts to enhance the utilization of the currencies available to the Programme was welcomed by the Committee.

336. Some improvements in the pattern of the geographical representation among experts were noted, and the need for further improvements was stressed by some members of the Committee, with special reference to experts from socialist countries. Several members observed that there was room for improvement in the preparation of job descriptions for technical assistance experts. Others noted that there was a tendency to define too narrowly the technical qualifications required of experts.

337. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (1005 (XXXVII)), in which it took note with appreciation of the annual report of TAB to TAC (E/3871/Rev.1).

REVIEW OF CONTINGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

338. The Committee considered the report of the Executive Chairman on contingency allocations made in 1963 (E/TAC/L.329) and an interim report on contingency allocations made during the period 1 January to 30 April 1964 (E/TAC/L.330). It noted that, as a result of delays in recruitment and other factors, final authorizations amounted to considerably less than the ceiling established by the Committee for the 1963-1964 biennium. It was also noted that the level of 1964 authorizations might be expected to exceed considerably the amount authorized in 1963, as the continuing costs of contingency projects initiated in 1963 would have to be met, in addition to the cost of new requests arising in 1964.

PROGRAMME CHANGES

339. The Committee took note of the programme changes made during the period 1 October 1963-30 April 1964 (E/TAC/L.328 and Add.1), and of the transfers of allocations in 1963 and 1964 (E/TAC/L.141 and Add.1). One member noted that some 30 per cent of the approved programme had undergone changes of one kind or another and that, together with the use of the contingency authority, this had resulted in considerable differences between the programme originally adopted by the Committee and the delivered programme. He suggested that the Board, participating organizations and requesting Governments should look more closely at their procedures to avoid the necessity for so many changes. He also suggested that detailed information should be made available to the Committee not only on changes which resulted in inter-agency transfers and other major changes, but on all changes approved or noted by the Executive Chairman.

LOCAL COSTS ASSESSMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROJECTS

340. In its report to the Committee on the question of local costs assessments for regional projects (E/TAC/L.139), TAB had summarized the serious practical difficulties it had encountered in its efforts to give effect to the arrangement laid down in operative paragraph 4 of Council resolution 787 (XXX). The Board had considered that experience in their application had shown that those arrangements were not susceptible of economic implementation; it had therefore recommended that the resolution be amended by deletion of the provisions requiring the application of the local costs arrangements to regional projects.

341. The Committee believed that the principle that recipient Governments should pay as much as possible of the local costs of projects was of fundamental importance. It recognized, however, that in the case of regional experts certain practical difficulties would sometimes arise. On the understanding that host Governments would continue to provide appropriate local administrative support for such experts, the Committee decided to recommend to the Council that it authorize the Executive Chairman of TAB, in joint agreement with the Governments participating in regional projects, to apply the provisions of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 787 (XXX) with a degree of flexibility imposed by practical considerations, provided that the principle of reasonable financial participation of recipient Governments in the costs of such projects, including local living costs of experts, was maintained. On the understanding that the Council agreed to this,

specific action by the Council to amend paragraph 4 of resolution 787 (XXX) was not required.

HOUSING FOR EXPERTS

342. The Committee had before it a note by the Executive Chairman of TAB (E/TAC/142) in which he pointed out that the growing shortage of housing for project personnel had in some cases threatened to inhibit the normal progress of project operations. The overwhelming majority of such housing problems were being met by normal means, but a hard core of cases remained which required extraordinary solutions, possibly involving the establishment of contingent liabilities for the Expanded Programme. The Committee was informed that the Legal Counsel of the United Nations held the view that, inasmuch as the remote possibility of residual liquidating charges accruing to the Expanded Programme could not be entirely ruled out, the authorization of TAC and of the Council was required before TAB could enter into any long-term leases or arrangements for financing construction costs.

343. It was generally recognized in the Committee that the absence of suitable housing could adversely affect the recruitment of experts and thus impair the normal progress of project operations. On the other hand, it was stressed that experts should expect to live in accommodations of a standard commensurate with conditions in the duty country. The Committee felt that the intervention of TAB in the arrangements for experts' housing should be strictly limited to cases where no other solution was available, and that to the extent possible the recipient Governments should be associated with any special arrangements made by TAB.

344. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (1006 (XXXVII)) under which it authorized TAB to undertake solutions which might involve underwriting the costs of providing experts with housing, while recognizing that such solutions could exceptionally give rise to contingent costs to the Programme when no other source of funds was available. The Council also requested that the use of this authority should regularly be reported to TAC and, in particular, that TAC should be provided at the first opportunity with full details of any costs.

USE OF EXPERTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

345. The Committee reviewed a report by TAB on the use of experts from developing countries (E/TAC/140/Rev.1), and noted that there had been a continued increase in their number, which had risen from 1,133 in 1962 to 1,333 in 1963, or from 29.3 to 30.8 per cent of the total number of experts. Some members, placing the emphasis on the advantages accruing from the recruitment of such experts, were of the opinion that their increased employment should be encouraged. Others, concerned at the adverse effect on developing countries of the loss of scarce personnel, considered that such recruitment should take account of all the factors involved, in order to ensure that developing countries should not be deprived of the services of essential personnel. The Executive Chairman stated his views that the overriding consideration in the recruitment of experts was to give the best possible service to the countries seeking assistance. When searching for the most suitable experts for particular tasks, the participating agencies would continue to give proper

weight to the special background and experience of candidates from developing countries.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW*

346. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1968 B (XVIII), TAC examined the extent to which technical assistance programmes for the purpose of strengthening the practical application of international law could be implemented within the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, with particular attention to the kinds of technical assistance which would be acceptable under the existing objects and principles of the Expanded Programme. It had before it a note by TAB (E/TAC/138) in which it was pointed out that, although assistance had been given in specific fields of international law by the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme, no technical assistance had been given in international law as a general subject, and that it was doubtful whether it would be permissible to do so under the basic legislation of the Expanded Programme. While recognizing the importance of spreading a knowledge of international law, most members of the Committee felt that amendment of the basic legislation for that purpose would constitute an undesirable precedent. The consensus of the Committee was that the basic legislation should not be amended but that the Executive Chairman should be prepared as before to consider requests in specific fields of international law if they were related to economic, social or administrative development and included in country programmes in the normal way.

PARTICIPATION OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

347. The Committee welcomed the application of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) for participation in the Expanded Programme (E/3914).⁹ On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council, by resolution 1009 (XXXVII), approved the participation of IMCO in the Expanded Programme, and decided to amend its resolution 222 (IX) of 14 and 15 August 1949 accordingly.

Section IV. Special Fund**

348. The Council at its thirty-seventh session considered¹¹ the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its eleventh and twelfth sessions (E/3854 and E/3889).¹²

349. Introducing the reports in the Council, the Managing Director stated that the Governing Council, at its eleventh and twelfth sessions, had approved ninety-seven new projects, bringing to 421 the total number of projects assisted by the Special Fund. The cost of those projects, which were located in 130 countries and territories, was \$919 million, of which the

* The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law".

** The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Progress and operations of the Special Fund".

¹¹ E/SR.1324, 1325.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplements Nos. 11 and 11A.*

Special Fund had provided \$374 million and the participating Governments of developing countries \$545 million. As of 30 June 1964, plans of operation had been signed for 300 of those projects, while field operations had been authorized to commence on 287 of them. More than 1,800 experts had been sent into the field. By the end of 1963, 5,000 engineering students had been or were attending university courses assisted by the Special Fund and 8,800 trainees had been or were attending polytechnic institutions established or substantially assisted by it. Some 11,700 foremen, supervisors and instructor trainees were also in training and 9,200 additional trainees had already completed their courses. Moreover, 900 students were undergoing civil aviation ground and flight training, while another 2,100 had graduated from such training. Some 7,000 trainees or more had completed shorter study programmes.

350. Twelve projects had been completed or were nearing completion. They had cost the Special Fund only some \$5.8 million of the total cost of \$12.4 million, and had already attracted \$755.3 million in investment, of which \$519.8 million was from external sources and \$235.5 million from domestic sources. The ratio of return on outlay was thus not less than 120:1.

351. To give some idea of the contribution which the Special Fund had made to the development of developing countries, not only by achieving the short-range objectives of pre-investment projects, but also by stimulating follow-up, the Managing Director referred in some detail to specific surveys and training and research projects. Encouraging results had been obtained in assisting Governments to move ahead with plans for putting extensive new lands under cultivation, to open prospects for mining industries, and to elaborate services and facilities for communications, transport and hydro-meteorological systems, which were vital for the growth of both agriculture and industry. The Fund had provided increasing assistance to Governments for the purpose of surveying comprehensive programmes of telecommunication requirements and of expanding national networks and linking them to the rest of the world. Training was a component of every project assisted by the Special Fund, and education and the training of nationals were actually the primary purpose of 170 such projects.

352. The Special Fund looked forward to broadening its activities. It welcomed not only further requests for the kind of assistance already being provided, but also requests for projects in new areas. The pressing needs of Governments called for a substantial increase of assistance in the fields of public health, land reform, low-cost housing, transport facilities and services, and industrial feasibility studies. The Special Fund was interested in the possibility of economical desalination of water for water-short areas. It also hoped that its resources would grow sufficiently to permit it not only to help finance pilot plants to try out new processes, but also to finance demonstration factories and works to help establish development nuclei capable of expansion. As regards training, the availability of larger resources would permit the Fund to move into other fields in which Governments felt that urgent work was required. Preliminary consideration was being given to the possibility of assisting, at the specific request of Governments, a campaign against adult illiteracy.

353. The success of the programme was rendered possible by the readiness of Governments to provide the

needed funds, by the support given to projects by recipient countries, and by the knowledge and practical experience provided by organizations within the United Nations family.

354. In conclusion, the Managing Director stated his belief that the creation of a new United Nations Development Programme through the consolidation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, and the unifying of the management of the programmes, would be the most effective means of promoting the work of the United Nations in technical assistance and pre-investment.¹³

355. Representatives expressed their appreciation of the statement made by the Managing Director. They noted with satisfaction the achievements of the Special Fund, which had enlarged its field of action and the amount of its assistance. The increasing role of the Special Fund in United Nations activities as a whole was considered to be a vital factor not only in assisting developing countries in the acceleration of their economic development but also in the cause of peace.

356. The Fund was praised for its intensified efforts to broaden the application of science and technology to development and to implement an ever growing number of industrial projects. Satisfaction was also expressed concerning the help provided to Governments in contacting financial centres with a view to obtaining capital investments for supplementary projects. Several representatives welcomed the part played by the Special Fund in attracting investment funds for needed projects, and the favourable relationship achieved between the cost of pre-investment studies and the amount of the investments themselves. Support was given to the proposal made by a number of members of the Governing Council that the field offices should be strengthened to serve more fully the developing countries, and to measures contemplated by the Fund to help Governments in selecting projects and in formulating their requests. Appreciation was expressed of the progress made in reducing the time lag between the approval of a project and the beginning of field work as well as in accelerating the work already in hand.

357. Emphasis was once more placed on the need for increasing the number of industrialization projects. It was also stated that the Special Fund should devote more attention to the training of national personnel. It was urged that, in its activities directed towards the development of the physical and human resources of developing countries, the Fund should make a qualitative, rather than a quantitative, choice in order to maintain a balance between projects relating to physical resources and those relating to human resources.

358. A number of representatives urged the Special Fund to bear in mind, in its future activities, the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Some of them referred to projects which could help to increase the exports of developing countries. The recommendation of the Conference concerning the transformation of the Special Fund into a capital development fund¹⁴ was endorsed by several representatives; one representative stated, however, that his Government still opposed it because it felt that the transformation would inevitably have an unfavourable effect on pre-investment activities, a field in which the work of the Special Fund was irreplaceable.

¹³ See section I above.

¹⁴ See E/CONF.46/139, annex A.IV.7.

359. With reference to the resources of the Special Fund, it was suggested that the Council should call on all Member States, and particularly the industrialized countries, to re-examine the possibility of considerably increasing their contributions.

360. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1010 (XXXVII)) in which it took note with appreciation of the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its eleventh and twelfth sessions.

Section V. World Food Programme

361. At its thirty-seventh session the Council considered¹⁵ the second annual report of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/3949).¹⁶

362. The Executive Director of the World Food Programme gave the Council an account of the Programme's development since the summer of 1963. The emphasis, he stated, was no longer on the problems facing the Programme and the choice of methods to be used; the implementation of approved projects was now well under way and operations were expanding rapidly. The concept of food aid as an instrument of economic and social development was coming to be widely accepted, and during the last twelve months a large number of projects had been submitted by Governments in all the developing areas. The total resources of the Programme had increased by over \$2 million and now amounted to \$91.1 million. However, the cash component was still well below the target figure, and the Programme had also been hampered by a shortage of high-protein foodstuffs.

363. During the past year the Programme had provided emergency relief to a number of countries stricken by natural disasters. The total assistance so far given under that heading exceeded \$2 million. Projects for economic and social development so far approved would involve contributions of over \$50 million from the Programme; allowing for resources that had to be reserved

for emergency use, that meant that the bulk of the Programme's commodities was already committed. Additional requests that had been received would substantially exceed the Programme's available resources. While the major part of the approved projects involved the development of rural areas, where conditions were most propitious for labour-intensive projects of the type particularly suited to the World Food Programme, some success had nevertheless been achieved in securing a measure of balance between projects in different economic sectors.

364. The studies requested by the General Assembly when it established the World Food Programme (Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI)) had been initiated, and the results, together with the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Committee, would be available to the Council at its summer session in 1965. One of the conclusions that could already be drawn concerned the desirability of linking food aid with financial assistance, since there were relatively few projects that could be carried out with food aid alone. Another was the usefulness—explicitly recognized in one of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹⁷—of cash contributions that could be used for the purchase of foodstuffs not available as surplus.

365. Members of the Council expressed satisfaction with the development of the Programme. At the outcome of its debate, the Council adopted resolution 1019 A (XXXVII), in which, after taking note of the Inter-Governmental Committee's report and expressing satisfaction with the progress achieved, it renewed its appeal for contributions, preferably in cash, and appealed to all States participating in the Programme to consider the possibility of converting pledges already made in commodities to pledges in cash. Finally, it called attention to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning the World Food Programme.¹⁷ In resolution 1019 B (XXXVII) the Council approved two amendments to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme which had been proposed by the Inter-Governmental Committee.

¹⁵ E/SR.1343.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20.

¹⁷ See E/CONF.46/139, annex A.II.6.

Chapter VIII

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Section I. Housing, building and planning*

366. The Council, at its thirty-seventh session, considered¹ the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its second session (E/3858)² and expressed satisfaction with the progress which the Committee had made along the lines laid down at its first session.

367. The Council agreed that the Committee's long-term task was to provide aid and guidance in the formulation of detailed housing, building and planning policies designed to produce practical results as rapidly as possible. To that end, an advance would have to be made on three interdependent but separate fronts: technology, investment and organization. Since building accounted for a highly significant proportion of capital formation, even a slight reduction in building costs through improved technology would release hundreds of millions of dollars for other productive activities. Furthermore, it was to be hoped that, with the application of advances in science and technology, the utilization of improved building techniques and materials under differing climatic conditions would help to reduce the cost of urban slum clearance. With regard to investment, house building and other construction involved the use of such vast resources that international financial assistance, however generous, could make only a limited contribution and would serve no purpose unless the projects assisted were designed to produce a catalytic effect. With respect to organization, the Committee had recognized that housing, building and planning activities and the related industries were of such vital economic and social importance in all countries that they required direction and co-ordination by special governmental departments and needed to fit into national development programmes.

368. The Council shared the Committee's concern about the deteriorating housing situation in most countries during the past decade, especially in the developing countries, where the growth of urban populations was approximately twice as high as the rate of total population growth and had caused serious conditions of overcrowding, expanding slum areas and shanty towns in and around urban centres. At the same time, the growth rate of the national product in most of the developing countries was more or less the same as that of the population increase and had resulted in a situation which, together with slow economic progress and accelerating urban population growth, constituted the main reason for the low rate of house building and the rapidly approaching urban crisis.

369. The Council noted, on the basis of the Committee's findings, that in many cases deteriorating

housing conditions could be linked, *inter alia*, to land speculation, insufficient mobilization and use of national resources, lack of planning, the absence of an efficient building industry, scarce financial means, and lack of trade opportunities between developing and advanced countries, as well as to a shortage of trained personnel such as architects, engineers, economists, sociologists and physical planners.

370. It was noted that adequate statistical data were needed for national programming of housing and community facilities, for the assessment of the housing situation in quantitative as well as qualitative terms, and for the evaluation of housing trends and developments. Thus, there was not only a pressing need for the compilation of basic housing, building and urban development statistics at the national level but also for a continuous review of housing and urban development throughout the world and periodic reports thereon.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING IN THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE

371. In considering the definition of goals and standards for housing and environmental development during the United Nations Development Decade, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1917 (XVIII), the Committee had expressed the belief that the attainment of such targets might well have a favourable effect on the attainment of the general targets envisaged for the Decade. A reduction of 10 per cent in building costs, if applied to other growth-stimulating investments, could increase the share of national income available for investment by as much as 1 per cent of national income, or one-fifth of the over-all goal set for economic growth during the Development Decade. The Council agreed with the Committee that final recommendations with regard to goals and criteria for the definition of relevant standards within the terms of the Assembly's resolution should include: a list of specific areas for which targets could be set, if possible in order of priority; suitable methods for setting targets and defining standards in each of those specific areas; an indication of national and international resources required to meet those targets; and recommendations regarding appropriate ways and means of obtaining or mobilizing such resources.

372. Another subject considered by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning in relation to the United Nations Development Decade was that of the establishment of priorities in accordance with Council resolution 975 F (XXXVI). The Committee had agreed that it was necessary to differentiate between the priority needs of countries in different stages of development, since countries with relatively higher *per capita* incomes and advanced technology faced quite different priority needs from those faced by countries with very low incomes or relatively limited technological progress. In reviewing the priorities that should

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

¹ E/SR.1337, 1339, 1345; E/AC.7/SR.502, 503.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12.

be accorded to the subjects suggested in the Council's resolution, the Committee had recommended the following order: training of personnel for emergency action programmes; planning and execution of housing programmes for lower-income groups; initiation and execution of pilot and demonstration projects; emergency programmes for rapidly growing urban areas and for rural areas; research into and evaluation of those programmes; and dissemination of information on the experience gained.

373. The Council endorsed the Committee's proposal that a number of exploratory teams composed of housing, building and planning experts should be made available for assignment on a short-term basis in developing countries to assist those countries in assessing their immediate problems and in training local personnel both in the methods of assessment and in the formulation of national housing policies and programmes. The Council felt that, as a next step, practical pilot projects should be initiated for training and demonstration purposes.

374. On the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Council adopted a resolution (1029 A (XXXVII)) in which it decided to submit to the General Assembly for action a draft resolution whereby it would recommend that Member States should assume a major role in the solution of the housing problem in every country and make provision in their national development planning for the necessary activities and resources; establish central and other organizations or bodies in charge of housing and town and country planning, and sufficiently empowered with the necessary authority; take all necessary measures to develop a building material industry utilizing local raw materials to the maximum, and to promote or establish, as appropriate, building design and construction organizations which would improve efficiency and lower costs and would establish designs and standards appropriate to the relevant cultural, social and economic requirements; prepare and implement programmes for training architects and construction engineers and workers in sufficient numbers to carry out national development programmes; and bring about conditions in the spheres of land ownership and land use by basic reforms, if such conditions had not already been achieved, that would ensure a speedy and rational solution of housing and industrial construction problems, harmonious town and rural development, the elimination of speculation in plots of land, and a more equitable use of housing resources in the interests of the whole population. According to the draft resolution, the General Assembly would further recommend that international assistance to developing countries in the field of housing, building and planning, whether multilateral or bilateral, should be directed towards the financing of housing, the establishment of a national or, if necessary, a State building materials and components industry and of national or, if necessary, State building design, construction and financing organizations, the training of national cadres of architects and construction engineers and workers, the establishment of national bodies in charge of housing construction and town-building, and the planning and execution of pilot-projects contributing to the earliest possible solution of the housing problem. It would suggest that the Secretary-General prepare biennial progress reports on the application of the resolution in close co-operation with the executive secretaries

of the regional economic commissions; and would invite the Committee, on the basis of those reports, to work out additional practical and effective measures for the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and the solution of the housing problem.

FINANCE FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

375. As regards finance for housing and community facilities, the Council noted that, in spite of recent increases in external aid to housing, over-all estimates of current annual needs in the developing countries of the world indicated that available resources in terms of annual capital requirements had fallen short by about \$5,000 million. While that short-fall could not be met from the current and probable flow of capital for housing and related programmes to the developing countries, it was considered that it might be reduced through increased and more effective domestic housing efforts, with the support of judiciously applied external financing, which was estimated by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to amount to about \$1,000 million annually. It was also felt that there was a case for directing external funds to that sector as long as the resulting social and economic benefits were greater than benefits from investment in alternative sectors. The Committee suggested, therefore, that international funds for housing be increased in a larger proportion than corresponding domestic funds, not only because of their strategic potentialities but also because they represented a disproportionately small share of the total capital flow to developing countries.

376. In connexion with the possibility of obtaining additional and sufficient resources for housing and environmental development from resources released through disarmament, several representatives stressed the urgent need for large-scale action in those essential development sectors and emphasized that they were included among the priority areas recommended by the Consultative Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament. It was noted that the construction industry, and environmental engineering and building generally, required significantly larger numbers of workers than any other production field to which resources released through disarmament might be diverted; consequently, large-scale reconstruction, urban development and housing programmes would enhance the possibility of absorbing not only the labour released through disarmament but also the labour released as a result of increased mechanization and automation in other production fields.

377. The Council shared the Committee's view that external funds for housing, building and planning should be directed mainly towards financial institutions responsible for developing the infra-structure and producer goods in order to reduce reliance on imports in those sectors. It was suggested that international financial institutions would need to review their current policies in that field with a view to determining their adequacy and ensuring their co-ordination.

PILOT PROJECTS

378. In considering the current and prospective programme of United Nations pilot projects in housing, building and planning, the Council noted the Committee's general definition of the objectives of those projects and the substantive criteria for their selection and implementation. As the programme suffered from a lack of adequate financing, it was recommended that

the resources of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should be enlisted to a larger extent than heretofore. It was considered desirable that part of the capital funds for pilot projects should be provided by host countries in the form of building sites, local labour and materials, and other suitable means, while the remainder should be contributed voluntarily by interested Member States.

379. It was also suggested that the specialized agencies should participate more substantially in that area of activity, which usually included the provision of educational, cultural and sanitary services, as well as vocational training. It was felt that the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters should be responsible for over-all supervision and co-ordination, with the assistance, as appropriate, of the regional economic commissions for projects located in their respective regions. It was also proposed that, in view of the complex problems and expertise involved in the execution of pilot projects, preference be given to appointing multi-disciplinary teams of advisers rather than individual experts.

380. The Council noted the particular advantages offered by the programme of pilot projects and the benefits and specific experience the international community could derive from it. The programme provided an opportunity for country-to-country aid within the framework of the United Nations programme of technical co-operation. It helped to mobilize national resources, often dormant, by injecting suitable external aid to demonstrate the feasibility of, and appropriate methods for, effective use of the local resources available for housing, building and planning. Finally, it provided the proper environment and organization for the training of a sufficient number of technical and administrative personnel to apply, on a large scale, the experience gained in pilot projects and to develop effective programmes in low-cost housing and construction and in urban development and improvement.

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF BUILDING

381. The Council welcomed the continuing support which the regional economic commissions were giving to co-operation and collaboration with the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, particularly in such fields as regional physical planning and the development of the building industry. Similarly, it noted with approval the increasing collaboration of the Centre for Industrial Development with the Committee in its work on the industrialization of building. The Council agreed with the Committee for Industrial Development that high priority should be given to that aspect of the work, which was receiving increasing interest at the international level, in view of the growing need throughout the world for faster construction to cope with problems of rapid urbanization and industrialization. The Council recognized that a growing volume of building increased the need for industrial methods and for an enlarged building capacity, and noted within this context the following conclusions arrived at by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: (a) the industrialization of the building sector should be planned in relation to general industrial development; (b) the developing countries should promote their construction and building materials industries with a view to reducing foreign currency requirements for imported materials and components; (c) the standardization of building types, designs and materials would contribute

to the integration of the different phases of the building process; (d) importance should be attached to the acceleration of the transfer of technology and to the adaptation of building research results to social, economic and cultural conditions in the developing countries; and (e) emphasis should be placed on the role of pilot projects and practical demonstrations as suitable means by which to evolve solutions that would be less demanding on funds, time, and technical and administrative skills.

382. In that connexion, the Council noted with satisfaction that the work programme of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development included the subjects of construction, building materials and house prefabrication for early study. The Council was also informed of the plan for a long-term project of study, research, development, pilot production and demonstration in the area of basic elements of low-cost housing, such as roofs, frames or walls, floors and water supply and sanitation. The plan was being developed by the United Nations Secretariat in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions, scientific and technological institutions, international professional organizations and certain industrial organizations. It was hoped that interested Governments would participate in the programme by means of pilot projects so that by the end of the decade substantial progress could be made towards the reduction of housing costs. The Council also noted that the Committee recommended the convening of an international conference on the industrialization of building. Several representatives were of the view that the conference should be organized three years after a similar conference of the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation, in 1965.

383. On the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Council adopted a resolution (1024 B (XXXVII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate a study of the achievements, possibilities and current programmes in the field of industrialization of housing in developing countries and an extensive international exchange of experience in that field through the proposed Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the regional economic commissions and other international bodies, using as much as possible such studies, information, experience and facilities as might already be available, and concentrating particularly on those aspects which remained unexplored or offered fruitful development possibilities.

URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

384. The Council was in general agreement with the Committee's views regarding urban and regional development and stressed the importance of dealing with problems of urbanization, industrialization and internal migration on a regional scale in order to find balanced solutions. The role of physical planning within national development was so important that it was essential to create the necessary institutional base at the central governmental level, supported by corresponding regional and local institutions and adequate research programmes, including pre-investment and feasibility studies. Similarly, it was necessary to provide sufficient financial means for the establishment of the physical infra-structure for urban expansion and redevelopment and for the creation of new towns as part

of urban and regional development. The need was also stressed for expanding the supply of experts in physical planning within the framework of programmes of technical co-operation, including the Special Fund, by such means as the establishment of national and regional training centres, seminars and fellowships.

RESEARCH, TRAINING AND INFORMATION

385. In reference to Council resolution 976 D (XXXVI), pertaining to the establishment of an international centre for documentation in housing, building and planning, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had agreed that there was a need for such a facility in the form of an institute and that its main functions should, initially, be to provide "information about information" and to co-ordinate available documentary services. The Committee had recommended that the United Nations compile a world-wide survey of available research, documentation and training facilities in housing, building and planning as a basis for master plans for regional networks of such facilities. The Committee had recognized that the subject-matter to be covered ranged over so broad a field that it might be necessary, eventually, to create two international institutes, one devoted to housing and building technology and the other to physical planning and development. It had also recognized that it might be advisable, at a later stage, to extend the functions of those institutes to include the preparation of manuals and handbooks; the appraisal of research resources, research programmes and research needs; the conduct of fundamental and applied research; professional advice to Governments and other users in regard to development projects in housing, building and physical planning; and the training of professionals, teachers and research workers.

386. The Council noted the Committee's view that, before any final recommendations were made in the matter, it was necessary to obtain financial data on different types of research, training and information facilities. A number of representatives stressed the need for close co-operation of the proposed United Nations institute with the professional international organizations concerned and avoidance of duplication of effort in that field. It was noted that the Government of Italy had offered, during the second session of the Committee, host facilities for an international institute for documentation in housing, building and planning under the auspices of the United Nations. The delegation of India also conveyed to the Council its Government's readiness to provide host facilities for the proposed international institute.

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER NATURAL DISASTERS

387. The Committee's views on the subject of rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters were noted by the Council. That field was considered to be one particularly suited to action by the United Nations on a concerted world-wide scale. The importance of preventive measures was stressed, including the provision of adequate building codes, effective urban and regional development plans, and the creation of suitable governmental and citizens' organizations in locations where natural disasters were liable to occur. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had recommended the preparation of a study on the physical aspects of reconstruction and redevelop-

ment of areas devastated by disasters such as earthquakes, floods, tidal waves and hurricanes, and on ways of reducing the consequences of such disasters in terms of human suffering and economic distress.

388. The Council noted that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination was actively concerned with that question, with a view to developing procedures for co-ordinating international assistance to disaster-stricken areas more effectively.³

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE

389. The Committee had reviewed the international programme in housing, building and planning which had been prepared for its consideration in accordance with Council resolution 976 G (XXXVI). The Council concurred in the Committee's view that, having regard to the extremely limited staff available, first priority in the implementation of the United Nations programme of work in the field of housing, building and planning should be given to studies and activities requested by the General Assembly, the Council and the Committee. As a next step, available resources should be applied to implementing projects relating to the formulation of policies and programmes and to the creation of administrative machinery at different levels of government; the promotion of national construction and related industries; training of the requisite personnel; and pilot projects falling within the criteria defined by the Committee. On the basis of those directives, the Committee had adopted a programme of work for the period 1964-1965. It had also recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with members of the Committee, prepare a five-year programme in housing, building and planning for the period 1965-1970 which would serve as a foundation for a major long-term international programme in those fields. The Council noted the rapid increase in the United Nations programme of technical co-operation in that field, which had nearly doubled between 1961 and 1963, and currently provided more than 130 specialists in more than fifty countries and about 100 fellowships for study and observation abroad. The rapid increase in requests and approved projects financed by the United Nations Special Fund was noted by the Council with satisfaction.

CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATION

390. The Council took note of the emphasis placed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Committee for Industrial Development and the regional economic commissions (E/3912)⁴ and the Secretary-General (E/3918)⁴ on the need to co-ordinate and organize more effectively the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of housing, building and planning at all levels. The Council agreed with the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning that, while housing played an important role in widely differing activities directed towards economic and social progress, current housing efforts did not constitute an organized programme and could not meet the great needs in that area during the United Nations Development Decade. The Council noted that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, in its at-

³ See chapter X, section IV, below.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.*

tempt to find a solution to those problems, had accorded special importance to more active and co-ordinated participation by the regional economic commissions in the guidance of basic and essential co-ordination and organization at the national level; a closer relationship of housing, building and planning activities to economic and industrial development, in addition to their traditional relationship to social welfare; the establishment of a separate and self-contained housing, building and planning centre within the United Nations Secretariat, reporting direct to the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs; and the relative paucity of resources and inadequacy of co-ordination at the international level.

391. The Council noted the Committee's strong belief that its work could bear fruit only if United Nations activities in housing, building and planning received a proper share of the United Nations funds which were available in each financial year. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs recalled⁵ that the Council had designated the programme in housing, building and planning, together with trade, industry and economic planning, as one of the areas of the United Nations work in which the resources available for study and technical assistance needed to be seriously augmented.

392. After considering the Committee's discussion of a study and recommendations on this matter (E/C.6/24), the Council adopted a resolution (1024 C (XXXVII)) establishing, within the limits of the current United Nations budget, a Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Council considered the Centre to be an important step forward in the development of an integrated and comprehensive United Nations programme in that field. It also urged that the proper share of the total United Nations funds and other resources available every year be allocated to that programme, appropriately reflecting the relative importance of that sector of human action to the others. In addition to the regular staff required for the implementation of the Committee's work programme, the Council recommended the provision, within the technical assistance programme, of specialist teams to aid the developing nations, at their request, in the programming and execution of housing, building and planning activities.

REVIEW OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

393. When it considered⁶ the calendar of conferences for 1965 at its thirty-seventh session, the Council decided to convene the next session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning from 13 to 24 September 1965, with the result that the next report of the Committee will be before the Council in 1966. In consequence, the Council decided to postpone until the summer session in 1966 the review of the organizational arrangements for the Committee provided for in Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV), paragraph 7.

⁵ E/SR.1339.

⁶ E/C.4/37; E/SR.1351.

Section II. Social development

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING*

394. The Council at its thirty-seventh session⁷ considered a note by the Secretary-General (E/3915)⁸ regarding General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII), which concerned social targets and social planning for the second half of the Development Decade; and a note by the Secretary-General (E/3920)⁸ concerning the report on methods of determining social allocations, called for in Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV).

395. In resolution 1916 (XVIII), which emerged from its debate on the 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation*, the General Assembly requested a series of actions on the part of the Council and the Secretary-General, including the preparation by the Secretary-General, for submission to the Council in 1965, of "a draft programme of social development for the second half of the Decade". The resolution also called for a review by the Council of its resolution 496 (XVI), which concerned priorities in international social action. To facilitate the review, the developed countries, as well as the developing countries, were requested to submit comments on international social priorities.

396. The representative of the Secretary-General reported on the steps that had been taken towards the implementation of resolution 1916 (XVIII): a series of consultations had been held with the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and specialized agencies, available development plans of developing countries had been studied for their social content, and a questionnaire had been prepared for circulation to Governments as a means of obtaining data on social targets in the developing countries. The Secretary-General also reported that there had been a general extension of international work in the field of social planning, through regional seminars, action taken by the specialized agencies, and other means. Work in that field, including work in response to resolution 1916 (XVIII), was being delayed, however, by the shortage of qualified staff.

397. In the discussion in the Council, several representatives stressed the importance they attached to resolution 1916 (XVIII) and the regret that lack of adequate resources was impeding work on the project. The opinion was also expressed that the work programme of the United Nations in the social field in general did not give sufficient weight to fundamental problems of social policy, such as land reform and income distribution, while it gave too much attention to marginal problems, including those of a legal nature. Considerable importance was attached also to the report on methods of determining social allocations, the contents of which should have a close bearing on the question of priorities. The Council took note of the Secretary-General's note (E/3920) on the status of this project, which would be completed and issued before the end of 1964. In general, the Council felt that it was necessary to postpone substantive discussion on both of the above-mentioned matters until the Social Commission had commented upon the relevant documents.

* The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "World social situation".

⁷ E/AC.7/SR.503, 504; E/SR.1345.

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 22.*

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARRYING OUT UNITED NATIONS
RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE FIELD OF THE PREVENTION
OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

398. The Council had before it a report on the assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders prepared by a consultant appointed by the Secretary-General, along with the comments of the Secretary-General on the report (E/CN.5/383). It also had before it a note by the Secretary-General summarizing the written comments of members of the Social Commission (E/3945). In view of the postponement of the sixteenth session of the Social Commission until 1965, the Council had authorized the Secretary-General to solicit such comments.

399. The consultant was commended for the objectivity and ingenuity with which he had carried out his assignment. There was general agreement with his finding that the administrative arrangements that had come into being in 1960 as a consequence of Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII) had been less than satisfactory and that a reunification of the two secretariat units concerned with social defence questions should be effected as soon as possible. It was suggested that the Secretary-General should examine, at an early date, the steps to be taken towards that reunification. Conflicting views were, however, expressed as to whether the reunified secretariat should be located in New York or in Geneva. It was also suggested that further decentralization of social defence activities to United Nations regional offices and regional institutes should be encouraged.

400. In considering the consultant's proposal that new machinery should be established to carry out the responsibilities of the United Nations in the field of social defence, some representatives expressed the view that, while there might be approval in principle of the proposed solution, the final decision would largely be determined by the financial feasibility of the plan. Adequate information on that decisive factor was still to be provided. Others, while also voicing support for the strengthening of the capacity of the United Nations to carry forward its responsibilities, expressed misgivings about the need for the creation of additional international machinery for that purpose. Some misgiving was expressed about the uncertainty of basing a continuing programme on extra-budgetary resources which might be forthcoming only sporadically.

401. It was suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of establishing a Special Account to receive funds-in-trust to be administered by the Secretary-General. Several representatives requested the Secretary-General to explore as fully as possible the availability of voluntary supplementary funds from governmental and non-governmental sources to implement the plan proposed in the consultant's report, or, alternatively, to establish a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the Secretary-General for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to carry forward its responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders without adopting the proposed plan. It was suggested that the Secretary-General should provide the Social Commission with further details regarding the proposed structure and also regarding an expanded programme of action in the social defence field. The view was ex-

pressed, on the other hand, that the United Nations should not concern itself with strengthening its capacity in that field since the question of criminality and its prevention, while an important one, was essentially a legal matter, and attention to it within the framework of the Organization's social programme should be minimized so that the limited resources of the United Nations in that sphere could be directed towards broad questions of social development.

402. Considering the wide implications of the proposal put forward by the consultant and the fact that most of the members of the Social Commission had not yet transmitted their comments, the Council decided to defer action on the item until its thirty-ninth session so that it might have the benefit of the views of the Social Commission.

Section III. Population growth and economic development*

403. Although the Population Commission held no session during the year under review, the Council discussed population growth and economic and social development at its thirty-seventh session.⁹ The discussion was based mainly on a summary of the replies to an inquiry among Governments carried out by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII), concerning problems resulting from the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes (E/3895 and Add.1).¹⁰ At the same time, the Council considered the recommendations of the Asian Population Conference held at New Delhi in December 1963 and the resolution adopted by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on population growth and economic and social development.¹¹

404. During the debate in the Council, representatives expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the Secretary-General had carried out the inquiry, recognizing the difficulties involved in such an undertaking. The Secretary-General had invited all Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to submit statements concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes. Some fifty-two Governments had submitted replies. The hope was expressed that the inquiry would be continued and that more replies would be forthcoming, so that the study might give a more comprehensive picture of the views of Governments in all parts of the world.

405. It was pointed out that the inquiry revealed a great deal of factual and statistical material relating to demographic, economic and social conditions and trends. A great diversity prevailed in the responses as regards aspects of problems arising from the interaction of economic development and population changes. The Council noted the serious concern expressed by a number of Governments of developing countries about the slow rate of economic growth in relation to the high rate of population growth. The Governments concerned had mentioned, among the problems created by

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

⁹ E/AC.6/SR.355-358; E/SR.1351.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 21.*

¹¹ *Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2, part III, resolution 54 (XX).*

a rapid rate of population growth, insufficient food supply, poor nutrition, low levels of productivity, a shortage of capital for investments, unemployment and under-employment, short-comings in educational and health facilities, and deficiencies in housing. However, some Governments of developing countries were of the opinion that population growth was not hampering the economic and social development of their countries. Many replies reflected the view that economic development should in any circumstances be promoted as vigorously as possible.

406. The Council stressed the need to intensify studies and research in the demographic field. It was informed that one Government had made an important contribution to WHO to enable that organization to undertake research on human reproduction and that the United Nations had received supplementary funds from non-governmental sources to strengthen the regional demographic training and research centres.

407. The need for the promotion of education and training as well as research on population and related matters in developing countries was stressed. It was also pointed out that efforts should be made to provide more information on, and a better understanding of, the population problems prevailing in various countries. It was noted that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, in selecting a limited number of especially important problems of research or application for a world-wide attack, mentioned the objective of a more complete understanding of population problems as one which should be given high priority (E/3866).¹²

408. The Council expressed its appreciation to ECAFE for organizing the Asian Population Conference in New Delhi in December 1963. In considering the resolution unanimously adopted by ECAFE on population growth and economic and social development, the Council discussed at length the proposal to expand the scope of the technical assistance the United Nations and the specialized agencies were prepared to give, upon the request of Governments, in the development of scientific research, experimentation and action programmes related to population. Some representatives felt that there was no need to call the attention of the General Assembly specifically to that resolution, as the Council had already taken note of the report of the Commission embodying the resolution. They also felt that although the rapid rate of population growth was recognized as a problem of great concern to many countries, it was not a universal problem to which the limited resources of technical assistance needed to be devoted. A number of other representatives felt, however, that technical assistance should be available to Governments requesting it to deal with the problems of rapid population growth, not only through the promotion of research on the interrelationship between population and economic and social factors, but also through experimentation and action programmes aimed at affecting population trends. They felt that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, by extending such assistance, would be providing an important service to developing countries, and they saw no objection to it as long as it was given only at the specific request of the Governments concerned.

409. The Council adopted a resolution (resolution 1048 (XXXVII)) in which it invited the General As-

sembly, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission to examine the replies of Governments to the inquiry carried out by the Secretary-General and to make recommendations with a view to intensifying the work of the United Nations in assisting the Governments of the interested developing countries to deal with the population problems confronting them.¹³ It requested the Secretary-General to circulate the findings of the inquiry to the World Population Conference and to the specialized agencies concerned, in particular the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, and to undertake similar inquiries in the future at appropriate intervals. The Council drew the attention of the General Assembly to resolution 54 (XX) of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East inviting the United Nations and the specialized agencies to expand the scope of available technical assistance in the field of population. It further recommended that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa organize regional conferences to study the population trends as well as the economic trends connected with them and their implications for economic and social development in the regions concerned. Finally, the Council urged the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to explore ways and means of strengthening and expanding their work in the field of population, including the possibilities of obtaining voluntary contributions.

Section IV. World campaign for universal literacy*

410. At its thirty-seventh session, the Council considered¹⁴ a communication from the Director-General of UNESCO on the subject of the proposed World Campaign for Universal Literacy (E/3927).¹⁵ The Council also had before it the comments on that subject of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/3886 and Add.1,¹⁶ paras. 20-24) and the relevant section of the annual report of UNESCO.¹⁷

411. In his communication (E/3927), the Director-General of UNESCO referred to increasing evidence of widespread popular interest in the idea of a world literacy programme, and in particular to the resolutions on the subject adopted at the recent sessions of the Economic Commission for Africa¹⁸ and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.¹⁹ In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1937 (XVIII), consultations had taken place between the Secretary-

¹³ The Secretary-General intends to submit to the General Assembly, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies concerned and the World Population Conference, adequate documentation reflecting the replies of Governments to the inquiry. Furthermore, the Secretary-General will arrange to make the full text of the replies available to the Population Commission and to delegations at the General Assembly, on specific request.

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

¹⁴ E/AC.24/SR.262; E/SR.1350.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 44.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 6.

¹⁷ "Report of UNESCO to the Economic and Social Council", transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3896), paras. 19-23.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10*, part III, resolution 115 (VI).

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2, part III, resolution 55 (XX).

¹² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 14, annex III, paras. 11-12.

General and the heads of the United Nations agencies and programmes concerned, culminating in the discussions at the recent session of the ACC.

412. In the light of those discussions, the Director-General had put forward a set of "Conclusions" (E/3927, annex V), which the Executive Board of UNESCO had endorsed and instructed him to bring to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. In those Conclusions, the Director-General set out the main lines of an experimental mass literacy programme designed to pave the way for the eventual launching of a world campaign as already approved in principle by the General Assembly. The programme, which would cover not more than eight countries, would begin in 1966 and last until 1968, and would be followed by a two-year phase of analysis and appraisal. The plan resulting from the appraisal would be submitted to the UNESCO General Conference in 1970. The international aid required during the initial three-year programme was estimated at up to \$11 million annually, and would be supplied through the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and the regular budget of UNESCO.

413. During the debate in the Council, a number of representatives welcomed the conclusions of the Director-General, and underlined the importance of the objectives pursued. The Council adopted a resolution (1032 (XXXVII)) in which it recommended that the General Assembly, in the light of the recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1937 (XVIII), should give sympathetic consideration to the proposal for a world literacy programme and entrust UNESCO with the task of promoting it and assisting in its execution. The Council also expressed the hope that the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the World Food Programme and the other competent international institutions would give every possible support to the programme.

Section V. United Nations Children's Fund

414. The reports of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its sessions in June 1963 (E/3821/Rev.1),²⁰ January 1964 (E/3868)²¹ and June 1964 (E/3931 and Corr.1)²² were considered by the Council at its thirty-seventh session.²³

415. In introducing the reports, the Chairman of the Board referred to the wide needs of children in the developing countries. She welcomed the many recommendations made by the Council at the current session in the field of economic and social development which would provide increasing benefits for the rising generation. The best possible way to ensure progress in the economic and social fields was to provide a satisfactory start in life for children and young people; they would be the citizens of tomorrow.

416. The United Nations Children's Fund was more and more concentrating its assistance on long-term projects. As the recipient Governments themselves were responsible for the adoption and implementation of projects, special emphasis was being laid upon the necessity of including adequate provision for child welfare projects in their over-all programmes for economic and

social development. The Fund was itself planning to assist and advise Governments in the preparation and implementation of such programmes. A round-table conference, attended by planners, administrators, economists and social workers from developed and developing countries alike, had recently been held at Bellagio in Italy, to discuss the question. It would be followed by regional meetings in Latin America and in Asia.

417. The meeting of the UNICEF Executive Board at Bangkok in January 1964 had been the first occasion on which the Board had met in a developing country. It had been prefaced by visits of Board members to a number of Asian countries, where they had been able to study the conditions and needs of children on the spot and to inspect UNICEF projects in operation. At its meeting at Bangkok, the Executive Board had dealt with a wide range of policy matters, including the scope of UNICEF assistance, training, evaluation of programmes and projects, and financial resources in relation to needs. The Fund's expenditures on training now represented nearly one-third of its allocations. Its plans for evaluation were very much in line with the procedure recommended by the Council in its resolution 1042 (XXXVII). The Executive Board had also approved, at the Bangkok meeting, a new arrangement whereby countries could provide, in addition to their normal contributions, further sums, under a funds-in-trust procedure, to be utilized for specific projects.

418. Although the great majority of UNICEF projects approved at the Executive Board meetings under review were in the traditional fields of maternal and child welfare, health and nutrition, progress was being made in providing assistance in connexion with education, vocational training and social welfare. In its activities in all fields, UNICEF was working in close co-operation with WHO, FAO, the ILO, UNESCO and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

419. In all, over \$77 million had been allocated at the last three meetings of the Executive Board; at the close of the meeting in June 1964, UNICEF was providing aid for 553 projects in 117 countries and territories. The supplies provided included kits for midwives and nurses; equipment and drugs for disease control or eradication campaigns; food and tools, seeds and fertilizers for increasing food production; hospital equipment; trucks, jeeps and bicycles to transport staff; mobile units, textbooks and audio-visual materials.

420. In future UNICEF would be holding only one meeting of its Executive Board each year instead of two as in the past; the procedure was to be reviewed in 1965 in the light of experience.

421. In discussing the reports, many representatives in the Council praised the vitality and range of the work of UNICEF and the assistance it was providing in their own countries. They recognized that the Fund's resources fell far short of its requirements and expressed the hope that increased contributions would be forthcoming from governmental and private sources alike. At the same time, the suggestion was made that a careful appraisal of existing projects might reveal possibilities of savings and thereby release resources for further development. An appeal was made for a more equitable distribution of UNICEF aid, as there seemed to be a tendency to concentrate assistance in certain countries and to provide relatively little help in others. In that connexion a plea was made for more aid to the newly independent countries of Africa,

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3.

²¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3A.

²² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3B.

²³ E/SR.1347.

whose needs were particularly great. Reference was made to the substantial benefits which had accrued to UNICEF from the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

422. One representative expressed regret that it was necessary for UNICEF to contribute funds to other agencies, notably FAO, the ILO and UNESCO, to meet the cost of their co-operation in joint projects. He considered that each organization should meet the cost of its participation in activities for which it was responsible. At the same time, UNICEF was praised for keeping its own administrative costs at such a low figure, thereby making the maximum share of its resources available for work of direct benefit to children and young people.

423. While representatives as a whole welcomed the decision which had been taken at the meeting of the Executive Board in 1961, and endorsed by the Council and the General Assembly, to extend the work of UNICEF into the wider fields of education, vocational training and social welfare, warnings were issued against the danger of spreading the resources of UNICEF too thinly over too wide a field. It was felt that concentration on a limited number of projects might produce more effective results. As regards education, in particular, it was pointed out that the needs were almost unlimited and that UNICEF could play only a small part in that work. Aid to education should be strictly watched and not allowed to reduce the Fund's traditional work in health and nutrition. One representative urged that it would be better to leave vocational training to the ILO.

424. While the action taken by the Board in 1961 to widen the scope of UNICEF help to children and young people was not questioned, it was suggested that the Executive Board might, at an early date, undertake a critical review of its decisions with reference to their effectiveness in practice, their effect on the established work of UNICEF, and their relationship to the activities of other members of the United Nations family.

425. Some representatives expressed the view that over-all programming and planning went beyond the proper sphere of UNICEF. Planning was a matter for national Governments, which were in the best position to know their most urgent needs and to determine the necessary priorities; UNICEF should limit itself to providing such aid as the Governments requested. Most other representatives, however, felt that the initiative taken by UNICEF in organizing the Bellagio Conference was to be commended and believed that if the most appropriate help was to be given to children and young people, UNICEF should advise and assist Governments in making provision for it in their general long-term development plans. The co-operation of UNICEF with the United Nations regional institutes for economic and social development planning could contribute to that end. Instances were quoted of the arrangements made by particular Governments for including in their planning machinery elements designed to ensure that the needs of the rising generation should not be overlooked. In that connexion, a plea was made for more help for handicapped children.

426. Reference was also made to the problems arising out of the rapid increase in population; UNICEF was urged to strengthen its efforts to improve conditions of hygiene in the home and to raise standards of family life so as to ensure that all children should be given the best possible start in life.

427. It was also urged that in the planning and implementation of projects maximum use should be made of the services of resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board in the different countries.

428. Although it was recognized that emergency aid played a relatively small part in the programme of UNICEF, the prompt and effective assistance provided in connexion with the earthquake at Skoplje in Yugoslavia was commended.

429. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1023 (XXXVII)) in which it reaffirmed the recommendation it had made to Governments in resolution 918 (XXXIV) that they should take full advantage of the aid which UNICEF could offer; expressed the hope that all possible efforts would be made to increase the resources of UNICEF; urged Governments to give appropriate priority to the needs of children in their national development plans and in their requests for assistance; and invited UNICEF to continue its efforts to help Governments to improve the lot of children and prepare them for life.

ANNEX

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Thirty-seventh session

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
Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning—E/SR.1339.

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

Thirty-seventh session

Catholic International Union for Social Service
Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning—E/C.2/SR.202.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
Population growth and social development—E/C.2/SR.202.

Written statements by non-governmental organizations to the Council

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
E/C.2/629. Social development.

Written statements by non-governmental organizations to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

World Young Women's Christian Association
E/ICEF/NGO/80. Statement.

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
E/ICEF/NGO/81. The needs of Children in Asia.

League of Red Cross Societies
E/ICEF/NGO/82. Statement.

World Organization for Early Childhood Education
E/ICEF/NGO/83. The pre-school child.

Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on the United Nations Children's Fund
E/ICEF/NGO/84. Statement.

International Council of Women
E/ICEF/NGO/85. The role of non-governmental organizations in planning for children and youth in national development.

Chapter IX

HUMAN RIGHTS

430. At its thirty-seventh session¹ the Council examined, and in its resolution 1015 A (XXXVII) took note of, the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twentieth session (E/3873),² which was held in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its 1305th meeting in the light of General Assembly resolution 1922 (XVIII). It considered³ a progress report submitted by the Secretary-General on measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (E/3916).⁴ It also discussed the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights⁵ and the question of slavery.⁶ The action of the Council on these subjects is described below.

431. As the Commission on the Status of Women did not hold any session during the period under review, no mention is made of its activities in this chapter. The continuing work carried out by the Secretariat in the field of the status of women in preparation for the eighteenth session of the Commission in 1965 is described in the *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*.⁷

Section I. Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*

432. In resolution 1906 (XVIII), the General Assembly requested the Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates at the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly, any proposals on the matter that might be submitted by the Governments of Member States and any international instruments already adopted in that field, to give absolute priority to the preparation of a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session. The Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session decided⁸ to transmit the General Assembly's resolution to the Commission on Human Rights.

433. At its twentieth session, the Commission gave absolute priority to the drafting of a convention on the

basis of a preliminary draft prepared by the Sub-Commission. It submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session the substantive articles of a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination adopted by the Commission, together with various documents which had not been voted upon by the Commission, and the records of the discussion of the item in the Commission.⁹

434. In the discussion in the Council, the Commission was commended for its work on the draft Convention and regret was expressed that it had not had sufficient time to complete consideration of all the proposed articles, the measures of implementation and the final clauses relating to the draft Convention. In resolution 1015 B (XXXVII) the Council decided to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session the substantive articles prepared by the Commission, as well as the proposal for an additional article submitted by the United States of America and the amendments thereto of the USSR (E/3873, paras. 273-274), the text of article X of the draft Convention and the preliminary draft of additional measures of implementation submitted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/3873, para. 281), the working paper prepared by the Secretary-General for the final clauses (E/CN.4/L.679), and the records of the discussion on the draft Convention in the Commission (E/CN.4/SR.774-810).

Section II. Draft Declaration and draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance*

435. In accordance with resolution 10 (XIX) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities submitted to the Commission at its twentieth session a preliminary draft of a United Nations declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1781 (XVII) together with other relevant documentation (E/3873, paras. 291 and 294). The Sub-Commission indicated that the draft represented its general views, consistent with the Principles on Freedom from Discrimination in Religious Rights and Practices that it had adopted in 1960, regarding the substance which should be taken into account in preparing a draft declaration.

* The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance".

⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. II; chap. XI, draft resolution I; and annex I.

¹ E/AC.7/SR.490-497; E/SR.1314, 1338.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 8*.

³ E/AC.7/SR.497, 499, 500; E/SR.1338.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

⁵ E/AC.7/SR.498, 499; E/SR.1338.

⁶ E/AC.7/SR.499; E/SR.1338.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*.

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

⁸ E/SR.1308.

436. The Commission at its twentieth session¹⁰ set up a working group to prepare, on the basis of the Sub-Commission's preliminary draft and all other relevant documentation, a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. The working group was not able to take into consideration more than the first six articles of the text submitted by the Sub-Commission, in relation to which it prepared a provisional text consisting of six articles. It also submitted to the Commission certain alternative texts and proposals presented to it (E/3873, para. 296).

437. The Commission was unable, owing to lack of time, to consider and to adopt a draft declaration. At its request, the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the working group and the preliminary draft declaration submitted by the Sub-Commission to the Governments of Member States for comments. The Secretary-General also transmitted those documents and the comments of Governments (E/3925 and Corr.1 and Add.1) thereon to the Council at its thirty-seventh session. The Commission recommended to the Council (E/3873, para. 303, resolution 2 (XX)) that it give such further consideration as it might deem practicable to the drafting of a declaration in the light of the comments of Governments, and that it transmit the appropriate documents to the General Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session.

438. The Commission also decided, in the same resolution, to prepare at its twenty-first session a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1781 (XVII), and it invited the Sub-Commission to prepare and to submit to it a preliminary draft of such a convention.

439. At the beginning of its thirty-seventh session the Council asked¹¹ its Social Committee to consider the draft declaration with a view to its completion and subsequent transmission to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. Different views were, however, expressed in the Committee.¹² One view was that the Committee should discuss the documents submitted by the Commission on Human Rights in the time allotted to the Committee with a view to preparing a draft declaration. Another was that the Council should request the Commission on Human Rights to complete the preparation of a draft declaration at its next session for submission to the General Assembly in 1965. Still another view was that documents should be forwarded to the Assembly at its nineteenth session, and that the Assembly should be left to decide on the next step to be taken. There were no differences of opinion as regards the importance of a declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance and the fact that the General Assembly had envisaged that the work on the draft declarations and draft conventions on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and religious intolerance should proceed on parallel lines.

440. By resolution 1015 C (XXXVII) the Council, having considered the various opinions expressed on the matter during the session, expressed its high appreciation to the Commission on Human Rights for its work, although the difficulties encountered had not enabled it to complete the draft Declaration within the terms of resolution 1781 (XVII) of the Assembly. The Council decided to refer to the General Assembly, the

Commission's resolution 2 (XX), together with the documents mentioned therein, as well as the records of the debates held on the subject in the Council, and suggested to the Assembly that it take a decision at its nineteenth session on the further course to be followed on the matter. A proposal to replace the latter suggestion to the Assembly by a request that the Assembly should give high priority to completing a draft declaration with a view to its adoption at the nineteenth session of the Assembly was not adopted.

Section III. Periodic reports on human rights

441. At its twentieth session the Commission on Human Rights considered¹³ the third series of triennial reports on developments and progress achieved in the field of human rights and measures taken by Governments to safeguard human liberty in their metropolitan and Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, covering the period 1960-1962, which had been submitted in response to Council resolutions 624 B (XXII) and 888 B (XXXIV). It had before it a summary of the reports received from forty-nine Governments, prepared by the Secretary-General on a topical basis (E/CN.4/860 and Add.1-4), reports submitted by ITU, WHO, the ILO and UNESCO (E/CN.4/861 and Add.1-2) and a note by the Secretary-General on the comments and observations received from non-governmental organizations in consultative status in accordance with Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV) (E/CN.4/872 and Add.1).

442. After preliminary consideration of the summaries, the Commission decided (E/3873, para. 328, resolution 3 (XX)) to urge States which had not done so to submit by 30 June 1964 reports on developments in human rights during 1960-1962. The Commission appointed a Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, consisting of the representatives of Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, the Philippines, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and requested it to examine the summaries of periodic reports, to prepare a general survey of the developments in human rights during the years 1960-1962, to prepare conclusions and recommendations based on the summaries for consideration by the Commission, and to make recommendations to the Commission on the procedure to be followed by the Secretary-General in relation to the comments and observations received from non-governmental organizations and on the procedure to be followed with respect to future periodic reports. The Committee was requested to submit its report to the Commission at its twenty-first session.

Section IV. Studies on discrimination

443. At its twentieth session the Commission on Human Rights had before it draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices and draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights, which had been drawn up by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.¹⁴ The Commission also had before it the *Study of Discrimination in Respect of the Right of Everyone to*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. III.

¹¹ E/SR.1314.

¹² E/AC.7/SR.490-496.

¹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. IV.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. V.

Leave Any Country, Including his Own, and to Return to his Country,¹⁵ prepared by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur, Mr. José D. Ingles, as well as draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, adopted by the Sub-Commission at its fifteenth session.

444. The Commission was unable, owing to lack of time, to discuss any of those items and decided (E/3873, para. 331) to postpone their consideration to its twenty-first session. The Commission also recommended that the Council request the Secretary-General to make arrangements for Mr. José D. Ingles to attend meetings of the Commission when it undertook the consideration of his report.¹⁶

445. At its thirty-seventh session the Council, in resolution 1015 D (XXXVII), endorsed the recommendation of the Commission.

446. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its sixteenth session, examined a progress report on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock (E/CN.4/Sub.2/236 and Corr.1 and Add.1) submitted by its Special Rapporteur, Mr. V. V. Saario, and invited the Special Rapporteur to submit a draft report, approximating as far as possible to the final report on the study, in time for consideration by the Sub-Commission at its seventeenth session (E/CN.4/873, para. 150). It also considered a preliminary report on the study of equality in the administration of justice (E/CN.4/Sub.2/237 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat, and requested the Special Rapporteur to present to the Sub-Commission, at its seventeenth session, a progress report on the study (E/CN.4/873, para. 157).

Section V. Freedom of information

447. Pursuant to Council resolution 718 (XXVII), the Secretary-General submitted the first, second and third annual reports on freedom of information (E/CN.4/822 and Add.1-3, E/CN.4/838 and Add.1-3, and E/CN.4/862 and Add.1-2), covering the years 1960-1961, 1961-1962 and 1962-1963, respectively, to the Commission at its eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth sessions. The Commission has not, however, had time to consider them. For lack of time also, the Commission was unable, at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions, to consider the report on developments in the field of freedom of information from 1954 to 1960,¹⁷ which the Council in its resolution 819 B (XXXI) had asked it to consider.

448. The Commission at its twentieth session appointed a Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights¹⁸ and requested the Committee to examine, *inter alia*, the reports on freedom of information and, in the light of them, to make recommendations to the Commission at its twenty-first session concerning the steps which should be taken with respect to problems of freedom of information by the United Nations in co-

operation with the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO.

Section VI. International Year for Human Rights*

449. In resolution 1961 (XVIII) the General Assembly designated the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, and requested the Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to prepare, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, a programme of measures and activities representing a lasting contribution to the cause of human rights, to be undertaken in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in furtherance of the objectives of the resolution; and to prepare suggestions for a list of goals in the field of human rights to be achieved by the United Nations not later than the end of 1968. The Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session decided¹⁹ to transmit the Assembly resolution to the Commission.

450. At its twentieth session²⁰ the Commission decided (E/3873, para. 370, resolution 6 (XX)) that a Committee consisting of States members of the Commission and of the sponsors of General Assembly resolution 1961 (XVIII), appointed from permanent delegations, should meet prior to the Commission's 1965 session, after consultation with the Secretary-General, to recommend a programme of measures and activities to be undertaken by Member States, the United Nations and specialized agencies. The Committee was asked to give special thought to the possibility of holding an international conference in 1968 to review the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Declaration, to evaluate the effectiveness of the methods and techniques used by the United Nations in the field of human rights, and to formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to 1968.

451. The Commission also requested the Council to recommend to the General Assembly, for consideration at its nineteenth session, a draft resolution listing goals to be achieved by the United Nations not later than the end of 1968.

452. At its thirty-seventh session the Council, by resolution 1015 E (XXXVII), forwarded the Commission's draft resolution to the General Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session. The draft resolution would have the General Assembly invite all Member States to ratify before 1968 the conventions already concluded in the field of human rights and, in particular, the following:

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery;

ILO Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour;

ILO Convention on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation;

ILO Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value;

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

¹⁹ E/SR.1308.

²⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. VII, and chap. XI, draft resolution III.

¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XIV.2.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. XI, draft resolution II.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first session, Annexes*, agenda item 10 (part II), document E/3443.

¹⁸ See section III above.

UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education;

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; and

Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

It would also have the Assembly decide to hasten the conclusion of the following draft conventions so that they might be open for ratification and accession before 1968:

Draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance; and

Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

Further, the draft resolution would have the Assembly decide to complete by 1968 the consideration of the following draft declarations:

Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination in the Matter of Political Rights;

Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination in Relation to Women;

Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum; and

Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.

Section VII. Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*

453. In resolution 1905 (XVIII), entitled "Publicity to be given to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", adopted by the General Assembly at its 1261st meeting, the Assembly requested all States to undertake all necessary measures in order to implement fully, faithfully and without delay the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Governments of States, and non-governmental organizations, were requested to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible, using every means at their disposal, including all the appropriate media of communication. The Secretary-General and the specialized agencies were requested to ensure the immediate and large-scale circulation of the Declaration, and to that end to publish and distribute texts in all languages possible. Further, the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned were invited to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration, and the Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on the matter, to be considered by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session as a separate agenda item.

454. The Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session²¹ decided to include in the provisional agenda for the thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination".

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

²¹ E/SR.1312.

455. The Secretary-General submitted to the Council a progress report (E/3916)²² referring to the report prepared by the Secretary-General (A/5698) for the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, which summarized information received by the Secretary-General up to 1 June 1964 concerning action taken by twenty-two States, seven agencies, thirty-four non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship with the Council, and twelve national non-governmental organizations. The Secretary-General also informed the Council that information received subsequent to 1 June 1964 would be submitted to the General Assembly as addenda to his report.

456. During the discussion in the Council, representatives emphasized the significance of the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the need fully to implement it as speedily as possible. The Council, in resolution 1016 (XXXVII), after noting that some countries had taken positive steps towards eliminating all forms of racial discrimination and recalling that the Declaration called for the prosecution and/or outlawing of organizations which promoted or incited to racial discrimination, recommended a draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly and decided to include the question of measures taken to implement the Declaration in the agenda of its thirty-ninth session. In the draft resolution submitted for action by the General Assembly, the Council recommended that the Assembly call upon all States in which racial discrimination was practised to take urgent effective steps, including legislative measures, to implement the Declaration, and to request States in which organizations were promoting or inciting to racial discrimination to take all necessary measures to prosecute and/or outlaw such organizations. The General Assembly would also request the Secretary-General to submit to it at its twentieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration.

Section VIII. Advisory services in the field of human rights

457. The Council at its thirty-seventh session considered²³ a report of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/863), which the Commission on Human Rights had been unable to consider at its twentieth session, owing to lack of time, and a note by the Secretary-General on the same subject (E/3882 and Add.1).²⁴ The Council was also informed that the level of the appropriation recommended by the Technical Assistance Committee (E/3933,²⁵ para. 70), and endorsed by the Council in resolution 1008 (XXXVII), for part V of the regular budget of the United Nations included an allotment of \$180,000 for the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; of this amount, approximately \$100,000 would be available for holding seminars and \$80,000 for the award of fellowships.

458. In his report (E/CN.4/863), the Secretary-General informed the Council that in 1964 three re-

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

²³ E/AC.7/SR.498, 499; E/SR.1338.

²⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 19.

gional seminars had been organized under the programme of advisory services: at Rome, Italy, on freedom of information; at Kabul, Afghanistan, on human rights in developing countries; and at Lomé, Togo, on the status of women in family law. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1782 (XVII), the Secretary-General expected to grant twice as many fellowships in human rights in 1964 as in 1962. As regards the proposed experimental regional training course envisaged by Council resolution 959 (XXXVI), the Secretary-General indicated that the holding of such a course was assigned to category II of the programme for 1964, for implementation at such time as savings were available under part V of the United Nations budget. Concerning the programme of advisory services for 1965, the Secretary-General reported to the Council that he had accepted invitations to hold two regional seminars: one in Yugoslavia for the European countries, on the problems of a multi-national society, and the other in Mongolia for the countries and territories within the geographical scope of ECAFE, on the participation of women in public life.

459. The Council was also informed that negotiations were being held with other Governments, including the Government of Senegal, which had expressed interest in being host to another seminar during 1965, and that some negotiations had been held with the Government of Japan with a view to holding a training course in 1965 on the promotion of human rights in the administration of criminal justice at the Asia and Far East Institute on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, at Fuchu, Tokyo.

460. In the addendum to the note by the Secretary-General (E/3882/Add.1), which was circulated just before the opening of the thirty-seventh session, the Secretary-General sought the guidance of the Council concerning the programme for 1965. He reported that it now appeared that the cost of the seminar in Mongolia would be in the neighbourhood of \$90,000 instead of \$30,000 to \$35,000, the normal amount for a regional seminar. The reasons for the additional cost arose out of difficulties relating to travel and technical arrangements connected with the seminar in Mongolia.

461. As regards the seminar in Yugoslavia, the Secretary-General informed the Council that the Yugoslav Government wished the seminar to be organized on a world-wide instead of a regional basis; that this was in accordance with the wishes of the Council as expressed in resolution 684 (XXVI), in which it requested the Secretary-General to keep in mind the possibility of holding an "international seminar" at some future date on a subject of universal interest; and that the Council resolution had been noted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1261 (XIII). The Secretary-General mentioned the fact that even if the participation in such a seminar could be kept to the level of thirty to thirty-five participants, the normal attendance at a regional seminar, the cost would be greater than that of a regional seminar because of the additional travel cost involved, and that the cost for travel alone for such a seminar would amount to approximately \$60,000, which would be more than the normal cost of a seminar. If the participation were greater, the cost would be proportionately heavier.

462. Most representatives were in favour of holding the seminars in Mongolia and Yugoslavia and another one in Africa in 1965. Reference was made during the discussion to Council resolution 684 (XXVI) and Gen-

eral Assembly resolution 1261 (XIII), relating to the holding of an international seminar, and many representatives welcomed the proposal to hold the first such seminar in Yugoslavia. It was pointed out, however, that the three seminars would themselves exhaust the total allocation recommended for the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. Moreover, some representatives considered that General Assembly resolution 1782 (XVII), providing for twice as many fellowships to be awarded as in 1962, would be adversely affected in 1965 if the seminars in Mongolia and Yugoslavia were to be held, and some of them thought that the Council should not take a decision that would reduce the fellowship allotment from \$80,000 without consulting the Assembly.

463. Some felt that the problems posed by the Secretary-General might be submitted to TAC at its meeting in November 1964. They drew attention to resolution 1008 (XXXVII), in which the Council had decided that the level of the Secretary-General's annual budget submissions for technical programmes and the programmes thereunder should continue to be subject to the advice, guidance and review of TAC, and that proposals emanating from the functional commissions and committees of the Council which could affect the technical assistance resources of the United Nations should be transmitted to the Council through TAC.

464. Opinions were divided on the merits of seminars as opposed to fellowships. It was however agreed that seminars had proved to be a most valuable part of the advisory services programme. It was also agreed that any reduction in the fellowship programme should be regarded as an exceptional measure for 1965 only. It was noted that the total allocation for the programme of advisory services in human rights would remain at the level recommended by TAC and endorsed by the Council. It was realized that this would probably mean postponing the seminar in Africa until after 1965, and that the training course in Japan would again be placed in category II of the programme for 1965.

465. The Council, by resolution 1017 (XXXVII), recommended that the proposed seminars in Mongolia and Yugoslavia during the year 1965 should be held as a matter of priority. It recommended further, as an exceptional measure, that the programme of fellowships should be adjusted within the allocations made for the programme, taking into account the need to hold the aforesaid seminars. The Council also recommended strongly that the proposed seminar in Africa should be held at an early date.

Section IX. Slavery

466. The Secretary-General reported to the Council (E/3885) at its thirty-seventh session that fifty-four States had become parties to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, five States having ratified or acceded to the Convention since the thirty-sixth session of the Council. He further reported that a total of forty-five States parties to the Supplementary Convention had submitted the information called for under article 8, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

467. The Secretary-General also reported to the Council (E/3897) that, pursuant to Council resolution 960 (XXXVI), the Secretary-General had appointed Mr. Mohammed Awad (United Arab Republic) as Special Rapporteur on Slavery, and was preparing, in

consultation with the Special Rapporteur, a questionnaire on slavery. The Special Rapporteur is expected to report to the Council at its summer session in 1965.

468. Representatives speaking in the Council²⁶ welcomed the reports of the Secretary-General. It was hoped that the Member States which had not yet ratified the Supplementary Convention would soon do so. Appreciation was also expressed of the choice made by the Secretary-General in appointing Mr. Mohammed Awad as the Special Rapporteur on slavery. Representatives looked forward to a full discussion on slavery when the Special Rapporteur submitted his report.

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

Thirty-seventh session

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/AC.7/SR.497.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Thirty-seventh session

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.202.

International Council of Women
Slavery—E/C.2/SR.202.

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.202.

World Jewish Congress
Report of the Commission on Human Rights, and Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination—E/C.2/SR.202.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
E/C.2/622. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
E/C.2/623. Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

World Jewish Congress
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/32. Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/33. Future work of the Sub-Commission.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/34. Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

International Humanist and Ethical Union
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/35. Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

International League for the Rights of Man
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/36. Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/37. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/38. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

International Council of Women
E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/39. Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

International Humanist and Ethical Union
E/CN.4/NGO/113. Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

World Union for Progressive Judaism
E/CN.4/NGO/114. Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
E/CN.4/NGO/115. Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
E/CN.4/NGO/116. Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

International Federation of Senior Police Officers
E/CN.4/NGO/117. Question of an international code of police ethics.

International League for the Rights of Man
E/CN.4/NGO/118. Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

International League for the Rights of Man
E/CN.4/NGO/119. Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

International League for the Rights of Man
E/CN.4/NGO/120. Procedures for circulation of statements of non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship.

World Jewish Congress
E/CN.4/NGO/121. Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
E/CN.4/NGO/122. Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

International Commission of Jurists
E/CN.4/NGO/123. Draft Declaration and Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

²⁶ E/AC.6/SR.499; E/SR.1338.

Chapter X

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

469. The Council at its thirty-seventh session considered¹ the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/5811/Rev.1),² which related mainly to activities during the period from April 1963 to March 1964. The report gave an account of international co-operation in favour of refugees, and showed the main results achieved in the field of international protection and in the work of assistance both for refugees of long standing and for more recent groups of refugees. The report also included indications in respect of the programme of the High Commissioner's Office for 1964.

470. In presenting his report to the Council,³ the High Commissioner emphasized that 1963 had been a period of transition, in the course of which the Major Aid Programmes for the "old" refugees in Europe had entered their final phase, and the activities of his Office were gradually being focused on urgent refugee problems on other continents. While the financing of the projects was practically assured, a considerable co-operative effort would still be required to bring the Major Aid Programmes to a successful conclusion, and their completion could not be envisaged before the end of 1965.

471. In the meantime, the new programme which was to take care of current problems, had been put into effect during 1963 and had fulfilled the purposes for which it had been conceived. The programme was making it possible to prevent the reappearance of problems similar to those which were at present on their way to solution and it had enabled the Office to deal with the new problems with which it was confronted. It had thus been possible to take care of most of the new refugees in Europe through resettlement or integration. In Africa, the most serious and far-reaching problem facing the Office was that of the refugees from Rwanda. In spite of the numerous difficulties encountered, the problem had, however, been brought closer to a solution. There, as elsewhere, the purpose of the Office was to enable the refugees to fend for themselves as soon as possible.

472. The High Commissioner called attention to the amount of supporting contributions and supplementary assistance in cash and in kind which had been received from within the countries of residence, from interested Governments and from some of the voluntary agencies.

473. He made special mention of voluntary repatriation, a form of solution which his Office was promoting by facilitating contact between refugees wishing to return to their country and the authorities concerned, and by trying to assist those refugees to overcome any practical difficulties connected with their repatriation.

474. Referring to international co-operation in favour of refugees, the High Commissioner pointed out that while the countries of asylum had to carry the heaviest burden, the voluntary agencies played a very important role inasmuch as they were carrying out most of the assistance programmes in the field. He also stressed the valuable co-operation which had developed between his Office and the specialized agencies of the United Nations—with particular reference to the work of assistance in Africa—with the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration which was the operational partner of the High Commissioner's Office in the field of resettlement, and with certain regional organizations such as, in particular, the Council of Europe and more recently, the Organization for African Unity.

475. With regard to international protection—the basic task of his Office—he stressed the liberal policy which newly independent countries had generally adopted in respect of the right of asylum. They had shown great understanding of the strictly humanitarian principles governing the work of his Office. He emphasized, in conclusion, that in conforming to those principles, his Office was not only serving the cause of the refugees but could at the same time contribute to the relaxation of world tension.

476. Those who spoke in the debate in the Council expressed their appreciation of the annual report and statement presented by the High Commissioner and commended him for the results achieved during the period under review. Several representatives stressed the humanitarian way in which the High Commissioner was carrying out his task, thus contributing to the appeasement of tensions.

477. The representatives of Algeria, Iran, Italy, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Yugoslavia gave information regarding the refugee questions in their respective countries and stressed the role of the High Commissioner in that respect. Several representatives emphasized the importance of the function of international protection and, in particular, of the granting of the right of asylum, which was generously granted by many countries in Africa in accordance with their tradition of hospitality.

478. With regard to the High Commissioner's assistance programmes, many speakers declared themselves fully satisfied with the progress achieved in respect of the Major Aid Programme for European refugees of long standing. Some of them drew attention to the continuing influx of new refugees in Europe and

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

¹ E/SR.1344-1345.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 11*, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3935 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

³ E/SR.1344.

to the need to carry on a limited assistance programme in order to solve their problems as they occurred. Satisfaction was also expressed with the High Commissioner's approach to the problems of new groups of refugees on other continents, such as Africa. Agreement was voiced with the method whereby the High Commissioner enlisted support from interested Governments and other organizations.

479. Many representatives emphasized the importance of continued co-operation between the High Commissioner and the specialized agencies, particularly with reference to the implementation of integration programmes for new groups of refugees.

480. With regard to the financing of assistance to the refugees, it was pointed out that the countries of asylum had a basic responsibility which, however, some of them were not always in a position to meet fully. Some representatives were impressed by the fact that the financing of the Major Aid Programmes was now practically assured. They pointed out, however, that the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme had recently recommended that a much larger number of Governments of Member States should be asked to make a financial contribution to the High Commissioner's Programme.

481. In the course of the debate, some representatives emphasized the special role of resettlement through migration as a solution to the problems of refugees.

482. In conclusion, the President drew attention to the importance of the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as reflected in the Council's debate.

483. The Council, in its resolution 1022 (XXXVII), took note with appreciation of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

Section II. United Nations Training and Research Institute*

484. The Council, at its thirty-seventh session, considered⁴ a report submitted by the Secretary-General on progress towards the establishment of the United Nations Training and Research Institute (E/3924).⁵ In his report, the Secretary-General stated that the response so far to his efforts to find financial support for the Institute had been remarkably favourable and positive. He looked forward with confidence to a total sum being subscribed or pledged within the next few months not far short of the amount considered necessary to bring the Institute into being. If that happened, and there were good prospects of further support, he proposed before the end of the year—and possibly before the opening of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly—to nominate and call a first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institute with a view to appointing an Executive Director and formulating and launching the Institute's initial programme.

485. Many speakers in the Council expressed their interest in the Institute and hoped it could be established before the end of the year. A number of them either announced specific contributions or stated that

they would contribute at a later date. A few said that they would seek more detailed information from the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of the Institute before taking a final decision in the matter.

486. The Council adopted a resolution (1037 (XXXVII)) in which it welcomed the pledges already made to the Institute and appealed to Governments and private sources that had not yet made pledges to do so at an early date. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek further financial support, and expressed the hope that he would be in a position to establish the Institute before the end of 1964.

Section III. Emergency assistance to Costa Rica

487. The Council, at its thirty-seventh session,⁶ considered the consequences of a prolonged series of volcanic eruptions in Costa Rica, which had led to the deposit of large quantities of volcanic ash on the central plateau, the most thickly populated area of the country. In answer to an appeal from the Government of Costa Rica, the Secretary-General had set up a voluntary emergency trust fund and invited contributions for the provision of assistance.

488. Sympathy for the Government and people of Costa Rica was expressed by many representatives in the Council. Several representatives announced that their Governments had given, or were contemplating, assistance to Costa Rica. The Council adopted resolution 1014 (XXXVII), in which it deplored the tragic consequences of those events, and after taking note of the aid which it had been possible to give Costa Rica, invited Member States which had not yet done so to contribute to the voluntary emergency trust fund set up by the Secretary-General or to consider what further assistance they could offer. The Council also invited the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the fund, recommended that that Technical Assistance Committee, the Technical Assistance Board and its Executive Chairman take account of the special needs of Costa Rica, and requested the Managing Director and the Governing Council of the Special Fund to give sympathetic consideration to requests from Costa Rica in connexion with the work of reconstruction.

Section IV. Assistance in cases of natural disaster*

489. At its thirty-seventh session, the Council considered⁷ a proposal for the creation of a United Nations fund for assistance in cases of natural disaster (E/3938).⁸ The Council also had before it a report of the ACC on measures to ensure co-ordinated action by the United Nations system in cases of natural disaster (E/3886 and Add.1,⁹ paras. 127-137), and the text of a letter to the Secretary-General from the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies (E/3948).⁹

490. Representatives emphasized, during the course of the discussion, the desirability of having funds available to the United Nations for the provision of assistance in cases of natural catastrophe. Certain limited

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

⁴ E/AC.24/SR.250; E/SR.1351.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.*

⁶ E/SR.1335.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

⁷ E/AC.24/SR.267-268; E/SR.1351.

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 45.*

⁹ *Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 6.*

resources were already available to some of the organizations within the United Nations family, and the measures taken by the ACC to ensure co-ordinated action were welcomed. Particular importance was attached by some speakers to co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, whose Secretary-General was invited to address the Co-ordination Committee on the subject.

491. In its resolution 1049 (XXXVII), which it adopted at the conclusion of the debate, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the international organizations concerned, to study the types of assistance which it might be appropriate for the United Nations to provide, the order of magnitude of the resources that might be required, and alternative methods of providing them, including the establishment of a United Nations fund for assistance in cases of natural disaster financed through voluntary contributions. The Secretary-General's report was to be submitted to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to consider possible improvements in the arrangements for co-ordinating international assistance and to report to it at the thirty-ninth session.

Section V. Town twinning

492. The Council at its thirty-seventh session considered¹⁰ an item entitled "Town twinning: means of international co-operation". It had before it a memorandum (E/3879)¹¹ on the subject submitted by Senegal.

493. There was widespread agreement in the Council that town twinning was a desirable and effective means of fostering international understanding and of encouraging, on a basis of equality, the exchange of persons and techniques, and the granting of assistance in vocational and domestic training and in the training of key administrative personnel in the cities of developing countries. It was stressed that town twinning should be free from political considerations or discrimination. It could be particularly valuable in the case of towns at different levels of development. Town twinning was described as a means of international solidarity which should be particularly encouraged during International Co-operation Year.

494. Some delegations considered that the Council should recognize the United Towns Organization, a non-governmental organization currently in category B consultative status with the Council, as playing a leading role in town twinning, and that the organization should be encouraged by being granted category A status as soon as possible. Other delegations expressed the view that town twinning took many forms and that many organizations were engaged in it and in similar activities. In that connexion particular mention was made of the International Union of Local Authorities. It was also pointed out that consultative status was normally granted to a non-governmental organization, not for the purpose of assisting it, but because it was able and willing to assist the United Nations to achieve its objectives.

495. The Council, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, adopted a resolution (1028 (XXXVII)) in which it stated that it considered

town twinning as one of the means of co-operation that should be encouraged by the international Organization both in connexion with International Co-operation Year and on a permanent basis. The Council recommended the United Nations and UNESCO to encourage during 1965, within the limits of their resources, the largest possible number of town twinings with the collaboration of competent non-governmental organizations; and it invited the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to give all due consideration, as soon as possible and in accordance with established procedures, to the request that the United Towns Organization should be given category A consultative status. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit its resolution to the General Assembly committee responsible for the preparation of International Co-operation Year.

Section VI. 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

496. The Council at its thirty-seventh session considered¹² a report on the 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 (E/3875 and Add.1-3),¹³ prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO in accordance with Council resolution 748 (XXIX). The report, which covered the four-year period from January 1960 to December 1963 inclusive, summarized information provided by seventy-six Governments, including seventy-three States Members of the United Nations and three States members of UNESCO but not of the United Nations. The report also reviewed the programmes and services, in the field concerned, of the United Nations and UNESCO, and of the ILO, FAO, WHO, IBRD, IFC, IDA, ICAO, ITU, WMO, UNICEF and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

497. The evidence indicated that there had been a considerable development of effort in many countries to extend and improve teaching about the United Nations as a part of the regular school curriculum in secondary schools and, in more and more countries, also at the primary school level. Nevertheless, much still remained to be done. In particular, attention needed to be focused on improving the training of prospective teachers in that field, and providing short courses and seminars for teachers already in service. That problem, which had been stressed in the 1960 report to the Council on the subject (E/3322 and Add.1-3),¹⁴ had yet to be overcome in many Member States. Gaps still remained widespread in the supply of suitable teaching materials produced in the language of the pupils and adapted to various age levels. The need for such materials was particularly acute in the developing countries. Further steps were also needed to include teaching about the United Nations in programmes of study and research in universities and other institutions of higher

¹² E/AC.7/SR.488-492; E/SR.1334.

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 33.*

¹⁴ *Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.*

¹⁰ E/AC.7/SR.505-507; E/SR.1348.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 26.*

education, and to expand facilities for the education of adults and out-of-school youth in that field.

498. In the debate on the subject, members of the Council reviewed the progress made in their respective countries, and emphasized the need for greater efforts in future, particularly in respect of teacher-training and the supply of teaching materials in various languages. The vital role played by the non-governmental organizations in teaching about the United Nations was widely recognized.

499. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1012 (XXXVII)) in which it affirmed its belief that special attention should be given, in teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies, to the contributions being made by them to international peace and understanding and international co-operation, and particularly to their achievements in the fields of economic and social development. It expressed its appreciation also of the valuable work done by non-governmental organizations in helping to disseminate information about the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and expressed the hope that they would continue their efforts in that field. The Council invited the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to give appropriate consideration, within existing programmes and budgets and without detriment to normal programmes, to providing study grants to textbook authors and to persons responsible for educational television and radio, and persons responsible for school curriculum development, for the purpose of spending time at the Headquarters of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to become better informed concerning the achievements and activities of the United Nations, as well as its structure and principles. The Council requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the specialized agencies to give relevant importance, within existing budgets, to the preparation and distribution of materials concerning their structure, goals and achievements in as many different languages as possible. The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of UNESCO and the executive heads of other interested specialized agencies, to compile a further report on the subject, on the basis of inquiries to Member States, for consideration by the Council in 1970. Finally, it urged Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to furnish, in response to the inquiries addressed to them, full information on the situation in their respective countries, in the public and private sectors as appropriate, particularly as regards teaching about the role of the United Nations and its related agencies in furthering social and economic development for the benefit of mankind during the United Nations Development Decade.

Section VII. International control of narcotics

500. At its thirty-seventh session,¹⁵ the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its nineteenth session (E/3893),¹⁶ which, in accordance with the decision of the Council at its thirty-sixth session, was a brief session, lasting only six days.¹⁷ The Council also considered the report of the

Permanent Central Opium Board on its work in 1963 (E/OB/19 and Addendum).¹⁸ By its resolution 1025 A (XXXVII), it took note of the report of the Commission and also of that of the Board. The Council's action with regard to the Commission's recommendations is described below.

501. In view of the short time available to it, the Commission had been unable to review the work that had been carried out in connexion with such subjects as drug addiction, coca leaf, cannabis and other substances. It had, however, instructed the secretariat to prepare the material that would make it possible for a more comprehensive study of those problems to be undertaken at the Commission's twentieth session.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

502. The Council observed that the international control of narcotic drugs had continued to make satisfactory progress. There had been further accessions to, or ratifications of, the international treaties on narcotic drugs, and the Secretary-General had been requested by the Commission to draw the attention of the Governments of the States which had not acceded to those treaties to the importance of their becoming parties.

503. In general, Governments had complied with their obligations under the various treaties to supply information and reports. During 1963, eighty-four legislative texts on narcotic drugs had been communicated to the Secretary-General by twenty-six countries, and annual reports covering the year 1962 had been received in respect of 136 countries and territories. The Secretary-General had been requested by the Commission to invite countries and territories that had not transmitted annual reports for two consecutive years to do so.

504. Under the terms of the 1948 Protocol, two synthetic drugs had been placed under international control.

505. There had been growing co-operation between Governments in implementing treaty obligations and controlling the illicit traffic, and active participation in regional technical assistance projects directed to the formulation of recommendations for the solution of narcotics problems.

506. It was noted that the 1953 Protocol, which had come into force in 1963, was in process of being implemented and that the Commission had deferred to its twentieth session the decision on the adoption of the new questionnaire to be used for the compilation of annual reports.

507. The Council noted that thirty-five countries had become parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs; forty ratifications or accessions were required to bring the Convention into force. Documentation had been prepared dealing with problems that would arise as a result of the change in the existing system of international control which would be brought about by the entry of the Convention into force. With regard to the forms to be used in compiling information to be transmitted to the Secretary-General under the new treaty and the suggested dates by which such information should be furnished, as well as the form of import

¹⁵ E/AC.7/SR.506; E/SR.1345.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 9.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1*, "Other decisions, Calendar of Conferences for 1964".

¹⁸ United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 63.XI.11 and 63.XI.11/Addendum.

certificate, the Commission had decided that comments received from Governments should be used as a basis for the preparation of final drafts.

508. A draft administrative guide, for the use of national officials, had been prepared and sent to Governments for their comments, and the Commission had decided that the secretariat should undertake a revision of the draft guide in the light of the comments received.

509. The Council observed that Governments and interested bodies would be informed, as soon as the Convention entered into force, of a number of changes to be made to the schedules as drawn up by the Plenipotentiary Conference which adopted the Convention. The changes involved, *inter alia*, the insertion in the schedules of a number of drugs placed under control during the last three years.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

510. The Commission's review of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs was carried out without the assistance of the Committee on Illicit Traffic, which had not been convened owing to lack of time. Nevertheless, the Commission had been able to establish the broad outlines of the illicit traffic. Included in its report was a table listing the total quantities of drugs reported seized over a number of years.

511. It was noted that opium and opiates, cannabis drugs and cocaine continued to be the principal substances involved in the illicit traffic, and that the traffic was based on a powerful, efficient, world-wide organization. There had been no abatement in the heavy traffic in opium in the Far East, and large seizures had been reported by a number of countries in the region. A new development was the increased trafficking in opium from Singapore to Hong Kong. As in previous years, the United States of America and Canada were the main targets of the traffic in heroin. The use of that drug was also spreading in the Far East and in the Middle East. There was a tendency for clandestine manufacturing centres to be established closer to the areas of illicit production.

512. Traffic in cannabis was carried on in almost every country in the world. In the Middle East there appeared to be no reduction in the traffic in that drug, particularly in the form of hashish. In Europe and Oceania the traffic in cannabis, though relatively small, had been increasing. The situation with respect to cocaine had worsened in recent years, and significant seizures had been reported in Brazil, Mexico and the United States of America. As regards seizures of natural drug preparations and synthetic drugs, the quantities involved were very small.

THE QUESTION OF Khat

513. Pursuant to Council resolution 667 D (XXIV), the World Health Organization had submitted to the Commission a report on the medical aspects of the habitual chewing of khat leaves. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1025 B (XXXVII)), in which it thanked WHO for its important contribution to the study of the medical aspects of khat leaf chewing and drew the attention of Governments of countries concerned to the report.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

514. The Council noted that, during the past year, technical assistance in narcotics control had been pro-

vided partly under the programme authorized by General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV) and partly under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Within that programme, the following main regional projects were completed. First, the United Nations Middle East and North Africa Technical Assistance Mission on Narcotics Control was carried out as the second part of the regional project begun in 1962. The mission had consultations with government officials in Algeria, Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The main subjects covered were production and consumption of opium and cannabis, licit supply and distribution of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes, illicit trafficking, drug addiction and abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, national legislation and administration relating to narcotics control, and enforcement measures. Secondly, a seminar on the narcotics control problems of developing countries in Africa was held at Addis Ababa from 11 to 22 November 1963. Sixteen countries and one territory participated. The object of the seminar was to provide an extensive exposition of and commentary on the main narcotics problems of the African continent and to bring out some of the technical complexities of the subject. Thirdly, a meeting of a Consultative Group on Narcotics Problems in Asia and the Far East took place in Tokyo from 3 to 12 February 1964. Nineteen countries and one territory participated. The group concentrated its attention on the large regional opium production which was at the base of the expanding morphine-heroin traffic in the region and elsewhere, and made a number of recommendations for dealing with the situation. It emphasized the need to adopt an integrated health and social welfare approach to the problem of addiction and stressed the importance of the health education of the public as a preventive measure.

515. In February and March 1964, a preliminary survey of the economic and social aspects of opium production and consumption in Burma had been carried out jointly by the United Nations, WHO and the Government of Burma, at the request of the Government of Burma. The Mission had visited the major opium-producing regions of Burma and had made a report containing recommendations to the Government.

516. The Council was informed, with reference to resolution 962 B I (XXXVI), that a meeting of an Inter-American Consultative Group on Coca Leaf Problems would take place at La Paz, Bolivia, during October 1964.

517. Nine fellowships were awarded under General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV) during the period under review. In addition, one expert was made available to the Government of Iran under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The services of the expert appointed as a general narcotics adviser to the Government of Iran under the Expanded Programme were also continued in 1964.

518. Since October 1963, an officer of the Division of Narcotic Drugs had been outposted to Latin America, with headquarters at Lima, Peru, under Council resolution 914 E (XXXIV). In addition, an officer had again been outposted to South-East Asia, with his base at Bangkok. These officers worked towards closer liaison and better co-operation in narcotics control amongst the Governments of the countries in the respective regions, and also helped those Governments with technical advice as required.

519. The Council supported a recommendation of the Commission that a survey should be made of the economic and social requirements of the opium-producing regions in Thailand as a preliminary step towards the eradication of opium poppy cultivation, the creation of alternative means of livelihood for the communities affected, and the suppression of addiction. In that connexion, the Council adopted a resolution (1025 C (XXXVII)) drawing the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that arrangements could be made for the conduct of a survey, if requested by the Government of Thailand, to take the place of a contemplated project under normal re-programming procedures of the Expanded Programme, or by assignment of the request to category II for implementation when possible. It was envisaged that FAO and WHO would co-operate in the survey.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

520. The review of the control of the legal trade in narcotics contained in the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on its work in 1963 (E/OB/19 and Addendum) showed that, contrary to earlier assumptions, the use of opium derivatives as a whole had not decreased as a result of the rise in consumption of synthetic substances. The need for both groups of drugs was constantly expanding with the spread and improvement of modern medical services throughout the world. The demand for codeine in particular, the most important opium derivative, was growing steadily. The relative importance of opium as a raw material for the manufacture of morphine was, however, declining, as poppy straw was more and more being used for the purpose. Thanks to the almost universal co-operation of Governments, the control of the legal trade in manufactured narcotics continued to be effective, and the diversion of such drugs from legal trade into the illicit traffic had become negligible. The wide scope of international collaboration was reflected in the numerous statistical reports which the Board had received from 177 countries and territories on all phases of the narcotics trade in 1962.

521. Quite different was the sombre picture which the Board's report gave of the continuing illicit traffic in the opiates (morphine, heroin). Clandestine manufacturers of those drugs continued to obtain, either from diversions from licit cultivation or from illicit cultivation, the opium which they needed as raw material. The Protocol of 1953, which had come into force in 1963, had charged the Board with numerous and extensive functions. Most of its provisions had become operative and were being implemented by the Board within the limits of its terms of reference. The Board was constantly engaged in analysing the large body of information which it received under the Treaty. The maximum opium stocks which Governments might hold were computed annually, and such matters as the import of opium from non-parties were kept under surveillance. In that work the Board not only paid attention to actual treaty violations but, more generally, as required by the Protocol, "to unsatisfactory opium situations" wherever they might occur. While the Protocol, if faithfully implemented, might lead to a considerable reduction in the diversion of opium from licit cultivation, considerable large-scale illicit cultivation would doubtless continue. Only the establishment of effective government control and far-reaching economic and social steps in the countries concerned could

help in that connexion. It was hoped that the problem would be solved within the context of broader international efforts to secure peace and to promote the economic and social well-being of all.

522. The Council noted the Board's concern with regard to the situation in Bolivia, one of the principal sources of illicit cocaine. It heard with satisfaction that that country had assured the Board that it would carry out a number of administrative, economic and social measures which would lead to an improvement in the situation.

Section VIII. Travel, transport and communications

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

523. At its resumed thirty-sixth session, the Council considered¹⁹ the final report of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (E/3839) held at Rome from 21 August to 5 September 1963, pursuant to Council resolutions 813 (XXXI) and 870 (XXXIII).

524. The report contained a definition of the term "visitor" or "tourist" for the purposes of international statistics, drafted for consideration by the United Nations Statistical Commission and by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO). It laid down guide-lines for the abolition or simplification of governmental formalities with respect to such matters as entry visas for visitors; controls relating to police registration, arrival and departure of travellers, retention or impounding of passports, gathering of statistics, checks at frontier posts and income tax clearance; procedures for the treatment of stop-over and direct transit passengers; customs formalities, currency and exchange procedures, taxes, charges, fees and related requirements; the control of motor vehicles, aircraft and pleasure boats through such means as driving permits, vehicle registration certificates, and insurance coverage; and the circulation of tourist publicity. It contained recommendations also with regard to the implementation of the 1954 international instruments concerning customs formalities for the temporary importation of private vehicles for tourism; the reduction of interference with international travel in the application of health formalities; and the granting of special attention to persons engaged in educational, scientific, cultural and sporting activities.

525. The report also made recommendations for the development of tourism. After explaining the importance of tourism, it suggested measures with regard to such matters as the granting of adequate authority to national tourist organizations; the granting of high priority to requests for technical co-operation for tourism projects; the encouragement of grants, loans and special facilities for tourism, including accommodation projects; the regulation of travel agencies; the adoption of liberal currency allowances for travel (the amount of \$US500 per person being proposed as a desirable standard); the abolition of special taxes on foreign tourists; the preservation of the natural, historical and cultural heritage of countries; the lowering of fares on carriers; the promotion of public appreciation of the benefits of tourism; and the use by the United Nations, when desirable, of the services of the IUOTO in carrying out the United Nations programme for tourism.

¹⁹ E/SR.1306.

526. In the debate in the Council, the importance of international tourism as a means of improving the economic development of countries and promoting mutual understanding among peoples was emphasized, and the usefulness of financial, technical and general co-operation in the development of tourism was indicated. Tourism was also described as an appreciable source of revenue and an important factor in the balance of payments.

527. In resolution 995 (XXXVI), the Council expressed satisfaction with the results of the Conference; called on Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to implement its recommendations; urged the Statistical Commission and the IUOTO to study the question of the definition of the term "visitor" for statistical purposes; called upon the regional economic commissions to lend their assistance towards the development of tourism in the developing countries, and urged the IUOTO and all non-governmental organizations concerned with the development of tourism to promote the application of the recommendations of the Conference. The Council drew attention to the recommendations concerning technical assistance; and to the contribution which the IUOTO could make in the formulation of technical assistance projects. It requested the Secretary-General to assist in implementing the recommendations of the Conference, and, with the help of the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions, and the IUOTO, to prepare for the Council in 1966 a report, to be based on information supplied by Governments in response to a questionnaire, on progress achieved in implementing the recommendations of the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

528. After considering²⁰ progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/3841, and annex I) and the Group of Experts on Explosives (E/3841, annex II), concerning the results of their sessions held in 1963, the Council, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, decided (resolution 994 (XXXVI)) to change the name of the Committee to "Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods" and requested the Secretary-General to amend the classification and list of principal dangerous goods in the 1956 recommendations concerning the classification, listing and labelling of dangerous goods and shipping papers for such goods; to issue and circulate a revised version of those recommendations, as amended; and to convene further meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies. It also invited the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and other international organizations to send their comments on the revised recommendations to the Secretary-General, informing him of the extent to which they were, or would be, applied in national or international regulations, as the case might be.

PROCEDURES FOR REVISION OF THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND OF THE PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS, DONE AT GENEVA, 19 SEPTEMBER 1949

529. The Council at its thirty-seventh session considered²¹ a report by the Secretary-General (E/3883)²²

²⁰ E/SR.1395, 1306.

²¹ E/AC.6/SR.355, 356; E/SR.1350.

on the desirability of further action to revise or replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals (Geneva, 19 September 1949).²³ The report, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 967 (XXXVI), explained the steps taken at the request of the Government of France to circulate again the amendments proposed to the two instruments, in a new attempt to obtain the necessary number of acceptances to bring them into force. The Council was informed, in the course of its discussions, that the required majority had been obtained in respect of the Protocol, but not in respect of the Convention. It unanimously adopted a resolution (1034 (XXXVII)) in which, after reciting the need for far-reaching amendment or actual replacement of the Convention and Protocol, it expressed the opinion that accomplishment of that result would require the convening of a conference, which should take place as soon as feasible. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare the draft of a revised convention on standard rules for road traffic and draft standard technical specifications for vehicles and their equipment, and to communicate them to the Governments of Member States and to the regional economic commissions for consideration. It also requested him to prepare, in consultation with such experts as he might consider appropriate, the draft of a new instrument on road signs and signals and on road marking, which would replace the existing Protocol. The Council further invited the co-operation of the regional economic commissions and the international organizations competent in the field and requested the Secretary-General to ensure close co-ordination of the work of the regional economic commissions and to submit a progress report to the Council at its thirty-ninth session, including the draft instruments and comments thereon, with a view to a conference being convened as soon thereafter as feasible.

Section IX. Participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations*

530. The question of participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations was placed²⁴ on the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the Council by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1903 (XVIII), under which certain general treaties of a technical and non-political character concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations were to be opened for accession to new States which, as a consequence of the dissolution of the League of Nations, had been unable to accede to them. In its resolution, the General Assembly, which deemed itself the proper organ of the United Nations to invite States to accede to the treaties, requested the Secretary-General to issue invitations to certain eligible States.

531. The question was submitted to the Council in accordance with the Assembly's request to the Secretary-General that he should consult, where neces-

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25.

²³ United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, *Final Act and Related Documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1950.VIII.2).

* The provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "General multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations".

²⁴ E/SR.1314.

sary, with United Nations organs, as well as with States parties to the Convention, as to whether any of the treaties in question had ceased to be in force, had been superseded by later treaties, had otherwise ceased to be of interest for accession by additional States or required action to adapt them to contemporary conditions. A list of nineteen such treaties was submitted to the Council in a note by the Secretary-General (E/3853).²⁵

532. In the course of the discussion in the Council,²⁶ some representatives drew attention to the importance of opening many of the treaties in question to new States. It was observed, however, that the decision as to which of the treaties continued to be of interest for accession or required adaptation to contemporary conditions raised difficult technical questions and in most cases involved rather extensive study. It was suggested that the Secretary-General could obtain the necessary information more easily from the States parties to the Convention and from specialized agencies and regional commissions concerned with the subjects of the treaties. One representative referred specifically to the 1921 Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, signed at Barcelona, which concerned the régime of navigable waterways, and observed that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had already taken steps for the preparation of a new convention in the same field.

533. The Council noted the Secretary-General's request to all concerned to indicate their views, and expressed the hope that his request would be complied with to the fullest extent possible. It also decided to transmit to the Secretary-General the views expressed during the discussion in the Council, so that he might take them into account when preparing his report to the General Assembly.

Section X. Dissemination of information regarding the work of the Economic and Social Council

534. In the course of the thirty-seventh session of the Council, reference was made²⁷ by a number of representatives to the importance of public support for

²⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 43.*

²⁶ E/SR.1342.

²⁷ E/SR.1351.

the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the consequent need for more adequate means of disseminating information about them. The hope was expressed that the Council would give further consideration to the question at a future session and that in the meantime the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would give it special attention.

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

Thirty-seventh session

World Federation of United Nations Associations

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—E/AC.7/SR.488.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES BY INVITATION OF THE CHAIRMAN

League of Red Cross Societies

United Nations assistance in cases of natural disaster—E/AC.24/SR.268.

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

United Towns Organization

Town twinning: means of international co-operation—E/C.2/SR.203.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

World Federation of United Nations Associations

E/C.2/619. 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.

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession

E/C.2/620. 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.

Chapter XI

QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

535. At its thirty-seventh session, the Council undertook its customary general review of the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations system.¹ The general review was combined with the consideration of the item concerning the United Nations Development Decade.

536. The documents on these subjects before the Council included: the twenty-ninth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/3886 and Add.1),² the second report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/3946),³ the annual reports of the specialized agencies⁴ and the International Atomic Energy Agency⁵ and a report by the President of the Council on the meeting of the Council's Officers and

¹ E/AC.24/SR.257-264, 266, 268; E/SR.1326-1329, 1332, 1351.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6.

³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 7.

⁴ International Labour Organisation, *Activities of the I.L.O., 1963: Report of the Director-General (Part II) to the International Labour Conference, Forty-eighth Session, 1964: Eighteenth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1964), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3877);

"Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session" (Rome, 1964); "The Work of FAO 1962-63: report of the Director-General" (C 63/2); and *Resolutions adopted by the FAO Conference at its Twelfth Session, 1963*, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/3909 and Add.1-2);

"Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social Council", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3896);

World Health Organization, *The Work of WHO, 1963: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1964) (Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 131); and "Supplementary Report", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/3872 and Add.1-2);

International Civil Aviation Organization, *Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1963* (Doc. 8402 A15-P/2, April 1964), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3891);

Universal Postal Union, "Report on the Work of the Union—1963" (Berne), transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3867);

Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1963; and *Third Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (Geneva, 1964), transmitted to the Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/3890 and Add.1);

Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1963 (WMO—No. 148. RP.55, Geneva, 1964), transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3874);

"Annual Report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1964" (London, W.C.2), transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3892).

⁵ "Annual Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1963-64", transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3878).

the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee with the ACC held on 20 July 1964 (E/3957).⁶

537. In an address at the opening of the discussion in the Council,⁷ the Secretary-General said that, in his opinion, a stage had been reached at which the Council should give early and close attention to the question of increased co-operation and co-ordination amongst the members of the United Nations family. It should bear in mind not only the issues arising from the structural changes recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, or the somewhat analogous issues that arose in connexion with the proposals before the Council and the General Assembly with regard to the organization of work on industrial development, but also certain permanent trends, each of which added to the difficulty of internal co-ordination within the United Nations as well as of co-ordination with the other members of the United Nations system. Concerning co-ordination in the broader context of the United Nations family, with its vast diversity of agencies and organizations, the Secretary-General referred to the importance of having a central, focal point and to the special responsibilities of the Council in this respect. He assured the Council that the ACC would continue to assist it with all the means at its disposal to ensure that the United Nations family should work as a team in meeting the challenge with which it was faced.

538. In the ensuing debate, broad agreement with the Secretary-General's views was expressed. The Council, however, directed its attention primarily to specific questions of co-ordination that had been brought to its attention. Its action in respect to these matters is described below.

539. In its resolutions 1040 (XXXVII) and 1041 (XXXVII), respectively, the Council took note with appreciation of the report of the ACC and of the annual reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

Section I. Meeting between the ACC and the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee

540. The Council considered a report by its President (E/3957)⁶ on the meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination with the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, held on 20 July 1964 in pursuance of Council resolution 992 (XXXVI), to discuss practical and effective means of bringing about a closer relationship between the two bodies. In its twenty-ninth report to the Council (E/3886 and Add.1)² the ACC had expressed the hope that the meeting would provide an opportunity for a full consultation on important current issues affecting the United Nations family.

⁶ See E/SR.1332.

⁷ E/SR.1326.

541. While recognizing the growing contribution of the ACC in the field of co-ordination, the President called attention to areas in which closer co-operation might be sought. He cited by way of illustration the fact that the annual report of the ACC to the Council contained the agreed views of the Committee, often without adequate explanations of the considerations leading to those views, and he referred to the lack of real confrontation with the agencies' representatives and of immediate reaction from them during the Council's discussion of particular issues in its Co-ordination Committee.

542. The President's report recorded the principal points which had emerged at the meeting. On the part of the ACC, there was a recognition of the importance of inter-agency co-operation and an evident willingness to give the Council more assistance. While it was suggested that there would be no advantage in reporting publicly to the Council any differences of view that might arise during the often long and complex inter-agency discussions leading ultimately to ACC agreements, the need for fuller explanations of the reasons behind its recommendations to the Council seemed to be recognized. It was pointed out that great progress had been achieved in the field of co-ordination over the years. It was suggested that if the Council could define major problems of co-ordination which, in its opinion, were not receiving adequate attention, the ACC would be glad to discuss with Council representatives ways of dealing with them. The problem of lack of co-ordination at the national government level was also stressed.

543. From the Council's side, emphasis was placed on the importance of having a common policy for the United Nations family, as distinct from the need for efficiency on the part of each agency in its own field. Despite recognized improvements in co-ordination, there was still much scepticism and frustration within the Council, especially concerning the over-all policy of the United Nations family. There was need for a real meeting of minds between the two bodies, to which an informal dialogue could contribute.

544. The President ended his report with a number of personal comments. In his view, the meeting had undoubtedly been useful as an exploratory talk; future meetings would probably achieve more concrete results, especially if it was possible to prepare more fully the issues to be discussed. The informal atmosphere of the first meeting should, however, be retained. Such meetings were not, of course, a substitute for the Council's existing co-ordination machinery and procedures. They might, however, supplement them and, through informal discussion, help them to work more smoothly and effectively. It would be useful if the Co-ordination Committee and other committees of the Council would draw attention to any major issues of co-ordination that could usefully be discussed informally with the ACC at such meetings. The report indicated that there was agreement at the meeting that, subject to the approval of the Council, the Council's officers and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee should again meet informally with the ACC during the latter's session in Vienna in the spring of 1965.

545. There was general agreement during the Council's discussion,⁸ as there had been at the joint meeting, that closer co-operation between the ACC and the

Council would be desirable and that the meeting had been a useful first step. Most of the representatives agreed with the President's assessment of the meeting and supported his comments and recommendations. The Council, in resolution 1043 (XXXVII), welcomed the general agreement that there should be further informal meetings; and that the next meeting should be held in the spring of 1965, and further meetings thereafter as mutually agreed. It also endorsed the President's suggestions as outlined above.

Section II. Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions

546. In the two statements which he made in the Council at its thirty-seventh session,⁹ the Secretary-General advocated a review and reappraisal of the functions and machinery of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and in particular of the Economic and Social Council. He expressed the hope that the Council would proceed to that task with the utmost frankness. Self-criticism was desirable in all circumstances but particularly at the current stage and in the context of the great impulse given to the United Nations as an international economic agency by the Conference on Trade and Development. The Secretary-General would like to interpret that current of opinion as a healthy challenge to the Council, as an invitation to it to re-examine, in the light of the Charter, its mission and mandate as well as its functioning and effectiveness. If that was not done in the near future, a unique opportunity to take advantage of a new dynamism and to strengthen the whole United Nations system would be missed. In the Co-ordination Committee, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs elaborated the points raised by the Secretary-General.¹⁰

547. Further to the Secretary-General's suggestion, two draft resolutions were submitted.¹¹ The first, sponsored by the United Kingdom and the United States of America, proposed that the Council should decide to conduct, at its thirty-ninth session, a review and reappraisal of the existing United Nations machinery in the economic, social and human rights field and, in particular, of the scope and effectiveness of the Council in the discharge of its functions as the body responsible, under the Charter, for the orderly development of the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations itself, and as the co-ordinator of the activities of the United Nations family of organizations as a whole. It was proposed that, in the conduct of such a review, special attention should be given to (a) the structure and functions of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, their relationships with the new machinery for trade to be established by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the interrelationship of the various United Nations bodies with the specialized agencies, IAEA and other bodies within the United Nations system; (b) the adequacy of the financial and human resources of the Secretariat and the effectiveness of its organization; and (c) possible steps to strengthen the ACC in order to enable it further to enhance its contribution to the

⁹ E/SR.1320, 1326.

¹⁰ E/AC.24/SR.258. For the text of the Under-Secretary's statement, see E/AC.24/L.240.

¹¹ E/AC.24/L.249 and E/AC.24/L.252.

⁸ E/AC.24/SR.263.

Council in the field of co-ordination. Lastly, according to the proposal, the present officers of the Council (including the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee), in co-operation with the Secretary-General, were to be invited to provide the Council at its resumed thirty-seventh session with an outline of the preparations which they would consider necessary to the conduct of the suggested review.

548. The second draft resolution—sponsored by the delegations of Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia—basing itself on practically the same considerations as the first, recommended that the General Assembly include in the agenda for its nineteenth session an item entitled "Review and reappraisal of the Economic and Social Council". It further recommended that in such a review special attention be given to the structure and functions of the Council, its committees, commissions and other subsidiary bodies, their relationships with the organs recommended in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the interrelationships of all those United Nations bodies with the specialized agencies and IAEA. Lastly, it proposed that the Secretary-General be invited to submit to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session a report on the question, together with the views of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or IAEA.

549. The sponsors of the first draft considered it very appropriate that a review and reappraisal should be undertaken first by the Council itself. In their opinion, for a review in depth, a smaller body than the General Assembly was needed, and the Council, with its present composition, including the delegations serving on the sessional committees, was representative. Furthermore, they considered that it would be inappropriate to bypass the Council, a principal organ of the United Nations with powers of its own under the Charter, in a review of its own functions. As always, the ultimate decision would of course rest with the General Assembly. The proposal that the review should not be undertaken until the thirty-ninth session of the Council was designed to ensure that the operation would take place in the light of General Assembly actions on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

550. The sponsors of the second draft resolution considered that action should be taken by the Council to institute a review and reappraisal. They proposed that the question be referred to the General Assembly in the first instance, since they regarded it as essential that on such an important question as the future and proper functioning of one of the principal organs of the United Nations the views of the entire United Nations membership should be obtained. More detailed studies should come after, and not before, discussion of the question by the Assembly. In their opinion, the question would in any case be before the General Assembly in the context of its consideration of the Council's report, and of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

551. After the introduction of the two draft resolutions in the Co-ordination Committee,¹² it was unanimously agreed to close the debate on the subject. The Council decided to include the question of review and

reappraisal as an item on the agenda at its thirty-eighth session.

Section III. Evaluation of programmes

552. The Council at its thirty-seventh session considered¹³ the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the results of the ACC's further consideration of certain problems relating to evaluation of programmes in response to Council resolution 991 (XXXVI) (E/3886 and Add.1,¹⁴ paras. 34-65), together with the comments of the Special Committee on Co-ordination on the subject (E/3946,¹⁵ para. 8).

553. After a detailed presentation of the many problems involved, and the various possible approaches to evaluation, the ACC concluded that only the Government of a recipient country could profitably undertake the task of evaluating the contribution of the programmes of the United Nations family to the progress which that country had made in different fields within a given period. The United Nations and the agencies were prepared to help the Governments to carry out that responsibility. The report outlined a recommendation for a limited number of teams of advisers to assist Governments in carrying out pilot evaluation projects in various regions of the world at different stages of economic development, and concluded that unless the pilot studies provided the type of information which was found suitable to both the countries which contributed most to technical assistance funds and the recipient countries, there would be no point in extending the exercise to anything beyond the pilot studies.

554. The Council's Special Committee on Co-ordination reported that while most of its members felt that there had perhaps been a disproportionate emphasis in the ACC report on the difficulties involved in a meaningful and effective evaluation, others were of the opinion that the report was judiciously balanced. The Special Committee as a whole expressed the opinion that, after a great deal of discussion on the importance and the problems of evaluation, the time had come to concentrate constructive efforts on concrete proposals for action; and it felt that the recommendations of the ACC constituted a pertinent approach.

555. Most representatives shared the opinions of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and supported the recommendations of the ACC as a useful first step. In resolution 1042 (XXXVII) the Council recognized that evaluation of the impact of the technical co-operation programmes and activities of the United Nations and related agencies could be achieved only with the co-operation of the Governments concerned; requested the Secretary-General to proceed with arrangements for undertaking pilot evaluation projects in a limited number of countries; invited the executive heads of agencies and other bodies participating in the programmes to lend their full co-operation in carrying out the projects; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirty-ninth session on the results, together with his observations regarding continuing evaluation machinery.

¹² E/AC.24/SR.261-262.

¹⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.

¹⁵ Ibid., agenda item 7.

Section IV. Functional classification of activities¹⁶

556. The Council considered¹⁷ the draft framework of functional classifications of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA related to the Development Decade, which was drawn up by the ACC in response to Council resolution 984 (XXXVI) and annexed to the Committee's twenty-ninth report (E/3886 and Add.1).¹⁸ The ACC had recognized that any such framework was bound to be somewhat arbitrary and subject to periodic revision; and had expressed the opinion that its proposed draft, if approved in principle by the Council, would make it possible for the activities of the United Nations system in the Development Decade to be put into the proper perspective of functional classification as contemplated by the Council in its resolution.

557. The Council endorsed in principle the draft framework of functional classifications, taking into account certain changes in the section relating to the promotion and protection of human rights.

Section V. Relationships among development planning institutes

558. The Council had before it¹⁹ a report by the Secretary-General reviewing the situation with respect to the various institutes established or to be established under the auspices of the United Nations or its specialized agencies, with particular reference to the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, from the point of view of the measures taken and arrangements made to co-ordinate their work (E/3923).²⁰ In his report, the Secretary-General noted that most of the various world-wide and regional centres and institutes of the United Nations family concerned with development planning problems, processes and techniques were of recent origin, while many of them were still at the experimental or initial stage of operations. The best assurance of co-ordination among them was and would continue to be provided by the well-established relationships obtaining among their parent organizations with the help of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters, working in conjunction with similar centres in the regions, and with the help of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. However important co-ordination could be, the usefulness and effectiveness of the various institutes was contingent upon the relationships which each institute would be able to develop with national planning organizations, development boards and comparable agencies.

559. During the discussion in the Council, emphasis was laid on the contribution that planning institutes could make to progress in the adaptation and use of planning and programming techniques to meet the needs of Governments in less developed countries. Satisfaction was expressed regarding the progress achieved so far. There was general agreement with the Secretary-General's view that interrelations among the various institutes should be developed on a pragmatic basis as

their activities unfolded, special attention being paid to the establishment and maintenance of close relations with those faced with planning problems in a variety of national contexts, lest work at the international level should become sterile. Attention was drawn by several representatives to the importance of laying the groundwork for effective co-ordination and harmonious co-operation at the earliest possible stage, so as to prevent activities from developing in a haphazard manner with duplication and loop-holes impairing the over-all effectiveness of the work. A number of representatives expressed the view that co-ordination at the regional level was of particular importance.

560. At the close of its discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1036 (XXXVII)) requesting the Secretary-General to prepare for the Council at its thirty-ninth session a paper containing a clear and concise description of the terms of reference and of the spheres of activity of the various institutes in question, including a commentary on those aspects of their respective work which, in his view, might give rise to special problems of co-ordination or might lend themselves to concerted activity. In the resolution, the Council also requested the ACC to include in its annual report to the Council a section on co-ordination and co-operation between the various institutes concerned with planning and research.

Section VI. Preparation and submission of the budgets of the specialized agencies

561. Following a discussion²¹ on the subject of the form of presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies, the Council adopted a resolution (1044 (XXXVII)) in which it requested the ACC to consider, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to what extent the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency could be requested to use a uniform lay-out for the preparation and presentation of their respective budgets. The ACC was further requested to submit an initial report on the question to the Council at its thirty-ninth session. In the preamble of the resolution it was noted that at present the breakdown of expenditure and appropriations in the various budgets differed from one agency to another, thus rendering comparisons difficult. The Council considered that it would be highly desirable if comparative appraisals could be made between the respective budgets, in particular with a view to determining the main trends in the activities and setting forth certain common principles.

Section VII. World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance

562. At its thirty-seventh session, the Council considered²² a report (E/3911)²³ submitted to it by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII). The substantive comments of Governments on an *aide memoire* submitted by the Secretary-General were reproduced as addenda to his report (E/3911/Add.1 and 2). The Council also had

¹⁶ See also chapter XIV, section I.

¹⁷ E/AC.24/SR.265.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

¹⁹ E/AC.24/SR.249, 263.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.*

²¹ E/AC.24/SR.263.

²² E/SR.1326-1329, 1332 and 1351; E/AC.24/SR.263, 264.

²³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.*

before it the views of the ACC on the subject (E/3886 and Add.1,²⁴ paras. 17-19).

563. The Secretary-General's report was devoted to an analysis of the feasibility of a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance along the lines set out in Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII), and of possible methods of stimulating it. A number of conditions were set forth, which both the Secretary-General and the ACC felt should be met before the Council took a positive decision on the launching of a world campaign. The conditions included the promise of substantial support from both Governments and non-governmental organizations; the availability of adequate financial provisions to enable the United Nations itself and the specialized agencies concerned to make their appropriate contribution; and the assurance of really close co-operative arrangements among the United Nations (including UNICEF) and the specialized agencies concerned. Particular importance was attached by the Secretary-General to a clarification of the relationship between the proposed world campaign and the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The report also contained a number of detailed suggestions on the scope and organization of a campaign, which, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII), would be carried out essentially by non-governmental organizations.

564. During the debate, attention was concentrated on the relationship between the world campaign and the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign, and two opposed viewpoints were put forward. On the one hand, it was urged that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign should be brought into a wider world campaign sponsored by the United Nations; on the other hand, the opinion was expressed that the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign already went a long way towards meeting the objectives of the General Assembly and should be regarded as constituting in effect the world campaign that the Assembly had envisaged.

565. In its resolution 1038 (XXVII), the Council requested the Secretary-General to bring its views to the notice of the ACC, together with the views communicated by individual Governments and non-governmental organizations, with a view to making a further effort to implement General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII). The Secretary-General was also requested to pursue consultations as a matter of urgency with Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on the feasibility of and possible plans for organizing and executing a world campaign, and to report to the Council at its thirty-ninth session on the matter.

Section VIII. Freedom from Hunger Campaign

566. During the discussions at its thirty-seventh session,²⁵ several members of the Council and of its Co-ordination Committee emphasized the importance they attached to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, pointed to its achievements thus far, and called for its continuation as an important contribution to the world-wide attack on hunger, which was a major problem facing many developing countries. In resolution 1039 (XXVII), after noting with satisfaction the success so far achieved by the Campaign, the Council urged the Governments of States Members of

the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and IAEA, the United Nations and the specialized agencies participating in the Campaign to intensify their efforts against hunger in order to promote all appropriate initiatives within the Development Decade, and invited the Director-General of FAO to continue to keep the Council informed of the progress achieved in developing further the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

Section IX. Multiplicity of resolutions

567. In accordance with Council resolution 988 (XXXVI), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session a report on the subject of multiplicity of resolutions (E/3880).²⁶ The Council was also informed (E/3941, paras. 30-31) that arrangements were being made for the preparation of an index of the resolutions of the Council. The index would include a check list of the resolutions, showing their number, title and date and the document in which they were printed, followed by an analytical subject-index arranged alphabetically to show the resolutions related to each subject and the nature of that relationship.

568. The arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General were approved,²⁷ on the understanding that the relevant index would be prepared in 1966 for publication in 1967 and that there would be no additional financial implications.

Section X. Centenary of the International Telecommunication Union

569. In its resolution 1045 (XXVII), the Council offered its heartiest congratulations to the International Telecommunication Union on the occasion of its centenary, to be celebrated in 1965. It invited the members of the United Nations family to participate to the fullest extent possible in those celebrations, which, in the opinion of the Council, would constitute an important contribution to International Co-operation Year.

ANNEX

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Thirty-seventh session

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

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance—E/C.2/SR.203.

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance—E/C.2/SR.203.

World Federation of United Nations Associations
World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance—E/C.2/SR.203.

World Young Women's Christian Association
World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance—E/C.2/SR.203.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

World Federation of United Nations Associations
E/C.2/628. World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance

²⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 6.

²⁵ E/AC.24/SR.263.

²⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

²⁷ E/AC.24/SR.261.

Chapter XII

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

570. Twelve applications and re-applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Council were considered¹ by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and reported on by the Committee to the Council at its thirty-seventh session (E/3865).² The Council decided (resolution 1031 (XXXVII)) to grant the requests of seven international organizations for category B consultative status, and to place two international organizations on the Register of the Secretary-General. It decided to approve the re-application of one organization for category B consultative status; it further decided to grant the request of one organization for reclassification from the Register to category B. It decided that still another organization should retain its consultative status on the Register of the Secretary-General.

571. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status as of 15 August 1964 are listed below. Of these, 10 are in category A and 131 in category B. In addition 208 organizations are on the Register of the Secretary-General for *ad hoc* consultations in accordance with resolutions 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 Organization of Employers
Inter-Parliamentary Union
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

Category B

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation
Agudas Israel World Organization
All African Women's Conference
All India Women's Conference (India)
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)
American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute
Amnesty International
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)
Associated Country Women of the World
Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem
Battelle Memorial Institute
CARE (Cooperative for American Relief to Everywhere, Inc.) (United States of America)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America)
Catholic International Union for Social Service

Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
Chamber of Commerce of the United States (United States of America)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA)
European Alliance of Press Agencies
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)
Indian Council of World Affairs (India)
Industrial Co-ordination Bureau
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs
Inter-American Planning Society
Inter-American Press Association
Inter-American Statistical Institute
International Abolitionist Federation
International Air Transport Association
International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
International Association for Social Progress
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
International Association of Penal Law
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Association of Youth Magistrates
International Astronautical Federation
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 the Red Cross
International Conference of Catholic Charities
International Conference of Social Work
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
International Council for Scientific Management
International Council of Jewish Women
International Council of Women
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL
International Federation for Housing and Planning
International Federation for the Rights of Man, The
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Disabled Workmen and Civilian Handicapped
International Federation of Journalists
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centers
International Federation of Social Workers
International Federation of University Women
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Information Centre for Local Credit
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Public Finance
International Law Association

¹ E/C.2/SR.200.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 35.

International League for the Rights of Man, The
 International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples
 International Organization for Standardization
 International Prisoners' Aid Association, The
 International Recreation Association
 International Road Federation
 International Road Transport Union
 International Social Service
 International Society for Criminology
 International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
 International Society of Social Defence
 International Statistical 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 Electrical Energy
 International Union of Public Transport
 International Union of Railways
 International Union of Socialist Youth
 Junior Chamber International
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
 League of Red Cross Societies
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States of America)
 Nouvelles Equipes Internationales—International Union of Christian Democrats
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The
 Pax Romana
 International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
 International Movement of Catholic Students
 Research Group for Social and Visual Relationships (CIAM)
 Rotary International
 Salvation Army, The
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association
 Union of International Fairs
 United Towns Organization
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women's International Zionist Organization
 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 for Mental Health
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Jewish Congress
 World Movement of Mothers
 World Power Conference
 World Union for Progressive Judaism, The
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
 World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
 Young Christian Workers

Register

Aerospace Medical Association
 American Foreign Insurance Association (United States of America)
 Biometric Society, The
 Boy Scouts World Bureau

Catholic International Education Office
 Central Council for Health Education (United Kingdom)
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
 Commission on Migration of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 Commission on Refugees of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 Committee for Economic Development (United States of America)
 Confédération internationale du crédit populaire
 Confederation of Latin American Teachers
 Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students
 Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
 Council on World Tensions
 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 Confederation of Woodworking Industries
 European Society of Culture
 European Union of Coachbuilders
 European Writers' Community
 Experiment in International Living, The
 Fédération internationale des journalistes et écrivains du tourisme
 Fédération internationale libre des déportées et internés de la Résistance
 Federation of International Furniture Removers
 Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, The
 Institute of International Law
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering
 International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine
 International Aeronautical Federation
 International Amateur Radio Union
 International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Information
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom
 International Association for Mass Communication Research
 International Association for Prevention of Blindness
 International Association for Research in Income and Wealth
 International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE)
 International Association for Vocational Guidance
 International Association of Art Critics
 International Association of Art (Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art)
 International Association of Gerontology
 International Association of Horticultural Producers
 International Association of Hydatidology
 International Association of Legal Science
 International Association of Lighthouse Authorities
 International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics
 International Association of Microbiological Societies
 International Association of Physical Oceanography
 International Association of Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (AIESEC)
 International Association of Universities
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
 International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children
 International Astronomical Union
 International Brain Research Organization
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
 International Catholic Association for Radio and Television (UNDA)

International Catholic Youth Federation
 International Center for Wholesale Trade
 International Chamber of Shipping
 International Commission of Agricultural Engineering
 International Commission on Illumination
 International Commission on Radiological Protection
 International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements
 International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses
 International Committee on Radio Electricity
 International Community of Booksellers' Association
 International Confederation of Midwives
 International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems
 International Congress of University Adult Education
 International Container Bureau
 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies
 International Council of Commerce Employers
 International Council of Museums
 International Council of Nurses, The
 International Council of Scientific Unions
 International Council of Social Democratic Women
 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
 International Council of Societies of Pathology
 International Council of Sport and Physical Education
 International Council on Archives
 International Dairy Federation
 International Dental Federation
 International Diabetes Federation
 International Economic Association
 International Electrotechnical Commission
 International Falcon Movement
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Federation for Information Processing
 International Federation for Medical Electronics and Biological Engineering
 International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations
 International Federation of Building and Public Works
 International Federation of Children's Communities
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries
 International Federation of Free Journalists
 International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions
 International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics
 International Federation of Home Economics
 International Federation of Independent Air Transport
 International Federation of Library Associations
 International Federation of Modern Language Teachers
 International Federation of Olive Growers
 International Federation of Organisations for School Correspondance and Exchanges
 International Federation of Radio Officers
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers
 International Federation of Sportive Medicine
 International Federation of Surgical Colleges
 International Federation of the Periodical Press
 International Federation of Translators
 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
 International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations
 International Fertility Association
 International Film and Television Council
 International Fiscal Association
 International Gas Union
 International Geographical Union
 International Hospital Federation
 International Humanist and Ethical Union
 International League Against Rheumatism
 International League of Dermatological Societies, The
 International Leprosy Association, The
 International Life-Boat Conference
 International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth
 International Music Council
 International Office of Consumers Unions
 International Organization Against Trachoma
 International Paediatric Association
 International PEN Club—A World Association of Writers
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
 International Pharmaceutical Federation
 International Planned Parenthood Federation
 International Political Science Association
 International Public Relations Association
 International Publishers' Association
 International Radio and Television Organization
 International Radio Maritime Committee
 International Real Estate Federation
 International Savings Banks Institute
 International Scientific Radio Union
 International Shipping Federation Ltd., The
 International Social Science Council
 International Society for Education Through Art
 International Society of Blood Transfusion
 International Society of Cardiology
 International Society of Soil Science
 International Sociological Association
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference
 International Theatre Institute
 International Union Against Alcoholism
 International Union Against Cancer
 International Union Against Tuberculosis
 International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses
 International Union for Health Education
 International Union of Aviation Insurers
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
 International Union of Nutritional Sciences
 International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
 International Union of Scientific Psychology
 International Voluntary Service
 International Water Supply Association
 International World Calendar Association
 International Young Christian Students
 International Youth Hostel Federation
 Joint International Committee for the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Ducts
 Lutheran World Federation
 Medical Women's International Association
 New Education Fellowship (International)
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)
 Pacific Science Association
 Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods
 Prévention Routière Internationale, La
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Society of African Culture
 Soroptimist International Association
 Space Research Committee
 Union of International Associations
 Union of International Engineering Organizations
 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 of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of Neurology
 World Federation of Occupational Therapists
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists
 World Medical Association, The
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 World Student Christian Federation
 World Union of Catholic Teachers
 World Union OSE—World Wide Organisation for Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews
 World University Service
 World Veterinary Association
 World's Poultry Science Association
 Zonta International

Section II. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

572. In the period under review, forty-one statements were submitted to the Council or its commissions, under paragraphs 22, 23, 28, 29, 32 and 33 of Council resolution 288 B (X), by twenty-four non-governmental organizations. One joint statement was also submitted by the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF. 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

573. During the thirty-seventh session of the Council, five organizations in category A made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

Thirty-seventh session

International Chamber of Commerce on item 4³
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on items 4, 12, 23 and 27⁴
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions on items 11 and 12 jointly⁵
World Federation of United Nations Association on item 33⁶
World Federation of Trade Unions on items 4 and 5 jointly, 8, 11 and 17⁷

574. During the thirty-seventh session, one organization in category B was heard on item 45 by the Co-ordination Committee, at the invitation of the Chairman.⁸

575. During the thirty-seventh session, one organization in category A and ten organizations in category B were heard by the Council Committee on Non-

Governmental Organizations on agenda items under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

World Federation of United Nations Associations on item 7 (c)⁹

Catholic International Union for Social Service on item 23¹⁰

Chamber of Commerce of the United States on item 5¹¹

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on item 7 (c)¹²

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations on item 27¹³

International Council of Women on item 30¹⁴

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services on item 7 (c)¹⁵

Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students on item 4¹⁶

United Towns Organization on item 26¹⁷

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls on item 27¹⁸

World Young Women's Christian Association on item 7 (c)¹⁹

576. The Committee also heard brief statements by representatives of four organizations in category A on the agenda items on which they were later heard by the Council or its Committees. The representative of a fifth organization in category A, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, made a statement before the Council, at the invitation of the President.

577. Many organizations were heard by the commissions and committees of the Council as noted *passim* in previous chapters, and in the reports of the commissions and committees.

⁹ E/C.2/SR.203.

¹⁰ E/C.2/SR.202.

¹¹ *Idem.*

¹² E/C.2/SR.203.

¹³ E/C.2/SR.202.

¹⁴ *Idem.*

¹⁵ E/C.2/SR.203.

¹⁶ E/C.2/SR.201.

¹⁷ E/C.2/SR.203.

¹⁸ E/C.2/SR.202.

¹⁹ E/C.2/SR.203.

³ E/SR.1331.

⁴ E/SR.1321, E/SR.1340, E/SR.1339, E/AC.7/SR.497.

⁵ E/SR.1342.

⁶ E/AC.7/SR.488.

⁷ E/SR.1322, E/SR.1334, E/SR.1340, E/SR.1319.

⁸ E/AC.24/SR.268.

Chapter XIII

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Membership, sessions and officers of the Council

578. At its eighteenth session,¹ the General Assembly elected Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Iraq and Luxembourg to replace the six retiring members of the Economic and Social Council: El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Jordan and Uruguay. The membership of the Council was therefore as follows for the year 1964: Algeria, Argentina, Australia,* Austria, Chile, Colombia,* Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India,* Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal.* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America* and Yugoslavia.*

579. Meetings of the resumed thirty-sixth session of the Council took place on 13, 16, 17, 18 and 19 December 1963 and 21 January 1964 in New York. The thirty-seventh session was held in Geneva from 13 July to 15 August 1964.

580. At the first meeting of its thirty-seventh session² the Council elected Sir Ronald Walker (Australia) President, and Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan) and Mr. Abdelkader Chanderli (Algeria) First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively for 1964.

Section II. Subsidiary organs of the Council³

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

581. The following thirteen committees established by the Council are committees composed of government representatives which met during the period under review. The list does not include Secretariat committees and bodies, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, the Technical Assistance Board and *ad hoc* committees of experts.

(i) *Economic Committee*. A sessional committee consisting of the eighteen members of the Council and nine additional States Members of the United Nations.⁴

Chairman: Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan), First Vice-President of the Council.

(ii) *Social Committee*. A sessional committee consisting of the eighteen members of the Council and nine additional States Members of the United Nations.⁴

Chairman: Mr. Abdelkader Chanderli (Algeria), Second Vice-President of the Council.

(iii) *Co-ordination Committee*. A sessional committee consisting of the eighteen members of the Council and nine additional States Members of the United Nations.⁴

Chairman: Mr. Cosío Villegas (Mexico).

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Plenary Meetings, 1246th meeting.

* Members retiring on 31 December 1964.

² E/SR.1314.

³ For membership and dates of meeting see appendix II.

⁴ See section IV below.

(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), and to thirty by Council resolution 863 (XXXII).

Chairman for 1963: Mr. P. Nyboe Andersen (Denmark).

Chairman for 1964: Mr. Friedrich A. Kolb (Austria).

(v) *Committee for Industrial Development*. Established by Council resolution 751 (XXIX) as a standing committee composed of all members of the Council together with an additional six members elected by the Council. Membership increased to thirty by decision of the Council on 21 December 1960.

Chairman: Mr. Hortencio J. Brillantes (Philippines).

(vi) *Committee on Housing, Building and Planning*. Established by Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) as a standing committee composed of eighteen Member States. Membership increased to twenty-one by Council decision of 19 December 1962.

Chairman: Mr. Shafik Hammed El Sadr (United Arab Republic).

(vii) *Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development*. Established as a standing committee of fifteen members by Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963. Membership increased to eighteen by Council resolution 997 (XXXVI) of 18 December 1963.

Chairman: Professor Eni Njoku of Nigeria.

(viii) *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: Dr. Franz Weidinger (Austria).

(ix) *Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences*. A standing committee established by Council resolution 101 (V)⁵ and composed in 1964 of four members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. H. P. L. Attlee (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

(x) *Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*. Established by Council resolution 672 (XXV). Membership increased from twenty-four to twenty-five States by Council resolution 682 (XXVI) and to thirty States by General Assembly resolution 1958 (XVIII).

Chairman for 1963: Mr. H. F. Alacam (Turkey).

Chairman for 1964: Miss A. F. W. Lunsingh Meijer (Netherlands).

(xi) *Special Committee on Co-ordination*. Established by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV) as a special committee consisting of representatives of eleven

⁵ The terms of reference of the Committee were modified by Council resolution 174 (VII).

States members of the Council and of the Technical Assistance Committee.

Chairman: Mrs. N. Wright (Denmark).

(xii) *Ad hoc Committee on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities*. Established by Council resolution 851 (XXXII) as an *ad hoc* committee consisting of eight Member States appointed from among the members of the Technical Assistance Committee and the Governing Council of the Special Fund. Membership increased to ten by Council resolution 900 (XXXIV).

Chairman: Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia).

(xiii) *Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*. Established by Council resolution 917 (XXXIV). Membership increased from eighteen to thirty by the Council's decision of 19 December 1962 and to thirty-two by Council resolution 943 (XXXV).

Chairman: Mr. A. Rosenstand Hansen (Denmark).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

582. The Council has seven functional commissions and one sub-commission as follows:

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

583. With the exception of the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission which normally convene once every two years, the functional commissions normally meet annually.⁶ In 1964, however, only the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held sessions.⁷

584. Five of the functional commissions (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.⁸ The Commission on International Commodity Trade is composed of representatives appointed directly by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council.⁹ The members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are elected from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.¹⁰

585. Each of the functional commissions has twenty-one members, with the exception of the Statistical Com-

mission and the Population Commission, which have eighteen.¹¹ In the case of the commissions meeting annually, one-third of the members are elected each year for a term of three years; in the case of the commissions meeting biennially, the term of office is four years.

586. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is composed of fourteen persons selected by the Commission on Human Rights in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of the Governments of which the persons are nationals. The term of office of members of the Sub-Commission is three years.

587. Elections to fill vacancies in the functional commissions, with the exception of the Commission on International Commodity Trade,¹² were held at the thirty-seventh session.¹³ At the resumed thirty-sixth session, the Council also confirmed members of functional commissions nominated by their Governments.¹⁴

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

588. 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.

589. Under the terms of reference of the Commission, Switzerland is entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the Commission's work.

590. 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, and France, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Western Samoa. Brunei and Hong Kong are associate members of the Commission.

591. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 617 (XXII) of 20 July 1956 and 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961 respectively.

592. The *Economic Commission for Latin America* is composed of the Latin American Members of the United Nations, and Canada, France, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. British Guiana and British Honduras or Belize are associate members.

593. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission, by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII) respectively.

594. The *Economic Commission for Africa* is composed of the States Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission. The associate members of the Commission are the Non-Self-Governing Territories situated within the geographical scope of the Commission, and France, Spain and the

⁶ See Council resolutions 414 (XIII), part B I, and 830 I (XXXII), and chapter XIV, section II, below.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/5503), paras. 632-633, and the Council's decision of 13 December 1964 regarding the calendar of conferences for 1964.

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

⁹ See Council resolution 557 F (XVIII).

¹⁰ See Council resolution 845 (XXXII), section II.

¹¹ See Council resolution 845 (XXXII), section I.

¹² See section VIII below.

¹³ E/SR.1349.

¹⁴ For the names of the members confirmed, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1A*, p. 3.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.¹⁵

595. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 763 D II (XXX) and 925 (XXXIV) respectively.

Section III. Other related organs¹⁶

SPECIAL FUND

596. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), as amended by General Assembly resolution 1945 (XVIII), the Governing Council of the Special Fund is composed of representatives of twenty-four States elected for a term of office of three years by the Economic and Social Council from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA.

597. Elections to fill six vacancies in the membership of the Governing Council were held by the Economic and Social Council at the resumed thirty-sixth session,¹⁷ following upon the action taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 1945 (XVIII) enlarging the membership of the Governing Council from eighteen to twenty-four.

598. In view of the recommendation which it had made to the General Assembly, in resolution 1020 (XXXVII), for the establishment of a single inter-governmental committee to perform the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council and the Technical Assistance Committee, the Council at its thirty-seventh session decided¹⁸ to defer the election of members of the Governing Council until the thirty-eighth session and to prolong the term of office of the eight outgoing members until that session.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

599. 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, elected by the Council.

600. At its 314th meeting, on 24 April 1964, the Executive Board elected Mrs. Zena Harman (Israel) Chairman of the Board for 1964, and established for 1964 a Programme Committee composed of sixteen members and a Committee on Administrative Budget composed of ten members.

601. At the thirty-seventh session¹⁹ the Council elected one-third of the members of the Board.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD AND DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

602. 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.

603. On 25 May 1964, the Board re-elected Sir Harry Greenfield as President and Professor Paul Reuter as Vice-President, to hold office until the eve of the first meeting of the Board in 1965.

604. 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.

605. On 29 May 1964, the Drug Supervisory Body re-elected Professor George Joachimoglu President and Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy Vice-President, to hold office until the eve of its first meeting in 1965.

Section IV. Enlargement of the sessional committees of the Council

606. Following upon the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions 1991 B (XVIII) and 1992 (XVIII), the Council, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, considered²⁰ the question of the enlargement of its sessional committees.

607. In resolution 999 (XXXVI), the Council decided, as an interim measure and pending its own enlargement, to enlarge the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee by nine seats, whenever established; and to elect, for one year, nine States Members of the United Nations to serve on those three committees, accepting, for the purpose of the election, the geographical distribution indicated by the General Assembly in its resolution 1991 B (XVIII). The Council further decided to review those arrangements, if necessary, at the resumed thirty-seventh session.

608. During the discussion which led to the adoption of the resolution, some members stressed the need for wider representation of African and Asian States in the Council; others asked for better representation of the socialist countries and suggested that the committees should be enlarged by ten rather than nine members. One member objected to the proposal for enlargement of the committees on the grounds that it would make permanent bodies of committees which were only sessional.

609. The nine additional members of the committees elected at the resumed thirty-sixth session—Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar—took part in the work of the committees during the thirty-seventh session on the same basis as the other members of those committees. The representative of Mexico was elected Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee. At the opening of the Council's thirty-seventh session,²¹ the additional members were seated at the Council table and were invited by the President to participate fully in the debates of the Council, in addition to the proceedings of the committees. They accordingly took part freely in the discussions at plenary meetings of the Council, though they did not vote or sponsor proposals at those meetings. Where any one of them so desired, however, its support of a proposal was recorded in the text concerned or in the record of the plenary meeting.

¹⁵ See section V below.

¹⁶ For membership and dates of meeting, see appendix II.

¹⁷ E/SR.1307.

¹⁸ E/SR.1349.

¹⁹ E/SR.1350.

²⁰ E/SR.1310, 1312.

²¹ E/SR.1314.

Section V. Question of the participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa

610. In its resolution 94 (VI) the Economic Commission for Africa, recalling the Council's decision (resolution 974 (XXXVI)) to expel Portugal from membership of ECA and to suspend the Republic of South Africa from participating in the work of the Commission, requested the Executive Secretary to make representations to the Council on the terms and conditions for inviting representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to attend future sessions of the Commission as associate members, and to report to the Commission at its seventh session on measures taken in that regard.²²

611. In the course of the Council's consideration of the reports of the regional economic commissions, several representatives requested²³ the Secretariat to submit observations on the legal aspects of the question of the participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in future sessions of ECA.

612. In response to that request, a note on certain legal aspects of the question was prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to the Council (E/3963).²⁴ In the note the Secretariat stated that since the three territories were already associate members of the Commission, the question before the Council was not one of their admission but of the participation by their representatives in the work of the Commission. In that sense, the first and foremost question was who should designate such representatives.

613. Under international law, external representation of dependent territories was the responsibility of the States administering those territories and responsible for their international relations. That principle was also recognized in the Charter and practice of the United Nations, and in a number of resolutions defining the participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of certain United Nations organs or dealing with specific questions which affected Non-Self-Governing Territories.

614. Thus, in several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly (e.g., 566 (VI), 647 (VII), 1466 (XIV) and 1539 (XV)) which had specifically sought to further the direct participation of representatives of the indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of various organs of the United Nations, the Assembly had invited or urged the administering Members to take steps to provide for such participation. In other resolutions dealing with matters relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories, such as resolution 1965 (XVI), on dissemination of information on the United Nations in those territories, and resolutions 1640 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII) and 1974 (XVIII), on study and training facilities for inhabitants of the Territories, the Assembly had invited administering Members to take necessary measures to implement the provisions of the resolutions. In all of the resolutions mentioned, the Assembly had recognized the legal position of the administering Members

as responsible for the conduct of the international relations of the territories in question.

615. The note went on to state that in some cases a Non-Self-Governing Territory had designated its own representatives to United Nations bodies, as, for example, where the Territory was an associate member of a regional economic commission or where it had been invited to participate in a United Nations meeting. From the legal standpoint, the naming of representatives by the territorial Government in such cases took place pursuant to an implied or express authorization by the Government responsible for the foreign relations of that territory. Whether a request to appoint representatives could be made direct to the territorial Government by a United Nations organ depended on whether authorization for such a direct approach had been granted (expressly or by implication) by the competent authorities of the State responsible for the international relations of the territory.

616. There had of course been a number of situations in the United Nations involving conflicting claims between groups claiming the right to be recognized as the Government of a territory. In a case of that kind, a determination by a United Nations organ as to which group was entitled to appoint representatives for the territory in question involved a determination as to which was the Government of the area. That question had been considered as one appropriate for the General Assembly and not within the competence of a subsidiary organ (as, for example, in General Assembly resolution 396 (V)).

617. Finally, the Secretariat note recalled that a regional economic commission or any other body of the United Nations might seek information within the scope of its competence from sources other than the Government of a given territory. Therefore, the Economic Commission for Africa would be free to hear individuals who came from the territories in question if the Commission considered them competent to inform the Commission of matters relevant to its activities. It was also pertinent to refer in that connexion to paragraphs 12 and 13 of the terms of reference of the Commission,²⁵ under which it might establish liaison with international organizations in Africa or make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council. Such liaison and consultative arrangements might provide a further link with Non-Self-Governing Territories that were not otherwise represented.

618. Upon receipt of the Secretariat's communication, the proposal was put forward that the Council should note it and transmit it to the Executive Secretary of ECA for any action that might be appropriate. Some delegations, however, felt that such action on the Council's part would not be adequate; nor did they consider that the note was sufficiently precise. It was suggested that the Secretariat note had adopted too narrow a legalistic approach to the relationship between an Administering Authority and the territory under its administration and had not paid sufficient heed to the tragic situation of the territories concerned. It was also suggested that the question was not, as implied in the Secretariat's note, one of the representation of Governments—which was a matter for the General Assembly—but one of the representation of territories in a subsidiary body of the Council. The Economic Commission for

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10, part III.*

²³ E/SR.1318, 1319.

²⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 10, annex III.

Africa could of course seek information from individuals and private organizations; but what was at issue was its right to invite certain persons to act as the representatives of the territories under discussion. It was suggested that the proposal to transmit the Secretary-General's communication should be strengthened by a clear specification of the action expected of the Executive Secretary, which was that he should ensure that representatives of delegations of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa should be invited to participate as associate members in the work of the Commission.

619. Some other delegations who were opposed to the suggested modification of the original proposal expressed the view that the Council should not direct the Executive Secretary of ECA to ensure participation of persons from the territories concerned as representatives; the representation of the territories should be consultative not political; and the Council should not presuppose that official representatives or delegations already existed. Emphasis was also given to the importance of the Commission's acting within its terms of reference, within the framework of the legal opinion which the Council was transmitting to it and in a manner consonant with the practice of the United Nations and compatible with the Charter and the principles of international law.

620. The Council adopted a resolution (1027 (XXXVII)) in which it noted the communication of the Secretariat (E/3963) concerning certain legal aspects of resolution 94 (VI); and decided to transmit that document to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa for any appropriate action having as its object the participation of representatives or delegations of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of the Commission.

Section VI. Review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme

621. Pursuant to the recommendation made by the Council in its resolution 937 (XXXV), the General Assembly, in its resolution 1914 (XVIII), decided to enlarge the membership of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme from twenty to twenty-four, two of the additional members to be elected by the Council of FAO and two by the Economic and Social Council.

622. At the Assembly's request, the Economic and Social Council elected the two additional members at the resumed thirty-sixth session.²⁶ At the same time it undertook the review of the membership of the Inter-Governmental Committee specified in section I, paragraph 9, of General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI), and deferred by the Council at the thirty-fifth session. The Council decided,²⁷ as had for its part the Council of FAO, which had undertaken a similar review, to retain the ten existing members which it had elected to the Committee upon its establishment.²⁸

²⁶ E/SR.1307.

²⁷ E/SR.1305.

²⁸ For the membership of the Committee, see appendix II below.

Section VII. Participation of inter-governmental economic organizations as observers at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

623. Pursuant to Council resolution 963 (XXXVI), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session proposals regarding the inter-governmental economic organizations which would be chiefly interested in the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and might be invited to participate therein, and regarding the practical rules to be observed for their participation as observers.

624. The Council approved²⁹ the participation of the following twelve organizations as observers at the Conference and decided that they should also be invited to attend the third session of the Preparatory Committee:

- African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation
- Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
- European Economic Community
- European Free Trade Association
- Inter-American Development Bank
- International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property
- Latin American Free Trade Association
- League of Arab States
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- Organization of African Unity
- Organization of American States
- Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration

625. The Council further agreed that the participation of those organizations should be governed by rule 59 of chapter X of the draft provisional rules of procedure contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee on its second session (E/3799).³⁰

Section VIII. Question of a session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade in the autumn of 1964 and of the extension of the term of office of the members of the Commission

626. Pursuant to a decision taken at the resumed thirty-sixth session,³¹ the Council, at its thirty-seventh session,³² considered the questions whether a session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade should be held in 1964 and whether the term of office of the present members of the Commission should be extended.

627. The Council decided not to schedule a session of the Commission. It postponed until the resumed thirty-seventh session a decision on the question of extending the term of office of the members.

Section IX. Programme of conferences and meetings for 1964

628. At its resumed thirty-sixth session, the Council, pursuant to the request made by the General As-

²⁹ E/SR.1306.

³⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

³¹ E/SR.1308, para. 44.

³² E/AC.6/SR.344, 345; E/SR.1342.

sembly in its resolution 1922 (XVIII), reconsidered³³ the decision taken at the thirty-sixth session³⁴ not to hold a session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1964, and decided that a session should be convened at Headquarters on 17 February 1964.

629. At its thirty-seventh session, the Council decided³⁵ to postpone the meeting, previously scheduled for September 1964, of the *ad hoc* working group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation until a date to be fixed after the General Assembly had acted upon the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Section X. Programme of conference and meetings for 1965

630. At its thirty-seventh session the Council considered³⁶ a draft calendar of conferences for 1965 (E/3950/Add.1), drawn up by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 174 (VII). The draft calendar took into account in so far as possible the considerations set forth by the Secretary-General in a memorandum (E/3950)³⁷ on the review of the pattern of conferences, which was also considered by the Council and is discussed in chapter XIV, section II, below.

631. The Council accepted with appreciation an invitation (E/3939 and Add.1) received from the Government of Iran for the Commission on the Status of Women to meet in 1965 in Teheran. Subject to that decision, it adopted the draft calendar proposed by the Secretary-General on the understanding that it would review it at the resumed thirty-seventh session in the light of action taken by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and on the Council's recommendation (resolution 1020 (XXXVII)) for the establishment of a single inter-governmental committee to perform the functions so far exercised by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee, and also in the light of the over-all review of the pattern of conferences which the Assembly was to undertake pursuant to its resolution 1987 (XVIII).³⁸

632. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to carry out a study of the measures which could be taken to alleviate the problems faced by the United Nations as a result of the ever increasing number of meetings held each year.

Section XI. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters

633. 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. 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.

634. To assist in the appraisal of the current world economic trends and outlook, the annual questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies was sent in November 1963, 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), to all States Members of the United Nations and to non-member States which participate in the work of the regional economic commissions. The *World Economic Survey, 1963* is based in part upon replies to this questionnaire.³⁹

635. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) and with Council resolutions 780 (XXX) and 923 (XXXIV), the annual questionnaire on the international flow of long-term capital and central government transfer payments was transmitted to all States Members of the United Nations and to non-member States which participate in the work of the regional economic commissions. The replies to this questionnaire, which was prepared in co-operation with IMF, were utilized in the preparation of the report on the "International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1960-1962" (E/3917) submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session.⁴⁰

636. Pursuant to Council resolution 982 (XXXVI), on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, to General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII), on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, and to earlier resolutions of those bodies on the same subjects, a *note verbale* was sent to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, inviting them to provide information relevant to the Secretary-General's reports under those resolutions. The replies received were reproduced in addenda to a report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/3898) for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.⁴¹

637. Since the adoption of Council resolutions 226 D (XX) and 378 B II (XII) 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 current status of international tax agreements. The Secretary-General has been informed that, since 1 June 1963, the Governments of the following countries have concluded tax agreements on their own behalf or on behalf of territories for whose international relations they are responsible: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. The relevant texts and information thus collected are published in the series *International Tax Agreements*.

638. In connexion with Council resolution 645 C (XXIII) on the ratification of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic, there are now seventy-one contracting parties to the Convention.

³⁹ See chapter I, section II.

⁴⁰ See chapter V, section I.

⁴¹ See chapter I.

³³ E/SR.1305.

³⁴ E/SR.1297.

³⁵ E/SR.1351.

³⁶ E/C.4/SR.47; E/SR.1351.

³⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 36.*

³⁸ For the calendar of conferences and meetings adopted by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1, "Other decisions taken by the Council"*.

639. With regard to Council resolution 645 D (XXIII), there are now fifty parties to the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, fifty-one parties to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, and forty-five parties to the Additional Protocol to the latter Convention, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Materials.

640. In accordance with Council resolution 929 (XXXV), the Secretary-General sent a communication to all Member States on 29 July 1963, requesting their views with regard to the desirability of convening an international conference on the standardization of geographical names and with regard to the date, place and tentative agenda. Up to 30 May 1964, forty-three countries had replied, thirty-eight of them indicating their interest in having such a conference. A brief summation of the replies was included in the report of the Secretary-General to the Council at its thirty-seventh session (E/3907).⁴²

641. During the period under review, twenty-five Governments responded to a questionnaire concerning land reform. The data were submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 1426 (XIV) and 1526 (XV) and to Council resolution 712 (XXVII).

642. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 317 (IV), one State acceded to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

643. Four Governments replied to the questionnaire on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, which was approved by the Council in its resolution 390 A (XIII).

644. In response to the request contained in resolution 903 D (XXXIV), the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the group of experts on the organization and administration of social services (E/CN.5/360/Rev.1)⁴³ to the attention of Member States for their comments. During the period under review, four Governments replied to the inquiry.

645. In its resolution 1838 (XVII) the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to conduct an inquiry among the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes. Fifty-two Governments replied to the inquiry. A summary of the replies was put before the Council at its thirty-seventh session in document E/3895 and Add.1.⁴⁴

646. With regard to human rights,⁴⁵ the *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1961*, prepared under Council resolutions 303 H (XI) and 683 D (XXVI), includes information concerning constitutional, legislative and judicial developments in ninety-eight States. Seventy-six Governments contributed material to it.

647. As of June 1964, fifty-four Governments had submitted periodic reports on human rights covering the period 1960-1962, in compliance with Council resolutions 624 (XXII) and 888 (XXXIV). Summaries

of these reports by the Secretary-General are being circulated in documents E/CN.4/860 and Add.1-6.

648. The third annual report on freedom of information (E/CN.4/862 and Add.1-2), which the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its twentieth session under Council resolution 718 (XXVII), contained information concerning fifty-eight countries; thirty-nine Governments contributed information for the report.

649. As of June 1964, forty-one States had ratified or acceded to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

650. Fourteen States had ratified or acceded to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as of June 1964.

651. With regard to Council resolution 728 D (XXVIII), as of June 1964 the 1958 International Labour Convention (No. 111) concerning Discrimination in Employment and Occupation had been ratified by forty-six States.

652. With regard to Council resolution 821 V B (XXXII), as of June 1964 the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education had been ratified by twenty-one States.

653. In resolution 772 D (XXX) and 826 E (XXXII) the Council expressed the hope that all States parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery would furnish the Secretary-General with the information called for under Article 8 (2) of the Convention, and that those States parties which, in view of the existing laws, regulations or administrative measures, had not found it necessary to enact or put into effect new laws, regulations or administrative measures in order to implement the provisions of the Convention would inform the Secretary-General to that effect. The replies received from thirty-eight Governments are summarized in documents E/3317, E/3463 and Add.1, E/3626 and Add.1-3, and E/3796 and Add.1.

654. Following a recommendation by the Council in resolution 890 (XXXIV), the General Assembly, in resolution 1841 (XVII), called upon those States which had not yet become parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 to do so, and urged all States parties to the Conventions to co-operate fully in carrying out their terms. As of June 1964, there were fifty-five States parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956, six additional States having ratified or acceded to the Convention during the year under review.⁴⁶

655. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1779 (XVII), on manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance, the Secretary-General presented to the Assembly at its eighteenth session a report (A/5473 and Add.1-2) on action taken by Governments, specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned in compliance with the resolution. Any further information on the subject received by the Secretary-General will be circulated to the General Assembly in an addendum to document A/5703.

656. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII), the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies were requested to ensure the im-

⁴² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 24. See also chapter III, section VI.

⁴³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IV.1.

⁴⁴ See chapter VIII, section III.

⁴⁵ See chapter IX.

⁴⁶ See chapter IX, section IX.

mediate and large-scale circulation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Further, the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned were invited to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration. The Secretary-General presented a progress report (E/3916) to the Council at its thirty-seventh session; a report on action taken by Governments, inter-governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations is contained in document A/5698.

657. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1965 (XVIII), on measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples, Member States were invited to submit to the Secretary-General their views on the proposed Declaration. The replies are to be reproduced in a report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

658. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1843 A (XVII), the Secretary-General invited Governments of Member States to submit comments on the proposals relating to an article on the rights of the child. Replies have been received from twenty-three Governments and are contained in documents E/CN.4/850 and Add.1-12.

659. Comments on the draft principles on the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile have been received from forty-eight Governments (E/CN.4/835 and Add.1-10).

660. To assist the Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile in the preparation of a study on the right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests, Governments were asked to submit information on the status of the right in their countries. Information relating to sixty-four countries and thirty-two territories was received by 30 June 1964.

661. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1843 B (XVII) and 1960 (XVIII), the Secretary-General transmitted to Member States for their comments an explanatory paper on measures of implementation of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights prepared by the Secretary-General (A/5411)⁴⁷ and the texts of the articles of the draft Covenants adopted by the Third Committee during the tenth to eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly, together with the records of the debates in the Third Committee on measures of implementation. As of 30 June 1964, eleven Governments had submitted observations (A/5411/Add.1-2⁴⁷ and A/5702).

662. Concerning General Assembly resolutions 640 (VII) and 793 (VIII) and Council resolutions 504 E (XVI), 547 (XVIII) and 652 B (XXIV), as of 1 June 1964 the Convention on the Political Rights of Women had been signed by forty-two States and ratified or acceded to by forty-two. During the year under review, two States acceded to the Convention.

663. Concerning General Assembly resolution 1040 (XI) and Council resolution 652 F (XXIV), as of 1 June 1964 the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women had been signed by twenty-five States

and ratified or acceded to by twenty-nine States. During the year under review, one State acceded to the Convention.

664. Concerning General Assembly resolution 1763 A (XVII) and Council resolution 821 III A (XXXII), as of 1 June 1964 the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages had been signed by eighteen States and ratified by three. During the year under review, the Convention was signed by five States and ratified by three.

665. The replies of eighteen Governments were transmitted to the Secretary-General in compliance with Council resolution 504 E (XVI) in regard to the measures taken to implement the provisions of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women in compliance with Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI) in regard to the implementation of the principles stated in that Convention; extracts from replies subsequently received will be incorporated in a document to be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its eighteenth session. During the year under review, four Governments transmitted replies to the questionnaire on the legal conditions and effects of the dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage and judicial separation, which was circulated pursuant to resolution 14 (XV) of the Commission on the Status of Women; this resolution was subsequently endorsed by the Council at its thirty-second session. These replies are incorporated in document E/CN.6/415/Add.1. Four Governments, two specialized agencies and two non-governmental organizations forwarded to the Secretary-General comments and proposals relating to the principles that might be incorporated in the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination which the General Assembly, in its resolution 1921 (XVIII), requested the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare. These comments and proposals will be incorporated in a document to be submitted to the Commission at its eighteenth session. The replies of two Governments were transmitted to the Secretary-General in compliance with Council resolution 587 D I (XX), in regard to the status of women in family law and property rights. These replies will be incorporated in a document to be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its eighteenth session. Pursuant to Council resolution 961 C (XXXVI), a pamphlet on "Civic and Political Education of Women" was prepared by the Secretary-General and circulated for comments, as recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women in its resolution 3 (XVII). Comments were received from fourteen Governments and seven non-governmental organizations in consultative status. These comments have been taken into account in preparing the final text, which will be published in English, French and Spanish later in 1964.

666. As regards the control of narcotic drugs,⁴⁸ chapter 1 of documents E/CN.7/457 and E/CN.7/457/Add.1 contains information regarding action taken by Governments, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 211 A (III) and Council resolution 159 I (VII), 436 G (XIV), 548 H (XVIII), 588 D I (XX) and 730 C (XXVIII), relating to the Protocol of 19 November 1948; Council resolutions 505 D and G (XVI) and 626 C II (XXII), relating to the 1953 Protocol; Council resolutions 833 B (XXXII) and 914 C and D (XXXIV), and General Assembly resolu-

⁴⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 48.

⁴⁸ See chapter X, section VII.

tion 1775 (XVII), relating to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

667. Information received from Governments on the abolition of opium smoking, under Council resolution 159 B II (VII) and 505 B (XVI), is contained in documents E/NR.1962/SUMMARY⁴⁹ and E/NR.1962/SUMMARY/Add.1.⁵⁰

668. 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.7/457 and E/CN.7/457/Add.1.

669. Documents E/NM.1963/2, E/NM.1963/3, E/NM.1964/1 and E/NM.1964/2 contain information provided by Governments under Council resolution 436 D (XIV), regarding illicit trafficking in narcotics by crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft.

⁴⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XI.2.

⁵⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XI.6.

670. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 548 G (XVIII), relating to the problem of diacetylmorphine (heroin), is contained in chapter VIII of documents E/NR.1962/SUMMARY and E/NR.1962/SUMMARY/Add.1.

671. Information regarding action taken by Governments in connexion with Council resolution 548 E (XVIII), relating to the problem of the coca leaf, is given in chapter IX of documents E/NR.1962/SUMMARY and E/NR.1962/SUMMARY/Add.1.

672. Action taken by Governments in connexion with Council resolution 548 H II (XVIII), concerning prohibition of ketobemidone, is reported in chapter VIII of documents E/NR.1962/SUMMARY and E/NR.1962/SUMMARY/Add.1.

673. Action taken by Governments in connexion with Council resolution 548 F I (XVIII), concerning discontinuance of medical use of cannabis preparations, is reported in chapter VIII of documents E/NR.1962/SUMMARY and E/NR.1962/SUMMARY/Add.1.

Chapter XIV

WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

674. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1797 (XVII), on an integrated programme and budget policy, and the Council's own resolutions 936 (XXXV) and 990 (XXXVI), the Council at its thirty-seventh session had before it¹ a report of the Secretary-General on the work programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3928);² a provisional summary of the financial implications of the actions of the Council (E/3941);³ the Secretary-General's foreword to his budget estimates for 1965, setting out the policy adopted by him in the compilation of the budget and his priorities in the economic, social and human rights fields for provisions in the budget, transmitted by a note of the Secretary-General (E/L.1055); an extract from the seventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session concerning the policy governing the budget estimates for 1965 and the rationalization of the programme of conferences and meetings (E/3944); a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the review of the pattern of conferences and establishment of the calendar of conferences for 1965 (E/3950³ and Add.1); and paragraph 9 of the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination, on its second session, held at Geneva from 9 to 13 July 1964 (E/3946).⁴

Section I. Work programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields

675. The report on the work programmes (E/3928) had been presented by the Secretary-General in the framework of draft functional classifications for the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields during the United Nations Development Decade, which had been developed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination⁵ pursuant to Council resolution 984 (XXXVI).⁶ The Secretary-General pointed out in his report that while an attempt had been made to present the work programmes in a way that would facilitate the identification of individual projects and their relationships to other activities or projects within the same functional sector, the picture that emerged of priorities was one that had been affirmed by actions of the Council and its subsidiary bodies in the past and might not perhaps be consonant with the principle of the concentration of resources on an optimum number of projects or activities of special significance for the United Nations Development Decade. The Secretary-General further pointed out that progress in the review and streamlin-

ing of work programmes could be made only in stages, year after year, through continued vigilance on the part of the Council's subsidiary bodies, each in its own sphere of competence, in formulating recommendations for new activities and, simultaneously, trimming older established activities without doing violence to the total work programme. Finally, the Secretary-General pointed out the difficulties encountered in providing the detailed information on the budgetary implications of the work programmes which had been requested by the Council in its resolution 990 (XXXVI). He stressed, in particular, that the limitations of manual analysis made it impossible for the statement annually presented to the General Assembly of the estimated costs by main fields of activity to be adequately broken down to meet the needs of the Council's resolution. Following the installation of an electronic computer in 1965 he expected to be able to work out a programme that would provide a breakdown of the budget by fields of activity and within the existing organizational pattern for the Secretariat. While this type of breakdown might not correspond fully to the functional classification, it was nevertheless expected to provide sufficiently detailed information to enable the Council to undertake a meaningful review of the work programme in relation to budgetary resources.

676. As regards the policy followed in the compilation of the initial budget estimates for 1965, the Secretary-General noted in the foreword to his 1965 budget estimates that the considerations of maximum economy which would seem to be dictated by the serious financial position of the Organization had to be weighed in the context of the imaginative programmes called for under General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) on the United Nations Development Decade, and that therefore he had no alternative but to seek additional budgetary credits for the purpose of carrying out the ever increasing volume of urgent tasks in the economic and social fields. With this in view, and having regard to the degree of priority attached by an overwhelming majority of Member States to sectors such as industrial development, housing, building and planning, and projections and programming, the Secretary-General had included appropriate provisions in his budget proposals for 1965 for the execution of tasks in such priority fields.

677. While the Council endorsed in principle the draft framework of functional classifications of the activities of the United Nations family and noted that the presentation of the United Nations work programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3928) in that form was an improvement over the similar presentation available to the Council at its thirty-sixth session (E/3788),⁷ criticism was voiced that the absence of detailed information on the budge-

¹ E/SR.1332, 1333, 1351; E/AC.24/SR.258-267.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6.

³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 36.

⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 7.

⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 6, document E/3886 and Add.1, annex I.

⁶ See chapter XI, section IV.

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

tary implications of the programmes impeded any attempt by the Council to devise a system for establishing priorities for the work programmes which would be consonant with the availability of budgetary resources. The Council supported the view expressed by the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/3946, para. 9) that it was necessary to establish a procedure for screening the United Nations work programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields in relation to their budgetary implications, and that implicit in any such procedure was the presentation by the Secretary-General of an integrated programme and budget at a timely stage of the calendar year.

678. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, replying⁸ to points raised during the discussion, pointed out that work programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields were being continuously formulated throughout the year by the subsidiary bodies of the Council, including the regional economic commissions, by the Council itself at its two sessions, and by the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly; in consequence, the compilation of a total work programme for any year had to await the conclusion of the General Assembly. Furthermore, since the annual budget of the Organization was prepared during the spring of the year, the only opportunity for providing the Council with a document on budget and programmes was at its summer session. Since it was at that session that the Council normally received the reports of the regional economic commissions and certain of its functional commissions and committees, a situation might well develop where important initiatives taken by those subsidiary bodies would have to wait from eighteen to twenty-four months for inclusion in the annual budget, if the General Assembly were not once again to be faced with requests for supplementary funds. Having regard to this gap between the budget and the programme calendar, the Under-Secretary suggested that the Council might wish to consider the possibility of a biennial rather than an annual work programme, since a biennial work programme could provide greater freedom of manoeuvre in adjusting deadlines for the execution of individual projects, and thus reduce the need for supplementary appropriations. Subsequently, the Under-Secretary circulated an explanatory note (E/AC.24/L.240/Add.1) concerning his suggestion for biennial programming, in which he stated that the suggestion for establishing a biennial programme for the economic, social and human rights activities need not, and would not, affect the principle of an annual budget. The combination of the annual budget and the biennial programme might help to further the long-sought objectives of establishing priorities in the work programme, since within the biennium a more flexible approach could be applied by the Secretary-General to adjust the work programme of one year to the budgetary resources authorized (or proposed) for that year. Through the submission of an annual report on the programme and budget to the Council at its summer sessions, Member States could be apprised of the tasks scheduled for completion during the following year, the first one of the biennium. The remaining tasks in the biennial work programme, subject to such decisions as the Council might take at the summer session, would provide the basis for budgetary provisions in the second year of the biennial cycle. A procedure such as the one described had the advantage

of avoiding the annual supplementary estimates arising from a series of financial implications of Council actions at the spring and summer sessions, in as much as any new projects arising out of such decisions would need to be fitted into the annual programme with an appropriate deferral of some other scheduled item of work to the second half of the biennium. Only major new activities such as a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development or an international symposium on industrial development, where the budgetary implications as well as the nature of the project itself could not be fitted easily into the biennial work programme, would require to be budgeted for separately through the device of supplementary or revised estimates.

679. On the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1046 (XXXVII)), in which it underlined the necessity for proceeding each year to a careful analysis of the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields in relation to its budgetary implications, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made towards the presentation of a work programme with adequate information on its budgetary implications for 1966 in each major area of work and, in order to ensure the flexibility necessitated by the existing divergency between the programme and budget calendars, to study, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the possibility of presenting the work programme on a biennial basis.

Section II. Pattern of conferences*

680. Pursuant to the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 1987 (XVIII), the Council considered⁹ and took a number of decisions regarding the policy which should in future govern the pattern of its meetings and those of its subsidiary organs.

681. The General Assembly had requested the Council to consider in particular holding its first session each year in January, rather than in April, and its second session in May or early June rather than in July. The Assembly had also requested the Council to consider the optimum frequency of meetings of its subsidiary bodies as well as the possibility of integrating or eliminating those bodies whose terms of reference might overlap.

682. The report submitted by the Secretary-General in connexion with this question was in two parts: the first (E/3950)¹⁰ dealt with the question of policy; the second (E/3950/Add.1) dealt mainly with the calendar of meetings for 1965. In addition, extracts from the seventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session (A/5807),¹¹ circulated to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3944), contained an expression of that Committee's views on the over-all policy on the pattern of conferences.

* Item on the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

⁹ E/AC.24/SR.266, 267; E/SR.1351.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36.

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

⁸ E/AC.24/SR.258. See also E/AC.24/L.240.

683. In his report, the Secretary-General, having reviewed the existing situation, suggested that the Council should approve the following basic principles to govern the pattern of its meetings for the future:

(a) As a general rule, functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Council should meet biennially, an exception being considered only for those bodies, such as the Committee for Industrial Development, concerning which the view prevailed that strict adherence to the biennial pattern might retard the rapid progress desired by Member States in an area of high priority. Attention was also drawn by the Secretary-General (E/3950/Add.1) to General Assembly resolution 1922 (XVIII), in which the Assembly declared that, in the interest of the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Commission on Human Rights should continue to meet annually;

(b) In order to relieve the heavy concentration of meetings in the first half of the year, make better use of the total facilities available, and help spread the work load more evenly between Headquarters and Geneva, sessions of some of the subsidiary bodies of the Council should be scheduled for Geneva in the latter part of the year, concurrently with the General Assembly session at Headquarters;

(c) In regard to the Council itself, its first session at Headquarters should be held at the end of January or the beginning of February, and its second session in Geneva should be convened in the last week of June. The Secretary-General pointed to a number of difficulties which would arise were the summer session to be scheduled any earlier;

(d) The utmost restraint should be exercised in calling for the creation of bodies such as special (or sub-) committees and *ad hoc* working groups, the number of whose meetings in recent years had contributed greatly to the increase in the work load.

684. In making those recommendations, the Secretary-General noted that while the physical limitations on conference facilities which obtained in 1964 might not obtain in 1965 and future years, the need to make provision, in the annual calendar, for meetings of the Trade and Development Board and other bodies which would come into existence as a result of General Assembly action on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, made it appear to him imperative that the Council's calendar of meetings should be rationalized on the lines he had suggested. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report (A/5807), which is also before the Assembly, stated its concern that the United Nations' total conference programme was now such that its effectiveness was open to serious doubt, and it expressed the opinion that well established programmes in certain fields did not call for annual review by policy-making bodies; indeed, it suggested that repeated changes in basic policies might well inhibit the actual execution of the work, and that there was little doubt that the preparation and servicing of annual sessions of functional commissions and other subsidiary organs occupied a large number of staff who could be employed in the furtherance of the tasks given to the Secretariat by the organs concerned.

685. During the discussion at the thirty-seventh session, there was general agreement with the proposed change in the dates of the Council's sessions and with the suggestion that a number of subsidiary bodies should

meet in Geneva in the autumn. A few representatives were in favour of convening commissions biennially, with certain exceptions, and stressed the need for keeping the demand for conferences and meetings within the limits of available resources. The majority, however, were unable to agree to a biennial pattern. Reference was made to the urgency and importance of the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council and to the possibility that it might be impaired by less frequent meetings.

686. The Council decided:

(a) To convene its first session in each year in January or early February, beginning in 1966;

(b) To convene its second session in the last week of June, in Geneva;

(c) To discontinue, as a general rule, its resumed session in December, beginning in 1965;

(d) To continue to convene on an annual basis the Social Commission, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(e) To continue to convene on a biennial basis the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission;

(f) To continue to convene on an annual basis the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the Committee for Industrial Development;

(g) To schedule meetings of a limited number of commissions and committees in Geneva in the latter part of the year.

687. The Council further agreed to revert to the question of its calendar of meetings at its resumed thirty-seventh session, to enable any necessary adjustments to be made in the light of action taken by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on the recommendations made by the Council in its resolution 1020 (XXXVII) concerning a United Nations Development Programme, and on the review of the pattern of conferences to be undertaken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1987 (XVIII). Finally, on a recommendation from the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences (E/3982),¹⁰ the Council decided to request the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the measures which could be taken to alleviate the problems faced by the United Nations as a result of the ever increasing number of meetings held each year.

688. In regard to the calendar of meetings for 1965, the Secretary-General also indicated that, pending consideration by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the draft calendar which he proposed could not include the meetings of the proposed Trade and Development Board, its main committees and other expert bodies, all of which would require full services. The Council's decisions on the calendar of meetings as presented in the addendum to the Secretary-General's memorandum (E/3950/Add.1) are detailed in chapter XIII, section X, above.

Section III. Budgetary implications of actions of the Council

689. In its resolution 990 (XXXVI) the Council had decided to consider at its 1964 session the revision of its procedures for discussing the financial implications

of its actions, taking into account the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the budget estimates relating to economic, social and human rights activities. The Secretary-General made available to the Council early in its thirty-seventh session the provisional summary of the financial implications of the actions of the Council (E/3941), extracts from the Advisory Committee's report (E/3944) and his foreword to the 1965 budget estimates (E/L.1055). Towards the close of its session, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council the consolidated statement of financial implications of actions taken by the Council at its thirty-seventh session (E/3984).¹² A summary statement of the budgetary implications of actions of the Council is set out below. Owing to pressure of time, the Council was, however, unable to give full consideration to the question of the revision of its procedures for discussing the financial implications of its actions.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 38.*

690. During the thirty-seventh session the Council also reviewed the recommendations of its Technical Assistance Committee on the appropriate level for provisions in the United Nations regular budget for technical programmes. The Council, by resolution 1008 (XXXVII), endorsed the Committee's recommendation that for working purposes the tentative budget estimates for technical programmes should for 1966 be at the level of \$6.4 million, and decided that the level of the Secretary-General's annual budget submissions for technical programmes and the programmes thereunder should continue to be subject to the advice, guidance and review of the Technical Assistance Committee and that proposals emanating from the functional commissions and committees of the Council which could affect the technical assistance resources of the United Nations should be transmitted to the Council through the Technical Assistance Committee.¹³

¹³ See chapter VII, section II.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Item	Council resolution (or document)	Costs arising in	
		1964	1965
		(US dollars)	
1. <i>Industrial development</i>			
(i) Dynamic programme of activities....	1030 A (XXXVII)	—	^a
(ii) Substantive studies for regional symposia	1030 C (XXXVII)	—	571,000
Substantive studies for international symposium		—	100,000 ^b
Conference servicing costs for regional symposia		—	^c
2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	E/CONF.46/139	184,000 ^d	^e
3. Development of natural resources: survey of world iron ore deposits.....	1033 C (XXXVII)	—	37,000 ^e
4. Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development			
(a) Meetings of the Committee and its sub-groups	1047 (XXXVII)	26,000 ^f	29,000
(b) Secretariat for science and technology		^a	^a
5. Calendar of conferences for 1965: eighteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in Teheran.....	E/3939/Add.1 and E/SR.1351	—	116,000 ^g
6. World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance	1038 (XXXVII)	3,000 ^f	8,000
7. Advisory services in the field of human rights	1017 (XXXVII)	—	—

^a Provision has been included in the initial budget estimates.

^b Preliminary estimates for preparatory work.

^c Estimates to be presented to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

^d To be included in the Supplementary Estimates for 1964.

^e Further costs of \$43,000 to be included in the initial budget estimates for 1966.

^f To be provided from savings in the relevant section of the 1964 appropriations.

^g Extra costs to the United Nations to be reimbursed by the Government of Iran.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Agenda of the resumed thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions of the Council

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION^a

28. Calendar of conferences for 1964;^b
 - (a) Date and place of meeting of the summer session of the Technical Assistance Committee;
 - (b) Sessions of the Commission on Human Rights;
 - (c) Date of the 1964 session of the Committee for Industrial Development.
32. Elections.^b
33. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
34. Review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.
35. Work of the Council in 1964.
37. Report of the International Monetary Fund.^c
38. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;^c
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation;^c
(c) Report of the International Development Association.^c
39. Participation of inter-governmental economic organizations as observers at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.^c
40. Travel, transport and communications:^c
 - (a) Report of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism convened pursuant to Council resolution 870 (XXXIII);
 - (b) Progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Group of Experts on Explosives.
41. United Nations Training and Research Institute.^c
42. Enlargement of the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee of the Council.^c
43. Enlargement of the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.^c

AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1964.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Organization of work of the thirty-seventh session.
4. Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

^a Items 1 to 27, 29 to 31 and 36 were considered at the first part of the session.

^b Part of this item was considered at the first part of the session.

^c Additional item.

5. World economic trends.
6. General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole.
7. United Nations Development Decade:
 - (a) Development plans and development planning institutes;
 - (b) United Nations Training and Research Institute;
 - (c) World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance;
 - (d) Functional classification of activities during the Decade.
8. Economic and social consequences of disarmament. Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament.
9. Economic planning and projections.
10. Financing of economic development:
 - (a) Acceleration of the flow of capital and assistance to the developing countries;
 - (b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital;
 - (c) Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund.
11. Activities in the field of industrial development.
12. Training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries.
13. The role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries.
14. Development of natural resources:
 - (a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources;
 - (b) Progress report on new sources of energy;
 - (c) Work in the field of non-agricultural resources.
15. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources.
16. Questions relating to science and technology.
17. Reports of the regional economic commissions.
18. Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.
19. Programmes of technical co-operation:
 - (a) United Nations programmes of technical assistance;
 - (b) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
 - (c) Co-ordination of technical assistance activities.
20. World Food Programme.
21. Population growth and economic and social development.
22. Social development.
23. Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

24. International co-operation in cartography:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa;
 - (b) Question of convening an international conference on the standardization of geographical names.
25. Question of procedures for the revision of the International Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.
26. Town twinning: means of international co-operation.
27. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
28. Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
29. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
30. Slavery.
31. United Nations Children's Fund.
32. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
33. 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.
34. International control of narcotic drugs.
35. Non-governmental organizations.
36. Review of the pattern of conferences and establishment of the calendar of conferences for 1965.
37. Questions of a session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade in the autumn of 1964 and of the extension of the term of office of the members of the Commission.
38. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
39. Elections.*
40. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
41. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.**
42. Work of the Council in 1965 and disposal of items arising out of the nineteenth regular session of the General Assembly.**
43. Participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.^d
44. World Campaign for Universal Literacy.^d
45. United Nations assistance in cases of natural disaster.^d
46. Emergency aid to Costa Rica.^d

* Part of this item to be considered at the resumed thirty-seventh session.

** Item to be considered at the resumed session.

^d At its 1314th meeting, on 13 July 1964, the Council decided to include this supplementary item in its agenda.

Appendix II

Membership and meetings of the Council and subsidiary and related bodies

A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

<i>Membership 1963</i>	<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Algeria	1966
Australia	Argentina	1965
Austria	Australia*	1964
Colombia	Austria	1965
Czechoslovakia	Chile	1966
El Salvador	Colombia*	1964
Ethiopia	Czechoslovakia	1965
France	Ecuador	1966
India	France	1966
Italy	India*	1964
Japan	Iraq	1966
Jordan	Japan	1965
Senegal	Luxembourg	1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Senegal*	1964
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1965
Uruguay	United States of America*	1964
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia*	1964

* Retiring members.

RESUMED THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION: 12-19 December 1963, 21 January 1964, New York

<i>Plenary meetings</i>	10 meetings
<i>Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations</i>	1 meeting
Total for the session	11 meetings

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION: 13 July-15 August 1964, Geneva

<i>Plenary meetings</i>	38 meetings
<i>Economic Committee</i>	18 meetings
<i>Social Committee</i>	20 meetings
<i>Co-ordination Committee</i>	21 meetings
<i>Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations</i>	3 meetings
<i>Interim Committee on Programme of Confer- ences</i>	1 meeting
Total for the session	101 meetings

B. COMMITTEES AND *ad hoc* COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL^a

Technical Assistance Committee

<i>Membership 1963</i>	<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Afghanistan*	Afghanistan*	1965
Argentina	Algeria	1966
Australia	Argentina	1965
Austria	Australia	1964
Brazil*	Austria	1965
Colombia	Brazil*	1964
Czechoslovakia	Canada*	1965
Denmark*	Chile	1966
El Salvador	China*	1965
Ethiopia	Colombia	1964
Federal Republic of Germany*	Czechoslovakia	1965
France	Denmark*	1964
Greece*	Ecuador	1966
	France	1966

<i>Membership 1963</i>	<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
India	Federal Republic of Germany*	1964
Indonesia*	India	1964
Israel*	Iraq	1966
Italy	Italy*	1965
Japan	Japan	1965
Jordan	Jordan*	1965
Netherlands*	Luxembourg	1966
New Zealand*	Nigeria*	1964
Nigeria*	Poland*	1964
Poland*	Senegal	1964
Senegal	Sweden*	1965
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965
United Arab Republic*	United Arab Republic*..	1964
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1965
United States of America	United States of America	1964
Uruguay	Yugoslavia	1964
Yugoslavia		

^a Excluding sessional committees.

* Non-members of the Council.

Meetings: 27-30 November, 12-13 December
1963, New York 7 meetings
22 June-3 July 1964, Vienna 17 meetings

Committee for Industrial Development

<i>Membership 1963</i>	<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria*	Algeria	1966
Argentina	Argentina	1965
Australia	Australia	1964
Austria	Austria	1965
Brazil*	Brazil*	1965
Bulgaria*	Cameroon*	1965
Central African Republic*	Central African Republic*	1965
Colombia	Chile	1966
Czechoslovakia	Colombia	1964
El Salvador	Czechoslovakia	1965
Ethiopia	Ecuador	1966
Federal Republic of Germany*	Federal Republic of Germany*	1966
France	France	1966
India	India	1964
Italy	Iraq	1966
Japan	Japan	1965
Jordan	Luxembourg	1966
Madagascar*	Madagascar*	1964
Mexico*	Mexico*	1964
Pakistan*	Pakistan*	1966
Philippines*	Philippines*	1966
Senegal	Poland*	1966
Sweden*	Senegal	1964
Tunisia*	Sweden*	1965
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Tunisia*	1964
United Arab Republic*	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965

<i>Membership 1963</i>	<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Republic*... United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1964
United States of America	Ireland	1965
Uruguay	United States of America	1964
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1964

* Non-members of the Council.

Meetings: 2-19 March 1964, New York 10 meetings

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Canada	1966
Canada	Chile	1966
Chile	Colombia	1965
Colombia	Denmark	1966
Denmark	France	1967
France	Ghana	1967
Greece	Indonesia	1966
Indonesia	Iran	1965
Iran	Israel	1965
Israel	Italy	1967
Italy	Japan	1965
Japan	Lebanon	1967
Madagascar	Madagascar	1965
Nigeria	Nigeria	1965
Peru	Peru	1966
Romania	Romania	1967
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1966
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic...	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar	United States of America	1965
United States of America	Uruguay	1967

Second session, 22 January-4 February 1964, New York 19 meetings

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a period of three years

Professor Svend Aage Andersen
Dr. Pierre Victor Auger
Mr. Mamadou Aw
Professor Nicolae Cernescu
Dr. Carlos Chagas
Dr. Josef Charvat
Mr. Abba Eban
Mr. Francisco Garcia Olano
Professor German Mikhailovich Gvishiani
Mr. Salah El-Din Hedayat
Professor Kankuro Kaneshige
Professor Eni Njoku
Dr. Oliverio Phillips-Michelsen
Professor Abdus Salam
Dr. Maneklal Sankalchand Thacker
Sir Ronald Walker
Professor Carroll Louis Wilson
Sir Norman Wright

First session, 25 February-6 March 1964, New York 16 meetings

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Membership in 1964: Austria, Chile, France, Senegal, Union of Soviet Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Meetings: 9 March 1964, New York 1 meeting
13 July, 24 July and 4 August 1964, Geneva 3 meetings

Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences

Membership: France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Meetings: 13 August 1964, Geneva 1 meeting

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Membership: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Meetings: 30 September-9 October 1964, Geneva 10 meetings
18 May-25 May 1964, Geneva 10 meetings

Special Committee on Co-ordination established by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV)

Membership: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Meetings: 9-13 July 1964, Geneva 4 meetings

Ad hoc Committee established by Council resolution 851 (XXXII), as amended by resolution 900 (XXXIV)

Membership: Brazil, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.^b

Meetings: 17 February-6 March, New York 15 meetings

Ad hoc Working Group on the question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, established by Council resolution 875 (XXXIII), as amended by the Council's decision of 18 April 1962.

Membership: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

The *Ad hoc* Working Group did not meet during the period under review.

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, established by Council resolution 917 (XXXIV), as amended by the Council's decision of 19 December 1962 and resolution 943 (XXXV)

Membership: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Third session, 3-14 February 1964 14 meetings

^b Appointed by the President of the Council (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 1, p. 7, and Resumed Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A, p. 4*).

United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme^c

<i>Members elected by the Council</i>	<i>Members elected by the FAO Council</i>
Australia	Argentina
Colombia	Brazil
Denmark	Canada
Jamaica	Federal Republic of Germany
Morocco	France
New Zealand	Ghana
Nigeria	India
Pakistan	Indonesia
Thailand	Netherlands
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Philippines
Uruguay	United Arab Republic
Yugoslavia	United States of America

Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

Membership: Mr. S. A. Hasnie, Chairman
Mr. Walter Müller
Mr. Robert C. Tetre, Mr. Paul E. Callanan (alternate)
Mr. P. N. C. Okigbo

C. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

Statistical Commission

<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	Australia	1967
Brazil	Brazil	1967
Canada	Canada	1965
China	China	1965
Cuba	France	1968
France	Hungary	1968
India	India	1967
Indonesia	Indonesia	1967
Ireland	Ireland	1965
Japan	Japan	1965
Norway	Norway	1968
Romania	Panama	1968
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1967
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1968
United States of America	United States of America	1965
Uruguay	Uruguay	1968

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

Population Commission

<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Belgium	Australia	1968
Ceylon	Austria	1968
China	China	1967
El Salvador	El Salvador	1965
France	France	1967
Ghana	Ghana	1967
Greece	India	1968
Japan	Japan	1965
Mexico	Netherlands	1968
Sweden	Panama	1968
Syria	Sweden	1967
Tunisia	Syria	1965
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Tunisia	1967
	Ukrainian Soviet So-	

<i>Membership 1963</i>	<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	cialist Republic	1967
United Arab Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1965
United States of America	United States of America	1965
Uruguay	Yugoslavia	1968

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

Social Commission

<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Albania	Argentina	1966
Argentina	Austria	1965
Austria	Bulgaria	1967
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1966
Canada	Cuba	1967
China	Czechoslovakia	1966
Czechoslovakia	Denmark	1966
Denmark	France	1965
Ecuador	Gabon	1965
France	Honduras	1967
Gabon	Indonesia	1966
Indonesia	Iraq	1965
Iraq	Malaysia	1965
Israel	Mali	1967
Malaysia	Tunisia	1967
Sudan	Uganda	1967
Tunisia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Arab Republic	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United States of America	United States of America	1965
Uruguay	Uruguay	1966

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

Commission on Human Rights

<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Austria	Austria	1966
Canada	Canada	1965
Chile	Chile	1965
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	1966
Dahomey	Dahomey	1966
Denmark	Denmark	1965
Ecuador	Ecuador	1965
El Salvador	France	1967
France	India	1967
India	Iraq	1967
Italy	Israel	1967
Lebanon	Italy	1966
Liberia	Jamaica	1967
Netherlands	Liberia	1965
Philippines	Netherlands	1966
Poland	Philippines	1967
Turkey	Poland	1966
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1965
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United States of America	United States of America	1965

Twentieth session, 17 February-13 March 1964,
New York

42 meetings

^c See chapter XIII, section VI.

Commission on the Status of Women

Membership 1964	Membership 1965	Term of office expires on 31 December
Colombia	Austria	1967
Dominican Republic	China	1967
Finland	Colombia	1965
France	Dominican Republic	1966
Ghana	Finland	1965
Guinea	France	1965
Hungary	Ghana	1967
Indonesia	Guinea	1966
Iran	Hungary	1966
Mexico	Indonesia	1967
Nepal	Iran	1966
Netherlands	Mexico	1965
Peru	Nepal	1966
Philippines	Peru	1965
Poland	Philippines	1966
Sierra Leone	Poland	1965
Spain	Sierra Leone	1965
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1967
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1966
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1967
United States of America	United States of America	1967

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

Commission on International Commodity Trade^d

Membership 1964	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	1964
Belgium	1964
Brazil	1965
Ecuador	1964
France	1964
Greece	1965
India	1966
Ivory Coast	1966
Japan	1966
Madagascar	1964
Mali	1964
New Zealand	1966
Pakistan	1966
Peru	1964
Romania	1965
Thailand	1965
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1965
United States of America	1966
Uruguay	1965
Yugoslavia	1966

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Membership 1964	Membership 1965	Term of office expires on 31 December
Brazil	Argentina	1967
Canada	Canada	1967
China	China	1966
Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	1965
France	France	1967
Ghana	Ghana	1966
Hungary	Hungary	1965
India	India	1966
Iran	Iran	1965

^d See chapter XIII, section VIII.

Membership 1964	Membership 1965	Term of office expires on 31 December
Japan	Japan	1966
Mexico	Mexico	1965
Morocco	Morocco	1965
Peru	Peru	1967
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	1965
Switzerland	Switzerland	1967
Turkey	Turkey	1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1966
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United States of America	United States of America	1967
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1967

Nineteenth session, 4-9 May 1964, Geneva 11 meetings

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Membership from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1965

Mr. Morris B. Abram (United States of America)
Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan)
Mr. Peter Calvo Coressi (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Francesco Capotorti (Italy)
Mr. Gabino Fraga (Mexico)
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)
Mr. Boris S. Ivanov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)
Mr. Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland)
Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami (India)
Mr. Franz Matsch (Austria)
Mr. Mohammed Awad Mohammed (United Arab Republic) ^e
Mr. Vieno Voitto Saario (Finland)
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)

Sixteenth session, 13-31 January 1964, New York 27 meetings

D. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe

Members

Albania	Luxembourg
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Byelorussia, Soviet Socialist Republic	Portugal
Cyprus	Romania
Czechoslovakia	Spain
Denmark	Sweden
Federal Republic of Germany	Turkey
Finland	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Greece	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Hungary	United States of America
Iceland	Yugoslavia
Ireland	
Italy	

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference.

Nineteenth session,^f 15-30 April 1964, Geneva

^e Elected at the 770th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights on 3 April 1963.

^f For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh session, Supplement No. 7.*

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Members

Afghanistan	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Burma	New Zealand
Cambodia	Pakistan
Ceylon	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
France	Republic of Viet-Nam
India	Thailand
Indonesia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iran	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	United States of America
Laos	Western Samoa
Malaysia	
Mongolia	

Associate members

Br. Hong Kong

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 617 (XXII) and 860 (XXXII), respectively.

Twentieth session,* 2-17 March 1964, Teheran

Economic Commission for Latin America

Members

Argentina	Honduras
Bolivia	Jamaica
Brazil	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
El Salvador	United States of America
France	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Haiti	

Associate members

British Guiana British Honduras or Belize

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII), respectively.

Committee of the Whole (tenth session),^h 12-14 February 1964, Santiago, Chile

Economic Commission for Africa

Members

Algeria	Ivory Coast
Burundi	Kenya
Cameroon	Liberia
Central African Republic	Libya
Chad	Madagascar
Congo (Brazzaville)	Mali
Congo (Leopoldville)	Mauritania
Dahomey	Morocco
Ethiopia	Niger
Gabon	Nigeria
Ghana	Rwanda
Guinea	Senegal

* For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh session, Supplement No. 2.*

^h For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 4.*

Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa¹
Sudan
Togo
Tunisia

Uganda
United Arab Republic
United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar
Upper Volta

Associate members¹

Angola	Northern Rhodesia
Basutoland	Nyasaland ^k
Bechuanaland	Southern Rhodesia
Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Poo and Rio Muni)	South West Africa
France	Spain
Gambia	Swaziland
Mauritius	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Mozambique	

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 763 D II (XXX) and 925 (XXXIV), respectively.

Sixth session,¹ 19 February-3 March 1964, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

E. OTHER RELATED BODIES

Governing Council of the Special Fund

<i>Membership 1963</i>	<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Brazil	Argentina	1966
Canada	Brazil	m
France	Canada	1965
Ghana	Denmark	m
Guatemala	Federal Republic of Germany	1966
Indonesia	France	m
Italy	Ghana	1966
Japan	India	m
Mexico	Indonesia	m
Netherlands	Italy	1966
Philippines	Japan	1965
Poland	Mexico	m
Senegal	Nepal	1966
Sweden	Netherlands	1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Norway	1966
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Philippines	1965
United States of America	Poland	1965
Uruguay	Senegal	1966
	Sweden	1965
	Tunisia	1965
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	m
	United States of America	m
	Uruguay	1965

Eleventh session, 13-20 January 1964, New York

Twelfth session, 15-22 June 1964, The Hague

¹ The Council decided, by resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of 30 July 1963, that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, should find that conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in its racial policy.

¹ See chapter XVII, section V.

^k Until 5 July 1964. On 6 July 1964 Nyasaland became the independent State of Malawi.

¹ For meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10.*

^m Term of office, which would normally have expired on 31 December 1964, prolonged by the Council at its 1349th meeting until the thirty-eighth session. See chapter XIII, section III.

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

<i>Membership until 31 January 1965</i>	<i>Membership from 1 February 1965</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 January</i>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	1967
Brazil	Belgium	1968
Bulgaria	Brazil	1967
Canada	Canada	1968
Chile	Chile	1968
China	China	1967
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	1966
Federal Republic of Germany	Ecuador	1968
France	Federal Republic of Germany	1968
India	France	1967
Israel	India	1968
Italy	Israel	1968
Mexico	Mexico	1966
Nigeria	Morocco	1968
Pakistan	Pakistan	1968
Philippines	Philippines	1966
Poland	Poland	1967
Senegal	Senegal	1966
Spain	Spain	1966
Sudan	Sudan	1966
Sweden	Sweden	1966
Switzerland	Switzerland	1966
Thailand	Thailand	1967
Tunisia	Tunisia	1967
Turkey	Turkey	1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1967
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic...	1967

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United States of America	United States of America	1967
Uruguay	Yugoslavia	1968

Sessions: 13-24 January 1964, New York
24 April 1964, New York
23-24 June 1964, New York

Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body

Permanent Central Opium Board

*Members elected by the Economic and Social Council for the period
2 March 1963-1 March 1968*

Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland)

Dr. Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic)

Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece)

Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)

Dr. Vladimir Kusević (Yugoslavia)

Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil)

Professor Paul Reuter (France)

Mr. Leon Steinig (United States of America)

83rd session: Geneva, 4-8 November 1963.

84th session: Geneva, 25 May-5 June 1964.

Drug Supervisory Body

Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece), appointed by WHO

Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil), appointed by WHO

Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India), appointed by the Commis-
sion on Narcotic Drugs

Mr. Vladimir Kusević (Yugoslavia), appointed by the Perma-
nent Central Opium Board

60th session: Geneva, 21-25 October 1963.

61st session: Geneva, 29 May-5 June 1964.

Joint sessions of the PCOB and the DSB

30th joint session: Geneva, 28 October-1 November 1963.

31st joint session: Geneva, 1-5 June 1964.

Appendix III

Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions^a

Represented on		Entitled to nominate members of												
States Members of the United Nations	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (functional commission composed of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1953) ^a (21 members)							Commission on International Commodity Trade (functional commission composed of Member States) (21 members)	Statistical Commission (18 members)	Population Commission (18 members)	Social Commission (21 members)	Commission on Human Rights (21 members)	Commission on the Status of Women (21 members)	
	Council (composed of Member States) (18 members)	Functional commissions including Commissions in Narcotic Drugs and on International Commodity Trade												
(Term of office expires on 31 December)														
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Albania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Algeria	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentina	1965	2	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966	—	—	
Australia	1964	3	—	—	1964	1967	1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Austria	1965	4	—	—	—	—	1968	—	—	—	1965	1966	1967	
Belgium	—	1	—	—	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brazil	—	2	—	—	1965	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bulgaria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1967	—	—	
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Byelorussian SSR	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966	—	—	
Cameroon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canada	—	3	1967	—	—	1965	—	—	—	—	—	1965	—	
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chile	1966	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1965	—	
China	—	4	1966	—	—	1965	1967	—	—	—	—	—	1967	
Colombia	1964	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1965	
Congo (Brazzaville)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congo (Leopoldville)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rica	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966	—	
Cuba	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1967	—	—	
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czechoslovakia	1965	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966	—	—	
Dahomey	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966	—	
Denmark	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966	1965	—	
Dominican Republic	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966	
Ecuador	1966	2	—	—	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	1965	—	
El Salvador	—	1	—	—	—	—	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Finland	1	1967	1964	1968	1967	1965	1967	1965
France	7	1966	1964	1968	1967	1965	1967	1965
Gabon	1	—	—	—	—	1965	—	—
Ghana	3	—	1965	—	1967	—	—	1967
Greece	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	1	—	—	—	—	1967	—	—
Hungary	3	—	—	1968	—	—	—	1966
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	5	1964	1966	1967	1968	—	1967	—
Indonesia	3	—	—	1967	—	—	—	1966
Iran	2	—	—	1967	—	—	—	—
Iraq	2	1966	—	—	—	1965	1967	—
Ireland	1	—	—	1965	—	—	—	—
Israel	1	—	—	—	—	—	1967	1966
Italy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	1	—	1966	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	1	—	—	—	—	—	1967	—
Japan	4	1965	1966	1965	1965	—	—	—
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kuwait	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1965	—
Libya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	1	—	1964	—	—	1965	—	—
Malaysia	1	—	—	—	—	1967	—	—
Mali	2	—	1964	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1965
Mongolia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	1	—	1966	—	1968	—	1966	—
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niger	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	1	—	—	1968	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	1	—	1966	—	—	—	—	—
Panama	2	—	—	1968	1968	—	—	—
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	3	—	1964	—	—	—	—	1965
Philippines	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966
Poland	2	—	—	—	—	—	1967	1966
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	1	—	1965	—	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix III

(continued)

Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional Commissions^a

States Members of the United Nations	Represented on		Entitled to nominate members of					
	Council (composed of Member States) (18 members)	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (functional commission composed of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1953) ^b (21 members)	Commission on International Trade (functional commission composed of Member States) (21 members)	Statistical Commission (18 members)	Population Commission (18 members)	Social Commission (21 members)	Commission on Human Rights (21 members)	Commission on the Status of Women (21 members)
Senegal	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1965
Somalia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	1	—	—	1967	—	—	—
Syria	—	1	—	—	1965	—	—	—
Thailand	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Togo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	—	2	—	—	1967	1967	—	—
Turkey	—	1	1966	—	—	—	—	—
Uganda	—	1	—	—	—	1967	—	—
Ukrainian SSR	—	3	—	1967	1967	—	1965	—
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965	7	1966	1965	1965	1965	1967	1967
United Arab Republic	—	4	1965	1967	—	1967	—	1966
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1965	7	1966	1968	1965	1966	1966	1967
United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America	1964	7	1967	1965	1965	1965	1965	1967
Upper Volta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	3	—	1968	—	1966	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	1964	3	1967	—	1968	—	—	—

(Term of office expires on 31 December)

^a Of the 112 States Members of the United Nations, seventy are members of the Council and its functional commissions, including the Commissions on Narcotics Drugs and on International Commodity Trade. The total membership of the seven functional commissions is 141.

^b In addition to the eighteen members of the Commission listed below, the

Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland are represented on the Commission. Their terms of office expire on 31 December 1965 in the case of the first two States mentioned and on 31 December 1967 in the case of the third.

WHERE TO BUY UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS AND THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

AFRICA

CAMEROON:
LIBRAIRIE DU PEUPLE AFRICAÏN
La Grente, B. P. 1197, Yaoundé
DIFFUSION INTERNATIONALE CAMEROUNAISE
DU LIVRE ET DE LA PRESSE, Sangmelima.
CONGO (Léopoldville):
INSTITUT POLITIQUE CONGOLAIS
B. P. 2307, Léopoldville.
ETHIOPIA: INTERNATIONAL PRESS AGENCY
P. O. Box 120, Addis Ababa.
GHANA: UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP
University College of Ghana, Legon, Accra.
KENYA: THE E.S.A. BOOKSHOP, Box 30167, Nairobi.
LIBYA: SUDKI EL JERBI (BOOKSELLERS)
P. O. Box 78, Istiklal Street, Benghazi.
MOROCCO: AUX BELLES IMAGES
281 Avenue Mohammed V, Rabat.
NIGERIA: UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP (NIGERIA) LTD.
University College, Ibadan.
NORTHERN RHODESIA:
J. BELDING, P. O. Box 750, Mufulla.
NYASALAND: BOOKERS (NYASALAND) LTD.
Lontyre House, P. O. Box 34, Blantyre.
SOUTH AFRICA:
VAN SCHAIK'S BOOKSTORE (PTY) LTD.
Church Street, Box 724, Pretoria.
TECHNICAL BOOKS (PTY) LTD., Faraday House
P. O. Box 2866, 40 St. George's Street, Cape Town.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA:
THE BOOK CENTRE, First Street, Salisbury.
TANGANYIKA: DAR ES SALAAM BOOKSHOP
P. O. Box 9030, Dar es Salaam.
UGANDA: UGANDA BOOKSHOP, P. O. Box 145, Kampala.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC:
LIBRAIRIE "LA RENAISSANCE D'EGYPTE"
9 Sh. Adly Pasha, Cairo.
AL NAHDA EL ARABIA BOOKSHOP
32 Abd-el-Khalek Sarwat St., Cairo.

ASIA

BURMA: CURATOR, GOVT. BOOK DEPOT, Rangoon.
CAMBODIA: ENTREPRISE KHMERE DE LIBRAIRIE
Imprimerie & Papeterie Sarl, Phnom-Penh.
CEYLON: LAKE HOUSE BOOKSHOP
Assoc. Newspapers of Ceylon, P. O. Box 244, Colombo.
CHINA:
THE WORLD BOOK COMPANY, LTD.
99 Chung King Road, 1st Section, Taipei, Taiwan.
THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.
211 Honan Road, Shanghai.
HONG KONG: THE SWINDON BOOK COMPANY
25 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
INDIA:
ORIENT LONGMANS
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, Hyderabad.
OXFORD BOOK & STATIONERY COMPANY
New Delhi and Calcutta.
INDONESIA:
PEMBANGUNAN, LTD., Gunung Sahari 84, Djakarta.
JAPAN: MARUZEN COMPANY, LTD.
6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF:
EUL-YOO PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 5, 2-KA, Chongno, Seoul.
PAKISTAN:
THE PAKISTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOK SOCIETY
Dacca, East Pakistan.
PUBLISHERS UNITED, LTD., Lahore.
THOMAS & THOMAS, Karachi.
PHILIPPINES:
PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY, INC.
1104 Castillejos, P. O. Box 620, Quiapo, Manila.
POPULAR BOOKSTORE, 1573 Doroteo Jose, Manila.
SINGAPORE:
THE CITY BOOK STORE, LTD., Collyer Quay.
THAILAND:
PRAMUAN MIT, LTD.
55 Chakrawat Road, Wat Tuk, Bangkok.
NIBONDH & CO., LTD.
New Road, Sikak Phya Sri, Bangkok.
SUKSAPAN PANIT
Mansion 9, Rajadamnern Avenue, Bangkok.
VIET-NAM, REPUBLIC OF:
LIBRAIRIE-PAPETERIE XUAN THU
185, rue Tu-do, B. P. 293, Saigon.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA:
GEROLD & COMPANY, Graben 31, Wien, I.
GEORG FROMME & CO., Spengergasse 39, Wien, V.

BELGIUM:
AGENCE ET MESSAGERIES DE LA PRESSE, S. A.
14-22, rue du Persil, Bruxelles.
BULGARIA:
HAZNOZNOZ, 1, Tzar Assem, Sofia.
CYPRUS: PAN PUBLISHING HOUSE
10 Alexander the Great Street, Strovolos.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
ARTIA LTD., 30 ve Smečkéch, Praha, 2.
DENMARK: EJNAR MUNKSGAARD, LTD.
Nørregade 6, København, K.
FINLAND: AKATEMINEN KIRJAKAUPPA
2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki.
FRANCE: ÉDITIONS A. PEDONE
13, rue Soufflot, Paris (V).
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF:
R. EISENSCHMIDT
Schwanthaler Str. 59, Frankfurt/Main.
ELWERT UND MEURER
Hauptstrasse 101, Berlin-Schöneberg.
ALEXANDER HORN, Spiegelgasse 9, Wiesbaden.
W. E. SAARBACH, Gertrudenstrasse 30, Köln (I).
GREECE: KAUFFMANN BOOKSHOP
28 Stadion Street, Athens.
HUNGARY: KULTURA, P. O. Box 149, Budapest 62.
ICELAND: BÓKAVERZLUN SIGFÚSAR
EYMUNDSSONAR H. F., Austurstætt 18, Reykjavík.
IRELAND: STATIONERY OFFICE, Dublin.
ITALY: LIBRERIA COMMISSIONARIA SANSONI
Via Gino Capponi 26, Firenze.
and Via Paolo Mercuri 19/B, Roma.
AGENZIA E.I.O.U., Via Meravigli 16, Milano.
LUXEMBOURG:
LIBRAIRIE J. TRAUSCHSCHUMMER
Place du Théâtre, Luxembourg.
NETHERLANDS: N. V. MARTINUS NIJHOFF
Lange Voorhout 9, 's-Gravenhage.
NORWAY: JOHAN GRUNDT TANUM
Karl Johansgate, 41, Oslo.
POLAND: PAN, Pałac Kultury i Nauki, Warszawa.
PORTUGAL: LIVRARIA RODRIGUES Y CIA.
186 Rua Auren, Lisboa.
ROMANIA: CARTIMEX, Str. Aristide Briand 14-18,
P. O. Box 134-135, Bucuresti.
SPAIN: AGUILAR S.A. DE EDICIONES
Juan Bravo 38, Madrid 6.
LIBRERIA BOSCH
Ronda Universidad 11, Barcelona.
LIBRERIA MUNDI-PRENSA, Castelló 37, Madrid.
SWEDEN:
C. E. FRITZ'S KUNGL. HOVBOKHANDEL A-B
Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm.
SWITZERLAND:
LIBRAIRIE PAYOT, S. A., Lausanne, Genève.
HANS RAUNHARDT, Kirchgasse 17, Zürich 1.
TURKEY: LIBRAIRIE HACHETTE
469 Istiklal Caddesi, Beyoğlu, Istanbul.
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:
MEZHODUNARODNAYA KNIGA
Smolenskaya Ploshchad, Moskva.
UNITED KINGDOM:
H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE, P. O. Box 569, London, S.E. 1
(and HMSO branches in Belfast, Birmingham,
Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Manchester).
YUGOSLAVIA:
CANJARJEVA ZALOZBA, Ljubljana, Slovenia.
DRŽAVNO PREDUZEĆE
Jugoslovenska Knjiga, Terazije 27/11, Beograd.
PROSVJETA, 5, Trg Braštva i Jedinstva, Zagreb.
PROSVJETA PUBLISHING HOUSE
Import-Export Division, P. O. Box 559,
Terazije 16/1, Beograd.

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA: EDITORIAL SUDAMERICANA, S. A.
Aisina 500, Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA: LIBRERIA SELECCIONES, Casilla 972, La Paz.
LOS AMIGOS DEL LIBRO
Calle Perú esq. España, Casilla 450, Cochabamba.
BRAZIL:
LIVRARIA AGIR
Rua Mexico 98-B, Caixa Postal 3291, Rio de Janeiro.
LIVRARIA FREITAS BASTOS, S. A.
Caixa Postal 899, Rio de Janeiro.
LIVRARIA KOSMOS EDITORA
Rua Rosario 135/137, Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE:
EDITORIAL DEL PACIFICO, Ahumada 57, Santiago.
LIBRERIA IVENS, Casilla 205, Santiago.
COLOMBIA:
LIBRERIA AMERICA, Calle 51 Núm. 49-58, Medellín.
LIBRERIA BUCHHOLZ, Av. Jiménez de Quesada 8-40, Bogotá.
COSTA RICA: IMPRENTA Y LIBRERIA TREJOS
Apartado 1313, San José.
CUBA: CUBARTIMPEX, Apartado Postal 6540, La Habana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: LIBRERIA DOMINICANA
Mercedes 49, Santo Domingo.
ECUADOR:
LIBRERIA CIENTIFICA, Casilla 362, Guayaquil.
LIBRERIA UNIVERSITARIA, Calle Garcia Moreno 739, Quito.
EL SALVADOR:
LIBRERIA CULTURAL SALVADOREÑA
2a. Av. Sur, San Salvador.
MANUEL NAVAS Y CIA.
1a. Avenida Sur 37, San Salvador.
GUATEMALA:
LIBRERIA CERVANTES, 5a. Av. 939, Zona 1, Guatemala.
SOCIEDAD ECONOMICA-FINANCIERA
6a. Av. 14-33, Guatemala.
HAITI: LIBRAIRIE "À LA CARAVELLE", Port-au-Prince.
HONDURAS: LIBRERIA PANAMERICANA, Tegucigalpa.
MEXICO: EDITORIAL HERMES, S. A.
Ignacio Mariscal 41, México, D. F.
PANAMA: JOSE MENENDEZ
Agencia Internacional de Publicaciones,
Apartado 2052, Av. 8A Sur 21-58, Panamá.
PARAGUAY:
AGENCIA DE LIBRERIAS DE SALVADOR NIZZA
Calle Pta. Franco No. 39-43, Asunción.
PERU:
LIBRERIA INTERNACIONAL DEL PERU, S. A.
Casilla 1417, Lima.
LIBRERIA STUDIUM S. A.
Amargura 939, Apartado 2139, Lima.
URUGUAY: LIBRERIA RAFAEL BARRETT
Ramón Anador 4030, Montevideo.
REPRESENTACION DE EDITORIALES,
PROF. H. DELIA
Plaza Cagancha 1342, 1° piso, Montevideo.
VENEZUELA: LIBRERIA DEL ESTE
Av. Miranda, No. 52, Edf. Galipán, Caracas.

MIDDLE EAST

IRAN: MEHR AYIN BOOKSHOP
Abbas Abad Avenue, Isfahan.
IRAQ: MACKENZIE'S BOOKSHOP, Baghdad.
ISRAEL: BLUMSTEIN'S BOOKSTORES
35 Allenby Rd. and 48 Nachlat Benjamin St., Tel Aviv.
JORDAN: JOSEPH I. BAHOU & CO.
Dar-ul-Kutub, Box 66, Amman.
LEBANON: KHAYAT'S COLLEGE BOOK COOPERATIVE
92-94, rue Bliss, Beirut.

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA:
THE QUEEN'S PRINTER/L'IMPRIMEUR DE LA REINE
Ottawa, Ontario.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
SALES SECTION, UNITED NATIONS, New York.
Puerto Rico:
PAN AMERICAN BOOK CO., P. O. Box 3511, San Juan 17.
BOOKSTORE, UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO, Río Piedras.

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA:
U. N. ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne C.1, Vic.
WEA BOOKROOM, University, Ad-laide, S.A.
UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP, St. Lucia, Brisbane, Qld.
THE EDUCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL BOOK AGENCY
Parap Shopping Centre, Darwin, N.T.
COLLINS BOOK DEPOT PTY. LTD.
Monash University, Wellington Road, Clayton, Vic.
COLLINS BOOK DEPOT PTY. LTD.
363 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Vic.
THE UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP, Nedlands, W.A.
UNIVERSITY BOOKROOM
University of Melbourne, Parkville N.2, Vic.
UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATIVE BOOKSHOP LIMITED
Manning Road, University of Sydney, N.S.W.
NEW ZEALAND:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
Private Bag, Wellington (and Government Bookshops in
Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin).

WEST INDIES

BERMUDA: BERMUDA BOOK STORES
Reid and Burnaby Streets, Hamilton.
BRITISH GUIANA: BOOKERS STORES, LTD.
20-23 Church Street, Georgetown.
CUPAÇAO, N.W.I.:
BOEKHANDEL SALAS, P. O. Box 44.
JAMAICA: SANGSTERS BOOK ROOM
91 Harbour Street, Kingston.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO:
CAMPBELL BOOKER LTD., Port of Spain.

[64E1]

United Nations publications may be purchased or ordered from booksellers throughout the world and paid for in local currency. For further information write to United Nations, Sales Section, New York, N. Y. 10017, or to United Nations, Sales Section, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.