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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY-GENERAL

ON THE

WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

---

16 June 1969 — 15 June 1970

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 (A/8001)

UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1970

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.

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Foreword

I have the honour to submit to the General Assembly the twenty-fifth report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, covering the period from 16 June 1969 to 15 June 1970.

The introduction to the report will, as in previous years, be submitted at a date nearer to the opening of the twenty-fifth session, as an addendum to the present document.



U THANT
Secretary-General

1 August 1970

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Area
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
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
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FUNDWI	Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICSAB	International Civil Service Advisory Board
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEX	Programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCURK	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Part One

Political and security questions

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CHAPTER I

The situation in the Middle East

During the year covered in the present report, the situation in the Middle East remained before the principal organs of the United Nations. The Secretary-General, in a special report to the Security Council issued in July 1969, made an appeal to the members of the Security Council, and to all Members of the United Nations, to exert all influence and to take all measures which might be helpful in making the cease-fire effective and the peace efforts successful in the vital interests of the whole world. A note issued by the Secretary-General on 21 October at the request of the Permanent Representatives of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, contained the text of a statement released on 20 September by the Foreign Ministers of those countries. It stated that the four Foreign Ministers had met with the Secretary-General to discuss the situation in the Middle East, which they regarded as increasingly serious and urgent. They reaffirmed that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 should be supported and implemented, agreed that a durable peace should be established in the Middle East, reaffirmed that all States in the Middle East had an inalienable right to exist as independent and sovereign States, and, with the above objectives in mind, indicated that the conversations and contacts already established by the four Powers would be continued.

The question of the situation in the Middle East was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, but was not discussed as a separate item, although the Assembly did consider, as usual, the question of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which is dealt with in chapter IV, section O, below. On 17 December, at the closing meeting of the session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session, following the President's announcement that consultations which she had held with various delegations had led her to believe that the general feeling was that the item should be deferred until the next session. Consequently, the developments of the past year have been dealt with primarily in connexion with the discussions in the Security Council, and cover the communications and reports submitted to that body even though many of those documents were issued simultaneously by the General Assembly and by the Security Council. Those developments are described in greater detail in the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly for the period from 15 July 1969 to 15 June 1970.

A. *Status of the cease-fire*

1. Complaints by Israel and Jordan

During the period from 16 June 1969 to 15 June 1970, the Security Council received periodically from Israel and Jordan complaints of incidents of violence, but at no time during that period was any request made for consideration of those complaints by the Council. Both parties sent communications from time to time listing a whole series of alleged violations of the cease-fire.

During the latter part of June 1969, Jordan addressed three letters to the President of the Security Council charging that its territory on the East Bank had been subjected to bombing and strafing by Israeli jets and to tank and artillery fire, causing casualties and destruction. In its complaints, Jordan stated that those attacks were deliberate and unprovoked and that the continued use of napalm created a situation of such gravity as to require urgent action by the Council. It also attributed the acts to Israel's desire to undermine the peace efforts of the four permanent members of the Security Council. During the same period, Israel charged Jordan with responsibility for a bombing incident in Jerusalem and stated that the campaign of aggression waged against it by regular and irregular Jordanian forces and Iraqi troops in Jordan had been dangerously intensified. So far that year, 600 acts of aggression had been committed from Jordanian territory. While Israel continued to adhere fully to the cease-fire, it was compelled to defend itself against breaches thereof by Jordan.

In August, Jordan complained that its territory had been subjected to further intensified and deliberate violations by Israel of the cease-fire resolution and the Armistice Agreement by shelling and air raids, and enumerated ninety-three separate incidents reported to have occurred between 5 May and 26 July. Jordan also complained that twice within two months Israel had attacked the East Ghor irrigation canal with the intention of destroying Jordan's agricultural economy. In reply, the representative of Israel asserted that the Government of Jordan was actively encouraging aggressive activities against Israel.

Those attacks had escalated in the preceding weeks and were directed towards the disruption of work and life, the inflicting of economic damage and the terrorization of the civilian population. Since a cease-fire was based on reciprocity and the Government of Jordan appeared unwilling or unable to respect its obligations thereunder, Israel had no alternative but to take

appropriate steps to defend the life and property of its citizens.

Early in January 1970, Israel complained to the Council that Jordanian aggression aimed at inflicting casualties and destruction on the Israeli civilian population had persisted, with over 120 attacks from Jordan during the last week of December 1969, and reiterated that observance of the cease-fire must be on a strictly reciprocal basis. At about the same period, Jordan complained that during the five-month period from August to December 1969, over 220 acts of aggression had been committed by regular Israeli forces, and publicly admitted by Israeli officials, directed mostly against towns and villages in the Jordan valley and the city of Irbid, resulting in the loss of sixty-seven soldiers and civilians killed and 180 wounded. Jordan charged that indiscriminate attacks had intensified in December in all cease-fire areas and at armistice lines, demonstrating Israel's design to undermine all United Nations efforts for peace in the Middle East. Subsequent communications from both Jordan and Israel dealt with an incident on 21 January in which Jordan charged that an Israeli battalion had crossed the armistice demarcation line south of the Dead Sea and fought with Jordanian forces under cover of Israeli jets, while Israel claimed that three tanks and eight armoured personnel carriers had entered the area in order to clear it of terror squads which it charged had perpetrated twenty-three attacks against civilian targets during the preceding four weeks. Holding the Arab States responsible for the suffering and grief on both sides, Israel declared that, until a final peace was negotiated, it was the duty of all Governments concerned to maintain the cease-fire.

During April, Jordan submitted charges that Israel, in violation of the principles of international law, had been constructing a road in Jordanian territory south of the Dead Sea in an attempt to occupy the sources of water in that area and link them to potash factories in Israel. It also charged that, between 1 January and 10 April, over eighty-five attacks had been launched by Israeli jet fighter-bombers, artillery and rockets against civilian centres across the Jordan River, resulting in over ninety deaths. Jordan protested that the continued acts of aggression against innocent civilians, livestock and irrigation projects, together with the continued occupation and use of its air space and territory as a testing-ground for newly delivered American Phantom jets and other military equipment, constituted a gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and the cease-fire. The Security Council, and particularly the permanent members primarily responsible for international peace and security, were duty-bound to act to save lives and the prestige and authority of the United Nations. In reply, Israel rejected Jordan's assertions that civilian targets in Jordan had been under attack and charged that the *communiqués* issued by the irregular forces operating from Jordan confirmed that El Assifa had suffered casualties in the Israeli action. The operations of the irregular forces engaged in terror warfare against the civilian population of Israel were co-ordinated with the Jordanian authorities and Israel was compelled to act in self-defence. Israel also drew attention to a press report quoting the Foreign Minister of Jordan as having said that he agreed with President Nasser that the cease-fire between the Arabs and Israel was non-existent. Israel regarded that declaration as a development of the utmost gravity and stated that the cease-fire was unconditional except for being based on reciprocity, adding that the Council had rejected all proposals to link it to any other matters whatever, including the question of withdrawal.

During the first half of June, Israel and Jordan submitted frequent communications, each complaining of attacks by the other party on civilian targets which resulted in many fatalities and caused considerable destruction. Each side accused the other of deliberate, well-planned attacks on the civilian population and asserted that the other party bore full responsibility for the aggression it was committing. The new series of acts of aggression, each party stated, was increasing tension in the area, and both sides indicated that the international community had an obligation to put a stop to the dangerous escalation in which the innocent were the principal victims.

2. Complaints by Israel and the United Arab Republic

Throughout the past year, the Secretary-General continued to submit to the Security Council supplemental information concerning the observation of the cease-fire in the Suez Canal sector, based on reports received daily from the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO). These reports, containing the detailed observations made by the United Nations military observers stationed at observation posts located on both sides of the Suez Canal, indicated that firings, mainly by the United Arab Republic forces, and the exchange of fire had continued unabated, involving the use of heavy artillery, tanks, rockets, mortars, machine-guns, and small arms fire, and that aerial activity had increased in intensity. The Chief of Staff also reported that United Nations observation posts had continued to come under direct or indirect fire from both sides, causing some material damage to United Nations installations and equipment and occasionally some injuries to the observers. Several observation posts had to be closed temporarily because the damage sustained had made them unsafe.

From time to time during the year, the Security Council received special reports from the Secretary-General dealing, in particular, with the dangers to which United Nations military observers were exposed in the Suez Canal sector, as well as communications from Israel and the United Arab Republic, and from other Member States, relating to the situation in the Canal sector. These are briefly described below.

On 25 June 1969, Israel charged that United Arab Republic forces had crossed the Suez Canal and attacked Israeli positions, leaving behind the bodies of five Egyptian soldiers. Israel had agreed to return the bodies through arrangement with the United Nations and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, but stated that arrangement had been obstructed by mortar fire from the United Arab Republic forces.

On 11 July, the United Arab Republic transmitted a letter from the representative of the Red Cross concerning the failure to repatriate the bodies of three United Arab Republic soldiers, and charged that Israeli authorities had left them to deteriorate in violation of the Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva on 12 August 1949. On 17 July, the United Arab Republic further charged that,

in handling the removal of the bodies, Israeli authorities had been procrastinating in order to reinforce their positions. In reply, Israel charged on 18 July that it was the United Arab Republic that had frustrated the attempt to remove the bodies of the dead soldiers on 17 July by firing on the recovery location, thus compelling the party in charge to withdraw.

Reporting on the matter on 18 July, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO stated that arrangements had been made in agreement with the two parties to recover and deliver the bodies on 24 June. However, the recovery attempt had not been completed as United Arab Republic mortar rounds had landed at the recovery location, compelling the party in charge to withdraw. The United Arab Republic authorities had later insisted on the immediate return of the bodies, charging that Israeli forces were using the cease-fire for purposes other than the recovery of the bodies. Another proposal to hand over the bodies on 25 June had been rejected by the United Arab Republic authorities. It was agreed to make a new attempt on 14 July. As preparations were being made to start the recovery work, machine-gun fire had been heard from the west side and bullets had passed within twenty or thirty metres of the recovery site. A proposal for a cease-fire had been accepted by Israel, but no reply had been received from the United Arab Republic authorities.

In the first half of July, the Chief of Staff reported that twelve rubber boats containing six to eight men each had been observed crossing from the west to the east bank of the Canal and returning an hour later. The following day, two United Arab Republic flags had been observed planted on the east bank.

In the latter part of July, charges were submitted by the United Arab Republic that Israeli jets had attacked civilian centres and economic installations along the Canal. Israel replied that, faced with the policy of continuous war followed by the United Arab Republic forces, it had no choice but to take measures in self-defence which were directed against United Arab Republic military bases and positions and not aimed at civilian targets.

In a special report to the Security Council issued on 5 July, the Secretary-General again drew attention to the critical situation in the Suez Canal sector. After recalling his report of 21 April, in which he concluded that the Security Council cease-fire had become almost totally ineffective in that sector and that a virtual state of active war existed there, he stated that the observance of the cease-fire had deteriorated in the second week of June with exchanges of heavy weapons fire initiated almost daily, especially from the west side of the Canal, as reported to the Security Council in the supplemental information reports. The fact that many of those activities had been announced by the parties themselves implied a tacit recognition by them that the cease-fire, to all practical intents and purposes, had ceased to be respected in the Suez Canal sector. Referring also to his report of 2 May, in which he had expressed his concern about the danger to which United Nations military observers and installations had been exposed, the Secretary-General said that that risk had increased in the past two weeks. Messages had been sent out by UNTSO to the parties concerned regarding incidents of firing on United Nations personnel and installations, but without noticeable effect. He then recalled that the observers were unarmed men doing their best under stress to fulfil their task and added that they could not be expected to serve as what amounted to defenceless targets in a shooting gallery. If they continued to be fired upon, the Secretary-General added, he would have to advise the Council on the future course of action, including even the possibility of withdrawal of the observers.

After pointing out the difficulties of ensuring effective observation of a cease-fire in those circumstances, the Secretary-General appealed to all parties in the Middle East to end immediately all offensive military action and to return to observance of the Security Council cease-fire. He also appealed to all Members of the United Nations to do their utmost to help make the cease-fire effective and support the peace efforts.

Referring to the Secretary-General's special report, the United Arab Republic stated in a letter of 10 July that the responsibility for the deterioration of the situation in the area lay solely with Israel, which had refused to accept and implement the Security Council resolution on the withdrawal of its troops from occupied territories and was obstructing efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The United Arab Republic had made every effort for the success of Ambassador Jarring's mission, had accepted Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and had co-operated with the United Nations Command to ensure the safety of the observers in the Suez Canal sector. Israel, in a reply referring also to the report, placed the responsibility for the situation on the United Arab Republic, which it charged had proclaimed a policy of initiating fire and of raiding across the Suez Canal. For its part, Israel had always been prepared to adhere to Security Council resolutions on a reciprocal basis and had co-operated with the United Nations cease-fire machinery for the protection of United Nations personnel. Israeli forces were under orders to avoid any harm to United Nations observers or installations.

On 27 July, the Chief of Staff reported that Major B. R. Plane of the Swedish Army, a United Nations observer who was on duty on the west bank of the Suez Canal, had been killed by artillery fire. In a special report on this incident, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council on 30 July that a board of investigation from UNTSO headquarters had come to the conclusion that Major Plane had died in the course of duty from the fragment of an artillery shell which had exploded outside his observation post. It also concluded that the artillery shell in question had come from an area occupied by Israeli forces. In his observations on the incident, the Secretary-General stated that the tragic death of Major Plane had given a grim reality to the fears felt about the situation in the Suez Canal sector and recalled that he had already drawn attention to the steadily deteriorating conditions in which the observers had been carrying out their duties, as indicated in the daily supplemental information reports to the Security Council which had mentioned firing on the observers, their posts, vehicles and equipment. He then appealed to the parties to abide by the cease-fire, to respect the observers who supervised it and to co-operate with efforts made within the United Nations for a peaceful settlement. He again urged the members of the Security Council to influence events in a new constructive direction and to consider measures to improve the working conditions of the observers in the Suez Canal sector. It was increasingly evident that the absence of any early prospect of implementing

Security Council resolution 242 (1967) was one of the factors which tended to increase the incidence of cease-fire violations in all sectors of the Middle East. He paid personal tribute to the memory of Major Plane and to the other observers, and expressed appreciation to the Governments which had provided the observers. In conclusion, he stated that after consultation with those Governments he would make further recommendations to the Security Council.

On 19 August, the Chief of Staff reported that because of United Arab Republic artillery fire at an unoccupied post on the east bank of the Canal, a working party at that post had had to withdraw. On 22 September, he announced the temporary closing of one observation post because of the serious damage caused by frequent firing. On 8 December, a report by the Chief of Staff stated that an observer on duty at another observation post on the east bank of the Canal had received injuries from explosives which had detonated alongside the roadway. The closing of that observation post was announced a few days later by the Chief of Staff, who reported that during the month of November there had been twenty separate incidents of firing at or in close proximity to it. The Chief of Staff announced in early March 1970 that operations at that post had been resumed on 5 March.

On 9 November, the Chief of Staff reported naval and aerial activity north of the Kantara Control Centre on the east bank of the Canal. Later the Israeli authorities complained to UNTSO that on the evening of 8 November two United Arab Republic destroyers and three torpedo boats had shelled the Romani area for about forty-five minutes and stated that Israeli aircraft had been employed against those vessels.

At the end of November, the Chief of Staff drew attention to the intensification of aerial activity in the Suez Canal sector and reported that Israeli Phantom jets had been observed crossing the Canal on 29 November to carry out attacks with bombs on the west bank.

In a letter dated 4 December, the representative of the United Arab Republic recalled his conversation with the Secretary-General on 2 December, in which he expressed the grave concern of the Arab delegations concerning the use of United States-built Phantom jet aircraft by Israeli forces against towns and villages in the United Arab Republic, which had been the subject of a report by the Chief of Staff of UNTSO. He added that the use of Phantom jets by Israel bore out the warnings repeatedly expressed by the Arab countries regarding the serious repercussions of providing such offensive weapons to Israel, which they considered assumed a disturbing character coming from a permanent member of the Security Council.

On 26 January 1970, charges were submitted by the United Arab Republic of attacks by Israeli aircraft on an unarmed civilian vessel belonging to it while it was sailing in the Red Sea, wounding six civilian members of the crew. In early February, Israel replied that the complaint was an unfounded attempt to divert attention from Egypt's repudiation of the cease-fire, asserting that the boat in question was in fact an auxiliary craft in the service of the Egyptian army. Moreover, Israeli forces were under strict orders not to strike civilian vessels.

On 20 February, the United Arab Republic charged that, on 12 February, Israeli Phantom jet planes had attacked the National Products Factory at Abu Zaabal, killing eighty persons and wounding a greater number of workers. The attack by the United States-built Phantom jets demonstrated the kind of use to which Israel had put the Phantoms provided to it for a so-called "defensive purpose" and belied Israel's statement that Israeli forces were under strict orders not to strike at civilian targets.

On the same day, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitted a TASS *communiqué* about the above incident, charging that Israeli leaders had disregarded the elementary principles of humanity and international law and stating that the Soviet people condemned Israel's aggressive actions and expressed its solidarity with the Arab people.

Referring to the United Arab Republic's letter of 20 February, Israel stated that it had taken air action against a military camp at El-Khanka in self-defence, but following a debriefing of the pilots it had transpired that, because of a possible technical error, the bombs of an aircraft had been released outside the target. Consequently the Egyptian authorities had been informed through the representative of the International Red Cross and the Headquarters of UNTSO that, among the bombs dropped, one weighing 400 kilogrammes and set to explode after twenty-four hours should be defused in order to prevent an explosion. Replying to the Soviet letter of 20 February, Israel stated that the TASS *communiqué* transmitted with that letter had disparaged Israel's policy which is directed at the conclusion of a peace agreement and exalted Soviet support for the Arab war of attrition.

On 27 February, the representative of Israel forwarded the text of a statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel in the Knesset on 17 February, with particular reference to hostile activities between Israel and the United Arab Republic and to Israel's desire to observe the cease-fire on a mutual basis.

On 8 April, the United Arab Republic charged that Israeli Phantom jets had attacked a primary school in the village of Houssaineya, killing thirty-one schoolchildren and wounding many other civilians.

On the following day, Israel replied that air action had been taken against Egyptian installations situated at Salahiye, which were of a military nature, as could be seen from aerial photographs taken before and after the action. It had taken the Egyptian authorities five days to arrange for a visit by press representatives, allowing themselves the necessary time to remove from the site all traces of military installations. On 15 April, the United Arab Republic informed the Secretary-General that sixteen other children had died as a result of their wounds, and that the attached photographs would show that the children were so young as to refute Israel's allegation that the victims had been undergoing paramilitary training in a military compound. According to a press dispatch from Cairo, the correspondents had found no sign of military equipment on the site attacked and had seen only agricultural work.

On the same day, the representative of the USSR transmitted the texts of statements issued by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and the USSR Union of Journalists, and also copies of cables from the Committee of Soviet Women and the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, pro-

testing against the bombing by Israel's air force of a primary school in the United Arab Republic. Israel, in reply, charged that the USSR had come to the aid of the propaganda services of the United Arab Republic. The prime responsibility for the losses sustained by both sides in the war of attrition waged by Egypt rested with the United Arab Republic, and because of Soviet support the Government of the USSR was also responsible for the continuation of the belligerency.

In a letter dated 1 May, the representative of the United Arab Republic charged that during the past few days the Israeli authorities had embarked upon a campaign of falsification about so-called increasing involvement of Soviet pilots in the Egyptian air forces, with the twofold aim of providing justification for receiving more Phantom jets from the United States and diverting the attention of world public opinion from its persistent aggression and its defiance of the United Nations.

On 5 May, Israel replied that the United Arab Republic had not denied the facts concerning Soviet military involvement in Egypt, which it charged had introduced a new dimension into the regional conflict, nor had the United Arab Republic indicated any change in its policy of hostility towards Israel.

On 4 May, the representative of the United Arab Republic transmitted the text of an appeal addressed on 1 May to the President of the United States of America by the President of the United Arab Republic. The appeal asked the United States to get Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and, if it considered that not to be within its power, then it should decline to give Israel further military, political and economic support. However, if the United States was not prepared to make either move, then it would become abundantly clear that it had agreed to and supported Israel's continued occupation of those lands in order that Israel could impose its will on the Arab States.

On 8 June, the Secretary-General informed the members of the Security Council of a letter he had addressed to the States whose nationals were serving as United Nations military observers in the Suez Canal sector. After declaring that the observers were rendering dedicated and courageous service to the cause of peace through their work with an operation instituted by the Security Council and being maintained to the extent possible in the absence of any contrary action by the Council, the Secretary-General stated that the physical safety of peace-keeping personnel was always a foremost consideration, and particularly under the hazardous conditions prevailing in the Suez Canal sector. He drew attention to a statement included in his report of 27 May in connexion with the temporary closing of some observation posts that representations and protests concerning firings on or close to United Nations personnel, installations and equipment had been of no avail in reducing the number of such incidents, and that on the contrary there had recently been an increase in such firings from the United Arab Republic side. While recognizing the difficulties involved in limiting firing in what amounted to a war situation due to the breakdown of the cease-fire, the Secretary-General registered his deep concern at the constant and increasing danger to which United Nations personnel were exposed in that sector and his distress that the risks were even greater than at any previous time. Because of conditions beyond his control, therefore, the Secretary-General was no longer able to guarantee the physical safety of the men engaged in the observation operation, and was painfully aware that in the existing situation, where near misses were an almost daily occurrence at the observation posts on the Canal, it was something of a miracle that casualties among the observers had not been much higher. He had felt obliged to write frankly on the matter so that the Governments might be in no doubt as to the situation in which their officers were serving the United Nations.

In response to the Secretary-General, the representative of Chile expressed his Government's confidence that the Secretary-General would be able to find ways and means of overcoming the difficult situation so that he could ensure, so far as reasonably possible, the safety of the observers, possibly with the urgent assistance of the Security Council.

3. Complaints by Israel and Lebanon

COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS

In a report dated 17 July 1969, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO reported that the Chairman of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission had received a Lebanese complaint that on 16 July an Israeli patrol had penetrated into Lebanese territory, destroyed three houses and taken two Lebanese nationals by force into Israeli territory. The United Nations military observers who investigated had heard two witnesses who had confirmed the abduction and had seen physical evidence of three destroyed houses, fourteen dead sheep and one unexploded hand-grenade with Hebrew markings.

On 11 August, Lebanon charged that Israel's jet aircraft had attacked six villages near the border in southern Lebanon with napalm, bombs, rockets and machine-guns, resulting in civilian casualties. The following day Lebanon requested the President of the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting of the Council to consider that complaint. On the same day, Israel also requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider its complaint concerning several armed attacks against its territory from Lebanon, charging that in the last few months, twenty-one attacks by shelling, firing and mining had been carried out against Israeli localities resulting in military and civilian casualties. Israel added that in the face of those attacks, it had been compelled in self-defence to take action on 11 August against irregular terrorist encampments in Lebanese territory.

MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN AUGUST 1969

On 13 August, the Security Council included the complaints of Lebanon and Israel in its agenda. The representatives of those countries were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The representative of Lebanon charged that an unprovoked and massive act of aerial aggression had been committed against his country. Since Israel had claimed that its attacks on villages in southern Lebanon had been undertaken in retaliation for attacks carried out against Israel from Lebanese territory, it should have resorted to the United Nations machinery established under the Israel-Lebanon General Armistice

Agreement, which continued to be valid and in force. While Lebanon had respected its obligations under that Agreement, Israel had constantly refused to resort to the Mixed Armistice Commission or to let any investigations take place. Besides that, Israel had refused to implement the United Nations resolutions. Instead, it had taken action unilaterally in defiance of international law. Lebanon could not be held accountable for the actions of the Palestine commandos who were struggling to establish their legitimate rights. As a small and defenceless country, Lebanon relied on the rule of law and on the Security Council. After recalling that in resolution 262 (1968) the Council had issued a solemn warning to Israel that in case of recurrence of acts of violence it would have to consider further steps, the representative of Lebanon urged the Council to take steps as provided in the Charter, including sanctions, and hold Israel responsible for the damages inflicted against civilian life and property.

The representative of Israel charged that despite the 1967 cease-fire, terror operations against his country had continued unabated and that the regular armies of the Arab States had intensified their attacks against Israel. Along with the other Arab countries, Lebanon had allowed its territory to become a base of terror operations against Israel, and the Lebanese Government seemed unable or unwilling to curtail those operations. Israel, which had been subjected to Arab aggression for more than two decades, had to take action in self-defence, carefully directing its action at the concentrations of saboteurs. In Israel's opinion, Lebanon could not be absolved of responsibility for the use of its territory by terror organizations. It was well known to Lebanon that Israel's aim was to maintain the cease-fire, but its failure to put an end to the use of its territory for attacks against Israel had compelled Israel to take action in self-defence.

In a letter dated 15 August, Israel charged that a village had been hit by bazooka fire from Lebanese territory and saboteurs had crossed from Lebanon to Israel and blown up water conduits and an electric pole near the Lebanese frontier.

On 18 August, the Secretary-General circulated to the members of the Security Council the text of identical letters which he had addressed to both parties on 16 August concerning the situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector, which was then under discussion in the Council and involved serious breaches of the cease-fire. Because there had been no effective United Nations observation operation in that sector since June 1967, the Secretary-General had explained in the letters, it had not been possible for him to provide the Council with accounts of incidents, including the recent ones under discussion in the Council, and that lack of verified information could not but affect adversely the consideration of the question in the Council. He therefore proposed to both Governments that an adequate number of United Nations observers be stationed on both sides to observe and maintain the Security Council cease-fire, as he believed that that would provide an important means of deterring incidents. The Secretary-General added that if replies from both Governments were favourable, he would request the Chief of Staff of UNTSO to consult immediately with the two Governments and to recommend to him the number of additional observers which might be required and other necessary arrangements for their stationing on both sides of the Israel-Lebanon sector.

On 18 August, the representative of Lebanon replied that since the Armistice Agreement of 23 March 1949, United Nations observers of the Mixed Armistice Commission had been stationed on Lebanese territory, enjoying full freedom of operation, and their status had not been altered by the war of June 1967. Furthermore, the Armistice Agreement, which in Lebanon's opinion remained valid and applicable, contained no provision for unilateral termination of its application and, therefore, could not be revoked unilaterally. The representative of Lebanon added that while Israel, for more than two years, had not allowed the United Nations observers to operate on the Israeli side of the armistice line, the Government of Lebanon continued to adhere to the Armistice Agreement and would agree to strengthening its machinery.

On 25 August, the representative of Israel replied that his Government's policy rested on reciprocal respect for the cease-fire. The cease-fire in the Israel-Lebanon sector had been disturbed because terrorist groups operating from bases in Lebanese territory had carried out acts of armed violence in defiance of the cease-fire. Having accepted the cease-fire, Lebanon was responsible for preventing violations from its territory and for restoring the relative quiet previously existing in that sector. Regarding the Secretary-General's proposal for stationing United Nations observers on both sides of the borders, he stated that since Lebanon in its reply had asked that the observers be stationed only within the framework of the 1949 Armistice Agreement, while international policy since June 1967 had been to move beyond the cease-fire to a permanent peace, Israel found no point in studying the proposal in greater detail. However, should Lebanon be willing to accept the proposal as defined in the Secretary-General's letter, the Government of Israel would then submit its views and would be willing to work for the effective reinforcement of the cease-fire in the Israel-Lebanon sector.

During the discussion in the Council at five meetings held between 14 and 25 August, the majority of the members condemned the attacks on civilian villages in Lebanon and deplored violations of the cease-fire and the policy of retaliation. They considered that that policy only aggravated the situation further and rendered more difficult the efforts undertaken to establish a just and lasting peace in the area. It was also pointed out that acts of reprisal had been condemned by the United Nations and were contrary to the Charter, to many resolutions and to international norms and ethics.

Some delegates expressed the view that Lebanon, being a non-military country, had made every effort to maintain the cease-fire on its border and had tried to restrict the actions of the commandos on its territory. They also stated that Israel's air attack against Lebanese territory on 11 August had been far out of proportion to the incidents it had reported and that Israel should have resorted to the United Nations cease-fire machinery instead of resorting to force and taking the law into its own hands.

Other members expressed concern that the fighting had now spread to a relatively calm area and into a country which had not participated in the 1967 war. They considered that the situation could only be improved by renewing the Security Council's call for

restoration and respect for the cease-fire, thus creating the atmosphere required to make progress in the four-Power talks on the implementation of resolution 242 (1967). Some representatives welcomed the proposal made by the Secretary-General to station United Nations observers on both sides of the borders to observe and maintain the cease-fire.

On 25 August, the President of the Council announced that after intensive consultation among members of the Council, agreement had been reached on the text of a draft resolution, which was then submitted to the Council. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously on 26 August as resolution 270 (1969).

Under the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Security Council (1) condemned the premeditated air attack by Israel on villages in southern Lebanon in violation of its obligations under the Charter and Security Council resolutions; (2) deplored all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire; (3) deplored the extension of the area of fighting; (4) declared that such actions of military reprisal and other grave violations of the cease-fire could not be tolerated and that the Security Council would have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts.

Communications received between August 1969 and May 1970

Between the Council's adoption of resolution 270 (1969) on 26 August 1969 and the subsequent series of meetings in May 1970, the Security Council received more than twenty letters from the representatives of Israel and Lebanon complaining of actions in violation of the cease-fire. According to the charges made by Lebanon, villages situated in the southern part of the country were subjected to bombing and shelling by Israeli air force jets with resulting casualties and damage, and on several occasions troops were brought into Lebanon by helicopter to attack villages and kidnap Lebanese soldiers and civilians.

During January 1970, Lebanon complained of an intensification of Israeli attacks and transmitted the text of a note it had addressed to the Governments of the four great Powers which had special responsibilities in the Security Council. It stated that increasing acts of aggression had been accompanied by public threats by the leaders of Israel against the security and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The violence was being directed against the civilian population and was no longer even based on the pretexts about reprisals for acts by members of the Palestinian resistance movement, for which Lebanon could not be held responsible, in any case, since it devolved instead on Israel. The presence and activities of Palestinians in Lebanese territory were the direct result of Israel's aggressive policy, which had provoked their exodus and which refused to comply with the decisions of the United Nations. In submitting the details of some of its other charges to the Council, Lebanon had strongly protested unprovoked and premeditated attacks by regular Israeli forces, declaring that they constituted flagrant violation of the Israeli-Lebanese Armistice Agreement, Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles of international law and the provisions of the United Nations Charter. Furthermore, the repeated acts of aggression demonstrated Israel's deliberate intention of continuously widening the area of conflict in the Middle East, thus endangering the peace and security of the whole region. Lebanon rejected as Israeli propaganda the assertion that its violence was reprisal against Lebanon because of the presence and activity of the Palestinians. If the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon had become combatants in support of their struggle for their homeland, it was because Israel had always refused to implement the United Nations resolutions concerning their right to return to Palestine, as well as other United Nations resolutions adopted before and after the war of 5 June 1967. To restore peace in the area, it would be sufficient if Israel were to carry out its obligations under those resolutions and international law.

During the same period, Israel charged that villages in its border area near Lebanon had been subjected to increasingly frequent attacks from Lebanese territory in which rockets, mortars, bazookas and small arms were employed, with resulting casualties and property damage, and that in addition infiltrators had planted mines and abducted citizens. On several occasions Israel denied that its forces had attacked civilian targets, asserting that on the contrary Israeli civilians had been the victims of armed terrorist groups which had established bases on Lebanese territory and openly operated across the cease-fire lines. Those incidents had increased following the conclusion of an agreement in Cairo on 3 November between the Lebanese Government and terror organizations permitting them to operate in and from Lebanese territory in flagrant violation of the cease-fire and the United Nations Charter. In the circumstances, Israel found it essential to take defensive measures for the protection of its territory and population from armed attack, and asserted that its forces had taken action against a paramilitary encampment used as a base for the terror operations. Lebanon could not evade responsibility for the increasing tension caused by growing aggression from its territory in violation of the cease-fire. Under generally accepted principles and rules of international law and the more specific United Nations jurisprudence, Israel declared, any sovereign Government was responsible for acts committed in and from its territory. Lebanon's responsibility was aggravated, in Israel's view, by the fact that the use of its territory as a base for aggression had been sanctioned in the Cairo agreement, and its Prime Minister had acknowledged that his Government stood by that agreement and assumed its share of responsibility for the activities of the commandos. Israel likewise rejected the Arab statements concerning the Palestinian refugee problem, and asserted that the terror organizations recently established in south-east Lebanon included among their ranks a number of officers and soldiers from the regular Syrian armed forces. Lebanon's inability or refusal to comply with its international obligations compelled Israel to exercise its right to self-defence and to direct its measures to the sources of attack situated in Lebanese territory. Israel also claimed that the number of incidents had escalated sharply in March, and declared that Lebanon, instead of recognizing its obligations as a Member of the United Nations, had served notice that it would support warfare against Israel, in violation of the Security Council cease-fire. Whatever might be Lebanon's internal situation, that should not affect its international obligation to prevent the use of its territory as a base of aggression. Israel could not leave its territory and

its citizens undefended and it was incumbent upon Lebanon to abide by its obligations under the Security Council cease-fire.

On 10 May, Israel charged that a series of attacks against it had been carried out recently from Lebanese territory. After giving details of a number of attacks between 22 April and 10 May, Israel stated that eight civilian and military personnel had been killed and seventeen wounded, with considerable damage to property. As those attacks had been made from Lebanese territory, Israel held Lebanon responsible for the violations and reserved its right to act in self-defence.

On 12 May, the representative of Lebanon requested the President of the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting to consider a grave situation endangering the peace and security of Lebanon and of the area. He charged that early that morning Israeli armed forces had launched an invasion of southern Lebanon, penetrating its territory with armoured and infantry units and bombarding towns and villages by air force and artillery, in flagrant violation of the Israeli-Lebanese Armistice Agreement and the provisions of the Charter.

On the same date, the representative of Israel also requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider attacks from Lebanese territory against its towns and villages in violation of the Charter, adding that particulars of those attacks had been communicated previously to the Council.

Meetings of the Security Council in May 1970

On 12 May, the Security Council included the complaints of Lebanon and Israel in its agenda. Their representatives, and subsequently the representatives of Morocco and Saudi Arabia, were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the same meeting, the Secretary-General stated that he had been informed by the Chief of Staff of UNTSO that the Acting Chairman of the Israeli-Lebanese Mixed Armistice Commission had been informed by the Lebanese delegation that Israeli forces had launched an attack early that day on Lebanese territory in the general area of Mount Hermon. The Acting Chairman had also reported receiving information that the senior representative of Israel had stated in a telephone conversation with a Lebanese representative to the Commission that the current Israeli action in the El-Arkoub area was aimed at the destruction of *fedayeen* commandos and that it was not the intention of Israeli forces to act against the Lebanese army or population provided they did not support the *fedayeen*. The Secretary-General added that it was understood that, at the time of the above report, Israeli ground forces supported by artillery and air forces had reached El Kharibe, and action was continuing. The Secretary-General recalled his long but unsuccessful efforts to increase substantially the number of United Nations observers on both sides of the border. His failure was one of the reasons for his not having detailed information about the current actions in the area.

The representative of Lebanon said that at 4.45 a.m. on 12 May Israeli ground and air forces and heavy artillery had attacked three districts in southern Lebanon, aiming their attacks at the civilian population and at the defensive positions of the Lebanese army, and causing vast destruction of property and loss of life. Israel's current aggression had been preceded by threats in the past few months, in particular a threat to turn Southern Lebanon into an area of desolation comparable to the area of the Suez Canal zone. He charged that, since its attack on Beirut airport in December 1968, Israel had carried out numerous attacks against his country. In its resolution 262 (1968), the Council had issued a solemn warning to Israel that if those acts were to be repeated the Council would have to consider further steps to give effect to its decisions. The Lebanese Government that day had delivered to the ambassadors of the big four Powers a note in which, after placing on Israel the responsibility for the current act of aggression on Lebanese territory, it requested the Security Council, and particularly its four permanent members, not only to condemn Israel, but also to find sufficient reason to impose on it respect for international law and the Charter. It would, he said, therefore not be sufficient to adopt a resolution condemning Israel; it would rather be necessary to take positive action to secure the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanese territory, a strong condemnation of Israel and the application of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

The representative of Israel stated that he had requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the armed attacks carried out from Lebanese territory against his country and its population. Israel had repeatedly drawn the Council's attention to the intensification of aggression from Lebanon. Since 1 April 1970, there had been sixty-one acts of aggression against twenty-two Israeli villages and towns. Israel had called upon Lebanon to comply with its cease-fire obligations and also had asked Member States and organs of the United Nations to apprise Lebanon of the gravity of the situation. The acts of aggression, however, had not come to an end. They had, in fact, increased, compelling Israel to take action in self-defence. Its action on 12 May was directed solely against the concentration of terror organizations in south-east Lebanon, east of the Hasbani river. Israeli forces, whose mission was to comb the area of the terrorist squads, would leave the area upon completion of their mission. Under the cease-fire and the United Nations Charter, Lebanon was responsible for armed attacks carried out from its territory against Israel and that responsibility had become evident after the official agreements between Lebanon and the irregular forces operating from its territory against Israel. The representative of Israel stated that he had just then received a *communiqué* issued by his Government declaring that the military operation had been concluded and that Israeli forces were deploying to leave the area.

The representative of Spain proposed a draft resolution as an interim measure and asked that it be put to the vote immediately. The draft resolution, which was supported by Zambia, would have had the Council demand the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory.

The proposal to proceed immediately to vote on the Spanish draft resolution received 7 votes in favour to 2 against, with 6 abstentions, and, having failed to receive the required majority, was not adopted.

The representative of the United States then proposed an amendment which would add the following phrase at the end of the draft: "and an immediate cessation of all military operations in the area".

The representative of the USSR proposed a sub-amendment to the United States amendment whereby the words "and stopping of Israeli aggression against Lebanon" would be added. The USSR amendment was put to the vote and was rejected by 3 votes to none, with 12 abstentions. The United States amendment was then rejected by 2 votes to none, with 13 abstentions. On 12 May 1970 the Spanish draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 279 (1970).

In the course of the discussion at five subsequent meetings, the members of the Security Council deplored Israel's attack on Lebanon and regretted the loss of life and destruction to property that had resulted from that attack. They cited resolution 279 (1970), adopted unanimously by the Council, demanding the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territories and expressed hope for its full implementation.

A number of representatives also condemned Israel's policy of retaliation, which they considered a violation of the cease-fire and of the United Nations Charter, and asked that the Council, which previously had given Israel warning against such attacks, take effective measures in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter. It was also pointed out that Israel had failed to comply with resolution 242 (1967) and that, instead of withdrawing its forces from Arab territories under that resolution, it had been following a policy of continuous aggression against the Arab countries.

Some representatives, while deploring the loss of life on both sides, also expressed regret for the attacks reportedly carried out from Lebanese territory on Israeli villages and towns and considered that, because of the delay in the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967), which had led to that situation, it was imperative to make further efforts for its implementation. For those efforts to be successful, it was necessary that the cycle of attacks and counter-attacks be stopped and an effective cease-fire on the Israeli-Lebanese border be established. In that connexion, they supported the stationing of an additional number of United Nations truce observers on both sides of the borders, as had already been proposed by the Secretary-General in his note to both parties.

On 13 May, the Secretary-General announced that, because of the lack of adequate means of observation on both sides in the Israeli-Lebanese sector, the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO had been able to provide only limited information about military activities in the area. The Secretary-General expressed his regret that he had not as yet received any information from the Acting Chief of Staff on the implementation of Security Council resolution 279 (1970), since he had no direct means of observation which would provide him with verified information.

Again it was emphasized that the conflict would be solved only through peaceful negotiations and the hope was expressed that the four-Power talks would be resumed very shortly.

At the same meeting, a communication dated 13 May from the representative of Israel was read out, containing a statement by the Prime Minister of Israel. After acknowledging receipt of the text of resolution 270 (1969), it stated that the Israeli operation, which had been carried out according to plan, had been concluded and that Israeli forces were preparing to leave the area. The forces involved in that defensive action had returned to their bases and Israel continued to hold Lebanon responsible for all acts perpetrated from its territory.

On 14 May, a communication from the Secretary-General stated that the Acting Chairman of the Israeli-Lebanese Mixed Armistice Commission had informed him that the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon had been officially confirmed by the Lebanese authorities and that the official time of withdrawal of those forces was given as 10.30 GMT on 13 May. Several members expressed their satisfaction that Israeli troops had withdrawn from Lebanese territory in compliance with the Security Council resolution.

On 19 May, the representative of Zambia submitted a draft resolution which, he stated, reflected to a large extent the views expressed by the members in the course of their consultations. Under the operative part, the Security Council would: (1) deplore the failure of Israel to abide by resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968 and 270 (1969) of 26 August 1969; (2) condemn Israel for its premeditated military action in violation of its obligations under the Charter; (3) declare that such armed attacks could no longer be tolerated and repeat its solemn warning to Israel that if they were to be repeated the Council would, in accordance with resolution 262 (1968) and this resolution, consider taking adequate and effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant articles of the Charter to implement its resolution; and (4) deplore the loss of life and damage to property inflicted as a result of violations of Security Council resolutions.

At the same meeting, the Security Council adopted the draft resolution submitted by Zambia by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 280 (1970).

Subsequent communications

During the period between the adoption of resolution 280 (1970) on 19 May and 15 June, the closing date of this report, the representatives of Israel and Lebanon continued to submit complaints to the Security Council charging the other party with acts of aggression. Thus Israel complained that on 22 May a terror squad from Lebanon had ambushed a school bus transporting children from villages along the northern frontier of Israel, resulting in the death of seven children and two adults and the wounding of twenty-three children. On the same day, Lebanon charged that Israeli artillery had begun a massive shelling that morning of four villages in southeastern Lebanon, killing twenty persons and wounding forty. The Lebanese letter stated that it was unprecedented for a State to claim the right of reprisal not only against the victims of its aggression, but also against the civilian population of a country in which they had taken refuge. Responsibility for the presence and activities of part of the Palestinian people in Lebanese territory rested, first, on Israel for its refusal to abide by United Nations resolutions and international law, and secondly, on those members of the international community which had so far failed to take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of those resolutions. In a further letter, Lebanon maintained that Israel had been deliberately and systemati-

cally continuing its aggression against Lebanon in violation of Council resolutions 262 (1968) and 280 (1970), the Charter, the Armistice Agreement and international law, as was evidenced by the daily crossing into Lebanese territory of Israel tanks, half-tracks and armoured vehicles, the shelling of civilian centres and military targets, and other specific incidents. As a result, the letter stated, 50,000 persons had been forced to seek refuge in other areas of Lebanon, and Lebanon believed that Israel was following a calculated plan with a view to occupying large sectors on the Syrian-Lebanese border, using as a pretext the allegation that its forces were pursuing Palestinian commandos.

In a letter of 12 June, Israel replied to Lebanon's charges, stating its regret that Lebanon was trying to complicate the situation on the Israel-Lebanon border still further by describing it in a false and tendentious way. Israel's policy, the letter added, rested upon respect for Lebanon's political independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention in its internal affairs; on negotiation and agreement on a final Israel-Lebanon peace settlement on the existing territorial basis; on scrupulous maintenance by both sides of the 1967 cease-fire on a basis of reciprocity, which included the unequivocal responsibility of the Lebanese Government to prevent armed attacks from its territory against Israel; and on the right of self-defence against armed attack by all appropriate means.

4. Complaints by Israel and Syria

During the past year, communications were addressed to the Security Council from time to time by the representatives of Israel and Syria complaining of violations of the cease-fire by the other party, and the Secretary-General circulated reports received from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO concerning the observance of the cease-fire in the Israel-Syria sector. In the period from 15 June to the end of December 1969, the reports gradually increased in frequency. According to these reports, the situation deteriorated markedly in the sector during the period under review. Until the beginning of December, there were isolated incidents involving mainly exchanges of small arms fire between Israeli forces on the one hand and, on the other, Syrian forces or firing parties which the United Nations military observers could not identify. Since December, the incidents have steadily increased in frequency and intensity, with more air activity and exchanges of heavy weapons fire. From March onwards, reports on incidents were received from UNTSO and circulated almost daily.

A few of the eight letters addressed to the Security Council during the past year by the representative of Syria lodged complaints concerning specific military action by Israeli forces in violation of the cease-fire, and it was indicated that it was the policy of Syria to file complaints with the Chairman of the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission in connexion with each incident that took place. On the few occasions when complaints were lodged with the Council, Syria charged that Israeli planes had penetrated Syrian air space, bombarded Syrian military units, fired across the cease-fire positions and launched an air and ground attack against Syrian towns and villages in addition to military targets. In making its complaints, Syria charged that the attacks against it had been deliberate and premeditated, that the actions in question had been the subject of reports from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, and that they represented part of a new aggressive military strategy planned and carried out by the Israeli authorities. Syria drew the attention of the Council to the danger posed by the escalation of war by such an expansionist, aggressive State and reserved its right to self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter. It went on to charge that Israel was being encouraged to consolidate its conquest of Arab territories by the receipt of huge quantities of offensive arms of all kinds, and in particular aircraft and missiles furnished by the United States Government.

Other communications received during the year from Syria dealt with charges that Israel was deliberately pursuing a policy of colonization of Arab lands it was occupying, in addition to conducting a campaign of terror against Syria's civilian population and cities. In August, September and October 1969, and again in February, April and June 1970, Syria charged that Israel had no intention of relinquishing the Arab lands occupied after the 1967 hostilities in defiance of the principles of international law and the consensus of the international community. In support of its contentions, Syria quoted from public statements of leading Israeli officials, from press reports and from articles in other publications. The territory of Syria in the Golan Heights, which Israel had occupied, had been the scene of the demolition of seventeen Syrian villages in the course of ten months, and new settlements for Israelis had been built on their ruins. About 115,000 Syrian inhabitants had been evicted from the area, and it was clear, Syria charged, that the aim was deliberately to remove all traces of the Arab character of the area and to resettle it permanently and irrevocably as part of Israel. Such illegal military occupation, Syria declared, violated Security Council resolutions 235 (1967) and 236 (1967), the Charter, the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949 and all of the General Assembly's humanitarian resolutions. The situation was again attributed to the support Israel continued to receive from the United States Government.

In replying to some of the Syrian charges, Israel stated that Syria had pledged itself to wage a "war of attrition" and had publicly opposed the establishment of a just and lasting peace with Israel. It charged that Syria was committing acts of aggression along the cease-fire lines and had sent saboteurs across the line in August who had attacked not only Israeli positions, but a nearby United Nations observation post, wounding one observer. In February, Israel charged Syria with the intensification of its aggression against Israel, asserting that more than sixty armed attacks had been perpetrated by Syrian forces in violation of the cease-fire during January, and that the attacks were continuing, using mortars, rockets, artillery, bazookas, mining raids and overflights. In addition to employing its regular forces, Israel charged, the Government of Syria was playing an active role in the warfare waged against Israel by Arab terror organizations in Syria and in other Arab States. Israel found the intensification particularly ominous because it occurred in the first month of Syria's membership on the Security Council. Israel cited published statements of official Syrian spokesmen to support its contention that Syria was responsible for initiating a campaign of aggression and had rejected any solution through negotiation or political action. Faced with the continuing attacks upon it, Israel was obliged to take action in self-defence. Israel rejected

any complaint by Syria that the warfare it was waging illegally against Israel had resulted in casualties and damage to itself. Contrary to Syrian charges, Israel's defence action was directed against Syrian military targets and was aimed at thwarting intensified aggression from Syrian territory. The only way to ensure tranquillity and to avert losses on both sides of the ceasefire lines was for Syria to abide faithfully by the ceasefire, which was reciprocal and unconditional.

B. *Treatment of civilian populations in Israeli-occupied territories and related matters*

During the past year, the Security Council received a number of communications from Arab countries complaining about the treatment of civilian populations and prisoners of war in territories occupied by Israel and Israel's replies to those complaints.

In late September, Jordan complained that the people of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and Beit Sahur had been subjected to intimidation, economic strangulation, arbitrary arrests and torture. In addition, the Israeli army had spoiled goods in stores, deported people to the East Bank, blown up houses, and had imposed a curfew for twenty-two hours a day. In early October, Israel replied that it had to take preventive measures to ensure the safety of the population, following acts of sabotage in the areas in question which had caused the death of several civilians.

On 15 October, the United Arab Republic charged that one of its citizens, who was a member of the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, had been subjected to illegal arrest and arbitrary trial, in disregard of the immunities enjoyed by United Nations officials.

In a reply dated 17 October, Israel stated that the person in question had been duly tried and convicted for several security offences falling outside her official duties, and that the Court had dismissed as inapplicable the contention that she was immune from prosecution under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

During November, Jordan transmitted the texts of articles published in *The Times* of London and *The Sunday Times* concerning the treatment of civilian populations in Israeli-held territories, which it was pointed out, showed the intensification of measures of collective punishment inflicted by Israel on innocent civilians. He also transmitted the texts of some "Letters to the Editor" on the same subject. In reply, Israel transmitted the texts of other "Letters to the Editor" concerning those articles on the treatment of the civilian population, as well as a letter addressed to *The Sunday Times* from the Embassy of Israel in London.

In January 1970, Syria charged, and Israel denied, that two Syrian pilots had been ill-treated while imprisoned in Israel. Syria complained that the ill-treatment, which was in violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, had taken place between the visits by the representatives of the International Red Cross in territories occupied by Israel. It quoted excerpts from a published letter of the Secretary-General of Amnesty International and also from General Assembly resolution 2546 (XXIV) to support its charges. Syria further charged that Israel had refused to permit a representative of the Secretary-General to visit the occupied areas in pursuance of Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) and 259 (1968). It had also refused to allow a visit by the Special Working Group of Experts established by the Commission on Human Rights to investigate violations of human rights in occupied territories or by the three-member Committee established under General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII). Israel, for its part, denied the charges of ill-treatment and said that the conditions of detention of the two Syrian pilots were in full accord with the provisions of the above-mentioned Geneva Convention. Syria's charges were an attempt to divert attention from the situation created by membership in the Security Council of a Government which persisted in violating provisions of the Charter. With regard to visits to Israel-held territories by a representative of the Secretary-General, the Special Working Group of Experts or the three-member Committee, Israel stated that it had no objection to visits by such representatives provided they also investigated the question of oppression of Jews by Arab régimes.

In June, Israel noted a statement by the Foreign Minister of Somalia to the effect that his country considered itself at war with Israel and pointed out that Somalia was one of three members of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, established under General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII). Another member of that Committee was Yugoslavia, which had broken relations with Israel and openly identified itself with the political position of the Arab States. It also noted a declaration on 14 June by the Prime Minister of Ceylon announcing that diplomatic and other relations with Israel would be suspended until the settlement of the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries. The Foreign Minister of Israel had stated the following day that Ceylon's decision encouraged all the extremist factors which were rendering peace in the Middle East more distant. Since its illegal establishment following the death of the President of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, Israel asserted that the three-member Committee, which was composed of three States inimical to Israel, was functioning as a tool of Arab propaganda and that its activities were devoid of all moral or legal validity.

The information concerning the Special Working Group of Experts established under resolution 6 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories is set out in part three, chapter I, section A.

C. *The situation in and around Jerusalem and its Holy Places*

Meetings of the Security Council in June and July 1969

On 26 June, Jordan complained of further violations by Israel of Security Council resolution 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 concerning Jersualem. Jordan stated that, in defiance of that resolution and in complete disregard of the will of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Israel had enacted on 27 April 1969 further provisions and new regulations under the Legal and Administrative Matters (Regulation) Law of 14 August 1968. Israel was thereby carrying out its plans for the establishment

of Jewish settlements in the Arab part of Jerusalem. Jordan believed that, in view of Israel's continued defiance of resolution 252 (1968), a meeting of the Council had become imperative, and therefore requested an urgent meeting to consider the situation created by Israel's non-compliance with Security Council resolutions. Later, Jordan transmitted photographs which, it stated, showed Israel bulldozing of Arab houses and Moslem shrines in Jerusalem adjacent to the Western Wall of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the construction of Israeli settlements on confiscated Arab land in eastern Jerusalem.

On 30 June, the Security Council included Jordan's complaint in its agenda and invited the representatives of Jordan, Israel and the United Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote. Subsequently the representatives of Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Saudia Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen were similarly invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion.

During the consideration of the complaint, Jordan stated that Israel's actions in defiance of the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions threatened not only the political and economic life of Jordanian citizens in Jerusalem, but international peace and security. Although the Council and the Assembly had called upon Israel not to take any action tending to alter the status of Jerusalem, Israel's laws were designed to merge Jerusalem within Israel and to subordinate all Arab life to Israeli laws and thus liquidate the whole Arab character of the city. Jordan requested the Security Council to deplore Israel's failure to implement resolution 252 (1968), to call upon it to rescind all measures which had resulted or might result in changing the status of Jerusalem, to warn Israel that, unless the illegal acts of legislation were rescinded, the Council would reconvene to take action, including the application of Article 41 of the Charter, to appeal to Member States to refrain from sending arms and military equipment to Israel, and to reaffirm its previous decisions as well as General Assembly resolutions on the question of Jerusalem.

The representative of Israel stated that Jordan's request for consideration by the Security Council of the administrative measures taken by his country was only a manœuvre to divert attention from the fact that the Arab Governments had hardened even further their refusal to conclude peace with Israel. Jordan appeared to be complaining about certain measures and regulations merely because Israel had undertaken them. As regards Jordan's complaint concerning Israel's measures in the vicinity of the Wailing Wall, he charged that relocation of tenants in that area had been necessitated by the fact that their homes had been the site of explosive charges detonated on 20 June by saboteur squads from Jordan, of which he had already complained to the Council and responsibility for which had been admitted by the Jordan-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. With further reference to the area near the Wailing Wall, he stated that in 1948 Jordan had razed thirty-four of the thirty-five houses of worship in the area of the Wailing Wall, as well as schools and homes in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem. The large number of foreign tourists who were visiting Jerusalem would attest to the fact that the city was basically content. Furthermore, a large number of Christian leaders and some Moslem leaders had expressed satisfaction at the situation regarding their Holy Places in Jerusalem.

In the course of the debate, several members of the Council and representatives invited to participate in the discussion maintained that the essential issue before the Security Council was that Israel had defied its request that it not take any measures which tended to change the status of Jerusalem and its decision that any measures taken in violation of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions were invalid. Nothing should be done to modify the status of Jerusalem while serious efforts were being made to arrive at a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. Some members also maintained that Israel's actions had transgressed the rules which governed military occupation under international law and were offensive to the numerous religious interests. Others, referring to the Security Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, thought it imperative for the Council to ensure that its decisions were respected. Many expressed the hope that the efforts of the permanent members of the Council would lead the way to an over-all settlement and would help to safeguard the interest of all Members of the United Nations in the City of Jerusalem.

On 3 July, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution sponsored also by Senegal and Zambia. Under its operative paragraph, the Security Council would (1) reaffirm its resolution 252 (1968); (2) deplore the failure of Israel to show any regard for the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions; (3) censure in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem; (4) confirm that all legislative and administrative measures and actions by Israel which purported to alter the status of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, were invalid and could not change that status; (5) urgently call once more upon Israel to rescind forthwith all measures taken by it which might tend to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, and in future to refrain from all actions likely to have such an effect; (6) request Israel to inform the Security Council without any further delay of its intentions with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution; (7) determine that, in the event of a negative response or no response from Israel, the Security Council would reconvene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in the matter; and (8) request the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

On the same day, the three-Power draft resolution was put to a vote. A separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 5, which was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously as resolution 267 (1969).

Subsequent communications and reports of the Secretary-General

In a statement which was transmitted to the Security Council on 3 July, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey noted that Israel had continued to take measures inconsistent with United Nations resolutions and expressed the hope that the Security Council would re-examine the current situation in detail and take all the measures it might deem necessary for its amelioration.

On 5 December, the Secretary-General, as requested, submitted a report on the implementation of resolution 267 (1969). In order to obtain the necessary information for his report to the Council, he had addressed a note to the Permanent Representative of Israel on 27 August in which he referred to resolution 267 (1969) requesting Israel to inform the Security Council, without any further delay, of its intentions with regard to the implementation of the provisions of that resolution, and asked for an early reply. That request had been reiterated in further notes dated 15 October and 21 November. In a reply dated 27 November, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel stated that the division of Jerusalem had arisen out of illicit armed action by Jordanian forces in 1948 in defiance of the Security Council's appeals for a cease-fire. That division had been terminated following hostilities initiated by Jordan in 1967. With respect to international concern for the Holy Places, he stated that Israel had ensured that the Holy Places would be administered under the responsibility of the religions concerned. In contrast to the action taken during the Jordanian occupation, when the Jewish Quarter of the walled Old City had been practically destroyed and the ancient Jewish cemetery and houses of prayer desecrated, Israel had restored and reconstructed the Holy Places belonging to all religions. The progress of the City of Jerusalem during the past two years stood in sharp contrast to the situation which had prevailed previously. His Government did not claim exclusive jurisdiction in the Holy Places of Christianity and Islam in Jerusalem and was willing to discuss that principle with those traditionally concerned. In the meantime, his Government's policy was that the Moslem and Christian Holy Places should always be under the responsibility of those who hold them sacred, and that principle had been in practical effect since 1967.

Communications and a request for a meeting of the Security Council on the question of a fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque

On 21 August 1969, Jordan stated that at 7.20 that morning, fire had broken out in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in the Holy City of Jerusalem, completely destroying the southern part of the ceiling, the pulpit and causing severe damage to the walls of the Mosque. Jordan asked for effective measures against Israel which, it held, was responsible for that act and which had constantly disregarded United Nations resolutions on Jerusalem. The following day, the representative of Israel transmitted the text of a statement of his Prime Minister and a *communiqué* issued after a meeting of the Israeli Cabinet expressing the Government's deep sorrow at the outbreak of the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque and its readiness to give all aid necessary for the repair of those parts of the building which had been damaged. Israel's letter also expressed regret that Jordan had made unfounded charges against Israel and had tried to exploit that tragic event for the purpose of political and religious incitement.

Morocco, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, India, Syria, Somalia, the USSR and Maldives sent letters expressing the shock and indignation felt by the people and Government of their respective countries at the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Jordan also forwarded for circulation to the Security Council a number of communications conveying the shock and dismay of world public opinion at the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On 22 August, Afghanistan, Algeria, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen stated in a telegram that the occurrence of fire in Al-Aqsa when the Holy City was under military occupation had constituted a further threat to peace. They requested urgent action by the United Nations in order to establish an impartial investigation, to prevent the recurrence of any further act of vandalism and to enable the representative of the Islamic States to assess the damage to the Al-Aqsa Mosque and execute plans for its repair.

On 25 August, Israel stated that through the prompt efforts of Arab and Jewish fire brigades, the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque had been extinguished in time to preserve the main structure of the Mosque and its dome. After recalling that a Commission of Enquiry, whose hearings would be public, had been established, Israel pointed out that the Mosque was administered and safeguarded solely by the appropriate Moslem religious authority. Despite natural feelings of anguish, the local Moslem population had remained calm and no serious disturbances had taken place. It was, therefore, regrettable that some Arab Governments had tried to exploit the occurrence for political purposes and had attempted to inflame religious passions. In reply, Jordan maintained that the anguish expressed by Moslem and non-Moslem States implied a definite rejection of Israel's contentions. The Higher Moslem Council of Jerusalem had formed a special committee of investigation and stated that the fire had been deliberate and that the Israeli authorities had not only been slow, but had tried to prevent the population from helping to extinguish the fire. Israel was not in a position to arrogate to itself the role of a judge in the case of the fire in Al-Aqsa, and, Jordan added, the deterioration in the situation in the Middle East was due to Israel's continued military occupation of Jerusalem and other Arab territories.

Meetings of the Security Council in September 1969

On 28 August, the twenty-five Member States signatory to the telegram of 22 August requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation resulting from the extensive damage caused by arson to the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

On 9 September, the Security Council included the above request in its agenda, and the representatives of Israel, the United Arab Republic and Indonesia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At subsequent meetings, similar invitations to participate were extended to the representatives of Ceylon, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Somalia.

In the discussion that followed, some members of the Council, as well as those invited to participate, stated that the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the holiest Moslem shrines in the world, had shattered the world's confidence that acts of vandalism against monuments to the human spirit had become a thing of the past. While some Israeli officials had no doubt been

shocked by the crime, they said it must be remembered that many groups in Israel had plans to rebuild a temple on the site of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Moreover, an act of that nature, even without the direct complicity of the Government of Israel, was a consequence of Israel's military occupation of Jerusalem and its attempts to change the status of that Holy City in defiance of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. They therefore urged the Council to take immediate and effective steps which would prevent the recurrence of such an event and end Israel's defiance of United Nations resolutions on Jerusalem. They added that Israel's failure to comply with those resolutions, in particular with resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969), and its continued military occupation of the Holy City, had created a situation fraught with danger for international peace and security.

The representative of Israel stated that his Government had already expressed its shock at the damage to the Al-Aqsa Mosque and had promised that it would be repaired as quickly as possible. It believed that the request of a number of Moslem States for Security Council consideration of that matter had been made out of genuine concern for a Moslem Holy Place, without any desire to create tension in that area. After giving an account of the events of 21 August, when the fire at Al-Aqsa Mosque had taken place, the representative of Israel said that the fire had broken out at the time when only Moslem worshippers were allowed to enter the Mosque. A non-Moslem had been able to enter the compound before 7.00 a.m., and had been seen leaving the Mosque when the guards had noticed the fire. On 22 August, a visitor from Australia had been arrested by the Israeli police on the basis of evidence submitted by the Moslem guards of the Mosque and formal charges had been filed against him. The Arab leaders in Jerusalem had expressed their satisfaction at the measures taken by Israeli authorities and the progress made with regard to the investigation of the fire. The Jerusalem Moslem Council had established an Al-Aqsa Repairs Committee and the Israel Government was prepared to make available all assistance required, including the attention of experts from abroad.

Other members of the Council said in the discussion that the damage suffered at one of the most important shrines in the world had been a loss to civilization as a whole. The facts surrounding the damage must be investigated thoroughly and impartially. At the same time, there should be greater protection against the repetition of such acts of vandalism. They added that the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of resolution 267 (1969) had established quite clearly that the international community could not accept as valid any measures that might tend to change the status of Jerusalem. The shock felt throughout the Islamic world had further increased tension in that area and, in those circumstances, the Security Council must deal with the question in such a manner as to prevent further deterioration of the situation. It was also essential that the vicious circle of violence and counter-violence be broken and an equitable solution be reached on the basis of resolution 242 (1967), which the Council had unanimously adopted on 22 November 1967.

On 12 September, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution in which the Security Council would: (1) reaffirm its resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969); (2) recognize that any act of destruction or profanation of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in Jerusalem, or any encouragement of, or connivance at, any such act might seriously endanger international peace and security; (3) determine that the execrable act of desecration and profanation of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque emphasized the immediate necessity of Israel desisting from acting in violation of the aforesaid resolutions and rescinding forthwith all measures and actions taken by it designed to alter the status of Jerusalem; (4) call upon Israel scrupulously to observe the provisions of the Geneva Conventions governing military occupation and to refrain from causing any hindrance to the discharge of the established functions of the Supreme Moslem Council of Jerusalem, including any co-operation that Council might desire from countries with predominantly Moslem populations and from Moslem communities in relation to its plans for the maintenance and repair of the Islamic Holy Places in Jerusalem; (5) condemn the failure of Israel to comply with the aforementioned resolutions and call upon it to implement forthwith the provisions of those resolutions; (6) reiterate the determination in operative paragraph 7 of resolution 267 (1969) that in the event of a negative response or no response, the Security Council shall convene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter; (7) request the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Council at the earliest possible date.

On 15 September, before the vote on his delegation's draft resolution, the representative of Pakistan stated that references had been made not only to the Geneva Conventions but also to international law as governing the rights and responsibilities of military occupation. He therefore revised operative paragraph 4 to include the words "and international law" after the words "Geneva Conventions".

A separate vote was requested by the representative of France on operative paragraph 4, who added that his delegation would have preferred that that paragraph should also include a reference to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the Protocol of 14 May 1954.

Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 10 votes to none with 5 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 271 (1969).

Report of the Secretary-General

On 16 December, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council in pursuance of paragraph 7 of resolution 271 (1969) of 15 September 1969. He stated that he had communicated that resolution to the Government of Israel the day it had been adopted, but, having received no information, he had addressed a note to the Permanent Representative of Israel on 24 November requesting necessary information regarding the implementation of the resolution, since it was his intention to submit a report on this subject not later than mid-December 1969. On 16 December, the Secretary-General had received

a reply from the Permanent Representative of Israel, which stated that the genesis of resolution 271 (1969) had been an attempt by the Arab States to exploit the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque for political and propaganda purposes, and that the tension and antagonism thus deliberately created had further damaged the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. The representative of Israel had added that the report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the President of the Israel Supreme Court had been published and that the trial of the person accused of arson in connexion with the fire was then in progress. In the meantime, the Mosque had been temporarily repaired and prayers were being conducted as usual.

D. *General statements and other matters brought to the attention of the Security Council in connexion with the situation in the Middle East*

General statements

During the past year, general statements concerning the situation in the Middle East were brought to the attention of the Security Council and are mentioned briefly below.

On 2 October, the representative of Morocco transmitted the text of the Final Declaration of the Islamic Summit Conference, held at Rabat from 22 to 25 September 1969, at which statements were made on various subjects, including the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Islamic shrines in Jerusalem and the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories. On 7 November, India sent a letter concerning the representation of India at the Islamic Summit Conference.

On 9 October, the representative of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations transmitted the text of the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Ordinary Session of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held from 6 to 9 September 1969, on aggression against the United Arab Republic and the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

On 3 November, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitted a TASS statement of 25 October concerning the events in Lebanon. According to the statement the United States Embassy in Lebanon, on the pretext of expressing concern for the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, had circulated a statement which in fact had put forward the claims of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon. The statement added that, if the United States was genuinely interested in preserving the independence and territorial integrity of the Arab States, it should direct all its efforts towards a speedy implementation of the decisions of the United Nations regarding the situation in the Middle East. In a reply dated 4 November, the United States asserted that the TASS statement and others concerning the Middle East recently emanating from Moscow had contained unfounded allegations against the United States, which had appeared at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union were actively engaged in confidential discussions about a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. The United States had recently reiterated that it was for peace in the area and did not support any policy of expansionism. It would continue to support Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 in all its provisions and to pursue the discussions with the major powers in order to facilitate a settlement.

On 2 December, the representative of Bulgaria transmitted the text of a statement on the situation in the Middle East, in which a group of six European socialist States had expressed concern about the increased tension in the Middle East as a result of Israel's policies and urged effective support for the Arab struggle to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces. In a reply of 8 December, Israel transmitted a communication from the Foreign Ministry declaring that the statement published in the name of the USSR and five other socialist States and communist parties was a further contribution to the perpetuation of the dispute in the Middle East and showed that the USSR was not qualified to join in unprejudiced consultations on the establishment of peace.

On 30 December, the representative of the United States transmitted the text of a statement of 9 December made by the United States Secretary of State on United States policy relating to the situation in the Middle East. The statement touched upon various aspects contained in Security Council resolution 242 (1967) relating to the peace and security of the parties concerned, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the 1967 hostilities, the settlement of the problem of the Palestinians and the question of Jerusalem.

On 18 February 1970, the representatives of Iraq, Jordan, the Sudan, Syria and the United Arab Republic transmitted the text of a *communiqué* issued at the close of the Conference of Front-line States, held at Cairo between 7 and 9 February, in which the five Arab States condemned United States support for Israel.

On 24 February, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic urging a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, as was called for by the USSR.

On 10 March, the representative of the Sudan transmitted part of the joint *communiqué* published at the end of the Sixth Summit Conference of the East and Central African States, held at Khartoum from 26 to 28 January 1970, in which the Organization of African Unity reiterated its call for the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

On 20 May, the representative of Saudi Arabia transmitted the text of the joint *communiqué* issued at the conclusion of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, from 23 to 25 March, expressing support for the Palestine liberation movement.

Communications concerning other matters

During the course of the year, the Security Council received a number of communications concerning the problem of airplane hijacking and other air incidents.

In a note dated 3 September 1969, the Secretary-General circulated the text of a cable he had received

from the President of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations and his answer to that cable.

In his cable dated 1 September, the President of the Federation requested a meeting with the Secretary-General in connexion with the problem of hijacking. On 29 August, he had conveyed to the Foreign Minister of Syria his organization's anxiety over the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines aircraft to Syria on 28 August, the reported detention of two passengers by the Syrian authorities and their failure to punish the hijackers. He added that that case was part of the alarming growth of the hijacking problem and showed how the problem might be extended beyond the point of air safety into the political field and result in actions which could be a threat to world peace. Accordingly, the Security Council should take the necessary measures to secure the release of the two passengers detained in Syria and to punish the hijackers. In his reply of 3 September, the Secretary-General agreed to meet with the representatives of the Federation, stating, in connexion with the incident of the TWA aircraft, that he was greatly concerned about the necessity for the prompt release of all the passengers and crew and of the aircraft. His position had always been that no advantage should be taken by anyone of the criminal act of hijacking, as that would only encourage further such reprehensible acts.

On 25 September, the representative of Canada transmitted copies of an exchange of telegrams between the President of the Canadian Air Line Pilots Association and the Prime Minister of Canada concerning possible action by the United Nations to find a solution to the problem of unlawful interference with international civil aviation.

In a letter dated 12 February 1970, the Permanent Representative of Israel stated that on 10 February an attack by Arab terrorists had taken place at the Munich airport against passengers about to board an Israeli civil aircraft on a scheduled international flight from Tel Aviv with a stop-over at Munich. The attack had resulted in the killing of one Israeli citizen and the wounding of many. The letter transmitted a statement issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs denouncing the attack and requesting Governments and international bodies to take necessary measures to ensure the freedom of civil air transport, and recalled that the Security Council, in resolution 262 (1968), had expressed its deep concern about the need to assure free uninterrupted international civil air traffic and that, in resolution 2551 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, the General Assembly had expressed its deep concern over all acts of unlawful interference with international civil aviation. Israel placed the responsibility for the attack at Munich on the Arab Governments which were supporting the terrorist organizations.

On 24 February, Israel transmitted the text of a statement by the Prime Minister of Israel concerning the explosion on a Swissair aircraft bound for Israel, in which the lives of forty-seven passengers and crew had been lost. The statement charged that terrorist organizations were responsible for such acts of sabotage.

Some communications addressed to the Security Council during the past year dealt with a statement made in Tel Aviv by the United States Embassy. On 17 October, the United Arab Republic drew attention to that statement, which it interpreted as meaning that United States citizens could retain their American nationality even if they became citizens of Israel and enlisted in its armed forces. Thus, it charged, the United States was undermining Security Council resolution 242 (1967), which it had pledged to support, and was encouraging its citizens to take up arms under the Israeli flag against the Arab peoples.

Rejecting the charges of the United Arab Republic, the representative of the United States, on 20 October, transmitted a government statement denying insinuations that the United States Government was in any way encouraging Americans to serve in any foreign armed forces. Americans residing abroad were subject to induction for military service if the law of their country of residence so required, and such service did not automatically entail the loss of United States citizenship. As for other allegations, no members of the United States armed forces were operating American aircraft purchased by Israel or serving in the Israeli armed forces.

In further letters on the same subject, the United Arab Republic, Libya and Iraq expressed the view that the position taken by the United States in permitting its citizens to fight under Israel's flag could only lead to further escalation of the conflict in the area and might lead the Arab Governments to seek support from other nations outside the region. The United States representative also reiterated his Government's stand, stating that State Department officials had made it clear to Arab ambassadors that the United States sought to discourage service by its citizens in the armed forces of foreign countries, that no United States military personnel were serving in Israel's armed forces, that some persons with dual nationality might be serving in foreign forces and that consular officials assisted people of dual citizenship in seeking to avoid induction into the armed forces of another State. Those policies were applied throughout the world and no special status was accorded any country in the Middle East or elsewhere.

Another group of communications dealt with the contents of a statement made on 4 March by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel. On 5 March, Israel transmitted the text of that statement, in which the Foreign Minister charged that the USSR was organizing a campaign to compel Jews in the Soviet Union to sign declarations against Israeli zionism and was following a policy which constituted an obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

On 13 March, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics protested against the circulation of the statement referred to in Israel's letter of 5 March as an official document of the Security Council, asserting that the circulation of that statement, which contained references to matters falling within the domestic jurisdiction of the USSR, was illegal, constituted a violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, and deviated from the normal practice of the Security Council.

On 20 March, Israel asserted that the objections to the circulation of Israel's statement were unfounded, and added that the statement had been made in reaction to the Soviet policy of support for Arab aggression against Israel and was obviously of direct concern to the Security Council.

The question of the protection of permanent missions of Arab countries was also the subject of a communication to the Security Council.

On 4 December, the representatives of Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen informed the Secretary-General that about forty members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee for the Jewish Defense had entered the premises of the Permanent Mission of Syria to the United Nations the previous afternoon and had staged a "sit-in" for one and a half hours. That was the second time since October 1966 that the Syrian Mission had been subjected to such acts by American zionists. Furthermore, in the past, several Arab Missions and other Arab offices had been subjected to violent acts, including threats to the lives of the Arab ambassadors. They protested very strongly and requested that their protest be transmitted to the host country of the United Nations and that all necessary steps be taken to protect their missions.

On 27 May, the representatives of fourteen Member States, in a communication to the Secretary-General, complained that three Arabs, including one member of the Permanent Mission of the Yemen Arab Republic, had been attacked in their offices and added that, unless measures were taken to end such attacks, the General Assembly would be informed of the situation so that proper action could be taken to allow diplomats to work and live in peace in the host country. In this connexion, the United States, in a letter dated 10 June to the Secretary-General, said that all possible security measures consistent with the Headquarters Agreement were being taken to make it possible for all diplomats to live in peace and work without hindrance in New York City.

REFERENCES

For relevant documents and meetings, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969; ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1969; ibid., Supplement for October November and December 1969; ibid., Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1970; and ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1970;*

(*b*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year*, 1482nd to 1485th, 1498th to 1502nd, 1504th, 1507th to 1512th meetings; and *ibid., Twenty-fifth Year*, 1537th to 1542nd meetings.

(*c*) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27.

CHAPTER II

The United Nations operation in Cyprus

During the past year the Security Council has twice extended the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for six-month periods. Those decisions were adopted unanimously on 11 December 1969 and on 9 June 1970.

Lieutenant-General I. A. E. Martola served as Commander of the Force until he relinquished his command on 20 December 1969. On 16 December the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Major-General Dewan Prem Chand to succeed General Martola as Force Commander. Mr. B. F. Osorio-Tafall continued in his functions as the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Cyprus.

Report by the Secretary-General for the period from 3 June to 1 December 1969

In his report of 3 December 1969 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period from 3 June to 1 December 1969, the Secretary-General said that since December 1967 the situation had continued to improve slowly but steadily. There had been few inter-communal incidents and no major breaches of the cease-fire. The atmosphere of mutual restraint and calm had helped to create a climate of better understanding between the two communities in certain areas, which had facilitated the solution of numerous day-to-day problems. However, solutions of the basic problems dividing the two communities were still not in sight and the intercommunal talks had yet to achieve any meaningful agreement on the main political issues. The Secretary-General expressed concern over the slow progress, but he remained convinced that the parties could arrive at a peaceful settlement if they made the mutual concessions and accommodations necessary to expedite the talks. However, as he had already pointed out, the passage of too much time might hamper the search for a solution. He urged the parties involved to negotiate measures regarding military disengagement to reduce their forces and especially to reconsider UNFICYP's proposals for replacing military sentries by police along the Nicosia Green Line as steps that could lead to agreement on substantial issues.

Meanwhile the situation in Cyprus, despite great improvements, remained basically unstable and uncertain. The Secretary-General therefore recommended that the mandate of the Force should be extended for six months until 15 June 1970, and informed the Council that all the parties concerned had indicated their agreement to the proposed extension. In August 1969 the Secretary-General had appointed a Secretariat Survey Team to examine the financial situation of the Force with a view to reducing its costs. The Secretary-General included the report of the Survey Team as an annex to his report, stating that as he had found its suggestions sound, he intended to put them into effect in consultation with the parties concerned.

Consideration by the Security Council on 11 December 1969

On 11 December 1969, the Security Council considered the Secretary-General's report of 3 December. The Council had before it a draft resolution which had been prepared as a result of prior consultation and was then adopted unanimously as resolution 274 (1969). In that resolution the Council reaffirmed its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March and eighteen subsequent resolutions, as well as the expressions of consensus on the Cyprus question; urged the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities; and extended once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 June 1970, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution would make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

In the discussion the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey stated that their Governments attached great importance to the intercommunal talks, which could provide a basis for concrete moves enabling them to arrive at an agreed solution. While they too had been aware of the slow pace of the talks, they were agreed that there had been no impasse and that the negotiations were being conducted in a constructive spirit.

The members of the Security Council who took the floor during the discussion of the report and the draft resolution expressed regret that the talks had not brought about any progress on the basic issues separating the two communities in Cyprus. Several warned that the present situation might result in a hardening of positions and therefore urged the parties concerned to move at once to resolve the basic problems. It was pointed out that the prolonged stay of UNFICYP in Cyprus could not be considered normal, and that the financial deficit it entailed was a cause for concern. Therefore, the recommendations of the Secretariat Survey Team required careful study and should be implemented following consultations among the parties and contributors.

Other communications

On 19 February 1970, the representative of the USSR circulated a statement of TASS about the situa-

tion in Cyprus. The statement said there was evidence of increased activities by the "National Front" and reactionary forces associated with the Greek military régime which posed a serious threat to the independence and security of Cyprus. It added that the intensification of anti-State activity in Cyprus also reflected the efforts of certain NATO circles to wreck the negotiations between the two communities and create a pretext for NATO intervention.

In letters dated 24 and 25 February, the representatives of Greece and Cyprus communicated the views of their Governments in reply to the TASS statement. The Greek statement said that the alleged connexion between Athens and the terrorist elements in the Island was not worthy of denial and that the Greek Prime Minister had recently taken a clear stand against illegal activities in Cyprus and expressed support for the Cypriot Government. The Cyprus statement said that the Cyprus Government did not share the view, alleged by TASS, that Greek officers had been involved in any activities against the Republic of Cyprus.

Appeals by the Secretary-General for voluntary contributions

On 24 February 1970, the Secretary-General issued an appeal to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies for voluntary contributions to meet the costs of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. In his February appeal the Secretary-General estimated the cost of maintaining the Force for the period from 16 December 1969 to 15 June 1970 at $7,430,000. This amount incorporated the projected reductions which were expected to result from the implementation of the recommendations of the Secretariat Survey Team. The deficit of UNFICYP was about $12,279,000 and jeopardized the proper support of the Force. The Secretary-General therefore urged Governments to respond promptly with voluntary contributions.

Report by the Secretary-General for the period from 2 December 1969 to 1 June 1970

In his report of 1 June 1970 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 2 December 1969 to 1 June 1970, the Secretary-General said that the intercommunal situation had remained calm and that there had been some improvement towards a return to normal conditions of life. However, certain developments in one of the communities, including acts of violence which culminated in the attempt on the life of the President of the Republic on 8 March, had tended to increase tension and apprehension in general. As a result of determined steps taken by the Cyprus Government and the restraint shown by the Turkish community and its leaders, tension had soon subsided to a large extent. Once again the Secretary-General reiterated his concern at the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks, and said that it would be unrealistic in the prevailing circumstances to expect an early solution of the basic problems of Cyprus. In spite of all the difficulties involved, however, he felt that the elements necessary for a political solution did exist and that a compromise solution, including both political and economic elements, and protecting the legitimate interests and aspirations of both communities, could be worked out. Therefore he appealed to both sides to continue the talks in good faith, with a determination to achieve results and a willingness to make concessions. In this respect the Secretary-General also expressed the hope that, despite the recent tensions in the island, the Turkish Cypriot leadership might find itself in a position to respond to the persistent efforts made by his Special Representative and the Commander of UNFICYP to lessen the areas of confrontation and to accelerate the normalization process. The Secretary-General observed that reductions both in the strength and the cost of UNFICYP had been put into effect in the past six months, but the financial situation was becoming increasingly serious. In view of the prevailing conditions in Cyprus, the Secretary-General saw no alternative but to recommend further extension of the mandate of UNFICYP for a period of six months, a proposal in which all the parties had concurred.

Consideration by the Security Council on 9 June 1970

On 9 June, the Security Council considered the Secretary-General's report of 1 June. The Council had before it a draft resolution which had been prepared as a result of prior consultation and was then adopted unanimously as resolution 281 (1970). In that resolution the Council reaffirmed its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March and nineteen subsequent resolutions, as well as the expressions of consensus on the Cyprus question; urged the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities; and extended once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1970, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution would make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

In the discussion, the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey stated that despite the recent tension in Cyprus, the intercommunal talks had not failed and were being conducted in a constructive atmosphere. However, they all deplored the slow pace of the talks, and considered that they should be speeded up in order to avoid a hardening of positions. They reaffirmed once again their Government's support for the independence and unity of Cyprus.

The members of the Council who took the floor during the discussion of the report and resolution expressed their regret that the calm in Cyprus had been broken by a series of violent actions. They all reiterated their disappointment at the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks, and urged both parties to maintain attitudes of compromise and accommodation. Hope was expressed that the talks would be given encouragement and support and that both sides would proceed with a sense of urgency. It was also pointed out that the constantly renewed presence of UNFICYP might have the effect of crystallizing a dangerous situation, and that might serve as a pretext for an indefinite postponement of any final settlement in Cyprus. Therefore, it was stated, the stationing of the United Nations Force in Cyprus could not and must not be continued indefinitely.

REFERENCES

For relevant documents and meetings, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1969; ibid, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1970;* and *ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1970;*

(*b*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year,* 1521st meeting; and *ibid., Twenty-fifth Year,* 1543rd meeting.

CHAPTER III

Peace-keeping operations and related matters

A. *Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations*

On 3 November 1969, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations submitted its report to the General Assembly as requested in resolution 2451 (XXIII). The report of the Working Group was annexed to the report of the Special Committee.

Between 14 February and 3 November 1969, the Special Committee had held six meetings, and its Working Group had held forty-nine meetings in addition to a number of informal meetings for the purpose of consultation.

The report indicated that in May the Chairman had informed the members of the Special Committee that the material prepared by the Secretariat on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes pursuant to Security Council resolutions was now available to them and to other Members of the United Nations if they so requested.

On 15 September, in introducing the first report of the Working Group to the Special Committee, the Rapporteur of the Working Group had stated that the brevity of the report should not be construed as denoting lack of progress, for the exchanges of views in the Group had been very valuable and had dealt with substantive issues. In drafting model I (Military observers established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes pursuant to Security Council resolutions), the Working Group had had before it working papers submitted by Canada, by the United States, and jointly by Czechoslovakia and the USSR, drafts covering specific questions submitted by its members and views expressed during the discussion. It had agreed first on a schema of the model containing eight chapters, and had then proceeded to elaborate their texts. The Working Group had been able, in the course of its work, to complete the texts of chapters I, V, VI, VII and VIII, but had not yet been able to work out the texts for the other three. It had, however, had valuable discussions on all elements to be included in chapters II, III and IV and had indicated the general direction to be followed in completing the work on them. It had also considered the draft of a standard agreement between the United Nations and the host country on the status of military observer missions and had held consultations concerning the possible title and framework of a model II, which would deal with United Nations peace-keeping operations on a larger scale.

In its report the Special Committee indicated that in the course of the discussion at four meetings following the submission of the Working Group's report, some members had expressed regret that the Working Group had been unable to submit a complete draft of model I, but they had noted that the Group had had to deal with complex and delicate questions of principle in connexion with which serious differences had existed in the past that affected the United Nations fundamentally in its existence. Those problems could only be resolved through a patient approach and in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill—conditions which appeared to have the best chances of realization within the Working Group. Some members had expressed the view that a real advance had finally been made that the issues involved had been fully and frankly discussed in the Working Group. Accordingly they felt that there was more reason now than in the past for believing that the fundamental problems facing the Committee would be solved. Other members were satisfied with the progress made so far and felt that the Working Group had no need to apologize for the results it had achieved in completing five chapters and in holding intensive negotiations and reaching a substantial measure of agreement on the remaining three. They believed that if the Working Group's mandate was continued, it might be able to solve hard-core problems.

The Special Committee therefore recommended to the General Assembly that it be authorized to continue its work in order to present a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

B. *Consideration by the General Assembly*

On 20 September 1969, the General Assembly included in the agenda of its twenty-fourth session an item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects", and referred it to the Special Political Committee.

The Committee considered the item in the course of three meetings between 8 and 10 December.

Following the presentation of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by its Rapporteur at the 687th meeting of the Special Political Committee, the Chairman of the Special Committee, noting the disappointment of Member States at the fact that the report on military observers established by the Security Council had not been completed, expressed the view that nevertheless the work of the Special Committee had every chance of being successful. One of the most fruitful decisions taken by the Organization in 1969 had been that of the Working

Group to draw up model I. Having asked the Secretary-General to prepare a background document on the observers, which contained data obtained from statements in the Security Council giving an indication of the nature and operation of observers as well as information derived from the experience of past operations, the Working Group had had to choose between summarizing the data obtained in order to establish guidelines applicable to future operations, and taking the preliminary documentation as the starting point for drawing up a constitutional and definitive model for peace-keeping operations. The first alternative would have constituted a literal implementation of the Special Committee's mandate, but the Assembly would have received a useless report, whereas the choice of the second alternative, while it might delay the application of the resolution, made it possible to implement it more faithfully in the long run. Another reason for establishing the Special Committee had been to improve the Organization's difficult financial situation, as the crisis which had led to its establishment had been financial in origin, and that mandate was also still part of its terms of reference. The approach of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations might, he added, make it possible to consolidate the financial situation of the Organization because Member States, and in particular the industrialized countries, might make voluntary contributions before the commemorative meeting in October 1970. In conclusion, he recommended that the Special Committee be allowed to continue its discussions.

Many of the points mentioned by the Chairman were touched upon in the course of the discussion, in which some twenty-eight delegations participated. Some speakers expressed their regret that the Working Group had been unable to submit a complete draft of model I, whereas others, while agreeing that progress had been slow, stressed the view that some real advance had finally been made.

On 9 December a draft resolution was submitted by Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Mexico, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. Under the operative part of this proposal, the General Assembly would: (1) take note of the progress already achieved by the Special Committee in carrying out the mandate entrusted to it; (2) request the Special Committee to continue its work and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes pursuant to Council resolutions, as well as a progress report on such work as the Special Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations; and (3) transmit to the Special Committee the records of the debate at the present session on the item, with the request that the suggestions and proposals contained therein be taken into account.

On 10 December the Special Political Committee adopted the draft resolution by 77 votes to none, with 1 abstention, and on 15 December the General Assembly adopted it by 109 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, as resolution 2576 (XXIV).

In a letter dated 8 December addressed to the President of the General Assembly, the representative of Sweden stated that his Government had decided to withdraw from the Special Committee, of which it had been a member since its establishment in 1965, in order to give other countries in the region an opportunity to take part in its work.

At the closing meeting of the General Assembly on 17 December, the President announced that following consultations Denmark had agreed to serve on the Special Committee, and the Assembly decided to accept that offer.

C. *Continuation of the work of the Special Committee*

The Special Committee resumed its work on 20 March 1970. The Chairman explained his understanding that the Special Committee had received a final mandate from the General Assembly. The resolution that had been adopted by the General Assembly had been co-sponsored by all the members of the Working Group and had constituted an indisputable commitment by all concerned to ensure solid progress in the solution of the difficult problems of peace-keeping. He outlined a plan of work: the first purpose was to complete model I, and the Working Group would resume its intensive labours on 4 May. The Working Group would also consider the Canadian proposal for the elaboration of a model convention between the United Nations and host countries, and should also be asked to reach agreement as soon as possible on a schema for model II. It would also remain for the Special Committee to propose to the General Assembly the ways and means of solving the difficult financial situation of the Organization. In the absence of any comments, the working plan was accepted.

REFERENCES

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35.

For the summary records of the meetings of the Special Committee in 1969, see A/AC.121/SR.38-42, and in 1970, see A/AC.121/SR.43.

CHAPTER IV

Other political and security questions

A. *Disarmament and related matters*

Report of the Secretary-General on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

By resolution 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, a report on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons in accordance with the proposal contained in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session and with the recommendation contained in the report dated 4 September 1968 of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

After consideration of the terms of the resolution and taking into account the views expressed at the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General reached the conclusion that the aim of the report should be "to provide a scientifically sound appraisal of the effects of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and should serve to inform Governments of the consequences of their possible use". Accordingly, he selected fourteen consultant experts, appointed on a personal basis, to prepare a report providing accurate information on the following matters: the basic characteristics of chemical and bacteriological (biological) means of warfare; the probable effects of such weapons on military and civil personnel, both protected and unprotected; the environmental factors affecting the employment of chemical and biological means of warfare; their possible long-term effects on human health and ecology; and the economic and security implications of the development, acquisition and possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and of systems of their delivery. The intention was that such an authoritative report could become the basis for political and legal action by the Members of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General accepted the unanimous report of the consultant experts in its entirety and transmitted it to the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and the Governments of Member States, as called for in resolution 2454 A (XXIII).

In the hope that further action would be taken to deal with the threat posed by the existence of those weapons, the Secretary-General urged the Members of the United Nations to undertake the following measures in the interests of enhancing the security of the peoples of the world: (1) to renew the appeal to all States to accede to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925; (2) to make a clear affirmation that the prohibition contained in the Geneva Protocol applied to the use in war of all chemical, bacteriological and biological agents (including tear gas and other harassing agents) which now exist or which might be developed in the future; and (3) to call upon all countries to reach agreement to halt the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical and bacteriological (biological) agents for purposes of war and to achieve their effective elimination from the arsenals of weapons.

Meetings of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in 1969

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, during its second series of meetings in 1969 from 3 July to 30 October 1969, gave consideration to General Assembly resolutions 2454 (XXIII) on the question of general and complete disarmament; 2455 (XXIII) on the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests; and 2456 (XXIII) on the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States. In addition, the Co-Chairmen reached agreement regarding the enlargement of the membership of the Committee. As a result, Argentina, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Yugoslavia joined the Committee, which had previously been called the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. It was also decided that the new name of the Committee would be Committee on Disarmament and that the new name of the Conference would be Conference of th Committee on Disarmament.

In accordance with its provisional agenda, the Committee considered the following disarmament measures: further effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament; non-nuclear measures; other collateral measures; and general and complete disarmament. Discussions, however, centered largely on two issues: the sea-bed and chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. Special attention was drawn to the latter in the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use.*

Question of a comprehensive test ban treaty

Pursuant to the recommendations of the General Assembly in resolution 2455 (XXIII), the Committee continued negotiations on further effective measures

relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament. In this context, the Committee discussed in particular the question of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests. However, the basic differences underlying the positions of the main parties on the problem of verification remained unchanged. The Committee considered a proposal submitted by the representative of Japan to prohibit underground nuclear weapon tests above magnitude 4.75 as a provisional measure, and then to prohibit all tests when the verification system to monitor underground explosions above magnitude 4.0 had been devised and completed. The Committee also considered the related issue of international exchange of seismological data, particularly the Canadian proposal that the Secretary-General be authorized to request government information on national seismic stations.

Towards the end of the Conference session, Committee members welcomed the announcement of the beginning of the bilateral discussions by the USSR and the United States on the limitation of offensive strategic nuclear weapons delivery systems and systems of defence against ballistic missiles. However, there was no substantive discussion of that development. In general, nuclear issues were discussed only marginally at the session, a fact which gave rise to expressions of dissatisfaction by a number of delegations.

Question of further limiting chemical and biological warfare

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2454 A (XXIII), the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use* was transmitted to the Committee on 7 July 1969. Members of the Committee welcomed the report and agreed that it provided a useful and needed basis for further consideration of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) warfare. The statements of the representatives reflected broad support of the three recommendations contained in the report.

The representative of the United Kingdom submitted specific proposals for possible action in this field to the Committee in the form of a draft convention for the prohibition of biological methods of warfare and an accompanying draft Security Council resolution. A working paper submitted by the representative of Poland proposed that, in its report to the General Assembly, the Committee should underline the importance and significance of the Secretary-General's report and recommend its further consideration, particularly in the light of the guidelines contained in the foreward to the Secretary-General's report. The representative of the USSR and some others expressed strong support for the Polish working paper, thus underlining the primary importance they attached to the first and third recommendations, and in particular to a General Assembly appeal to all States to accede to the Geneva Protocol of 1925. Following informal meetings, the United Kingdom later submitted a revised draft of its proposals.

The representative of Japan proposed that the Committee should study, with the assistance of a group of scientists and technologists, the technical problems relating to the verification of the production and stockpiling of chemical and biological weapons, so that an arrangement could be reached by the Committee as soon as possible on appropriate means of such verification. The twelve non-aligned States submitted a draft resolution setting out measures to implement the second recommendation by prohibiting the use of chemical and biological methods of warfare.

The representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution proposing the implementation of the first recommendation by calling for universal adherence to the Geneva Protocol and of the third recommendation by calling for further efforts to eliminate chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, including the further consideration of the draft treaty sponsored by the United Kingdom to ban biological methods of warfare. While the Committee reached no conclusion on the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, members of the Committee underlined the necessity of supporting the purposes and principles of the Geneva Protocol and expressed the hope that additional countries would adhere to it in the future. The representative of Mongolia suggested that the General Assembly appeal to all Governments which had not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Protocol in the course of 1970, the forty-fifth anniversary of the signing of that document.

Question of preventing an arms race on the sea-bed

On 7 October the representatives of the USSR and the United States submitted a joint draft treaty for the denuclearization of the sea-bed, whereby States parties to the treaty would "undertake not to emplant or emplace on the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and in the subsoil thereof, beyond the maximum contiguous zone provided for in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone any objects with nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as structures, launching installations or any other facilities specifically designed for storing, testing or using such weapons". The representative of Brazil submitted two working papers containing proposals pertaining to verification provisions and the settlement of disputes arising from the implementation of a sea-bed treaty.

In the extensive discussion of the draft treaty, members of the Committee gave particular consideration to such important issues as the scope of the treaty's prohibitions and the area where they would apply, as well as the methods and procedures for the verification of compliance with its provisions. Members of the Committee generally welcomed the submission of the draft treaty as an important step towards a solution of demilitarization of the sea-bed and towards general and complete disarmament. Some of them, however, were disappointed over the limited nature of the draft and over certain of its provisions. The representative of Canada proposed some amendments and additions to article III concerning the verification question. He suggested, *inter alia*, specific procedures which should govern the right to verify under this article, including the right of recourse to the Security Council in case of disputes. Those suggestions gained the support of a number of representatives. In view of the partial nature of the proposed draft treaty, the representative of Sweden suggested an additional article whereby parties to the treaty would undertake "to continue negotiations in good faith on further measures relating to a more comprehensive prohibition of the use for military purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the

subsoil thereof". This concept won wide support among members of the Committee. A number of members, including the representatives of Argentina and Brazil, had difficulty in accepting the indirect description of the width of the treaty "exempt zone" by reference to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. They favoured direct and specific mention of the width of that zone.

In the light of the discussion and taking into account some suggestions made in the Committee, the representatives of the USSR and the United States, on 30 October, submitted a revised version of their joint draft treaty including such amendments as they could agree to accept. The major revisions included the right of recourse to the Security Council in case of disputes, the elimination of the nuclear Powers' right of veto over amendments and the acceptance of a provision for a review conference every five years.

A number of representatives continued to express misgivings and difficulties in accepting the revised version of the draft treaty, particularly its provisions on verification and those pertaining to the rights of coastal States on their continental shelf. They also regretted that the revised draft failed to include Sweden's proposal for further negotiations in good faith leading to complete demilitarization of the sea-bed.

General and complete disarmament

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2454 (XXIII), members of the Committee exchanged views on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and kept in mind the relationship of the various measures already achieved and those being considered towards the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The representative of Italy further explained the concept of an organic disarmament programme and the representative of Romania again called for the drawing up of a concrete programme of action in the field of disarmament negotiations, as part of a United Nations disarmament decade for the 1970s.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly included in its agenda four items relating to various aspects of the question of disarmament which were referred to the First Committee and considered in the course of twenty-five meetings between 17 November and 12 December. The Committee held a general debate covering all the aspects of the question and then took up the draft resolutions pertaining to the different items before it.

General and complete disarmament

In connexion with the agenda item "Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament", the First Committee had before it a number of documents, including the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament; the Final Act of the Preliminary Meeting on the establishment of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America; the text of the resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America at its first session (first part) from 2 to 9 September; and working papers relating to the draft treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof submitted (1) by Canada and Italy on the provisions of article III; (2) by Brazil containing amendments to the same article; (3) by Sweden containing the text of an article to be added to the draft treaty; (4) by Mexico containing considerations and proposals concerning the draft treaty; and (5) by Argentina containing a revised version of articles I and II and adding an article IV to the draft treaty.

Seven draft resolutions were considered by the First Committee under this item.

On 26 November a draft resolution was submitted by fifteen States under the operative part of which the General Assembly would appeal to the Governments of the USSR and the United States to agree, as an urgent preliminary measure in their bilateral negotiations, on a moratorium on further testing and deployment of new offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems.

Amendments to that draft resolution were submitted by five Powers on 8 December under which the General Assembly would: (1) express the hope that the talks would lead to substantial agreements on the limitation and subsequent reduction of strategic armaments; and (2) call upon the USSR and the United States to refrain from any action which might be prejudicial to the achievement of this aim.

On 9 December the First Committee rejected the amendments by a roll-call vote of 50 to 40, with 16 abstentions. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 67 to none, with 40 abstentions. On 16 December the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution by 82 votes to none, with 37 abstentions, as resolution 2602 A (XXIV).

On 1 December Malta submitted three draft resolutions. By the revised text of the first one, dealing with radiological warfare, the General Assembly would: (1) invite the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare conducted independently of nuclear explosions; (2) recommend to the Conference to consider the need for effective methods of control of nuclear weapons that maximize radio-active effects; and (3) request the Conference to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the results of its consideration of this subject.

The second Maltese draft resolution concerned the military applications of laser technology. Under the provisions of the revised text, the General Assembly would recommend that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament give consideration to the possible military applications of laser technology.

The First Committee voted on both revised draft resolutions on 9 December. The draft resolution on radiological warfare was adopted by 51 votes to none, with 52 abstentions, and the one on laser technology by 51 votes to none, with 53 abstentions. On 16 December the General Assembly adopted the first draft resolution by 79 votes to none, with 37 abstentions, as resolution 2602 C (XXIV), and the second by 72 votes to none, with 44 abstentions, as resolution 2602 D (XXIV).

Under the third draft resolution submitted by Malta, the General Assembly would have requested the Secretary-General to issue an updated edition of the publication entitled *The United Nations and Disarmament 1945-1965* before the convening of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, and subsequently at intervals of five years. Later Malta withdrew the draft resolution on the understanding that a consensus of the Committee would be announced on the desirability of issuing an updated edition of the publication for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, and subsequently at intervals of five years. On 16 December such a consensus was adopted by the General Assembly.

Also on 1 December a draft resolution was submitted by Canada, Ecuador, Iran, Mexico and Nigeria. As revised on 8 December, it provided that the General Assembly would: (1) endorse the agreement that had been reached on the title and on the composition of the "Conference of the Committee on Disarmament"; (2) welcome the eight new members of the Conference; (3) express its conviction that in effecting any change in the composition of that Conference the procedure followed at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly should be observed; and (4) request the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance and provide necessary services to the Conference.

In the discussion an overwhelming majority of Member States welcomed the enlargement of the membership of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and the change in its name to Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. Several, however, voiced criticism of the procedure that was followed in reaching agreement on the matter.

On 9 December the First Committee adopted the five-Power draft resolution by 101 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, and on 16 December the General Assembly adopted the same text by 113 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, as resolution 2602 B (XXIV).

The First Committee held a more extensive discussion on general and complete disarmament than at several previous sessions. Many speakers criticized the lack of progress being made and stressed the necessity of increasing efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament. Much of the discussion took place in the context of proposals to declare the decade of the 1970s a disarmament decade. A number of Member States urged in that connexion the elaboration by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament of a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of the problem of cessation of the arms race.

On 8 December Ireland, Italy and Japan submitted a draft resolution, which was revised the following day to incorporate a number of modifications contained in an amendment submitted jointly by Cyprus and Ghana and in one submitted by six Powers. As revised, the draft resolution provided that the General Assembly would: (1) declare the decade of 1970 as a disarmament decade; (2) call upon Governments to intensify efforts for effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament and the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction, and for a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict international control; (3) request the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to resume its work as early as possible, bearing in mind the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament; (4) request the Conference, while continuing intensive negotiations on collateral measures, to work out a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline charting the course of its further work and of its further negotiations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session; (5) decide to draw the attention of the Conference to all pertinent proposals and suggestions formulated during the debates on disarmament and to refer to it all documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee relating to disarmament items; (6) recommend that consideration be given to channelling a substantial part of the resources freed by measures in the field of disarmament to promote the economic development of developing countries and, in particular, their scientific and technological progress; (7) request the Secretary-General and the Governments to publicize the Disarmament Decade by all appropriate means in order to acquaint public opinion with its purposes and objectives and with the negotiations related thereto; and (8) request the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate facilities and assistance with a view to furthering the fullest implementation of this resolution.

On 9 December the First Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 98 to none, with 10 abstentions. The General Assembly adopted the same text on 16 December by a roll-call vote of 104 to none, with 13 abstentions, as resolution 2602 E (XXIV).

On 12 December a draft resolution, eventually sponsored by thirty-six Powers, was submitted by which the General Assembly would: (1) welcome the submission to the General Assembly of the draft Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, contained in annex A of the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and the various proposals and suggestions made in regard to the draft Treaty; and (2) call upon the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to take into account all proposals and suggestions that had been made during the session and to continue its work on the subject so that the text of a draft treaty could be submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration.

On 12 December the First Committee adopted the amended thirty-six-Power draft resolution by acclamation. The General Assembly on 16 December adopted the same text by 116 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 2602 F (XXIV).

Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Two sub-items were included in the agenda under the heading of general and complete disarmament: (*a*) report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and (*b*) report of the Secretary-General on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

On 19 September nine Eastern European and Socialist States requested the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled "Conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and on the destruction of such weapons" and submitted the text of a draft convention on that subject.

On 24 September the General Assembly decided that the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons should be discussed as a separate item with three sub-items: (*a*) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament; (*b*) Conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and on the destruction of such weapons; (*c*) Report of the Secretary-General.

In the course of the debate on the item, three draft resolutions were submitted. The nine sponsors of the draft convention submitted a draft resolution, later co-sponsored by Cuba, by which, *inter alia*, the Assembly would request the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to conduct negotiations as a matter of urgency with a view to reaching agreement on the text of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and their destruction.

Hungary, Mongolia and Poland submitted another draft resolution by which the Assembly, among other things, would reaffirm resolution 2162 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966 and urge all States which had not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol in the course of 1970, in commemoration of the forty-fifth anniversary of its signing and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. It would also welcome the report of the Secretary-General and request him to publicize it in as many languages as desirable and practicable.

A third draft resolution, sponsored by nine African and European Powers, contained provisions similar to those mentioned in the previous paragraph. By it the Assembly would also, *inter alia*, request the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on the prohibition of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare, taking full account of the draft Convention for the Prohibition of Biological Methods of Warfare submitted to the Conference by the United Kingdom, and the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of Such Weapons submitted to the General Assembly by the nine Eastern European and Socialist States.

At a later stage, these three draft resolutions were withdrawn in favour of a draft submitted by thirty-two delegations, including the sponsors of the three previous drafts. By this thirty-two-Power draft resolution, which embodied several of the provisions of the three earlier texts, the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm its resolution 2162 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966 and call anew for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol of 1925; (2) invite all States which had not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol in the course of 1970, in commemoration of the forty-fifth anniversary of its signing and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations; (3) welcome the report of the Secretary-General as an authoritative statement on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the effects of their possible use, and express its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the consultant experts who had assisted him; (4) request the Secretary-General to publicize the report in as many languages as was considered desirable and practicable, making use of the facilities of the United Nations Office of Public Information; (5) recommend to all Governments the wide distribution of the report, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents, and invite the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and national and international non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known; (6) recommend the report of the Secretary-General to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament as a basis for its further consideration of the elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons; (7) take note of the nine-Power draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of Such Weapons, and of the draft Convention for the Prohibition of Biological Methods of Warfare submitted by the United Kingdom, as well as other proposals; (8) request the Conference to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on the prohibitions and other measures referred to in the two draft conventions and other relevant proposals; (9) request the Conference to submit a report on progress on all aspects of the problem of the elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session; and (10) request the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference all documents and records of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

The draft resolution was adopted by the First Committee on 10 December by 97 votes to none. On 16 December the General Assembly adopted the same text by 120 votes to none, with 1 abstention, as resolution 2603 B (XXIV).

The First Committee also dealt with another aspect of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. The twelve non-aligned members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament—Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia—submitted a draft resolution subsequently co-sponsored by nine other countries. By this resolution the General Assembly would declare as contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law, as embodied in the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the use in international armed conflicts of: (*a*) any chemical agents of warfare—chemical substances, whether gaseous, liquid or solid—which might be employed because of their direct toxic effects on man, animals or plants; (*b*) any biological agents of warfare—living organisms, whatever their nature, or infective material derived from them—which were intended to cause disease or death in man, animals or plants, and which depended for their effects on their ability to multiply in the person, animal or plant attacked.

In the debate on this draft resolution, the representative of Sweden, supported by several countries, stated that there existed a clear prohibition of the use of all chemical and biological means of warfare, notably in the Geneva Protocol, and that that prohibition had gradually come to be considered as a generally recognized rule of customary international law, binding *erga omnes*. If queries as to the character of the prohibition were not authoritatively answered by an affirmation of its comprehensive nature, there was a risk that limited interpretations might spread and gradually have a destructive influence. In recent years the view had been officially expressed that the use in warfare of tear gas and other harassing agents and also of herbicides might not be covered by the existing prohibition. However, it was perfectly clear from the records of the Conference at which the Geneva Protocol of 1925 had been negotiated, and even more so from those of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, 1932-1934, and its Preparatory Commission, that the parties to the Protocol, as well as the non-parties, were convinced that the prohibition was comprehensive. The co-sponsors hoped that the proposed declaration embodied in the draft resolution would become a meaningful manifestation of international opinion as to the universality and comprehensive nature of the prohibition of use of chemical and biological agents of warfare.

Some States expressed doubts about the wisdom of making the proposed declaration. The representative of Australia, for instance, stated that the General Assembly should be cautious about interpreting the Geneva Protocol and should not interpret it so as to include such agents as tear gas, herbicides and defoliants, which, he said, were not banned by customary international law and were non-lethal agents, possibly more humane than the use of some conventional weapons. The representative of the United States said that it was inappropriate for the General Assembly to interpret the Geneva Protocol or any treaty by a majority vote and held that such action tended to undermine international law. Since 1925 States had recognized the ambiguity as to whether the Geneva Protocol prohibited the use of riot-control agents. Chemical herbicides, moreover, which were unknown in 1925, could not have been included.

The twenty-one-Power draft resolution was adopted by the First Committee on 10 December by a roll-call vote of 58 to 3, with 35 abstentions. On 16 December the General Assembly adopted the same text by a roll-call vote of 80 to 3, with 36 abstentions, as resolution 2603 A (XXIV).

A draft resolution submitted by Italy, again urging all States to accede to the Geneva Protocol and inviting all parties to the Protocol to consider that "in the meantime, the prohibition contained therein applies via-à-vis all countries which refrain from infringing the provisions of the Protocol", was not pressed to a vote.

Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

On 17 November a twenty-eight-Power draft resolution was submitted in the First Committee by which the General Assembly would: (1) request the Secretary-General to transmit to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Jutice, the request for information relating to the creation of a world-wide exchange of seismological data annexed to the resolution; (2) invite those Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General in providing the information requested as soon as possible before 1 May 1970; (3) request the Secretary-General to circulate forthwith, upon receipt, all responses to those Governments mentioned in paragraph 1 and to members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to assist the Conference in its further consideration of the achievement of a comprehensive test ban.

On 20 November a draft resolution, finally sponsored by thirteen Powers, was submitted by which the General Assembly would: (1) urge all States which had not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; (2) call upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments; (3) request the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of urgency, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the proposals already made in the Conference as to the contents of such a treaty as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly, and to submit a special report to the Assembly as early as possible and not later than 15 July 1970 on the results of their deliberations.

During the consideration of the draft resolution, the sponsors deleted the words "as early as possible and not later than 15 July 1970", so that the last part of the text would read "and to submit a special report to the Assembly on the results of its deliberations".

In the course of the debate a number of countries expressed regret that the partial test ban treaty had not been successful in reducing either the number of nuclear weapon tests or the threat of unacceptable levels of atmospheric radio-active contamination. Deep concern was expressed that the number of underground tests had considerably increased in recent years and were being used for further development of nuclear weapons, as well as that the question of verification continued to be a subject of controversy among the major Powers. However, many countries pointed out that considerable progress had been made in the detection and identification of underground nuclear explosions, even though there were differences in the level of progress. In the view of the United States, efforts were necessary to achieve greater understanding of how compliance with a comprehensive test ban could be verified. The USSR maintained that many countries, including Western States, possessed effective and reliable scientific and technical means for identification of underground nuclear tests.

On 4 December the First Committee adopted the twenty-eight-Power draft resolution by 78 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions, and the thirteen-Power draft resolution by 94 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. On 16 December the General Assembly adopted the former draft resolution by 99 votes to 7, with 13 abstentions, as resolution 2604 A (XXIV), and the latter by 114 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 2604 B (XXIV).

Questions pertaining to the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

In accordance with resolutions 2456 A and 2456 C (XXIII), the Secretary-General submitted three reports. A comprehensive report dated 24 September dealt with the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States. The report was based on information submitted by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies and the United Nations Development Programme, and reviewed progress achieved in the implementation of resolution 2456 A (XXIII).

The second report dated 29 September concerned the establishment, within the framework of IAEA, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control. The report was prepared in consultation with the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA, and with the co-operation of the latter and the specialized agencies concerned.

The third report dated 24 July and dealing with contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries was prepared by a group of eighteen experts appointed by the Secretary-General and chosen on a personal basis. In its work, the group of experts received extensive assistance from IAEA. The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee briefly reviewed the experts' report, and its comments were given in a note by the Secretary-General dated 3 November.

In its debate on this item, the First Committee noted with appreciation the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, and recommended further action in the form of two draft resolutions.

By the first draft resolution, submitted on 5 December by twelve delegations, the General Assembly would: (1) invite the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the interested specialized agencies to take further appropriate action on the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States in planning and carrying out their activities; (2) commend with appreciation the Secretary-General's report on the contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries; (3) draw the attention of the international sources of finance to the recommendation contained in the aforementioned report, which expressed the hope that they would review the positions taken on the prospects, criteria and conditions for financing major nuclear installations, bearing in mind not only the immediate benefits from initial projects but also the long-term contributions that such projects could make to developing countries; (4) recommend to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the various international and regional financing institutions, including UNDP and IBRD, to co-operate in finding ways and means of financing meritorious nuclear projects, bearing in mind not only the short-range but also the long-range contribution such projects might make to economic and technical development; (5) draw the attention of the States members of IAEA to the appeals which had been made by the Director-General of the Agency to increase the funds available to the Agency for multilateral assistance in the nuclear field; (6) note with satisfaction the action taken so far by IAEA regarding the fund of special fissionable materials and request the Agency to continue its efforts to ensure the supply to member States, when required, and on a regular and long-term basis, of such materials, including materials for power reactors; (7) invite the specialized agencies, IAEA and other international bodies concerned to report to the Secretary-General on further action taken by them concerning the recommendations contained in the resolutions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States which were transmitted to them by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 2456 A (XXIII); (8) request the Secretary-General to submit a progress report, based on the information supplied by those concerned, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the said resolutions for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session; and (9) further request the Secretary-General to place on the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

The twelve-Power draft resolution was adopted by the First Committee by 87 votes to none, with 11 abstentions. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, the First Committee decided that the wording of paragraph 9 thereof would cover the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the question of convening a session of the Disarmament Commission early in 1971.

On 16 December the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution by 110 votes to none, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 2605 A (XXIV).

A second draft resolution was submitted on 6 December by seven Member States. Under its operative paragraphs, the General Assembly would: (1) express its appreciation of the studies recently made by the Secretary-General and IAEA on this subject; (2) urge all States Members of the United Nations to communicate any further views they might have on the subject to IAEA so that the Agency might take those comments into account in its further studies; (3) invite the nuclear-weapon States to continue to make available to IAEA full and current information concerning the technology of applying nuclear explosions to peaceful uses for the benefit of all its members; (4) invite IAEA to keep the development of this technology under continuing review and, in particular, to take steps to assure the widest exchange of information concerning developments in this field, including the benefits that might be derived from nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; (5) suggest that IAEA continue to give particular attention over the next year to the convening of further technical meetings to discuss the scientific and technical aspects of this technology and that the Agency initiate studies on the character of the international observation in which it might engage pursuant to article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed on 1 July 1968; (6) invite IAEA to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 October 1970, a special report on the progress of its further studies and activities in this field to be considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session; (7) note that the nature and contents of the special international agreement or agreements to be concluded pursuant to the provisions of article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of

Nuclear Weapons, would remain open for appropriate consideration and would be the subject of further consultation; and (8) request the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Establishment within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control".

The draft resolution was adopted by the First Committee on 10 December by 68 votes to none, with 33 abstentions. On 16 December the General Assembly approved the text by 80 votes to 1, with 37 abstentions, as resolution 2605 B (XXIV).

Meetings of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in 1970

The Conference reconvened in Geneva on 17 February 1970 and continued its meetings until 30 April, when it recessed until 16 June.

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions, especially resolution 2602 (XXIV) on the question of general and complete disarmament and 2603 (XXIV) on the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, the Conference gave high priority to the examination of the question of elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and continued its efforts to elaborate a treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor. The Conference also gave extensive consideration to the question of the Disarmament Decade, including a comprehensive programme for general and complete disarmament and a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

While it was generally agreed that the task of the Conference with regard to the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons had been greatly facilitated by the Secretary-General's report, differences continued to exist between the approach of socialist and most non-aligned members who considered that the Convention should ban the development of all chemical and biological weapons jointly, and the approach of the Western members, who felt that it was more practical to proceed first with a ban on biological weapons because of the complexities of verification of a ban on chemical weapons. The latter opposed a ban on chemical weapons without a careful definition of the agents to be banned and without adequate verification.

With regard to the verification issue, the representative of the USSR observed that since there was no distinction between the production of chemical and biological agents for military and for peaceful purposes, verification in the form of control posts and on-site inspections was impracticable. He and the representatives of socialist members of the Committee regarded the problem as basically political. Consequently, the representatives of Hungary, Mongolia and Poland submitted a joint proposal concerning safeguards arrangements which included a means of recourse to the Security Council in the case of suspected violation and which also envisaged a Security Council resolution declaring its readiness to examine complaints of violations, make any necessary investigations and report on the results. The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, however, indicated that assurances of that type were not sufficient to remove their opposition to a ban on chemical weapons.

Many representatives stressed the importance of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 as a universally recognized international norm effective in deterring the use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. In that connexion some representatives urged further accessions to the Protocol to coincide with the forty-fifth anniversary of its signing and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. The representative of the Netherlands suggested supplementing the Protocol by additional agreements reflecting present realities and further developments, for example, a ban on the use of herbicides and defoliants in warfare. The representative of the United Kingdom restated his Government's position, supported also by the United States, that CS and other such irritant gases were excluded from the scope of the Protocol and that the Conference would do better to concentrate on the whole range of lethal chemical weapons.

Question of preventing an arms race on the sea-bed

It was generally agreed by most representatives that the question of a treaty prohibiting the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor was ripe for solution, and that it should be possible to agree on a final text of a treaty during 1970. Shortly before the Conference recessed for the summer, the representatives of the USSR and the United States submitted a revised text of their joint draft treaty on 23 April, accepting in essence a number of amendments submitted by other members of the Committee. The revisions related to the major provisions of the draft: control and verification, rights of States on their continental shelf, definition of a treaty exempt zone, a disclaimer clause and a new article VIII pertaining to obligations under nuclear-free-zone agreements. The representative of the USSR stated that the revised text took into account the suggestions made both in the Committee and in the General Assembly, and that it therefore could be called a collective effort. The representative of the United States considered that the revised draft treaty contained a delicate and fair balance among various interests. He noted that Sweden's proposal for a commitment by the nuclear Powers to continue negotiations on a more comprehensive demilitarization of the sea-bed was not acceptable and added that the correct approach would be to adopt measures that were realistic in the light of present technology and verification capabilities. Such measures could subsequently be reviewed as capabilities changed.

In their initial reactions to the new revised text of the draft treaty, the representatives of Canada and Italy expressed some serious reservations, particularly concerning the omission from article III of any reference to international procedures for verification and to the use of the good offices of the Secretary-General.

The Disarmament Decade and a comprehensive programme for general and complete disarmament

The Committee discussed various aspects of the Disarmament Decade and concentrated its immediate interest, as a suitable beginning, on the question of elaborating a comprehensive programme for disarmament. The representative of Brazil considered that nuclear disarmament should be restored to a real position of priority in such a programme, and the representative of India urged the Committee to consider the actual measures of disarmament, thus making general and complete disarmament attainable in a foreseeable future. The representative of Ethiopia urged the Committee to reactivate the momentum towards general and complete disarmament of the early 1960s and urged a new procedural approach to that goal. The representative of Mexico submitted a proposal, which was supported by other representatives, that to assist in this effort the Soviet Union and the United States should revise their drafts of a treaty submitted in 1962 on general and complete disarmament.

The representative of the Netherlands suggested that the Committee consider general and complete disarmament in a preparatory phase, but stressed the importance of taking early partial and confidence-building measures before some major measures of disarmament could be achieved. The representatives of Japan, Mongolia and other countries laid stress on the flexibility of any such programme in order to expedite the solution of issues that were ripe for agreement. The representative of the USSR agreed with other members who noted that elements of such a comprehensive programme were contained in the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations of 1961 and in the respective 1962 drafts of a treaty on general and complete disarmament. He indicated that his Government would consider suggestions to update its draft. He also stressed the necessity of the participation of a maximum number of militarily important States, and primarily of all nuclear-weapon Powers, in reaching such an agreement.

Question of a comprehensive test ban

The main parties have given no indications at recent meetings of the Committee of a change in the basic positions in their approach to a comprehensive test ban treaty, and particularly to the verification problem. Many participants expressed the view that progress on that issue would continue to depend on the further improvement of seismic detection and identification techniques. Consequently, while most had indicated that the question of a comprehensive test ban was of the highest priority, no new proposals were made. However, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government's proposals on the subject embodying quotas and phasing out remained before the Committee, and the representative of Japan stressed that his proposal of 1969 for a threshold treaty was still the most feasible solution in the circumstances. In addition, the representative of the United Arab Republic declared that he would return to his country's proposal of 1965, which embodied the threshold and moratorium concept.

Some representatives considered that a chance of progress in negotiating a comprehensive test ban treaty was closely related to a political decision of the main parties concerned and that progress in the strategic arms limitation talks in Vienna might be instrumental in overcoming the existing difficulties.

Several representatives expressed the view that the Secretary-General's inquiry on the international exchange of seismological data would provide a suitable guideline in further efforts to elaborate a comprehensive test ban treaty.

B. *Effects of atomic radiation*

ACTIVITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The United Nations Scientific Committee held no meetings during the period under review. The Committee will hold its twentieth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 21 to 25 September 1970 and its annual report will be submitted to the General Assembly at the twenty-fifth session.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its twenty-fourth session the General Assembly considered the report that had been adopted by the Scientific Committee at its nineteenth session. The conclusions of that report were summarized in last year's report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization. Following the debate held in the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 2496 (XXIV), in which it commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contributions it had made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the effects and levels of atomic radiation, and requested it to continue its work, including its co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources.

C. *Peaceful uses of outer space*

SECOND SESSION OF THE WORKING GROUP ON DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITES

The Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites held its second session between 28 July and 7 August 1969. At its first session, the Working Group had carried out a study of the technical feasibility of communication by direct broadcasts from satellites, as well as of current and foreseeable developments in this field, including comparative user costs. At its second session, the Working Group considered the implications of such developments in the social, cultural, legal and other areas, within the framework of the conclusions reached at the first session.

The Working Group concluded that there was substantial potential in the long run for the application of direct broadcasts from satellites in the interests of all mankind, and accordingly that there was a need for bilateral and multilateral, including regional, international co-operation leading to the strengthening of international arrangements. While recognizing that substantial potential existed for the use of direct broadcasts from satellites, it considered that difficulties might none the less be encountered, and that it would be necessary to seek wide international co-operation and orderly progress in all related fields. The Working Group noted that there was no international institution

which had the competence to take action in all these fields. It therefore believed that the United Nations, and in particular its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, should co-ordinate activity in the field of direct broadcasts from satellites, and, where appropriate, make suggestions on regulatory procedures. It also recognized the important role which individual international organizations such as ITU and UNESCO might play in their particular fields of competence.

The Working Group considered that even though the technical feasibility predictions contained in its first report indicated that a number of the problems discussed might not come to a head for some years, nevertheless there was a need to continue studies in the intervening period with a view to completing, where possible, satisfactory international arrangements.

Twelfth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held the first part of its twelfth session in New York from 8 to 17 September 1969, to consider its report to the General Assembly under resolution 2453 (XXIII) and the reports of its three subsidiary bodies — the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Legal Sub-Committee and the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites.

After reviewing the work of its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Committee approved the Sub-Committee's recommendations regarding the exchange of information, the encouragement of international programmes, education and training, international rocket launching facilities, and the promotion of the application of space technology.

The Committee took particular note of the Sub-Committee's decision that henceforth it would itself promote the applications of space technology and would consider various concrete initiatives, including, for example, panel meetings in collaboration with United Nations specialized agencies and international or national organizations. The Committee welcomed the recommendation that the Secretary-General be requested to prepare a comprehensive assessment of the requirements concerning specific requests for practical space applications and the way of meeting them, as well as the recommendation that the Secretary-General initiate a preliminary consultation with FAO and other United Nations bodies concerned on the advisability of convening in 1971, or soon thereafter, a panel to discuss the applicability of space and other remote sensing techniques to the management of food resources. In the light of the increasing importance attached to space applications, the Committee endorsed the recommendation for the appointment by the Secretary-General of a qualified individual with the full-time task of promoting the practical applications of space technology.

With regard to direct broadcast satellites, the Committee noted the two reports of the Working Group and commended the contributions made by ITU and UNESCO to the work of the Group. It expressed the view that, in the light of the reports of the Working Group, international action should be undertaken as a coherent whole and not as the result of individual actions by different organizations and States.

In the legal field the Committee endorsed the two resolutions adopted by the Legal Sub-Committee. Under the first resolution the Committee would invite the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee to study the technical aspects of the registration of space objects. In the second resolution the Secretary-General was invited to prepare two background papers on the question of definition and/or delimitation of outer space and on the results of the studies to be furnished by the specialized agencies and IAEA. As the Legal Sub-Committee had been unable to present an agreed draft convention on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space, the Committee decided that consultations and negotiations should be carried out among its members under its Chairman, with a view to coming to an agreement on a draft convention. The Committee held the second part of its twelfth session between 12 November and 5 December, when it adopted an addendum to its report to the General Assembly. Negotiations and consultations among the Committee members on the draft convention also continued during this period. The Committee was informed in this connexion that there was agreement that there were four outstanding issues in the elaboration of the convention: (1) the settlement of claims; (2) the question of the applicable law; (3) the question of a limit on liability; and (4) the problem of liability in connexion with the activities of international organizations in the exploration and use of outer space. It was the consensus of the members of the Committee that agreement on those four outstanding issues should be reached in one package. Since no complete agreement had as yet been reached on certain aspects of those issues, the Committee decided that the consultations and negotiations among its members should be resumed early in 1970, and that special efforts should be made by the Committee to complete the draft convention in time for submission to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

In addition to reviewing progress made in the consultations, the Committee also considered the question of international sounding rocket facilities and the future work of its Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites. It unanimously recommended to the General Assembly that the United Nations should sponsor the continuing operation of the sounding rocket launching facility at Mar Chiquita Station near Mar del Plata, Argentina. The Committee further agreed to recommend that the Working Group should hold a further two-week session in 1970, from 11 to 22 May.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space were included in its report to the General Assembly, which was considered by the First Committee at five meetings held between 10 and 12 December 1969. The Committee had before it two draft resolutions. Under the first, concerning international co-operation in remote earth resources surveying, and sponsored by eight delegations, the General Assembly would, *inter alia* (1) invite Member States with experience in the field of remote earth resources surveying to make such experience available to other Member States that did not have such experience and encourage them to become familiar with this field; (2) invite Member States to join in exploring the various aspects involved in the analysis of data obtained through earth resources surveying techniques

and their dissemination and application, so as to maximize the benefits to be obtained therefrom, taking into account the particular interests and needs of developing countries; (3) invite the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of all organizations within the United Nations family of agencies whose objectives or programmes might be furthered by this developing technology; and (4) request the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its studies with regard to the possibilities of further international co-operation, in particular in the framework of the United Nations system, in connexion with the development and use of remote earth resources survey techniques so as to assure that as the practical benefits of this new technology were achieved, they were made available to both developed and developing countries.

Comments on the eight-Power draft resolution showed agreement that international co-operation through the United Nations should continue to play an important role in assisting the efforts of Governments in the field of surveying and utilization of non-agricultural resources. The hope was expressed that earth resources survey satellite programmes would be available to produce information for the world community as a whole. The First Committee was informed that the United States Government would convene an international workshop on earth resources survey systems in the spring of 1971 to provide interested agencies of other nations an opportunity to acquire a practical understanding of remote sensing techniques.

On 12 December the First Committee adopted the eight-Power draft resolution, as orally amended, by 94 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions; the same text was adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1969 by 105 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions, as resolution 2600 (XXIV).

The second draft resolution in two parts, was sponsored by twenty-six delegations. Under the first part of this draft resolution, the General Assembly would, among other things: (1) endorse the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; (2) request the Committee to continue to study questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including various implications of space communications, as well as those comments which might be brought to its attention by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency; (3) invite those countries which had not yet become parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those agreements so that they might have the broadest possible effect; (4) reaffirm its belief that communication by means of satellites should be available to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis, and recommend that States parties to negotiations regarding international arrangements in the field of satellite communication should constantly bear this principle in mind so that its ultimate realization might not be impaired; (5) take note with appreciation of the two reports of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites and request the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its first session in 1970, to consider the agenda for the session of the Working Group to be held in 1970 which would deal with the implications of direct broadcast satellites in social, cultural, legal and other areas; (6) welcome the decisions of the Committee to promote more energetically the applications of space technology; (7) welcome the decision of the Secretary-General to provide the Committee at an early date with a report on the Secretariat arrangements in the field of outer space, bearing in mind the need to achieve optimum co-ordination in the work of the Secretariat to promote co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space; (8) endorse the recommendation of the Committee for the appointment by the Secretary-General of a qualified individual with the full-time task of promoting the practical applications of space technology; (9) welcome the efforts of Member States to share with other interested Member States the space ventures and the practical benefits which might be derived from their programmes in space technology; (10) welcome the efforts of Member States to keep the Committee fully informed of their activities and invite all Member States to do so; (11) approve sponsorship by the United Nations of the CELPA Mar del Plata Station and recommend that Member States should give consideration to the use of these facilities for appropriate space research activities; (12) approve continuing sponsorship of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station and recommend that Member States should give consideration to the use of these facilities for appropriate space research activities; (13) note with appreciation that the Secretary-General continued to maintain a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information furnished by Member States; (14) request UNESCO, ITU and other interested specialized agencies, the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, as well as appropriate broadcasting organizations, to prepare reports as basic documents for the work of the Working Group at its session in May 1970; (15) request the specialized agencies and IAEA to examine the particular problems which arose or which might arise from the use of outer space in the fields within their competence and which should in their opinion be brought to the attention of the Committee; (16) invite the specialized agencies concerned and IAEA to furnish the Committee with progress reports on their work in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space; and (17) request the Committee to continue its work as set out in the present resolution and in previous General Assembly resolutions, and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

Under the second part of the draft resolution, the Assembly would: (1) regret that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had not yet been able to complete the drafting of a liability convention, a task which the Assembly had assigned to it during the last six years; (2) take note with appreciation of the Committee's efforts at its twelfth session to complete the preparation of this draft with a view to its submission to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session; (3) note that a certain *rapprochement* of views had been achieved in the negotiations on the draft convention on liability in 1969; (4) express its deep dissatisfaction that efforts to complete the convention had not been successful and, at the same time, urge the Committee to complete the draft convention on liability in time for final consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session; (5) emphasize that the con-

vention was intended to establish international rules and procedures concerning liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space and to ensure, in particular, prompt and equitable compensation for damage.

In the ensuing discussion, the belief was expressed that the benefit of space exploration could well be extended to States at all stages of economic and scientific development if Member States conducted their space programmes in a manner designed to promote the maximum international co-operation and the widest possible exchange of information in this field. Several delegations expressed regret that the repeated requests of the General Assembly for a draft convention on liability for damage had not yet resulted in agreement, and therefore urged intensified efforts for the early conclusion of the convention. Some delegations also made favourable comments on the useful results achieved by the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites at its first and second sessions.

On 12 December the First Committee unanimously adopted the twenty-six-Power draft resolution; and the same text was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly on 16 December 1969, as resolution 2601 (XXIV).

Thirteenth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Committee held its thirteenth session in New York from 20 to 23 January 1970 and considered the organization of its work and that of its subsidiary bodies. It decided, *inter alia,* that the Legal Sub-Committee should give priority at its June session to the completion of a draft convention on liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space, after which it should continue to study questions relating to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including the various implications of space communications. The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should continue its work on the subjects of exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, promotion of applications of space technology, international sounding rocket launching facilities, and education and training, as set out in relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with a view to promoting more energetically the applications of space technology. With regard to direct broadcast satellites, the Committee decided that the Working Group should continue to study further the implications of direct broadcast satellites in social, cultural, legal and other areas, as well as the principles that would underlie and promote international co-operation in that field. The Committee also decided to resume consultations and negotiations on a draft convention on liability before the meeting of the Legal Sub-Committee scheduled for June and July 1970.

Seventh session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee

The Sub-Committee held its seventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 24 April 1970. During the general debate the members expressed satisfaction at the Secretary-General's appointment of Professor Humberto Ricciardi (of Argentina) to the Outer Space Affairs Division as a specialist in the practical application of space technology. Following the general debate the Sub-Committee took up a detailed discussion of topics relating to scientific and technical aspects of the exploration and use of outer space, which is summarized below.

A. *Exchange of information*

The members of the Sub-Committee once again stressed the importance of dissemination of current information in promoting the understanding, initiation and practical use of space technology.

In this connexion, the Sub-Committee commended with appreciation the usefulness of two reports: "Review of the activities and resources of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other competent international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space" and "Review of national and co-operative international space activities". At the same time the Sub-Committee felt that the present and potential benefits of the practical applications of space were often insufficiently recognized, and expressed the belief that such recognition was especially important on the part of government administrators responsible for economic and technical development in their States. It therefore recommended that the above-mentioned reports should continue to be submitted on an annual basis, as at present; and that the Secretary-General should study and report on the cost and execution of an initial modest programme of publishing three documents, written entirely in non-technical language, published in the working languages of the United Nations and illustrated, if possible. They should be devoted to such subjects as the nature and benefits of community broadcasting and earth resources surveying by satellites, and weather prediction based in part on data derived from satellites.

B. *Encouragement of international programmes*

Earth resources surveying programme

In pursuance of the request of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Sub-Committee considered various aspects of the development and use of remote earth surveying techniques so as to ensure that the practical benefits of this new technology, when operational, would be available to both developed and developing countries.

The debate on this question was focused on a working paper presented by the delegations of Sweden and Italy, which recommended that a working group be established to consider the subject, a suggestion supported by a number of other delegations. On the other hand, some delegations expressed the opinion that the setting up of such a group was premature since the present state-of-the-art in this area reflected only an experimental stage in its development.

The Sub-Committee recommended: (1) that the Secretary-General prepare and distribute at the earliest date a brief selective bibliography on earth resources surveying by remote sensing; (2) that members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, during the period before the next meeting of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, give careful study to all papers on the subject of remote sensing of the environment prepared by various units within the Secretariat as well as by specialized agencies and any additional relevant materials which might be submitted by Mem-

ber States, by panels and others; (3) that the Secretary-General seek to ensure that the above materials were given adequate distribution; and (4) that the Sub-Committee be authorized to determine at its next session, after reviewing the above materials, whether, at what time and in what specific frame of reference, to convene a Working Group on Earth Resources Surveying, with special reference to satellites.

Panels on practical applications of space technology

During the discussion, the opinion was expressed by a number of delegations that, with a view to facilitating the most effective dissemination of information to Member States, especially to developing States, panel meetings should be organized to review the various applications of space technology. In this connexion, the Sub-Committee recommended, *inter alia,* that Member States conducting programmes relating to the practical applications of space technology should be encouraged to invite close observation and study of those programmes by technical panels composed principally of representatives of interested Member States, particularly developing States; and that the Secretary-General should organize and co-ordinate appropriate technical panels, consulting as appropriate with the specialized agencies concerned and interested Member States.

The Sub-Committee noted that a panel was to be organized in September 1971 by FAO, in co-operation with the United Nations, to discuss the applicability of satellites and other remote sensing techniques to the management of food resources.

Transfer of space technology

The Sub-Committee, having noted that considerable exploratory and practical work had been carried out in some Member States regarding the transfer of space-generated technology to non-space applications, recommended that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should call the attention of the General Assembly and, through it, other appropriate international agencies, to the desirability of experiments on this subject in countries not advanced in space exploration.

C. *International rocket launching facilities*

The Sub-Committee noted with complete satisfaction the activities being carried out at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India, and the Mar del Plata Rocket Launching Station in Argentina, in relation to the use of sounding rocket facilities for international co-operation and training in the scientific exploration of outer space, and recommended that the United Nations continue to grant sponsorship to both stations. It also welcomed the statements made by the representatives of Italy and France to the effect that the Italian San Marco Mobile Range and the French Space Centre at Kourou were available for international co-operative projects.

D. *Education and training*

The Sub-Committee drew the attention of Member States to the offers made by the United States and by Italy, each of which proposed to support up to ten graduate university fellowships and free training courses on various applications of space technology, which would be available to individuals nominated by the United Nations in accordance with specified procedures.

E. *Registration of objects launched into outer space*

The Sub-Committee had been requested by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to study the technical aspects of the registration of objects launched into outer space with a view to supplying technical information to the Legal Sub-Committee in connexion with those aspects of registration procedures which would be of value in the identification of spacecraft or their parts for such purposes as the imputation of liability for damage caused by such objects and the prompt return of objects to the launching countries.

During the discussion, some delegations expressed the opinion that the present system of registration maintained by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI) seemed inadequate and should be amended to introduce uniformity and some order into the form of registry. Other delegations considered that the existing methods of identification and tracking of objects in space were fully satisfactory and did not create any difficulties in the return of space objects to the countries concerned.

The Sub-Committee concluded in this connexion that no significant difficulty was to be expected in identifying space objects orbiting or surviving re-entry; that for reasons of economy and safety, a marking system to survive re-entry was not considered technically practical at the present time; that basic resources commended to States and the Secretary-General in connexion with the identification of space objects lay in the several complementary national capabilities, particularly those of launching States; and that it was advisable to retain a system for the registration of space objects as prescribed in General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI).

F. *Co-ordination of United Nations space activities*

The question of co-ordination of United Nations space activities was raised in connexion with the request by the Economic and Social Council for comment on its report on natural resources satellites.

The Sub-Committee expressed the view that, inasmuch as the rapid pace of development in the exploration and practical uses of space might result in different bodies within the United Nations becoming involved in those activities, proper co-ordination should be undertaken to avoid possible duplication. In this regard, the Sub-Committee took note of General Assembly resolution 1472 (XIV), which specifically requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space "to review, as appropriate, the area of international co-operation, and to study practical and feasible means for giving effect to programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices", thus enabling the Committee to act as a "focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space". In view of the fact that the Economic and Social Council would take up the subject of earth resources satellites at its forty-ninth session in July 1970, the Sub-Committee requested the Secretary-

General to bring to its attention the Sub-Committee's recommendations concerning earth resources satellites, including its comments on the Council's report and all related documents prepared on this subject for the International Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in Vienna in 1968, as well as those prepared by the secretariat of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

The Sub-Committee also recommended that the Committee should consider at its next session the question of co-ordination in this field, taking into account the results of the forty-ninth session of the Council, and that it make such recommendations to the General Assembly as then appeared desirable to ensure that the Committee would carry out its responsibilities in the most efficient manner.

Third session of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites

The Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites held its third session from 11 to 21 May 1970. It adopted a report containing conclusions and recommendations on the political, cultural, legal and social implications of broadcasting satellite services. After a review of its activity, the Working Group noted that it had completed the work it could usefully carry out at the present stage and recommended that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space consider reconvening it when further material was available, mainly as a result of the work done in the field by ITU, UNESCO and the International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, whose competence in the field had been acknowledged by the Working Group.

In drawing its conclusions, the Working Group relied on the findings of its earlier sessions and took into account views expressed at its third session. It concluded that while there were no known programmes of broadcasting satellite services for individual reception, such broadcasts for community services would be technically feasible within the foreseeable future. The use of satellite-borne television for educational purposes, particularly in the developing countries, would contribute towards national programmes of integration and community development and economic, social and cultural development in such areas as formal and adult education, agriculture, health and family planning. The Working Group recognized that the effective deployment and use of satellite broadcasting services required large-scale international co-operation, and it gave considerable attention to the legal questions raised by direct broadcasting satellite systems and the elaboration of general principles on the matter. It noted the existence of a number of international legal instruments, such as the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the ITU Convention and Radio Regulations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and General Assembly resolutions which would apply to direct broadcast satellites. Several delegations considered that those legal instruments should be complemented by the adoption of specific general principles, while other delegations expressed the view that such an effort was premature and might hinder rather than promote international co-operation in fostering the application of direct broadcast satellite systems.

In view of the international co-operation required in this area, the United Nations, through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, should play a co-ordinating role in connexion with the work of other interested international organizations. Moreover, Member States, UNDP and other international agencies should assist developing countries in benefiting from satellite broadcasting and developing the skills and techniques for its application. Developing countries should also be assisted in determining whether direct satellite broadcasting systems were the best means to satisfy their broadcasting requirements.

Some delegations were of the opinion that international co-operation should take the form of a global organization. However, the Working Group agreed that at least in the foreseeable future the emphasis on international co-operation in this field should be on a regional level, expressed through participation in the establishment and operation of regional satellite broadcasting systems and/or on programme planning and production for such systems. Member States or regional and international organizations should therefore promote regional co-operation both on the governmental and non-governmental levels, in order, among other things, to increase co-operation on a regional and international level among broadcasters and their associations for the future use of broadcasting satellite systems.

D. *The sea-bed outside national jurisdiction*

During the period under review the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, established by General Assembly resolution 2467 A (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, held two regular sessions, one from 11 to 29 August 1969 and one from 3 to 26 March 1970. It also met in November 1969 to consider the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed, since an account of the international negotiations on the matter had become available in the report submitted to the General Assembly by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, Morocco and Tunisia assumed accredited observer status, bringing the number of observers to twenty-one.

The third session in August 1969 was devoted primarily to the work of the Committee's two subcommittees, the Legal Sub-Committee and the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee. The former continued its study of the legal principles and norms to apply to the area, on the basis of the informal consultations which had been held before the session; it adopted a synthesis proposed by its Rapporteur setting forth the measure of agreement reached concerning various principles. The Economic and Technical Sub-Committee considered the progress achieved in the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and in the techniques used for their development, and made a preliminary study of the ways and means of promoting the exploitation and use of sea-bed resources, bearing in mind that such exploitation should benefit mankind as a whole. It also examined the economic and technical aspects of the draft Comprehensive Outline of the Scope of the Long-Term and Expanded Programme of Oceanic Explora-

tion and Research, prepared by a Special Working Group of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, and made various comments which were transmitted to the Commission for its consideration in elaborating a final outline.

In accordance with resolution 2467 C (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee a study on the question of establishing in due time appropriate international machinery for the promotion of the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and the use of these resources in the interests of mankind. The Economic and Technical Sub-Committee discussed those aspects of this report falling within its competence, and general statements regarding the study were also made during the August session of the Committee. The Committee suggested that the Secretary-General be requested to continue the study in depth, concentrating on the following areas: status of the machinery; structure of the machinery; powers and authority to be given to the machinery; and activities and functions of the machinery. It decided to annex the Secretary-General's study to its report to the General Assembly.

In its report the Committee stated that lack of time had prevented it from developing recommendations on the substantive matters within its mandate as envisaged by the General Assembly; it proposed to study these matters further during 1970.

The Committee also noted that it had heard statements regarding the reservation of the area exclusively for peaceful purposes and, referring to the Assembly's request for close co-operation among bodies working in this field, expressed the hope that it would be kept informed of the progress of current negotiations in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. When the report of that Conference to the General Assembly became available in November 1969, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction held five further meetings and discussed, in particular, the implications of the draft Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by its two Co-Chairmen, the USSR and the United States. It submitted to the Assembly an addendum to its report covering this discussion.

The Committee's report was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session in seventeen meetings of the First Committee, between 31 October and 9 December. Four resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly. They related to: (*a*) the question of the definition of the limits of the area involved; (*b*) the principles for a régime to apply to that area; (*c*) the further study of machinery which should be established to give effect to such a régime; and (*d*) the desirability of a "freeze" on activities in the area pending the establishment of such a régime.

In regard to the limits of the area, Malta submitted a draft resolution to the First Committee on 31 October. This draft resolution was revised twice and in the final revision the operative paragraph provided that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Member States on the desirabiliy of convening at an early date a conference particularly for the purpose of arriving at a clear, precise and internationally acceptable definition of the area of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and their subsoil, which lies beyond national jurisdiction, taking into account the relevant provisions of international law and the prospective establishment of an equitable international régime for the use of this area for the benefit of all mankind, which the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction is elaborating in accordance with the provisions of resolution 2467 A (XXIII). The Secretary-General would be requested to report on the results of his consultations to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. The representative of Malta accepted an oral amendment by Malaysia to substitute the word "accepted" for "acceptable" referring to the definition of the area.

With the submission of the revised draft, amendments to the first draft which had been proposed by Cyprus and by the Democratic Republic of the Congo were not pressed. However one series of amendments, originally proposed by Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, were revised to apply to the revisions of the Maltese draft. In their final form, sponsored by seventeen delegations, the amendments proposed to replace the operative paragraph by a text requesting the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Member States on the desirability of convening at an early date a conference on the law of the sea to review the régimes of the high seas, the continental shelf, the territorial sea and contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas, particularly in order to arrive at a clear, precise and internationally accepted definition of the area of the sea-bed and ocean floor which lies beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, in the light of the international régime to be established for that area.

The First Committee, on 2 December, adopted the revised amendments by a roll-call vote of 56 to 25, with 32 abstentions, and the amended draft resolution by 58 votes to 13, with 40 abstentions. On 15 December the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution proposed by the First Committee by 65 votes to 12, with 30 abstentions, as resolution 2574 A (XXIV).

A draft resolution on the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, relating in particular to the adoption of principles and rules for the exploitation of resources in the context of the régime to be established, was submitted on 4 November by Belgium. As revised, and with thirty-six additional sponsors, the draft resolution in its operative part would have the Assembly: (1) take note with appreciation of the Committee's report; (2) invite the Committee to consider further the questions entrusted to it under resolution 2467 (XXIII) with a view to formulating recommendations on these questions, in the light of the reports and studies to be made available to it and taking into account the views expressed in the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session; (3) note with interest the synthesis at the end of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee reflecting the extent of the work done in the formulation of principles designed to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and ensure the exploitation of their resources for the benefit of mankind; (4) request the Committee to

expedite its work of preparing a comprehensive and balanced statement of these principles and to submit a draft declaration to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session; (5) take note of the suggestions contained in the report of the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee; and (6) request the Committee to formulate recommendations regarding the economic and technical conditions and the rules for the exploitation of the resources of this area in the context of the régime to be set up.

An amendment to the revised draft resolution was submitted by eighteen Powers on 12 November proposing to add, in operative paragraph 3 referring to the synthesis, a clause specifying that the exploitation of the resources of the area for the benefit of mankind should be irrespective of the geographical location of States, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries. The sponsors of the amendment accepted an oral sub-amendment by Afghanistan to add the words "whether land-locked or coastal" at the end of the paragraph.

The revised amendment was adopted by the First Committee on 10 November by 98 votes to none, with 15 abstentions. In a separate vote, taken at the request of the USSR, paragraph 3, as amended, was adopted by 101 votes to none, with 11 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 112 votes to none. The General Assembly, on 15 December, adopted the draft resolution by 109 votes to none, with 1 abstention, as resolution 2574 B (XXIV).

During the course of the discussions in the First Committee, the representative of Malaysia, raising the question of the status of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, proposed that a formal legal opinion be sought from the Legal Counsel of the United Nations on whether it was permissible or desirable in law to vest the area in the United Nations so as to render the implementation of Assembly resolution 2467 (XXIII) comprehensive and effective. Following a brief discussion and after consultations, the First Committee decided that the question should be referred to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction for consideration by its Legal Sub-Committee.

A large number of delegations considered that the machinery to be established as part of an international régime should exercise control and jurisdiction over the area and felt that this should be reflected in the further report to be requested of the Secretary-General. Accordingly, on 6 November, a draft resolution was submitted by twenty-five delegations. The draft resolution, in its operative part, would request the Secretary-General to prepare a study covering in depth the status, structure, functions and powers of an international machinery having jurisdiction over the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, including the power to regulate, co-ordinate, supervise and control all activities relating to the exploration and exploitation of their resources, for the benefit of mankind as a whole, irrespective of the geographical location of States, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries. The draft resolution would further request the Secretary-General to submit this report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction during one of its sessions in 1970, and would request that Committee to report on the question to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

Following consultations, the sponsors on 2 December revised operative paragraph 1 to add a clause providing that the Secretary-General be requested to prepare a further study on various types of international machinery, particularly a study as provided in the original draft. Twenty-three additional delegations became sponsors of the orally revised draft. The sponsors also accepted the substance of an amendment by Afghanistan to add a phrase to operative paragraph 1 to the effect that the interests and needs of the developing countries should be taken into account, whether they were land-locked or coastal.

Prior to the voting on the draft resolution, the First Committee rejected by 46 votes to 11, with 45 abstentions, a USSR request that operative paragraph 1 be voted on in parts. It then adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 99 to 1, with 13 abstentions. (The delegation casting the negative vote subsequently stated that it had intended to abstain.) The draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December by 100 votes to none, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 2574 C (XXIV).

On 7 November Uruguay submitted a draft resolution which would, *inter alia,* request all States to refrain from claiming or exercising sovereign rights over any part of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction pending the establishment of an international régime. On 2 December Uruguay indicated that it would not press for a vote on its resolution.

On 10 November a further draft resolution on the same subject was submitted by six delegations and amendments to it were put forward on 12 November by Brazil, Chile and Trinidad and Tobago. On 24 November the sponsors of the amendments joined the sponsors of the draft resolution in submitting a revised resolution. The operative paragraph provided that the General Assembly should declare that, pending the establishment of the international régime, (*a*) States and persons, physical or juridical, were bound to refrain from all activities of exploitation of the resources of the area; and (*b*) no claim to any part of the area or its resources should be recognized. Peru and Guyana subsequently joined in co-sponsoring the draft resolution. It was adopted by the First Committee by a roll-call vote of 52 to 27, with 35 abstentions, and by the General Assembly, on 15 December, in a recorded vote of 62 to 28, with 28 abstentions, as resolution 2574 D (XXIV).

At its session in March 1970 the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction conducted a general debate, in which attention was directed, in particular, to the question of principles and to the question of the régime; the Legal Sub-Committee continued its formulation of legal principles and norms and the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee considered the economic and technical conditions and rules for the exploitation of the resources of the area in the context of the régime to be set up. It had before it, as requested by the Committee, a paper by the Secretary-General on government measures pertaining to the development of mineral resources on the continental shelf.

E. *The policies of* apartheid *of the Government of South Africa*

Report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

On 13 October 1969, the Special Committee submitted a report to the General Assembly and the Security Council reviewing its work since the twenty-third session of the Assembly and making a number of recommendations. In the report, the Special Committee also reviewed new developments in South Africa since its report of 4 October 1968.

The review of the work of the Special Committee included an account of a special session it had held at Headquarters on 17 and 18 March with the participation of representatives of church, student, trade-union and other non-governmental organizations in the United States of America concerned with the situation in South Africa, members of other United Nations bodies dealing with the problems of southern Africa, officials of some specialized agencies of the United Nations and of the Organization of Africa Unity, a representative of the South African liberation movement and a number of experts on South Africa and southern Africa. The Special Committee also reported on the mission of its Sub-Committee, which had visited Lusaka (Zambia), Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) from 18 to 28 August and held consultations with representatives of the South African liberation movement, officials of the Organization of African Unity and representatives of the Governments of the countries concerned, in accordance with paragraph 15 (*a*) of General Assembly resolution 2396 (XXIII).

In its conclusions, the Special Committee stated that the massive build-up of military and police forces in South Africa was a grave threat to the peace in the whole of southern Africa since it had emboldened South Africa to defy United Nations resolutions, to intervene militarily against the forces of the liberation movements in Southern Rhodesia, to assist Portugal in its colonial wars and to threaten independent African States. It also noted that, faced with the attitude of the South African Government and the ineffectiveness of international action under the auspices of the United Nations, the liberation movement of the South African people had been obliged to seek the achievement of their legitimate aspirations through armed struggle, in co-operation with the liberation movements of the neighbouring Territories and those Governments and organizations which were prepared to respond to the appeals by the General Assembly for moral, political and material support. It reiterated that three lines of activity which it had advocated since its inception remained the most appropriate and most effective courses of action by the United Nations and the international community.

The Special Committee consequently recommended that the General Assembly take a number of specific measures aimed at promoting greater assistance to the South African liberation movement and intensifying dissemination of information on the question of *apartheid*. It also recommended that the Assembly urge the Security Council to resume consideration of the question of *apartheid* in order to take effective measures: (1) to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa; (2) to ensure that Governments terminate all loans and technical assistance that they or their private companies extend to the South African Government or South African companies; (3) to promote moral, political and material assistance in their legitimate struggle to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movement; and (4) to encourage States to take the other measures recommended by the General Assembly in order to solve the grave situation in South Africa and southern Africa as a whole.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The item relating to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the recommendation of the General Committee. During the discussion in the Assembly on the adoption of the agenda, the representative of South Africa reiterated the view of his Government that the inclusion of the item in the agenda and its subsequent consideration would contravene Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, which precludes the United Nations from intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. The item was allocated to the Special Political Committee, which devoted twenty meetings to its consideration.

The report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa was introduced by the Special Committee's Rapporteur, who stated that United Nations decisions were being flouted with impunity, that the arms embargo called for by the Security Council had been violated, that South Africa's major trading partners had increased their financial and economic involvement in the *apartheid* system, and that the South African Government had embarked upon an expansionist and militarist course in its relations with some neighbouring States and had moved closer to the brink of what might prove to be a disaster for all mankind. He called attention to a number of new laws which had enabled the South African Government to enforce racial separation more stringently and which were extending the erosion of all basic human rights in the country. He pointed out that arbitrary detention, banishment and banning of all opponents of *apartheid* had increased and that during the first nine months of 1969, five persons were reported to have died in detention. He said that South Africa's determination to support repressive white minority rule in neighbouring countries in order to consolidate white supremacy in its own territory intensified the risk of racial conflict.

The Chairman drew particular attention to the Special Committee's recommendation that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should refrain from co-operating with banks and other financial enterprises which provided assistance to the South African Government and South African companies. That recommendation had been made because the United Nations would be inconsistent in appealing to individual States and organizations to boycott firms and institutions which openly co-operated with the South African Government and supported the South African economy, if the United Nations and its related organizations themselves gave facilities to such firms and institutions. The Special Committee's recommendation that all States should be requested to prohibit airlines and

shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa had been emphasized because certain States had not only been allowing South Africa to increase its air services to them, but had also been increasing their own air services to South Africa. He did not subscribe to the view that keeping open lines of communication between South Africa and countries which condemned *apartheid* would weaken that policy. Far from having such an effect, the publicity and high-powered advertising which accompanied air services accorded to the South African Government a measure of respect and dignity which could pave the way for wider acceptance and tolerance of the policy of *apartheid*. The Chairman also referred to the Special Committee's recommendation that the problem of *apartheid* should be dealt with in conjunction with other political situations in southern Africa. He said that that proposal, first made by the International Seminar on *Apartheid*, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held at Kitwe, Zambia, in 1967, had received growing support from many sources. The liberation movements of southern Africa themselves had recognized the need for co-ordinating their efforts in the common struggle. The interrelationship of southern African problems had been clearly demonstrated in the United Nations whenever attempts had been made to deal piecemeal with the questions of Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration.

Most of the seventy-three representatives who participated in the debate in the Special Political Committee deplored the fact that the measures taken by the United Nations had failed to put an end to the policies of *apartheid* in spite of the unanimous condemnation of those policies. Many maintained that the responsibility for such a failure rested with the main trading partners of South Africa which, by refusing to apply United Nations resolutions calling for the severance of economic and political ties with South Africa, had ensured the survival of the *apartheid* régime. Those countries, they said, had given more weight to economic considerations than to moral principles. Their failure to co-operate in implementing the resolutions had emboldened South Africa to take a defiant attitude towards the United Nations and was undermining the prestige and the authority of the Organization. One representative suggested that if effective sanctions were impossible, the General Assembly should discard the over-belligerent resolutions of recent sessions. He warned that continued empty threats might only have the negative result of creating in white South Africans an attitude of mind comparable to the "psychosis of the besieged", and said that opponents must always be left room for withdrawal from stated positions with the minimum loss of face.

Some representatives recalled that the General Assembly had drawn the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa and stated that the Council should resume urgently the consideration of the question of *apartheid* in the light of Chapter VII of the Charter. It was also stated that small nations had the right to expect that the permanent members of the Security Council, to which the Charter had entrusted primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, should set an example of compliance with United Nations resolutions and of scrupulous regard for the principles of the Charter. It was also stated that economic sanctions and other measures recommended by the General Assembly had failed because they were of a non-obligatory nature. In order to be effective they should be compulsory and adhered to by all nations. Such decisions could be made only by the Security Council.

In that connexion a European representative, who deplored that the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council had not been scrupulously applied, suggested that the Secretary-General might consider drafting a report on South African arms imports. Definite information on that question would then be available at the next session of the General Assembly, and the Security Council could thereafter consider tightening the embargo if necessary.

A number of representatives stressed the interrelationship of the problems of southern Africa, asserting that the South African Government was attempting to extend the system of *apartheid* to neighbouring Territories. It was continuing not only to occupy Namibia illegally, but also to implement its policy of "separate homelands" in that Territory. It was also encouraging and collaborating with the racist minority régime of Salisbury to defeat the purposes of the economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. By strengthening the position of its Portuguese and Southern Rhodesian partners, the South African Government was aiming at securing white minority domination not only over South Africa but over the whole of southern Africa, and was becoming the pillar of the racist and colonial alliance which sought to prevent the African population in the area from realizing its right to self-determination and independence.

Several representatives observed that the Manifesto on Southern Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity in September 1969, had shown a new approach towards a peaceful solution of the problem of *apartheid*. It had reaffirmed the desire of the African States, in their pursuit of the universal principles of human equality and dignity and basic human rights including the right to self-determination, to restore those principles to southern Africa by peaceful means. But some African representatives argued that the Manifesto had not unconditionally recommended dialogue with South Africa but had simply stated that it was possible on condition that South Africa recognized the rights of the majority of its population and began to secure those rights to them. Moreover, the Manifesto had reaffirmed the commitment of the Organization of African Unity to the liberation of all inhabitants of Africa, black and white alike.

Some African representatives further stated that the South African liberation movements had no choice but to resort to armed struggle since all avenues of peaceful settlement had been tried and had failed. Having recognized the legitimacy of their struggle, Member States had a duty to provide them with adequate moral, political and material support. Others, from various regions, supported the Special Committee's recommendation that the international community should provide greater assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their movement for liberation in their legitimate struggle. Still another view was that assistance must be direct, effective and all-embracing and should include support for any military action, as the unyielding racist régime of Pretoria had made an armed rising seem the only possible course.

Many representatives stressed the importance of the dissemination of information and expressed their support for activities aimed at promoting greater awareness of the evils of *apartheid* and at securing better understanding of the efforts of the international community to eliminate *apartheid*. It was asserted that information should be directed particularly at the masses of the people in the countries which were the main trading partners of South Africa, with a view to bringing pressure to bear on those Governments and preventing them from supporting the policies of *apartheid*. It was also suggested that an information centre, financed from voluntary contributions, should be set up to work in collaboration with the Secretary-General, the Special Committee, national committees, the Organization of African Unity and non-governmental organizations. Further suggestions were that national organizations should be established in each Member State to enlighten public opinion on the evils of *apartheid*, and that more effective information campaigns might be launched by voluntary organizations, and particularly churches, using material compiled by the United Nations. Careful study was also recommended of the proposal of setting up a United Nations radio system to disseminate information on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa.

Mr. Robert Resha, a representative of the African National Congress of South Africa, was granted a hearing by the Special Political Committee on 5 November 1969.

On 11 November the representative of Somalia introduced the first of two draft resolutions, and on 12 and 14 November he submitted a number of revisions. By the final revised text, which was eventually sponsored by forty-six Member States, the General Assembly would: (1) condemn the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council calling for an end to the oppression and persecution of all persons opposing the policies of *apartheid*; (2) further condemn that Government for its repressive acts against the political movement of the oppressed people of South Africa, and in particular for its enactment of the Terrorism Act, 1967; (3) urge all States and organizations to exert every appropriate effort to secure the unconditional release of all political prisoners and persons subjected to restrictions for opposing *apartheid;* (4) reiterate that freedom fighters taken prisoner in the course of their legitimate struggle for liberation should be extended humane treatment in accordance with the humanitarian principles laid down in the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949; and (5) express solidarity with all those persecuted in South Africa for their opposition to *apartheid*.

The Special Political Committee voted on the draft resolution on 14 November. In a separate vote requested by Argentina, paragraph 2 was adopted by 101 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions. In a separate vote requested by the United States, paragraph 4 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 93 to 1, with 12 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 101 to 1, with 4 abstentions. On 21 November 1969, the General Assembly adopted the text by 101 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, as resolution 2506 A (XXIV).

On 13 November the representative of Somalia submitted a second draft resolution, which was eventually sponsored by forty-two Member States. On 14 November he introduced a revised text of the draft resolution by which the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm its resolution 2396 (XXIII) and other General Assembly resolutions on the question of *apartheid;* (2) reiterate its condemnation of the policies of *apartheid* practised by the Government of South Africa as a crime against humanity; (3) reaffirm its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the exercise of their inalienable right of self-determination, and thus to attain majority rule based on universal suffrage; (4) urge all States and organizations to provide increased assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa against the policies of *apartheid* in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee; (5) invite all States, in recognition of their obligations under the United Nations Charter and in support of the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, (*a*) to desist from collaborating with the South African Government by taking steps to prohibit financial and economic interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the South African Government and companies registered in South Africa; (*b*) to prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa and to deny all facilities to air flights and shipping services to and from South Africa; (*c*) to refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the South African Government and companies registered in South Africa; (*d*) to take appropriate measures to dissuade the main trading partners of South Africa and economic and financial interests from collaborating with the South African Government and companies registered in South Africa; (6) call upon all States to implement fully and scrupulously the provisions of the Security Council resolutions concerning the embargo on the supplying of arms and other military equipment to the South African Government; (7) call upon all States to desist from providing the Government of South Africa with technical and other assistance for the manufacture of arms, ammunition and military vehicles; (8) call upon all organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, as well as other international organizations, to refrain from extending facilities to banks and other financial institutions which provide assistance to the South African Government and to companies registered in South Africa; (9) draw the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, and recommend to the Council to resume urgently the consideration of the question of *apartheid* with a view to adopting effective measures, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to eliminate the threat to international peace and security posed by the situation; (10) urge all specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations to withhold the benefits of international co-operation from the South African Government so long as it persists in its policies of *apartheid;* (11) invite all States and organizations to observe with appropriate ceremonies the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March 1970—the tenth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre—in solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa, and make special contributions on that day in support of the struggle against *apartheid;* (12) request the Special Committee (*a*) to take addi-

tional steps to promote assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa against the policies of *apartheid*, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity; (*b*) to hold consultations with representatives of this movement on various aspects of the question; (*c*) to take further steps, including the holding of joint meetings with other appropriate United Nations organs, to increase its co-operation and co-ordinate its efforts with such organs; (*d*) to continue its co-operation with the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with the problems of southern Africa; and (13) request the Secretary-General and Member States to intensify dissemination of information on the problems of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, in the light of the recommendations in paragraphs 155 to 160 of the report of the Special Committee.

On 14 November the Special Political Committee adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 83 to 4, with 20 abstentions. On 21 November the General Assembly adopted the text by 80 votes to 5, with 23 abstentions, as resolution 2506 B (XXIV).

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

On 17 October 1969, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly on the contributions and pledges received by the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the grants made from it. He informed the General Assembly that in the past year the Trust Fund had received contributions from twenty Governments of Member States totalling $221,524, and that in accordance with the decisions of the Committee of Trustees five grants, totalling $251,000, had been made from the Trust Fund. Contributions totalling $940 had been received from registers opened at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Information Centre in Manila on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. In addition, the Fund had received some direct contributions from the public. The total of contributions since the Fund's inception was $856,949 and the total amount of grants was $784,400, leaving a balance of $72,549.

As an annex to his report, the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. In its report the Committee noted the direct contributions made by Member States to voluntary organizations and stated that it had taken them into account in the discharge of its terms of reference. It felt that special efforts should be made to encourage States, organizations and individuals to contribute to the Fund and to voluntary organizations engaged in relief to victims of *apartheid*, and thereby demonstrate their concern over the situation.

The report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa was introduced in the Special Political Committee by the Committee's Chairman, the representative of Sweden, who said that during the past year, the Trust Fund had received contributions from a somewhat greater number of States than during previous years. The need for legal defence and relief to families was increasing, however, as the South African Government was continuing to subject large numbers of people to imprisonment, detention, house arrest and banishment. The members of the Committee of Trustees, conscious of the position of trust given to them, had made every effort to ensure that the Fund was used efficiently and strictly for the purposes laid down by the General Assembly. He appealed to all States to make annual contributions and concluded by stating that the humanitarian work of the Fund was in no way a substitute for political action in the context of the United Nations, but represented tangible proof of world-wide concern for the fate of victims of racial discrimination, which was highly appreciated by those who bore the brunt of the burden in the fight for freedom.

During the debate in the Special Political Committee a number of representatives commended the work of the Trust Fund and appealed for more generous contributions to it; paid tribute to certain States, particularly the Scandinavian States, for their generous contributions to the Fund, which showed their commitment to the cause of freedom and their concern for humanity; and said that Governments should not be dissuaded from contributing to the Fund by the argument of the South African Government that it might be used for objects other than those for which the contributions had been made. The use of the money was strictly supervised by the Committee of Trustees.

No special draft resolution relating to the Trust Fund was submitted to the General Assembly by the Special Political Committee. However, in its resolution 2547 A (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, adopted on the recommendation of the Third Committee and entitled "Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa", the General Assembly appealed to all Governments to contribute more generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and also to voluntary organizations active in providing relief and assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee of Trustees, to study the question of enlarging the scope of the Trust Fund to cover persons persecuted under discriminatory legislation in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, as well as victims of Portuguese colonial practices in Africa.

F. *Consideration by the Security Council of the question of Namibia*

On 3 July 1969, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples transmitted the text of a consensus adopted by the Committee expressing grave concern about the trial of a further group of nine Namibians on charges under the South African Terrorism Act of 1967, in violation of a number of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and urging the Council to consider the problem urgently.

On 23 July the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed its great concern at South Africa's refusal to comply with provisions of Security Council resolution 264 (1969) and concluded that the Council should take urgent measures to ensure its speediest possible implementation.

On 24 July the representatives of the eleven States members of the United Nations Council for Namibia requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation resulting from South Africa's wholly negative reaction to Security Council resolution 264 (1969) and the measures it was continuing to take in defiance of the authority of the Security Council and the General Assembly. That request was eventually supported by fifty-one Member States.

On 30 July the Security Council included the item in its agenda and subsequently invited the representative of Chile, who was President of the United Nations Council for Namibia that month, and the representative of India, pursuant to their requests, to participate without vote in the discussion.

In the debate most delegations expressed the view that South Africa's categorical refusal to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 264 (1969) necessitated some further action by the Council. The representatives of Algeria, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal and Zambia believed that only resolute action by the Council under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter could achieve the objective of securing the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia. The representatives of China, Finland and Paraguay pointed out, however, that the political realities were such that agreement could not be reached in the Council on a proposal to resort to enforcement action under Chapter VII.

The representatives of Hungary and the Soviet Union stated that South Africa's militarist policies were, to a large extent, being abetted by certain Western Powers which were providing considerable financial and military assistance to that country.

The representatives of France and the United Kingdom declared that their delegations had on several occasions expressed their disapproval of South Africa's policies with regard to Namibia. At the same time their Governments had all along held the view that the course of action followed by the United Nations so far had a very weak juridical basis. The United Nations had to take a realistic view of the situation and act within its capacity.

The representative of the United States said that his Government did not believe that the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter would be feasible or effective in the present circumstances. The United Nations should not subject itself to tests it was not yet prepared to meet.

The President, speaking as the representative of Spain, said that his delegation would support a resolution that would set a target date for the withdrawal of the South African régime from Namibia.

On 12 August the representative of Zambia introduced a draft resolution, which was also co-sponsored by Algeria, Colombia, Pakistan, Paraguay and Senegal, whereby the Council would: (1) reaffirm its resolution 264 (1969); (2) condemn the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with that resolution and for its persistent defiance of the authority of the United Nations; (3) decide that the continued occupation of the Territory of Namibia by the South African authorities constituted an aggressive encroachment on the authority of the United Nations, a violation of the territorial integrity of Namibia and a denial of the political sovereignty of its people; (4) recognze the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia against the illegal presence of the South African authorities in the Territory; (5) call upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from the Territory immediately and in any case before 4 October 1969; (6) decide that in the event of failure on the part of the South African Government to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph the Council would meet immediately to determine upon effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the relevant chapters of the United Nations Charter; (7) call upon all States to refrain from all dealings with the Government of South Africa purporting to act on behalf of the Territory of Namibia; (8) request all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the people of Namibia in their struggle against foreign occupation; (9) request the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible; and (10) decide to remain actively seized of the matter.

On the same day the Council adopted the draft resolution by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Finland, France, United Kingdom and United States), as resolution 269 (1969).

On 29 August the United Nations Council for Namibia drew the attention of the Security Council to the serious situation which had arisen as a result of the illegal trial and conviction of a further group of Namibians on charges under the 1967 Terrorism Act.

On 19 September the Secretary-General submitted an addendum to his report in pursuance of Security Council resolution 264 (1969), containing an additional reply from Argentina concerning the implementation of that resolution.

On 3 October the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council in pursuance of resolution 269 (1969) of 12 August. The report indicated that the Secretary-General had transmitted the text of the resolution by telegram to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa on 12 August, and on 28 August by notes to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies. As of 3 October, the Secretary-General had received five simple acknowledgements of his communications, as well as substantive replies from Kenya and South Africa, which were annexed to his report. In an extensive reply dated 26 September, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa reiterated his Government's position rejecting the validity of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and all subsequent resolutions of the United Nations pertaining to Namibia, including those of the Security Council. The letter set out arguments defending South Africa's action in Namibia against accusations raised against it. Annexed to the letter was a document reporting what South Africa regarded as Namibia's achievements in various fields under South African rule.

In a letter dated 10 October the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed its grave concern at the defiant and negative attitude of the Government of South Africa to Security Council resolution 269 (1969), and drew the Security Council's attention to the urgent need for effective action on its part to give effect to that resolution.

On 22 October 1969 and 26 January 1970 the Secretary-General issued addenda to his report under resolution 269 (1969) containing three additional replies from Member States concerning the implementation of the resolution.

On 31 October and 1 December the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of resolutions 2498 (XXIV) and 2517 (XXIV) on the question of Namibia (see part two, chapter I, section B, 2 below).

In a letter dated 26 January 1970 the representatives of forty-eight Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to examine the failure of the Government of South Africa to comply with the letter and spirit of resolution 269 (1969), and in particular paragraph 4 thereof. Subsequently the representatives of nine other Member States joined in the request.

On 28 January the Council included the item in its agenda and discussed it at three meetings held on 28, 29 and 30 January. In accordance with his request, the representative of Turkey, in his capacity as President of the United Nations Council for Namibia that month, was invited to participate without vote in the discussion. Subsequently the representatives of India and Pakistan were similarly invited. At the same meeting the representative of Finland introduced a draft resolution which was also co-sponsored by Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia. Under the draft resolution the Council would: (1) strongly condemn the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with General Assembly and Security Council resolutions pertaining to Namibia; (2) declare that the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia was illegal and that consequently all acts taken by the Government of South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate were illegal and invalid; (3) declare further that the defiant attitude of the Government of South Africa towards the Council's decisions undermined the authority of the United Nations; (4) consider that the continued occupation of Namibia by the Government of South Africa in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions and of the United Nations Charter had grave consequences for the rights and interests of the people of Namibia; (5) call upon all States, particularly those which had economic and other interests in Namibia, to refrain—in any dealings with respect to Namibia—from recognizing any right of the Government of South Africa to act on behalf of the Territory of Namibia; (6) request the Secretary-General to set up an *ad hoc* committee of experts, to be appointed in consultation with the members of the Security Council, to study ways and means by which States could effectively carry out the provisions of operative paragraph 5 and to submit, not later than 1 June 1970, its recommendations for such effective and appropriate steps as might be taken by the Security Council to enable the United Nations to discharge its special responsibility towards the people of Namibia; (7) request all States as well as the specialized agencies to give the committee of experts all the information and other assistance that it might require in pursuance of the resolution; (8) further request the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the committee of experts in the performance of its task; and (9) decide to resume consideration of the question of Namibia as soon as the recommendations of the committee of experts had been made available.

Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Finland said that, although the proposed *ad hoc* sub-committee would have a broad mandate, it was not intended to become another United Nations organ or to replace or detract from any existing body. The draft resolution was an interim measure designed to help the Council to take more substantive decisions in the months to come.

The proposal to establish an *ad hoc* sub-committee was favourably received by all representatives, including those of France and the United Kingdom, who added that they could not, however, support the draft resolution as it stood because it was based on earlier resolutions whose legal framework their Governments had never accepted.

The representative of Zambia said that his delegation would like the *ad hoc* sub-committee to examine among other things the possibility of fully or partially applying the relevant provisions of Chapter VII of the Uinted Nations Charter against South Africa.

The representative of the United States said that his delegation hoped that the *ad hoc* sub-committee would provide a complete and impartial analysis of all the implications of South Africa's presence in Namibia and permit an intelligent judgement as to what other peaceful and practical steps the United Nations might be able to take to discharge its obligations towards the people of Namibia.

On 29 January the representative of Finland introduced a revised version of the five-Power draft resolution in which, *inter alia*, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 were redrafted to provide that the Security Council would: call upon all States, particularly those which had economic and other interests in Namibia, to refrain from any dealings with the Government of South Africa which were inconsistent with paragraph 2 of the resolution; decide to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, an *ad hoc* sub-committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council, including that resolution, could be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations by 30 April 1970; and request all States, as well as the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations organs, to give the sub-committee all the information and other assistance that it might require in pursuance of the resolution.

The representative of Turkey expressed the hope that the *ad hoc* sub-committee would submit early recommendations that would complement the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and effectively assist the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities towards Namibia.

The representative of the USSR said that, despite the 1963 arms embargo against South Africa, reports in newspapers indicated that the United Kingdom and some other western countries were not respecting the embargo. In order to exert true pressure on South Africa it was essential that the Council demand of all States complete cessation of all economic, trade, transport and other links with that Government and apply the measures provided for in Article 41 of the Charter.

The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States, in reply, insisted that their Governments were faithfully living up to the arms embargo and would continue to do so.

The representative of Poland said that in his delegation's view Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter were applicable to the present situation in Namibia.

The representative of India proposed that the Security Council, *inter alia*, call on Member States to take effective steps to prevent the flow of arms and other military hardware to South Africa directly or through third countries.

The representative of Pakistan said that the Council should give priority to developing a suitable procedure for keeping under review the problem of the removal of South Africa from Namibia, so that it would no longer be necessary for the African-Asian members to request that the Council consider the matter.

On 30 January 1970 the Council adopted the revised draft resolution by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France and the United Kingdom), as resolution 276 (1970).

On 30 April the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of resolution 276 (1970) issued an interim report on its work. The report indicated that the Sub-Committee had undertaken preliminary consideration of the question entrusted to it but was not yet in a position to formulate specific recommendations by 30 April, as provided for in resolution 276 (1970). Consequently, the Committee intended to continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference and hoped to submit its report by the end of June 1970.

In a note dated 15 May 1970, the President of the Security Council stated that all members of the Council had taken note of the interim report submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970) and had agreed that the Sub-Committee should continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference in order to be in a position to formulate its recommendation to the Council by the end of June.

G. *Consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Southern Rhodesia*

As indicated in the preceding annual report of the Secretary-General, the Security Council began consideration of the question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia on 13 June 1969 in response to a request dated 6 June from sixty Member States. The Council continued its consideration of the question at five further meetings, during which the representatives of Mauritania, the United Republic of Tanzania, India, Guinea, Somalia, the Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Burundi were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

The representative of Algeria opened the discussion by stating that a new examination of the problem of Southern Rhodesia was necessary in order to evaluate the consequences of the policy of sanctions, which had clearly failed in its purpose, and to decide upon new measures of dealing with the situation, which was becoming increasingly uncontrollable. It appeared that the illegal régime in Salisbury was facing no hardships at all as a result of Security Council resolution 253 (1968); instead, the régime was on the verge of reaffirming its racist character by its plans to hold a referendum on proposals for a new constitution that threatened to extend the policy of *apartheid* fully in the Territory. In those circumstances, he said, the remedy did not lie in another condemnation of the Salisbury regimé, for the root cause of the régime's intransigence was to be found largely in the co-operation it received from Portugal and South Africa in frustrating the sanctions policy, and in the failure of the administering Power to apply adequate measures that could put an end to the situation. Consequently, the Security Council, which had all the necessary means to carry out a more energetic action, should exert its authority to ensure a stricter application of its decisions.

All the African and Asian representatives who spoke in the debate supported the views expressed by Algeria and recommended that, in view of the defiance of the sanctions by Portugal and South Africa, the Council should be prepared to extend mandatory sanctions against those two countries, under Articles 41 and 42 of Chapter VII of the Charter. They also advocated that the United Kingdom, by virtue of its responsibility under its constitutional law and the United Nations Charter, should apply every possible means, including the use of force, to put an end to the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

The representative of the USSR stated that in addition to Portugal and South Africa, some other Members of the United Nations had been undermining the measures decided upon by the Security Council. The United Kingdom itself and some of its partners in NATO had done nothing to ensure the effectiveness of the sanctions policy; in fact, their monopolies were continuing to be active in Southern Rhodesia.

The representative of the United Kingdom drew the attention of the Council to the proposals made by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia for a new constitution, which was to be the subject for a referendum on 20 June, in which only the minority there would vote. The Council was faced with a new situation in Southern Rhodesia, which it must act in unity to condemn. The proposals aimed at entrenching for ever the positions of the white minority there. They contained nothing offering judicial safeguards regarding the so-called declaration of rights and were clearly based on racial discrimination and racial repression. For its part, the United Kingdom had already started consultations with the Commonwealth Governments and would wish to do so with other Governments, particularly African Governments, but it was resolved to pursue its present policy of non-recognition of the régime and maintenance of the sanctions, bearing in mind the most important principle that no settlement should be accepted which was not approved by the people of Southern Rhodesia as a whole. Moreover, he reaffirmed that the United Kingdom could never decide to start a war by invading Southern Rhodesia, a territory where it had never had an army or any British official in administrative authority since 1923. He reiterated his Government's position concerning the extension of sanctions to Portugal and South Africa, which was that it could not go beyond its arms embargo against South Africa and participate in a policy that would mean economic disaster for it, and would be beyond the capacity of the United Nations to enforce.

All the delegations that took part in the discussion agreed that, as a first measure, the Council should condemn without delay the projected referendum and the constitution and should reaffirm its call for non-recognition of the régime.

On 19 June a draft resolution was submitted by Algeria, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal and Zambia, under the operative paragraphs of which the Security Council would: (1) emphasize the responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, for the situation that prevailed in Southern Rhodesia and condemn the so-called constitutional proposals of the illegal racist minority régime aimed at perpetuating its power and sanctioning the system of *apartheid* in Southern Rhodesia; (2) urge the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to take urgently all necessary measures, including the use of force, to bring an end to the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia and enable the people of Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) to exercise their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); (3) decide that all States should sever immediately all economic and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, including railway, maritime, air transport, postal, telephonic and wireless communications and other means of communication; (4) censure the assistance given by the Governments of Portugal and South Africa to the illegal racist minority régime in defiance of resolutions of the Security Council; (5) decide that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies should carry out the measures dealing with imports and exports envisaged in resolution 253 (1968) and in the present resolution against the Republic of South Africa and the Portuguese colony of Mozambique; (6) call upon all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations; (7) call upon Member States, and in particular those with primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the present resolution; (8) urge all States to render moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) in order to enable them to achieve their freedom and independence; (9) request all States to report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement the resolution; and (10) request the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the resolution.

Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Algeria said that it proceeded from three principal points: the need for the Council to adopt mandatory sanctions in view of the failure of the current sanctions policy; the need for adopting measures against attempts aimed at hindering the efforts of the Council; and the continuing duty of the United Kingdom to take all necessary action to put an end to the minority régime.

On 24 June the five-Power draft resolution as a whole was put to the vote, after its sponsors had objected to separate votes on some of its parts, as suggested by the representative of Spain. The draft resolution received 8 votes in favour, none against and 7 abstentions (Colombia, Finland, France, Paraguay, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States) and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required majority.

The representative of the United Kingdom expressed regret at the failure of the Council to act together unanimously, but the representatives of Zambia and Pakistan maintained that efforts by the United Nations could not succeed unless the United Kingdom changed its policy and a political will evolved that would supersede national economic interests.

Further communications and consideration by the Council

On 23 September 1969 the Secretary-General submitted an eleventh addendum to his report of 28 August 1968, containing five additional substantive replies he had received in connexion with the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

On 13 October the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal submitted a further statement of the economic losses suffered by the Portuguese Province of Mozambique between 1 January 1968 and 30 June 1968, as a result of the application of the measures provided for in Security Council resolutions 221 (1966), 232 (1966) and 253 (1968). He reiterated his Government's desire for consultations with the Security Council, under Article 50 of the Charter.

On 21 November the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the text of General Assembly resolution 2508 (XXIV).

On 3 March 1970 the representative of the United Kingdom informed the President of the Security Council that the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had purported to declare the dissolution of its illegal parliament and the assumption of a republican status, which, like the 1965 declaration of independence and subsequent acts, were illegal. Consequently, he requested an urgent meeting of the Council to discuss the question.

On 6 March the Security Council included the letter from the United Kingdom in its agenda. The Council had before it a draft resolution, submitted by the United Kingdom and subsequently revised, under the operative paragraphs of which the Council would: (1) condemn the illegal acts of the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, including the purported assumption of a republican status; (2) decide, in accordance with Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, that all States Members of the United Nations should refrain from recognizing that illegal régime or from rendering any assistance to it, and urge States not Members of the United Nations, having regard to the principles stated in Article 2 of the Charter, to act accordingly.

At that meeting the representative of the United Kingdom, after introducing the revised draft resolution, asked the Council to concentrate on a single immediate purpose, namely, to deny firmly and unanimously, on behalf of the whole world, recognition of the republican status purportedly declared by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The régime badly wanted to gain international recognition in order to weaken the international will to maintain and enforce economic sanctions against it and to secure its other purposes. Therefore members of the Council, whatever genuine and intractable differences of opinion they might have

on the question, should be in no doubt as to the proper course of action in the present circumstances; they should act together in full agreement and without delay, as they had done in November 1965, by adopting the draft resolution before the Council.

The representative of Zambia requested adjournment of the discussion until the arrival of a delegation of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity. The Security Council agreed, pursuant to prior consultations concerning the African members' request, to adjourn until 10 March.

On 11 March, when the Council resumed the discussion, it included as an additional sub-item in its agenda a letter dated 6 March from the representatives of thirty-nine African Member States requesting the President to convene a meeting of the Council to consider the deterioration in the situation in Southern Rhodesia as a result of the proclamation of a so-called republic by the illegal racist minority régime there, which was thereby endangering international peace and security. During the discussion the representatives of Algeria, Senegal, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, India and Saudi Arabia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the meeting held on 11 March, the representative of Zambia, one of the three Ministers sent by the Council of Ministers of the OAU, said that his delegation was greatly disappointed at the extremely limited nature of the action requested by the United Kingdom; the African people were not interested in merely condemning the declaration of the republican status. The crux of the matter was the rebellion itself, which the administering Power should not be allowed to cover up. After terming a failure every successive step advocated by the United Kingdom since 1965 to terminate the rebellion, he strongly appealed to the United Kingdom, if it genuinely shared with the African countries the goal of bringing down the rebel régime, to sit down with them and hold serious discussions about the future of Zimbabwe. The African countries believed that the United Kingdom was eminently capable of adopting more effective measures to achieve that goal, including the use of force, but they were baffled by the public announcement by none other than the Prime Minister from the British Labour Party that the United Kingdom would not use force against Southern Rhodesia. That had been a deliberate mistake, and the United Kingdom had a duty to explain its real intentions on the question, as its policy appeared to be one of duplicity and prevarication. At the direction of the OAU, he put the following specific requests before the Council: that it condemn the illegal régime and deny it recognition; that it require all States, the specialized agencies and other organs of the United Nations to ensure that no act was performed by anyone or any institution whatsoever on behalf of the régime; and, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, that it sever immediately all consular, economic, military or any other relations with the régime, including all means of communication.

The representative of the United Kingdom repeated his call for condemnation and non-recognition of the régime in Salisbury, as a matter of great urgency and importance, but he stressed that his delegation had never maintained that the matter before the Council was solely a question of recognition; in particular, his delegation did not retract from any of the Council's decisions on the question, which should be fully and energetically implemented.

During the course of the discussion the other members of the Council and the representatives invited to participate in the debate agreed that recognition ought to be denied to the régime, and that the widest possible support ought to be given to any measures that the Council might decide to take, so as to make them effective. However, a number of delegations which did not regard the United Kingdom draft resolution as going far enough considered that more drastic measures would have to be taken against South Africa and Portugal because of those two countries' intransigence in blatantly and openly defying the Security Council's sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The African and Asian delegations, in particular, felt strongly that the situation had reached a stage where only the use of force, which the United Kingdom had frequently employed in many of its colonial Territories, could dislodge the illegal régime in Salisbury. The representative of the USSR, explaining the failure of the sanctions policy, quoted figures showing a high level of investment by Western countries, particularly the United Kingdom and the United States, in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, as well as trade with South Africa, and pointed out that no sanctions policy could be effective with such economic boosters to counteract it. The representative of Saudi Arabia suggested that perhaps the United Kingdom was really in no position to use force against Southern Rhodesia; if so, the onus should devolve upon the two major Powers, the United States and the USSR, both well known to be against colonialism and racial discrimination, to train Africans to form a United Nations *cordon sanitaire* to deal with the racist régimes in Southern Africa.

On 12 March Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia submitted a draft resolution under which, as subsequently amended, the Council would: (1) condemn the proclamation of a so-called republic in Zimbabwe by the racist minority régime in Salisbury and declare null and void any form of government which was not based on the principle of majority rule; (2) decide that all States Members of the United Nations should refrain from recognizing that illegal régime and urge States not Members of the Organization, having regard to the principles set out in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, to act accordingly; (3) call upon all States to take measures as appropriate, at the national level, to ensure that any act performed by officials and institutions of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia or by persons and organizations purporting to act for it or on its behalf should not be accorded any official recognition, including judicial notice by the competent organs of their State; (4) emphasize the responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, with regard to the situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia; (5) condemn the persistent refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to use force to bring an end to the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia and enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); (6) decide that all States should immediately sever all diplomatic, consular, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, including railway, maritime, air transport, postal, telegraphic and

wireless communications and other means of communication; (7) request the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to rescind or withdraw any existing agreements on the basis of which foreign consular, trade and other representations might at that time be maintained in or with Southern Rhodesia; (8) condemn the assistance given by the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and by other imperialist Powers to the illegal racist minority régime in defiance of resolutions of the Security Council and demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops of the South African aggressors from the territory of Zimbabwe; (9) decide that Member States and members of the specialized agencies should apply against the Republic of South Africa and Portugal the measures set out in resolution 253 (1968) and in the present resolution; (10) call upon all Member States and members of the specialized agencies to carry out the decision of the Security Council in accordance with their obligations under the Charter; (11) call upon all States Members of the United Nations, and in particular those with primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the resolution; (12) urge all States to render moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe in order to enable them to regain their freedom and independence; (13) request all States to report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement the resolution; and (14) request the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress made in its implementation.

Introducing the five-Power draft resolution, the representative of Syria said that its sponsors still believed in the ability of the United Kingdom to fulfil its obligation with regard to Southern Rhodesia, given the material and moral backing of the United Nations. They urged the Council, however, to adopt the draft resolution, which would ensure the end of the racist régime and grant to all the people of Zimbabwe their right to an independent government based on equality and majority rule.

The representative of the United States doubted the wisdom of extending the sanctions to South Africa and Portugal or of imposing a communications ban against Southern Rhodesia, a move inconsistent with his country's long history and tradition of freedom of movement and speech. For its part the United States would not contemplate leaving its citizens stranded anywhere in the world without the means of travel or communication. He warned that the Council should not embark on such unrealistic courses of action, which would over-extend the capacity of the United Nations and merely demonstrate its limitations.

The representative of the United Kingdom reaffirmed his Government's position against the use of force and the extension of sanctions advocated by many delegations. Quoting from his delegation's earlier statements, he reiterated that the United Kingdom was no longer in a position to use force in a self-governing territory where there had not been a British army or administrative official since 1923. Nor could the United Kingdom go beyond the arms embargo already imposed against South Africa, because a full campaign of economic sanctions backed by a blockade would require resources beyond the capacity of the United Nations and would mean economic suicide for the United Kingdom.

The representative of Finland urged the Council to respond to the appeal made by the special delegation of the OAU by taking further measures to increase international pressure on the illegal régime; but he pointed out that none of the draft resolutions before the Council appeared to ensure the unanimity necessary to make the pressure more effective. Consequently, his delegation put forward suggestions, later incorporated in a draft resolution.

In view of the new suggestions made by the representative of Finland, the representative of the United Kingdom, supported by the representative of the United States, formally requested a twenty-four-hour adjournment of the Council so as to facilitate further consultations before voting. The United Kingdom motion was rejected by a vote of 7 to 6, with 2 abstentions. Thereafter a motion for a half-hour adjournment, put forward by the representative of the United States, was rejected by a similar vote.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolutions submitted by the United Kingdom and by the five Powers. The United Kingdom draft resolution received 5 votes in favour and none against, with 10 abstentions, and was not adopted, having failed to receive the required majority.

Before the vote on the five-Power draft resolution, the representative of Spain requested separate votes on operative paragraphs 8 and 9. Both paragraphs failed to obtain the required majority and were rejected by a vote of 7 in favour and none against, with 8 abstentions.

The remainder of the five-Power draft resolution as a whole received 9 votes in favour and 2 against (United Kingdom and United States), with 4 abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative votes of two permanent members.

The representative of the United Kingdom expressed regret that owing to prior deals and bargains, the Council had been pressed to vote at once rather than making a further effort to find common ground. The sponsors of the five-Power draft resolution rejected that view and stated that they had tried unsuccessfully to obtain the support of the United Kingdom for their draft resolution, which encompassed the proposals made by the United Kingdom. They also expressed profound regret that the vetoes cast by the United Kingdom and the United States had defeated the only measures that had a chance of bringing down the rebel régime. Similar views were expressed by the delegations of Poland and the USSR.

The representative of Finland then formally presented and introduced his delegation's draft resolution, which the Council considered and decided to vote upon the following day.

According to the operative part of the Finnish draft resolution, as later revised, the Security Council would: (1) condemn the illegal proclamation of republican status of the Territory by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia; (2) decide that Member States should refrain from recognizing that illegal régime or from rendering any assistance to it; (3) call upon Member States to take appropriate measures, at the national level, to ensure that any act performed by officials

and institutions of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia should not be accorded any recognition, official or otherwise, including judicial notice, by the competent organs of their State; (4) reaffirm the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom for enabling the people of Zimbabwe to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and urge that Government to discharge fully its responsibility; (5) condemn all measures of political repression, including arrests, detentions, trials and executions, which violate the fundamental freedoms and rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia; (6) condemn the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, which had continued to have political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions; (7) demand the immediate withdrawal of South African police and armed personnel from the Territory of Southern Rhodesia; (8) call upon Member States to take more stringent measures in order to prevent any circumvention by their nationals, organizations, companies and other institutions of their nationality, of the decisions taken by the Security Council in resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968), all provisions of which remained fully in force; (9) decide, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter and in furthering the objective of ending the rebellion, that Member States should: (*a*) immediately sever all diplomatic, consular, trade, military and other relations that they might have with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and terminate any representation that they might maintain in the Territory; (*b*) immediately interrupt any existing means of transportation to and from Southern Rhodesia; (10) request the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to rescind or withdraw any existing agreements on the basis of which foreign consular, trade and other representation might then be maintained in or with Southern Rhodesia; (11) request Member States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter to deal with the situation in Southern Rhodesia, not excluding any of the measures provided in that Article; (12) call upon Member States to take appropriate action to suspend any membership or associate membership that the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia had in specialized agencies of the United Nations; (13) urge States members of any international or regional organizations to suspend the membership of the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia from their respective organizations and to refuse any request for membership from that régime; (14) urge Member States to increase moral and material assistance to the people of Southern Rhodesia in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence; (15) request specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to give aid and assistance to refugees from Southern Rhodesia and those who were suffering from oppression by the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia; (16) request Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system to make an urgent effort to increase their assistance to Zambia as a matter of priority with a view to helping it to solve such special economic problems as it might be confronted with arising from the carrying out of the decisions of the Security Council on this question; (17) call upon Member States, and in particular those with primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the resolution; (18) urge, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2 of the Charter, States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; (19) call upon Member States to report to the Secretary-General by 1 June 1970 on the measures taken to implement the resolution; (20) request the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the resolution, the first report not to be made later than 1 July 1970; (21) decide that the Committee of the Security Council established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968), in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, should be entrusted with the responsibility of: (*a*) examining such reports on the implementation of the resolution as would be submitted by the Secretary-General; (*b*) seeking from Member States such further information regarding the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the resolution as it might consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council; (*c*) studying ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and making recommendations to the Security Council; (22) request the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to continue to give maximum assistance to the Committee and to provide the Committee with any information which it might receive in order that the measures envisaged in the resolution as well as resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) might be rendered fully effective; (23) call upon Member States as well as the specialized agencies to supply such information as might be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the resolution; and (24) decide to maintain the item on its agenda for further action as appropriate in the light of developments.

On 18 March the Council adopted the revised text of the draft resolution submitted by Finland by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention, as resolution 277 (1970).

In explanation of vote the representative of the United Kingdom said that his delegation still believed that every effort to attain a settlement just to all the people of Southern Rhodesia should be pursued by peaceful means.

On 10 April the President of the Security Council announced that, following the expiry of the terms of office of Algeria, Pakistan and Paraguay on the Council, and after consultations, the membership of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) would, until further notice, continue to be composed of seven members, as follows: France, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

Further report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)

On 15 June 1970, the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)

submitted its third report to the Council, covering its work since the submission of its second report on 12 June 1969. During that period, the report said, the Committee, in pursuance of the tasks assigned to it by the Security Council and following the lines indicated in its second report, had: (1) examined the reports on the implementation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) submitted by the Secretary-General; (2) considered the information provided by States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies in response to requests by the Committee made through the Secretary-General concerning: (*a*) trade of Southern Rhodesia, (*b*) Southern Rhodesian tobacco held in bond in various countries, (*c*) tobacco exported from Mozambique, (*d*) Southern Rhodesian tobacco exported as Malawi tobacco under forged certificate of origin, (*e*) television material, (*f*) consular and trade representation in Southern Rhodesia, and (*g*) airlines operating to and from Southern Rhodesia; (3) considered the detailed trade statistics of Southern Rhodesia for the first half of 1969, together with an analysis thereof prepared by the Secretariat, as well as a note submitted by the United Kingdom containing its assessment of the effects of sanctions on the economy of Southern Rhodesia; (4) devoted considerable attention to investigating a number of specific cases of suspected violations of the sanctions decided upon in Security Council resolution 253 (1968), brought to its attention by States; and (5) considered other relevant information from States concerning actions taken by them on violations of sanctions and other related matters.

In view of the great difficulty faced by Governments in determining the true origin of goods suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Committee had also considered and approved on 2 September 1969 a memorandum on the application of sanctions, subsequently submitted by the Secretary-General, at its request, to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, indicating some points which the customs authorities of importing countries might bear in mind during their investigation of the origin of suspected goods. The memorandum was reproduced as an annex to the report.

The Committee attached six other annexes to its report, including a note prepared by the Secretariat on Southern Rhodesia's trade, together with statistical data, for 1968 and January-June 1969, as well as a note dated 2 June 1970 by the United Kingdom assessing the effects of sanctions on the economy of Southern Rhodesia since the illegal declaration of independence, and the outlook for 1970. Other annexes included information supplied at the Committee's request by States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies concerning: stocks of Southern Rhodesian tobacco in bond in their countries; tobacco exported from Mozambique; Southern Rhodesian tobacco exported under false certification of origin; television material; additional information on the thirteen specific cases of suspected violations of the sanctions reported previously by the Committee; and information on sixty new such cases brought to the Committee's attention since the submission of its second report.

Concerning its consideration of the trade of Southern Rhodesia, the Committee reported that it was finding it increasingly difficult to determine precisely the magnitude of the country's trade, owing to the great disparity between the data transmitted by Member States in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) and that released by the illegal régime, as well as the direction of its trade, owing to the suppression of such information by the régime. However, based on the information available to it from all sources, the Committee noted that Southern Rhodesia's export trade in 1968 had remained practically unchanged from the level of 1967, which was 42 per cent below the level of 1965, but that in 1969 the export trade had risen to $336 million, which was about 70 per cent of the 1965 level. The country's imports, which had amounted to $290 million in 1968, an increase of slightly more than 70 per cent over 1967 but a decrease of 13 per cent compared with 1965, had fallen to $278 million in 1969. Only $44 million worth of imports in 1968 and $25 million during the period from January to June 1969 could be traced to international trade statistics, while the remainder had been imported from or through neighbouring countries. The Committee pointed out that, quite clearly, much of the trade with Southern Rhodesia was now being reported in the statistics as trade with South Africa, and possibly also as trade with other neighbouring countries.

The Committee noted further that it had taken note of the additional responsibilities entrusted to it by the Security Council in resolution 277 (1970), and in particular, the responsibility of studying ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and make recommendations to the Security Council. In consideration of the methods and procedures to be followed in its future work the Committee reported that it had decided to circulate as unrestricted documents individual reports of suspected violations of sanctions, together with the comments of the Governments concerned, and all trade statistics to be prepared and submitted to it periodically by the Secretariat; to submit to all members of the Council the summary records of its meetings; to issue press *communiqués* whenever necessary; and to make more frequent reports to the Security Council.

According to the report, a number of proposals were submitted to the Committee by certain delegations for observation and recommendation to the Security Council. After consideration, some of those proposals were adopted.

Noting that the measures taken by the Security Council in regard to Southern Rhodesia, including the sanctions imposed against that country, had not been fully effective and had not led to the desired results, the Committee agreed upon a number of observations and recommendations, including a plea that, although the number of suspected cases of violations of sanctions brought to its attention had increased considerably since the last report, it was nevertheless highly desirable that more Members of the United Nations should report such cases to the Committee, giving full details and relevant documentation, where appropriate. The Committee also regretted the lack of co-operation on the part of certain countries. In particular, it noted that South Africa and Portugal, in spite of repeated appeals by the Security Council and in defiance of its resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970), were continuing to trade with Southern Rhodesia, thereby considerably reducing the effectiveness of the sanctions called for by the Council in those resolutions. It recommended

that the Council should again draw the attention of Member States, particularly South Africa and Portugal, to their obligations under Articles 25, 48 and 49 of the Charter. Noting that Southern Rhodesia's products found their markets in many countries other than South Africa and Portugal, the Committee further stressed the need for more co-operation on the part of the main maritime Powers, and expressed its intention to consider whether the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization could play a useful role in that regard.

The proposals submitted by Nepal and the USSR, recommending, among other things, a full application of the provisions of Article 41 of the Charter against Southern Rhodesia, extension of the sanctions to cover South Africa and Portugal, and urging the United Kingdom to end the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia by the use of armed force, were not all agreed upon by the Committee; they were, however, included as appendices to the report, and the discussion on them was summarized in the records of the Committee's 34th and 35th meetings, which were also included as an appendix to the report.

H. *Complaints by Zambia*

On 15 July 1969, the representative of Zambia, in a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, charged the Government of Portugal with calculated violations of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia, and specifically with bombing a village on 30 June, causing destruction of property and the wounding and killing of two innocent and unarmed civilians in Lote village in eastern Zambia, near the border with the Portuguese colony of Mozambique. The letter recalled that numerous similar incidents had been reported to the Security Council in the past, and requested an early meeting of the Council.

In a letter dated 18 July, to the President of the Security Council, thirty-five representatives of African Member States, acting on behalf of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), expressed support for Zambia's complaint. They charged that aggression had been committed against Zambia because it had complied with the Charter of the OAU and because, like all African States, it had implemented the resolutions of that organization and of the United Nations condemning Portugal for refusing to accord the right of self-determination to the African peoples under Portuguese domination. The letter further stated that the African States hoped that the Security Council, in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, would take the measures necessary to put an end to those characteristic acts of aggression on the part of Portugal.

The Security Council included the item in its agenda on 18 July and invited the representative of Portugal, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. Subsequently, the Council issued similar invitations to the representatives of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, who wished to participate on behalf of the Organization of African Unity, as well as the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Somalia, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania. The matter was considered at six meetings held between 18 and 28 July.

Opening the debate, the representative of Zambia stated that since his complaint on 15 July a further attack by Portuguese soldiers against Zambian civilians had occurred in the Balovale District, the details of which would be presented to the Council in due course. The Government of Zambia, which hitherto had adhered to a policy of bilateral negotiations with Portugal in seeking to settle the more than sixty Portuguese incursions into Zambian territory which had occurred between May 1966 and June 1969, had decided to abandon that policy, as Portugal had been uncooperative, in favour of henceforth resorting directly to the Security Council. He wished to warn Portugal that, in accordance with Article 51, Chapter VII, of the United Nations Charter, Zambia reserved its inherent right to take action in self-defence to protect its territorial integrity. He asked the Council to call upon Portugal to cease its continuous, unprovoked and premeditated aggression against Zambia, to release Zambian nationals kidnapped by Portuguese soldiers in Angola and Mozambique, and make amends for the destruction of Zambian homes and property.

The representative of Portugal considered it strange that the Zambian Government had bypassed the bilateral talks which had been pursued by agreement between the two Governments for over a year, and had instead called upon the Security Council to consider its unfounded allegations. He asserted that the fact that there had been a series of incidents since 1966 was attributable solely to Zambia's decision at that time to open its territory to hostile activities against Angola and Mozambique. Since then the Portuguese frontier areas had constantly been violated by armed elements proceeding from Zambia and its security forces had been obliged to act in self-defence, while scrupulously respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia and trying patiently to reach an understanding with that country through their bilateral talks in New York, London and in Zambia itself. With regard to the specific charges brought to the Council by Zambia, he stated that between 30 June and 3 July Portuguese security forces had conducted a clean-up operation in Portuguese territory against armed raiders from Zambia who had attacked them and been forced back across the frontier. Moreover, no incident had occurred at Balovale or its vicinity as charged by Zambia, although an encounter had occurred in that area on 23 June, when Portuguese security forces had wounded several raiders who had infiltrated from Zambia and fled back there, leaving behind membership cards of the Zambian governmental party. Either the Zambian Government could not or did not wish to control its frontiers, but in any case it could not escape responsibility for attacks made from its territory on Portuguese territory.

The representatives of the African and Asian States taking part in the debate said that in considering the complaint by Zambia against Portugal the Security Council was once again dealing with the repercussions of the Portuguese colonial wars in Angola and Mozambique on the territories of adjacent independent African States such as Zambia, whose sovereign existence Portugal regarded as a major obstacle to the rearguard action mounted by the Salisbury-Pretoria-Lisbon-alliance. They said that many of Portugal's arguments seemed to be based on the already discredited so-called right of pursuit under the guise of self-defence, and they hoped that the Council would condemn Portugal not only for

its repeated acts of aggression against Zambia but also for its entire colonial policy.

Among the other points made by African and Asian speakers was the statement by the representative of Nepal expressing the view that Zambia had exhausted all means of bilateral negotiations before bringing its complaint to the Council. In that connexion the representative of Tunisia considered that Portugal's emphasis on past bilateral discussions had only dramatized the goodwill shown by Zambia and the fruitlessness of negotiations with so defiant a State as Portugal. The representative of Pakistan recalled previous United Nations resolutions recognizing the legitimacy of the national liberation movements in all colonial Territories and inviting States to provide them with moral and material assistance. Accordingly he did not believe that Zambia's spontaneous help to such a movement should expose it to reprisals, and the representative of Gabon, who shared that view, urged the Council to ask Portugal to provide adequate compensation to Zambia for the damage caused by its armed forces.

The representatives of the USSR and Hungary said that their delegations supported the just demands of Zambia and urged the Council to warn Portugal that if those demands were ignored the Council would take further measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The representatives of Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed regret that the material facts concerning the alleged Portuguese violations of Zambian territorial integrity were in dispute and had not been properly investigated. In their view, only a proper investigation should establish the facts. The representative of France expressed regret that the bilateral procedure, which the parties themselves seemed to have found satisfactory hitherto, had now been suspended.

In the exercise of his right of reply, the representative of Portugal said that the representative of Zambia had referred to "kidnapped Zambians" as an alibi for infiltrating raiders, and had tried to make it a bargaining point for the return of two Portuguese military persons detained in Zambia. There were no Zambians detained on any Portuguese territory, he declared.

The representative of Zambia said, in reply, that if Portugal was prepared to release the Zambian nationals who had been kidnapped, Zambia would make immediate arrangements to release the Portuguese soldiers currently being held; otherwise Zambia would keep them for as long as Portugal kept Zambian nationals in detention.

On 28 July the representatives of Algeria, Nepal, Pakistan and Senegal submitted a draft resolution by which the Security Council would: (1) strongly censure the Portuguese attacks on Lote village in the Katete District of the Eastern Province of Zambia resulting in the loss of Zambian civilian life and property; (2) call upon Portugal to desist forthwith from violating the territorial integrity of, and from carrying out unprovoked raids against, Zambia; (3) demand the immediate release and repatriation of all civilians from Zambia kidnapped by Portuguese military forces operating in the colonial Territories of Angola and Mozambique; (4) further demand from Portugal the return of all property unlawfully taken by Portuguese military forces from Zambian territory; (5) declare that in the event of failure on the part of Portugal to comply with paragraph 2 of the resolution, the Security Council would meet to consider further measures; and (6) decide to remain seized of the matter.

Introducing the four-Power draft resolution, the representative of Pakistan said that Portugal had persisted in total disregard of all the resolutions of both the Security Council and the General Assembly. It was evident that the present situation called for a more categorical resolution, and the four-Power draft was designed to meet this requirement.

On 28 July the Security Council adopted the four-Power draft resolution by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (France, Spain, United Kingdom and United States), as resolution 268 (1969).

I. *Complaints by Senegal*

On 27 November 1969, the representative of Senegal requested the President of the Security Council to convene a meeting of the Council to consider a complaint of his Government that on 25 November regular Portuguese army forces situated at Bégène had shelled the village of Samine in southern Senegal, causing casualties and damage to property.

Senegal's request for a meeting was supported by thirty-six African States in a letter to the President dated 2 December, stating, among other things, that in doing so, they were expressing the concern of the Organization of African Unity at the threats and acts of aggression constantly committed by Portugal against the African States bordering on the Territories under Portuguese administration.

On 4 December the Council decided to include the item in its agenda, and it considered the question at five meetings held between 4 and 9 December, during which the representatives of Portugal, Guinea, Morocco, Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Mali, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria, Mauritania and the United Arab Republic were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Later, on 7 December, Senegal submitted another complaint for consideration by the Council concerning a new act of aggression committed against it that day by Portugal, again involving the shelling of Samine, resulting in casualties and property damages. The new complaint was incorporated in the agenda of the Council on 8 December and was considered together with the previous one.

At the meeting on 4 December, the representative of Senegal described in detail the incident cited in his letter of 27 November, and went on to complain about several other incidents of violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Portuguese forces between 8 April 1963 and November 1969, during which period the Security Council had adopted two resolutions, 173 (1963) and 204 (1965), both deploring such activities. Notwithstanding those resolutions, Portugal had in fact intensified its aggression, and between January and November 1969, he charged, the incidents had become more frequent and more serious, as the Portuguese armed forces violated Senegalese air space and fired on Senegalese villages every month. He ap-

pealed to the Council to invoke the appropriate provisions of the Charter to condemn Portugal effectively for its acts of aggression; otherwise Senegal would have no alternative but to resort to force in order to impose respect for its territorial sovereignty and integrity.

The representative of Portugal said that it was well known that anti-Portuguese organizations operated from bases inside Senegal, of which Samine was one. After enumerating several incidents of border violations and armed attacks since the beginning of the year, including heavy Senegalese artillery fire, he stressed that Portugal had limited itself to actions strictly in conformity with the needs of its rightful duty of self-defence. Quoting from an address by the President of Portugal on 1 December 1969, he said that Portugal's policy had always been to respect scrupulously the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries, but that in pursuit of invading raiders retreating to those countries, an error might accidentally occur along extensive and poorly demarcated borders. In such cases Portugal preferred to have the issue settled by conciliation, after convoking a bilateral commission of investigation, should Senegal be willing to contact it for that purpose in terms of Article 33 of the Charter. He emphasized that Portugal had no interest in antagonizing Senegal or any other African country, and that it had unsuccessfully tried to seek co-operation with the neighbouring countries and even to conclude non-aggression pacts with them; instead, they were avowedly hostile to Portugal and encouraged violence against it.

During the course of the debate members of the Council and representatives of Africa and Asia who had been invited to participate in the discussion expressed the view that the charges brought against Portugal, which had not been denied, constituted genuine complaints of aggression by Portuguese forces on the unjustified grounds of the right of self-defence and retaliation. A number of them accused Portugal of pursuing an outdated and obnoxious colonial policy, through which it maintained its colonies in Africa by the force of arms, in complete defiance of the numerous resolutions of the United Nations calling on it to grant independence to the peoples in its colonial Territories. They ascribed Portugal's intransigence to the material and moral support it obtained from its NATO allies, from South Africa and from Southern Rhodesia, without which, they said, it could not on its own wage a war in Africa costing more than 43 per cent of its national budget. It was recalled that the General Assembly, in resolution 2507 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, had reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples in Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence, and if Portugal would not grant them that right peacefully, they had every justification to fight for it. On that basis, it was the colonial subjects, not Portugal, that should claim the right of self-defence. That same resolution had called upon all States to give moral and material assistance to the peoples in those Territories. The Security Council must adopt all the necessary measures to put an end to Portugal's aggressive actions against Senegal and other African countries.

The representative of Saudi Arabia said that no country, however powerful, had long succeeded in suppressing the aspirations of national liberation movements, and urged Portugal to follow the example of the former colonial Powers and heed the lessons of history.

On 8 December the Security Council had before it a draft resolution sponsored by Algeria, Nepal, Pakistan and Zambia. By the operative terms of the draft resolution as subsequently revised, the Council would: (1) condemn Portugal strongly for the shelling of the village of Samine, which on 25 November 1969 caused one death and seriously wounded eight persons, struck a building of the Senegalese *gendarmerie* and completely destroyed two houses in the village, and on 7 December 1969 caused five deaths and seriously wounded one woman; (2) again call upon Portugal to desist forthwith from violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal; (3) declare that in the event of failure by Portugal to comply with paragraph 2 of the resolution, the Council would meet to consider other measures; and (4) decide to remain seized of the question.

Introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, the representative of Pakistan said that since there was no basis upon which bilateral negotiations could be employed to resolve the conflict, such as Portugal had professed to favour, the matter must be taken up by the international community. Accordingly, the Security Council, with its primary responsibilty for the maintenance of international peace and security, must prevail upon Portugal and cause it to abandon its colonial wars and to recognize the right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to freedom and independence. The sponsors also urged the Council, if it wished to ease the tensions in Africa, to extend the fullest moral and political support to Senegal in defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 9 December 1969 the representative of Portugal said that information obtained by his delegation indicated no involvement by Portuguese forces in the new incident at Samine, described in Senegal's second letter of complaint.

In statements before the vote on the draft resolution, the representatives of Spain and the United States declared their intention to abstain from voting. The representative of the United States said that the draft resolution made a specific finding against Portugal, but unfortunately the Council was not in possession of some impartially verified account, and force appeared to have been used on both sides. However, his delegation's abstention should not detract from the fundamental question of self-determination for the Portuguese Territories, which his Government had repeatedly supported. The representative of Spain said that his delegation would have preferred recourse to the provisions of Articles 33 and 34 of the Charter by the parties concerned; moreover, the draft resolution would not ensure the maintenance of peace nor avoid a repetition of the incidents in question.

The Security Council adopted the four-Power draft resolution by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 273 (1969).

In a statement after the vote, the representative of Portugal deplored the resolution as one-sided. Claiming that it had been introduced even before his delegation had had an opportunity to examine Senegal's second complaint, which it had since denied, the situation raised serious doubts as to the usefulness of his delegation's continuing to maintain the attitude it had so far adopted towards the Council.

J. *Complaints by Guinea*

In a letter dated 2 December 1969, the representative of Guinea charged that an act of aggression had been committed a few days previously by regular forces of the Portuguese Army, which had repeatedly shelled two Guinean frontier villages.

Further to that letter, Guinea requested the President of the Security Council on 4 December to convene a meeting of the Council to consider its complaint against Portugal. Guinea's request for a meeting was supported by forty African States in a letter to the President of the Council dated 5 December, in which it was stated that in doing so, they were acting in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, which required all member States to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa and to demonstrate mutual solidarity.

In another letter, dated 12 December, Guinea listed several incidents of aerial bombing and mortar shelling of Guinean villages which had caused casualties and property damage, and an attack by five Portuguese military patrol boats on the unarmed Guinean motor barge, *Patrice Lumumba*, all said to have been committed between 13 April and 13 November 1969 by Portuguese armed forces stationed in Guinea (Bissau).

The Security Council included the item in its agenda on 15 December and considered it at five meetings held between 15 and 22 December. The representatives of Guinea, Portugal, Mali, Syria, the Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Lesotho, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Yemen, India, Mauritius and Bulgaria were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the meeting on 15 December, the representative of Guinea drew attention to Portugal's record of acts of aggression against the sovereignty of African States and said that after nine years of provocations, Guinea had requested a meeting of the Council because its patience had run out. He gave a detailed account of the incidents listed in his letter of 12 December, reading out reports submitted by local Guinean officials, including an eye-witness account of the attack upon, and abduction of, the *Patrice Lumumba* in Guinean waters on 27 August. According to the account, the General Secretary of the local district had been instantly killed and three persons wounded during that attack. He recalled that the incident had provoked quick reaction from the Organization of African Unity, which adopted at the thirteenth ordinary session of its Council of Ministers a resolution condemning Portugal's illegal act, and, among other things, appealing to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prevail upon Portugal to return the Guinean boat and free the passengers immediately. The representative of Guinea referred also to the continued detention by Portuguese authorities of a Guinean aircraft with two crew members belonging to the national company *Air Guinée*, said to have made a forced landing in Guinea (Bissau) in March 1968. Portugal had ignored the provisions of the International Civil Aviation Organization's convention, to which it was signatory, which required member States to render assistance to aircraft in such conditions of distress. On the above ground Guinea requested the Council to condemn Portugal unanimously and to demand that it return immediately the Guinean boat and aircraft as well as all Guinean nationals arbitrarily held in Guinea (Bissau), that it compensate the victims of its aggression in Guinea and cease all acts of provocation against the Republic of Guinea.

The representative of Portugal said that his delegation required more time to examine the specific charges contained in Guinea's latest letter of 12 December, but he denied Guinea's contention that Portugal was constantly committing aggression. On the contrary, it was Guinea that had authorized the organization on its territory of violent movements against Portuguese Guinea, which had been the victim of constant attacks for several years. He cited one such incident of aggression in August and ten in November, involving shelling directed against six Portuguese Guinean frontier villages, once by the regular Guinean military forces. With regard to the Guinean motor barge and airplane, he referred to statements made by his delegation in the General Assembly on 25 October 1968 and 8 October 1969, to the effect that Portugal was prepared to consider the release of the plane and its crew and the boat and its passengers on condition that Guinea first release and return twenty-four Portuguese military personnel, unlawfully kidnapped from Portuguese Guinea and detained in Guinea. On 18 December, on the basis of further information he had received, the representative of Portugal denied Guinea's allegations of shelling that was supposed to have taken place on 13 November and 10 September 1969. His Government had had no evidence of any air raids or shelling for more than six months. He countercharged that on 12 and 17 December 1969, three Portuguese Guinean villages had suffered four attacks by shelling or by armed bands from Guinea, which had caused casualties. He emphasized that whatever action Portuguese forces might have taken in reply had occurred on Portuguese territory and had always been exclusively in self-defence, the right to which was clearly enshrined in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

During the course of the debate several members of the Council, as well as representatives from Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe who participated in the discussion, condemned Portugal for the charges of aggression brought against it by Guinea, which they said followed the same pattern against all the African countries having a common border with the Territories under Portuguese administration. But beyond those specific complaints brought by the particular countries concerned was the question of Portugal's stubborn refusal to heed the numerous United Nations resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and international public opinion, appealing to it to grant self-determination and independence to its colonial Territories, whose present status was incompatible with the principles of the Charter. The border clashes between Portugal and the neighbouring African countries resulted inevitably from the activities of the national freedom fighters from those Territories. They ascribed Portugal's intransigence to the material and moral support it obtained not only from its NATO partners but also from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. They strongly urged Portugal, if it wished to avoid economic ruin and bloody confrontation, to implement the United Nations resolutions peacefully and without further delay; meanwhile the Security Council should take all the necessary measures to end that country's acts of aggression against the African countries concerned.

At the 1525th meeting, on 19 December 1969, Algeria, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal and Zambia, submitted a draft resolution, under which the Security Council would: (1) deeply deplore the loss of life and heavy damage to several Guinean villages inflicted by the Portuguese military authorities operating from bases in Guinea (Bissau); (2) call upon Portugal to desist forthwith from violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Guinea; (3) call upon the Portuguese authorities in Guinea (Bissau) to release immediately the Guinean civilian plane which was captured on 26 March 1969, together with the pilots thereon; (4) further call upon the Portuguese authorities in Guinea (Bissau) to release immediately the Guinean motor barge, *Patrice Lumumba*, which was captured on 27 August 1969, together with the passengers thereon; and (5) solemnly warn Portugal that if such acts were to be repeated in future, the Council would have to consider seriously further steps to give effect to this decision.

Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Nepal said that the Security Council, as a progressive institution in the United Nations system, whose primary responsibility it was to maintain world peace and security, could not lose sight of the fact that if Portugal persisted in its present policy, similar complaints were bound to come before the Council in the near future. The Council should therefore take appropriate action by adopting the draft resolution, which sought also, in a limited way, to redress the wrongs suffered by Guinea.

On 22 December the Security Council adopted the five-Power draft resolution by 9 votes to none, with six abstentions, as resolution 275 (1969).

Speaking in explanation of vote, the representatives of China, Colombia, France, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States indicated that their delegations had abstained from supporting the draft resolution owing to the lack of a clear account of the facts involved in the charges and the countercharges, which might preferably have been established through impartial investigation. Moreover, some of them would have preferred to see the matter settled on a bilateral basis by the parties concerned in terms of Articles 2, 33 and 34 of the United Nations Charter. But they all stressed that their abstention did not in any way prejudice the position of their Governments variously stated to be against Portugal's colonial policy in Africa.

The representative of Portugal put on record his delegation's reservations against the resolution, which he said was patently one-sided and unwarranted by the facts available to the Council. In the circumstances, his delegation wondered if it was worth while for Portugal to continue participating in such meetings in which decisions were taken before the debates took place.

K. *Manifesto on Southern Africa*

By a letter dated 16 October 1969, the representatives of thirty-nine African States requested the inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: Manifesto on Southern Africa". In their explanatory memorandum they said that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, at its sixth ordinary session held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 September 1969, had adopted a Manifesto on Southern Africa which had already been brought to the attention of the General Assembly. They requested the inclusion of the item because the African States considered the Manifesto as an authoritative expression of their collective views and policies with regard to colonial questions in southern Africa and of their expectations in terms of commitment for action by the United Nations and its Member States.

On 7 November the Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations transmitted the text of the Manifesto to the Secretary-General.

On the recommendation of the General Committee, the item was allocated to the plenary and on 20 November the General Assembly devoted two meetings to its consideration. It had before it a draft resolution, eventually sponsored by forty-eight Member States, by which the Assembly, convinced of the need for intensifying international efforts for the elimination of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in order that peace and security in southern Africa might be assured, would welcome the Manifesto on Southern Africa and recommend it to the attention of all States and all peoples; and express once again the firm intention of the United Nations, acting in co-operation with the OAU, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in southern Africa.

The draft resolution was introduced by the representatives of Cameroon, Kenya and Somalia, who emphasized the importance of the Manifesto, its objectives and main features.

For the representative of Cameroon, the Manifesto was part of the family of juridical-political manifestos which the African genius, in its active search for understanding among peoples, had dedicated to the cause of southern Africa through the United Nations. It was also an act of faith through which the African States wished to reaffirm their attachment to their constant philosophy, a philosophy which rejected unconditionally both the old colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and discrimination but which, on the contrary, advocated respect for human dignity without distinction as to race, colour or religion.

The representative of Kenya pointed out that the Manifesto carried three basic messages. First, it showed that the independent African countries were unalterably opposed to any political system which accepted and adopted racial discrimination as its policy. They were, therefore, striving to bring about, under their jurisdiction, societies which were free from racial animosity; they were trying to develop non-racial societies. In the second place, in the face of the undemocratic practices of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism, the Manifesto declared that the independent African countries would, in the first instance, try to seek peaceful solutions through dialogue and consultation. It was the hope of the independent African countries that this pacific approach would prove acceptable to those who had seen fit to declare themselves the enemies of Africa by their inhumane deeds. Thirdly, the Manifesto stated that should it be impossible to

persuade the hostile forces to negotiate and grant the basic rights which they were denying to the African peoples in southern Africa, then the oppressed peoples of southern Africa might resort to violent means of redressing their grievances. Should that occur the African States reserved their right to support such means of settlement of the problem.

The representative of Somalia referred to the Manifesto's unassailable defence of the OAU position of active hostility towards the colonial and racial practices prevailing in southern Africa, based on a commitment to human justice and equality. It did not demand instant perfection but it did demand a reversal of policies deliberately designed to destroy in men's minds the principles of human equality and national self-determination. He added that the Manifesto also dealt with the question of how the hostility of the international community should be expressed. Since the Manifesto had originated with countries which supported the United Nations Charter, it clearly stated a preference for achieving the objective of the liberation of the peoples of South Africa by peaceful rather than by violent means. However, it recognized also that in any situation where there was a wide-scale systematic imposition of injustice, there came a point where it became morally defensible to oppose that injustice by violent means.

Most representatives who participated in the debate regarded the Manifesto as an important historic document and welcomed the noble objectives and goals it set forth, objectives and goals that were similar to those of the Charter of the United Nations.

Some representatives, while agreeing with the ideals enunciated in the Manifesto and commending the wisdom of their authors, expressed some differences of opinion or some misgivings.

The representative of the United States stated that he did not agree with everything contained in the long Manifesto. For example, his Government did not approve of the use of force, either to advance or to obstruct the cause of justice in southern Africa. The representative of France agreed that one might regret that the signatories of the Manifesto had accepted *a priori* the final resort to violence and the possible subsequent interference of the OAU in the internal affairs of States. Peace, according to his delegation, should above all be the result of an untiring effort along the lines of dialogue and understanding. The representative of the United Kingdom, also noting that the Manifesto spoke of violence, said that he would never advocate violence. There were two categories of violence: the violence of resistance and the violence of oppression. It was the second, the violence of a police State, with its evil and all-pervasive network of oppressive force, which was contemptible and provocative and caused the violence of resistance.

The representatives of Romania and the USSR referred to the struggle which the liberation movements were waging in southern Africa. The representative of Romania stated that the most important step which should be taken in order to expedite the process of the final destruction of colonialism would be to support and to help the national liberation movements. Citing cases of former colonies which had attained their independence, the representative of the USSR stated that history showed that in many cases peaceful means had been utterly inadequate and peoples had had to win their freedom by taking weapons in hand and by waging long and bloody struggles. He stated that the imperialist Powers were stubbornly protecting the vestiges of colonialism through the support their industrial and financial monopolies gave to the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa. His delegation firmly believed that, in order to eradicate the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa, what was needed was not talks and persuasion but specific and effective action in the form of real assistance to the liberation movements of the region.

The representative of Cuba observed that the situation obtaining in southern Africa offered the people only one alternative—the violence of revolution. The oppression and pillage imposed on southern Africa, and the violence and social ills thus engendered, closed the path to reform and made coexistence impossible between the oppressors and the oppressed. The price of true independence lay in a tireless and uncompromising armed struggle as the exploiters understood only one language—revolutionary violence

The representative of Portugal stated that his country had always committed itself to the principles and ideals of the Manifesto, particularly those of human equality and dignity. The Portuguese had always dealt with peoples of other ethnic origins on terms of equal footing and had forged with many of them ties of spiritual solidarity, resulting in due time in the Portuguese multiracial nation. Because of that active commitment of Portugal to human equality and equal dignity, the African States were not justified in their hostility to Portugal. Convinced of the legitimacy of its rights and interests of the human value of its policy and of the loyalty of the overwhelming majority of its population in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, Portugal followed a policy which was not only in full accordance with the principle of human equality and equal human dignity but constituted the only one capable of sustaining and promoting the best interests of the populations concerned.

The representative of South Africa stated that in so far as both the Manifesto and the draft resolution referred to South Africa's internal policies, they were not acceptable to his delegation. No organization had the right to involve itself in matters which fell within his country's domestic jurisdiction. He recalled that his Foreign Minister had stated that there was much in the Manifesto with which the South African Government agreed, but also much that was based on misconceptions. Referring to allusions to talks both in the debate and in the Manifesto, he said that his Government had always been and remained in favour of dialogues with Governments which were genuinely interested in informing themselves on conditions in South Africa and on its policies.

Before the voting the representative of Malaysia proposed that the words " . . . in the spirit of the Manifesto on Southern Africa" be added at the end of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution. But at the request of the sponsors, he withdrew that amendment.

The General Assembly then adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 113 to 2, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 2505 (XXIV).

L. *Representation of China in the United Nations*

An item entitled "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with a request made on 8 September 1969 by Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Romania, Southern Yemen, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

In their explanatory memorandum the fourteen representatives stated that the question was more vital than ever for the future of the Organization, and added that they remained convinced of the justice of the position they had unceasingly defended and supported. The persistent refusal to restore to the People's Republic of China its seat in the United Nations was not only a grave denial of justice, but it was also inconsistent with one of the essential principles of the Organization —that of universality—was contrary to the spirit of the Charter and was based on political considerations. The People's Republic of China followed a policy aimed at settling by peaceful means all disputes which might arise between States and supported peoples struggling against colonialism in all its forms. Certain Powers, according to the memorandum, had pursued a "quarantine" policy towards the People's Republic which was both unrealistic and dangerous, as no important international problems could be solved without the participation of that country. The recognition of the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate representative of China in the United Nations was absolutely necessary in order to strengthen the authority and the prestige of the Organization. This would necessitate the expulsion of the representatives of the "Chiang Kai-shek clique" from the United Nations.

The General Assembly discussed the item at eleven plenary meetings between 3 and 11 November. Fifty-five representatives took part in the general debate and the explanation of votes.

Two draft resolutions were submitted for the consideration of the Assembly. The first, submitted on 17 October and sponsored by eighteen States, would have the Assembly affirm again the validity of its decision in resolution 1668 (XVI) of 15 December 1961, in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, that any proposal to change the representation of China was an important question.

The second draft resolution, submitted on 22 October, was sponsored by seventeen States, including those which had requested consideration of the item. Under its operative paragraph, the Assembly would decide to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China, to recognize its representatives as the only lawful representative of China to the United Nations, and to expel the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupied at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it.

The representative of Cambodia, introducing the seventeen-Power draft resolution, said that the problem before the Assembly was not that of admitting a new Member, since China was already a founding Member of the United Nations, but it was one of the representation of 800 million Chinese. Since the creation of the United Nations, several Member States had undergone changes in their political and social structure, without their membership in the Organization being affected. The present social system of the People's Republic of China emanated from the aspirations of the Chinese people, and the so-called Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek had been rejected for ever by that people.

Supporters of the seventeen-Power draft resolution made the following points: the absence of the representatives of the world's largest population was not in conformity with the principle of universality of membership in the Organization; the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China corresponded to the overriding needs of the United Nations and would strengthen the Organization on the eve of the twenty-fifth anniversary; without the co-operation of China the Organization could not make any substantive progress in disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament; and the idea of "two Chinas" aimed at prolonging the discussion and was not a solution to the fundamental issue. They also reiterated that the seating of the representatives of the People's Republic of China was a clear-cut question of credentials and therefore required a simple majority vote.

In his reply the representative of China stated that since the General Assembly's rejection of the proposal to seat the Chinese communist régime in the Organization in 1968, nothing had happened to warrant a reopening of the same debate. Peiping had continued to show its contempt towards the United Nations and all its activities. Furthermore, the rights of the Government of the Republic of China in the United Nations extended in an unbroken line from the time when the Charter was framed and put into effect to the present day. Therefore, it was unthinkable that those rights could be taken away and given to the oppressors of the Chinese people. The Government of the Republic of China was a Chinese government on Chinese soil; it stood as a beacon of hope for the enslaved millions. On the other hand, the communist régime in Peiping had never had the moral consent of the Chinese people. It had kept itself in power through terror and intimidation. Recently, armed clashes had been reported in a large number of provinces, anti-Mao forces had been gathering strength and momentum; it might be said that the régime had lost its effective control over a large part of the mainland. Some had argued that world peace required the presence of Peiping in the United Nations. However, he found it difficult to believe that a régime dedicated to reshaping the world by the force of arms and firmly convinced of the inevitability of war could make any contribution to the cause of world peace or would accelerate agreement on disarmament or on any other problems of major international importance. On the contrary, it might compound the difficulties of agreement. It was a matter of record that since 1949 the régime had participated in a number of military adventures, and it still did not conceal the fact that its representatives abroad were not interested in promoting friendly relations but considered their primary function the propagation of subversive ideas. The communist authorities also considered discussion of disarmament unrealistic and nonsensical.

Representatives supporting the eighteen-Power draft stated that Peking should renounce its policy of ex-

porting and supporting armed revolution and show some evidence that it would be willing to change its policies and to accept the principles of the Charter. Peking's conditions, among them the expulsion of the Republic of China, could not be accepted by the Assembly.

Some others, while indicating varying degrees of agreement with the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, also opposed the proposed simultaneous expulsion of the Republic of China, which effectively exercised control over a territory and population larger than that of many Member States. Several representatives thought that a new approach should be elaborated to ensure the representation of both Governments in the United Nations.

On 11 November the Assembly voted on the two draft resolutions. It adopted the eighteen-Power draft by a roll-call vote of 71 to 48, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 2500 (XXIV). It then rejected the seventeen-Power draft by a roll-call vote of 56 to 48 with 21 abstentions.

M. *Question of Korea*

In accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2466 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, which had specifically requested it to keep Members of the Assembly informed on the situation in the area and on the results of its efforts through regular reports to the Secretary-General and to the Assembly as appropriate, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea submitted a report on 19 April 1969 covering the period from 25 August 1968 up to that date. On 14 May the Secretary-General transmitted the report to the Members of the Assembly for their information. In the report the Commission stated that after a lull during the first two months of 1969, incidents had resumed. The basic positions of the Republic of Korea and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had remained unchanged vis-à-vis Korean unification and the role of the United Nations.

In a letter dated 15 August, the representatives of eighteen Member States requested the Secretary-General to include in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session an item entitled "Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations". An attached explanatory memorandum stated that the occupation of South Korea by those troops and their consistently provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were among the chief sources of tension in Korea and in the Far Eastern region, and that their withdrawal would correspond with the interests and aspirations not only of the Korean people but of other peoples defending their right to freedom and independence.

In a letter dated 15 August, the representatives of sixteen Member States requested the Secretary-General to include in the agenda an item entitled "Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea". An attached explanatory memorandum stated that the Commission had been established in violation of the United Nations Charter, remained a tool of the United States and was one of the major obstacles to Korean unification, which was entirely a domestic matter.

On 6 September the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea submitted a further report to the General Assembly, covering the period since 20 April. In his letter of transmittal, the Chairman of UNCURK stated that the report was for consideration by the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session as an important and urgent matter within the meaning of rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in connexion with its consideration of other items pertaining to Korea. The Commission reported that, while violations by North Korean authorities were fewer in number than in the period covered in the previous report, they had become more diverse both in nature and in geographical incidence, and that North Korea was employing more sophisticated equipment, particularly in the vessels used for infiltration.

Accordingly, on 11 September the Secretary-General proposed the inclusion in the agenda of an item entitled "Question of Korea: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea". An attached explanatory memorandum referred to the two recent reports by UNCURK and to the Chairman's letter of transmittal.

On 20 September, on the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly included in its agenda, for consideration by the First Committee, an item which was worded as follows: "Question of Korea: (*a*) Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations; (*b*) Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea; (*c*) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

Subsequently, by a communication dated 5 November, the representatives of eighteen States requested the inclusion in the agenda of an item entitled "Need to put an end to the discussion in the United Nations on the unification of Korea". An explanatory memorandum stated, *inter alia*, that the annual repetition in the United Nations of the sterile illegal debate on Korean unification created new obstacles to any peaceful settlement and increased tension in the area.

On 11 November, on the General Committee's recommendation, the General Assembly included in the agenda the proposal of the eighteen States as sub-item (*d*) of the Korean item and allocated it to the First Committee for consideration along with the three other sub-items.

In accordance with a decision taken on 10 October to consider the question of Korea in two parts, the First Committee considered the invitation aspects of the item at five meetings from 28 to 30 October and then proceeded to consider the substantive aspects of the item at seven meetings held between 11 and 17 November.

In its consideration of both aspects of the Korean question, the First Committee had before it, *inter alia*, official documents submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by the Republic of Korea.

In its memorandum dated 8 October the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reiterated its position on the means whereby a peaceful solution could be found to the problems of Korea, namely, that Korean unifica-

tion should be realized by the establishment of a unified all-Korean Government, without outside interference, through a free North-South general election on a democratic basis. With this aim in view, the two Korean States should conduct economic and cultural exchanges and conclude an agreement to reduce their respective armed forces and refrain from the use of arms against each other. In a telegram dated 15 October, while reaffirming its support of the United Nations Charter, it called for the early dissolution of UNCURK and the withdrawal of all United States and foreign forces in Korea. It declared that it would consider null and void any resolution the United Nations might adopt without the participation of its representative.

In its communications dated 1 and 11 October, the Republic of Korea declared its unconditional support for the often-reaffirmed United Nations objectives in Korea, and stated that its unification policy was in full agreement with the United Nations formula for holding free elections in both North and South Korea. It called for the continued functioning and operation of UNCURK and of United Nations forces on its territory and declared that the withdrawal of those forces would encourage North Korea to commit renewed aggression and disrupt peace not only in Korea but in the Far East region. It charged that the intransigent attitude of North Korea towards the authority of the United Nations, together with its dangerous campaign to infiltrate and subvert the Republic of Korea, constituted a constant threat to peace in the area and prejudiced chances of peaceful settlement.

The First Committee, in its consideration of the invitation aspects of the question of Korea, had before it two draft resolutions.

The first draft resolution, submitted on 23 September, was co-sponsored by twenty-four States. Under its operative paragraphs, the First Committee would decide to invite, simultaneously and without condition, a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a representative of the Republic of Korea, as interested parties, to take part, without the right to vote, in the discussion of questions relating to Korea.

The second draft resolution, submitted on 13 October and co-sponsored by sixteen States, provided in its operative paragraphs that the First Committee would: (1) decide to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question without the right to vote; and (2) reaffirm its willingness to invite a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question without the right to vote provided it first unequivocally accepted the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question.

Proponents of the twenty-four-Power draft resolution argued, *inter alia,* that while it was encouraging that the First Committee had included the question of inviting representatives of the two parties as a separate agenda item and discussed it two or three weeks before debating the substance, it was still necessary to go further and issue simultaneous invitations to both parties without pre-conditions. They held that the right of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in the discussion of the question should not be curtailed nor made subject to conditions it was likely to regard as unacceptable or as involving a loss of national sovereignty. They emphasized, as at previous sessions, that participation without pre-condition by the representatives of both Korean States was an essential prerequisite for a meaningful discussion of the peaceful unification of Korea.

Those representatives who supported the sixteen-Power draft resolution argued, *inter alia,* that nothing should be done to suggest that the United Nations might somehow be weakening the effect of past Assembly resolutions on Korea, or its support of the Republic of Korea. Equity and justice required that both parties assume equal rights and obligations, and the requirement that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea first accept the authority and competence of the United Nations as a prior condition to any invitation to participate in discussion of the question was certainly reasonable. The two Koreas could not be treated in the same way because, whereas the Republic of Korea had recognized the competence and authority of the United Nations with regard to the question of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continued to hold that the United Nations did not possess and never had possessed the competence or authority to deal with the question.

On 30 October the First Committee rejected the twenty-four-Power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 55 to 40, with 27 abstentions. At the same meeting, it adopted the sixteen-Power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 65 to 31, with 26 abstentions.

In a communication dated 3 November 1969, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stating that it was the only lawful State, with the only representative Government, of the Korean nation, condemned the resolution adopted by the First Committee on 30 October which provided for a "conditional invitation" to its representatives to participate in the discussion of the Korean question. It reiterated its intention to consider as null and void any resolutions formulated against the interests of the Korean people and without the participation of its representative.

On 11 November, when the First Committee began its consideration of the substantive aspects of the question of Korea, the representative of the Republic of Korea was accordingly invited to take part in the discussion. The Committee had before it four draft resolutions.

A draft resolution, eventually sponsored by twenty-four countries, was submitted on 21 October under sub-item (*a*). According to the preamble of this draft resolution, the General Assembly would confirm that at the meetings of the Security Council held on 25 and 27 June and 7 July 1950 no unanimous agreement had been reached among the permanent members of the Security Council in the discussion of the Korean question, that the occupation of South Korea by American forces was an obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea, and that it was necessary that action should be taken to preserve peace and security in the Far East and Asia. Under the operative part it would decide that all American and other foreign military personnel deployed in South Korea under the title of "United Nations Forces" should be withdrawn in their entirety, with their weapons and equipment, within six months after the adoption of the resolution.

A second draft resolution, eventually sponsored by nineteen States, was submitted on 27 October under sub-item (*c*). The operative part provided that the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea were to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area; (2) express the belief that arrangements should be made to achieve those objectives through genuinely free elections held in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly; (3) call for co-operation in the easing of tensions in the area and, in particular, for the avoidance of incidents and activities in violation of the Armistice Agreement of 1953; (4) note with approval the efforts made by UNCURK, in pursuit of its mandate, to encourage the exercise of restraint and the easing of tensions in the area; (5) request UNCURK to pursue those and other efforts to achieve the United Nations objectives in Korea, to continue the tasks previously assigned to it, and to keep members of the General Assembly informed on the situation in the area and on the results of those efforts through regular reports submitted to the Secretary-General, and to the Assembly as appropriate; and (6) note that the United Nations forces sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions had in greater part already been withdrawn, that the sole objective of the United Nations forces at present in Korea was to preserve the peace and security of the area, and that the Governments concerned were prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea whenever such action was requested by the Republic of Korea or whenever the conditions for a lasting settlement formulated by the General Assembly had been fulfilled.

A third draft resolution, eventually sponsored by twenty countries, was submitted on 28 October under sub-item (*b*). Under this draft resolution the Assembly, considering that the question of the unification of Korea should be settled by the Korean people themselves, in conformity with the principle of self-determination, and noting that UNCURK could make no practical contribution to its solution but was creating obstacles to such a solution, would decide to dissolve the Commission within a minimum period of two months from the date of adoption of the resolution.

A fourth draft resolution, sponsored by twenty countries, was submitted on 1 November under sub-item (*d*). Under this draft resolution the Assembly, bearing in mind that the ineffectual discussion of the Korean question affected the prestige of the United Nations, and convinced that the Korean people could achieve the peaceful unification of their country by their own means, would decide that the Korean question should no longer be discussed in the United Nations.

Those representatives supporting the twenty-four-Power draft resolution submitted under sub-item (*a*), calling for the withdrawal of United States and other foreign forces, stated that the presence of foreign forces of occupation was a violation of the United Nations principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of States, created the threat of a new war in the Far East and made it impossible to implement the constructive programme presented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

Supporters of the twenty-Power draft resolution submitted under sub-item (*b*), calling for the dissolution of UNCURK, contended that the Commission's activities were in violation of the provisions of the Charter prohibiting interference in the domestic affairs of States. The Commission was an instrument serving only the national interests of the United States, hence harmful to the impartiality of the United Nations, and it had not made any constructive proposals regarding Korean reunification, but had ignored the well-known practical measures to that end formulated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Representatives who supported the other twenty-Power draft resolution, submitted under sub-item (*d*), calling for an end to discussion in the United Nations on Korean unification, argued that the requests for inclusion in the agenda of items dealing with the dissolution of UNCURK and the withdrawal of United States and foreign troops from Korea were aimed not at encouraging any discussion of Korean unification, but rather at seeking to save the United Nations from lending its prestige and its flag to the efforts of United States imperialism to destroy in Korea fundamental principles of self-determination, non-intervention in domestic affairs of States and sovereignty and equality among States. Further United Nations discussion of Korean unification was contrary to the full exercise of the rights of self-determination, sovereignty and independence of the Korean people—especially since the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did not participate—and the debate led nowhere.

Those who spoke in favour of the nineteen-Power draft resolution, submitted under sub-item (*c*), reaffirming United Nations objectives in Korea, in accordance with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, declared that while reunification was a matter which must ultimately be settled by the parties themselves through negotiations, disastrous consequences might meanwhile result in Korea and in the Far East if UNCURK and United Nations forces in the area were withdrawn. This was particularly true as the basic positions of the parties remained unchanged, and North Korea continued to insist that unification could be achieved only after the Government of the Republic of Korea, which had fully endorsed and co-operated with United Nations objectives in Korea, was overthrown. They maintained that the common aim of the other draft resolutions before the Committee was the denial of the competence and authority of the United Nations to deal with the Korean question and the abnegation, on the part of the United Nations, of its frequently reaffirmed pledge to help achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea through the freely expressed will of its people, as well as the abdication, by the Organization, of its responsibilities under the Charter to the Korean people.

The representative of the Republic of Korea, speaking in the Committee, noted that his country had accepted the repeatedly reaffirmed United Nations formula for the unification of Korea. He emphasized the necessity to create in Korea conditions that would be conducive to its peaceful unification. His country would continue to co-operate with UNCURK and with United Nations forces, whose continued presence was even more essential in view of the incessant repetition

of acts of infiltration and provocation, as well as persistent violations of the Armistice Agreement of 1953 by North Korea.

Some representatives of African countries appealed for a more flexible approach to the question of Korea on the part of the parties concerned and of the great Powers and their allies, which would reflect the changes since 1950 in the membership and composition of the United Nations as well as in the international situation. They emphasized that, through conciliation and mediation and given a thorough re-examination of the question, the United Nations could help in the peaceful solution of the Korean problem. They also stressed the utility of negotiations and face-to-face contacts between the two parties in Korea.

On 17 November the First Committee voted by roll-call on the four draft resolutions.

The twenty-four-Power draft resolution calling for the withdrawal of United States and other foreign forces in Korea serving under the flag of the United Nations was rejected by 61 votes to 29, with 32 abstentions.

The nineteen-Power draft resolution dealing with the report of UNCURK was adopted by 71 votes to 29, with 22 abstentions.

The twenty-Power draft resolution providing for the dissolution of UNCURK was rejected by 65 votes to 30, with 27 abstentions.

Finally, the other twenty-Power draft resolution providing for an end to discussion of the Korean question was rejected by 65 votes to 29, with 28 abstentions.

In a letter dated 19 November, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea categorically rejected as null and void the resolution adopted in the absence of its representatives, reaffirming its basic position that the question of Korean unification was an internal matter to be solved by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

On 25 November the General Assembly considered the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee, and adopted it by a recorded vote of 70 to 26, with 21 abstentions, as resolution 2516 (XXIV).

N. *Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian)*

Report of the Secretary-General

On 6 November 1969, the Secretary-General, pursuant to article XXI of the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, submitted to the General Assembly a report regarding the act of self-determination in West New Guinea (West Irian). In his report, the Secretary-General drew attention to final reports submitted to him on this question by his Representative in West Irian, Mr. Fernando Ortiz-Sanz, and by the Government of Indonesia and stated, *inter alia*, that in accordance with article XVIII of the Agreement, the eight representative councils of West New Guinea (West Irian) had been consulted on the procedures and appropriate methods to be followed for ascertaining the freely expressed will of the population. The representative councils had accepted the method and procedures suggested by the Indonesian Government, namely, that such councils would be enlarged by an appropriate number of representatives elected by the people of West New Guinea (West Irian), to become consultative assemblies which, through the Indonesian system of *musjawarah*, were to decide whether the territory wished to remain with Indonesia or sever its ties with that country.

Between 14 July and 2 August 1969, the consultative assemblies, which had included a total of 1,026 members, were asked to pronounce themselves on that question on behalf of the people of West New Guinea (West Irian). Without dissent, all the consultative assemblies had pronounced themselves in favour of the territory remaining with Indonesia. That had been the result of the act of free choice, the Secretary-General said.

The reports of the Secretary-General's Representative and the Indonesian Government, describing in detail the arrangements, conduct and results of the act of free choice in West Irian, were annexed to the Secretary-General's report.

On 11 November, Indonesia and the Netherlands transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a joint *communiqué* issued in Manila on 10 November 1969. The *communiqué* stated that, motivated by the desire of the Government of Indonesia to accelerate the development of West Irian, the Ministers of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and of the Netherlands had agreed on the establishment of a special fund for the development of West Irian in the Asian Development Bank. The *communiqué* indicated that the Netherlands Government had decided to make an initial contribution of 17.5 million guilders to the fund and expressed the Ministers' confidence that, in view of the urgent need for the development of West Irian, other countries would also make contributions to the proposed fund.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The General Assembly discussed the Secretary-General's report at three plenary meetings held between 13 and 19 November 1969.

A draft resolution sponsored by Belgium, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Thailand was submitted whereby the Assembly would: (1) take note of the report of the Secretary-General and acknowledge with appreciation the fulfilment by the Secretary-General and his Representative of the tasks entrusted to them under the Agreement; and (2) express appreciation of any assistance provided through the Asian Development Bank, through institutions of the United Nations or through other means to the Indonesian Government in its effort to promote the economic and social development of West Irian.

In introducing the draft resolution, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia said that his Government had carried out its responsibility to hold the act of free choice for the people of West Irian, with the assistance, advice and participation of the Secretary-General's

Representative. The implementation of the final phase of the Agreement was not only the honouring of an international agreement: it was the end of a long struggle for the unity and territorial integrity of Indonesia. It was easy to criticize the implementation of such a complex political exercise, especially when measuring it with so-called international standards which did not necessarily fit conditions and situations in Asia. West Irian was one of the most undeveloped regions of the world, and the special circumstances prevailing there as well as the complex political background of the question, inseparable as they were from Indonesia's struggle for independence, should be taken into account. The people of West Irian had firmly expressed their will to remain a part of Indonesia. Such a decision was only natural and was in the interest of the people of West Irian and their future. The results of the act of free choice were legal, conclusive and irrevocable. As the Prime Minister of the Netherlands had stated on 15 October, what now counted was not the past but the future. Cognizant of that fact and in the framework of the most friendly relations existing between the two countries, his Government had welcomed the Netherlands Government's continued interest in contributing to the efforts Indonesia was making to accelerate the progress and welfare of the people of West Irian. A joint statement to that effect had been circulated to the Members of the General Assembly. The draft resolution which Indonesia and the Netherlands, together with other delegations, had submitted to the Assembly would, if adopted, constitute the most constructive attitude the Assembly could take concerning the report of the Secretary-General, would encourage the continued co-operation of friendly nations in Indonesia's fulfilment of its responsibilities towards West Irian, and would signify a salutary conclusion of United Nations participation in the peaceful solution of a long dispute between two Member States.

The Foreign Minister of the Netherlands stated that the interests of the people of West Irian had been the paramount concern of the Netherlands, and his country would continue to translate that concern into concrete action which would reflect the modified circumstances. As reported by the Secretary-General, the act of self-determination in West Irian had now been completed. He wished to express his Government's gratitude to the Secretary-General and his Representative, Mr. Ortiz-Sanz, who had acquitted himself of his delicate task in an exemplary manner. Doubts on the part of the Netherlands with respect to the 1962 Agreement had not been removed in the final phase of its implementation. He would be less than frank if he did not point out the fact that in both the Netherlands Parliament and press renewed doubts had been expressed regarding the method and, more particularly, the circumstances under which the people of West Irian had exercised their right of self-determination. The report of the Secretary-General's Representative confirmed, to some extent, that those doubts were not unjustified. However, the Netherlands Government was prepared to recognize and abide by the outcome of the act of self-determination. It did not consider the method adopted by the Indonesian Government to be, in itself, contrary to the provisions of the Agreement, which had left sufficient latitude for the Indonesian interpretation. Therefore it would serve no useful purpose to comment further on the manner in which the act of free choice had taken place or on the outcome.

His Government now looked to the future and was prepared, in close co-operation with the Indonesian Government, to seek new ways of contributing to the economic and social development of West Irian and to the well-being of its people. The draft resolution which his delegation, along with others, proposed, addressed itself mainly to the future as its spirit was one of hope for the realization of steadily improving conditions in West Irian.

During the discussion, the representatives of Sierra Leone, Ghana, Gabon, Togo and Zambia expressed strong reservations regarding the method and procedures used in the act of free choice and considered that the people of West Irian had not exercised their right to self-determination within the meaning of the 1962 Agreement.

The representative of Sierra Leone observed that Indonesians appeared to have interpreted the act of free choice as the culmination of their independence and the final unity of Indonesia after years of colonial domination; therefore, to them, any dissident voice from West Irian implied disunity and disloyalty. That attitude was reflected in the method used for the act of free choice. In the view of his delegation, the 1962 Agreement had given the people of West Irian an option to decide whether to remain with Indonesia or not, and the feelings for independence among some of the educated elements in West Irian should have been allowed expression. No society could be said to be so primitive and no terrain so geographically difficult in the modern world that the vital exercise of democratic government should be indefinitely denied them. His delegation shared the fears of other delegations that the same arguments being used in this case against international standards of free elections and the substitution of Indonesian standards of democracy, however well intentioned, left room for other countries like South Africa, Portugal and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia to bring forward their own types of standards detrimental to black Africans.

The representative of Ghana recalled the tasks entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Agreement, particularly those relating to the implementation of the act of free choice. Although the Agreement gave Indonesia the responsibility for the arrangements, it could not discharge that responsibility without giving due consideration to the advice of the Secretary-General's Representative. It was a matter of record that Indonesia had rejected the method proposed by the Secretary General's Representative. The purpose of the Agreement, he added, was not that Indonesia was free to do whatever it wanted, but that it would carry out the act of self-determination for the people of West Irian in accordance "with international practice". Nor was his delegation convinced that *musjawarah* was the only political method which could be understood by the people of West Irian. In Australian Papua (East New Guinea), which was inhabited by the same so-called undeveloped people, the system of "one man, one vote" had been used successfully. Furthermore, even if *musjawarah* represented the characteristic local form of democracy in the area, that system could have lent itself to a more democratic procedure than the one adopted. There was a strong presumption, he said, that the consultative assemblies had been filled with either government appointees or members elected, through *musjawarah*, because they favoured the retention of ties with Indonesia. Because of the questionable method

used in ascertaining the will of the West Irian people, his delegation considered that article XVIII of the Agreement had been breached and that the results of the act of free choice had not been within the meaning of the Agreement. His delegation therefore could not subscribe to a draft resolution which sought to gloss over essential violations of the 1962 Agreement, let alone acknowledge with appreciation the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to the Secretary-General and his Representative, for despite their efforts those tasks had not been fulfilled. Furthermore, in his delegation's view, any funds which were to be made available for the development of West Irian should be channelled through United Nations institutions.

In the light of those reservations, the representative of Ghana submitted amendments to the draft resolution by which the fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of the preamble would be replaced and a new operative part would replace paragraphs 1 and 2. Under the amendments, the Assembly would: (1) take note of the report of the Secretary-General and his Representative on their efforts to fulfil their responsibilities under the Agreement of 1962 between Indonesia and the Netherlands; (2) decide that the people of West Irian should be given a further opportunity, by the end of 1975, to carry out the act of free choice envisaged in the Agreement; and (3) express appreciation for any assistance provided through institutions of the United Nations to supplement efforts by the Government of Indonesia to promote the economic and social development of West Irian.

The representatives of Algeria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Burma, India, Japan, Malaysia and Thailand, in supporting the six-Power draft resolution, stated that the issue before the Assembly was not one of self-determination, but rather the affirmation of the national unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, as West Irian must be regarded an integral part of that country. Indonesia, which had emerged from a long struggle for national independence and unity and had supported the cause of freedom and independence in Africa and Asia, could not be likened to a colonial Power. West Irian was a special case and the method used for the act of free choice there could not in any circumstances be considered a precedent for cases of self-determination in territories still under colonial domination. Moreover, the Agreement was a bilateral one and if there was any objection or reservation regarding its implementation it should come from the Netherlands and not from the Assembly, which was only called upon to take note of the Secretary-General's report. They commended with appreciation the report, which gave an objective and clear account of the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the final phase of the Agreement. Finally, they welcomed the statements by Indonesia and the Netherlands on plans to accelerate the economic and social development of the people of West Irian and hoped the Assembly would give its whole-hearted support to that laudable undertaking by adopting the draft resolution.

The representative of Saudi Arabia, referring to the amendment submitted by Ghana, said that they did not seek to amend the draft resolution but rather an Agreement between two Member States. Ghana, he added, should either propose a new item or submit a new draft resolution.

The representative of Indonesia, stressing that no approval was required either of the Agreement itself or of the Secretary-General's report, said that his delegation found it difficult, if not impossible, to accept the Ghanaian amendments in their present form, as they were designed to amend not only the draft resolution but the Agreement, which was not the task of the General Assembly.

The representatives of Dahomey and the Democratic Republic of the Congo supported the amendments submitted by Ghana. Dahomey also supported a motion by Ghana requesting the adjournment of the meeting until the following day in order to allow for further consultations on the amendments.

Following a brief discussion, the Ghanaian motion was put to the vote on 19 November and was rejected by a roll-call vote of 42 to 30, with 42 abstentions.

A further motion by the representative of Ghana to have his amendments voted upon separately was also rejected by 58 votes to 31, with 24 abstentions.

The Ghanaian amendments as a whole were then put to the vote and were rejected by a roll-call vote of 60 to 15, with 39 abstentions.

At the request of the representative of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the phrase "*Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General" in operative paragraph 1 was voted upon separately and was adopted by 80 votes to 6, with 14 abstentions. Paragraph 1 as a whole was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 27 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 84 to none, with 30 abstentions, as resolution 2504 (XXIV).

Information concerning the Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI) may be found in part three, chapter VI, section B, 2.

O. *Assistance to Palestine refugees*

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

In his annual report to the General Assembly covering the period from 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA said that the Agency's programmes of relief, education and health had continued on the same lines as in the past. The main problems during the year were related to the continuing consequences of the 1967 hostilities, including military occupation and the deferment of hope of return to their homes for all but a small fraction of those who had to move in 1967; the persistence of sporadic hostilities and a general heightening of tension in the area; and a deteriorating financial position which cast doubt on the viability of the Agency's future operations.

The Commissioner-General pointed out that UNRWA was not responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the refugee camps. In Lebanon, Syria and East Jordan, the Arab host Governments had undertaken security functions with regard to the refugees as part of their normal responsibilities towards the population within their borders. With regard to the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza, the Government of Israel had been called upon in Security Council resolution 237 (1967) to "ensure the safety,

welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations have taken place" and those inhabitants included the refugees who had remained in Gaza and the West Bank.

In Lebanon, the refugee population had been adversely affected by the repercussions of military and political events, such as the Israeli raid on the Beirut Airport and the prolonged government crises that followed pro-*fedayeen* demonstrations in April.

In Syria, the refugees had also been affected by the general tension in the Middle East. Little employment was available for those who had been displaced and they were almost entirely dependent on the relief provided by UNRWA. There had been no registered refugees among those allowed to return to their homes in occupied territory under the arrangements negotiated by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In East Jordan, shelling, air raids and other hostilities had added to the strains of exile and emergency conditions. The number of persons in the emergency camps had increased to 91,000 by the end of June 1969, as a result of movement by more refugees who had been forced by dwindling resources or winter weather to seek accommodation in the camps. There had been some improvements in the facilities through the construction of better drainage and, notably, temporary shelters, but those improvements were limited by uncertainty about the future, by lack of funds and by the exposed environment. Supplementary feeding, including the provision of a daily hot meal for children up to fifteen years of age, had been maintained in the emergency camps despite the Agency's worsening financial position. The shelter programme, which had made possible the provision of 9,600 family units, was being financed by special contributions from various sources. In addition, shelters and other facilities for 800 families had been constructed in Talbeiyeh camp by the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society.

On the West Bank also, the effects of persistent hostilities had been felt, as well as those of resistance to the military occupation. Demonstrations, strikes and bomb explosions had become more frequent and had led to counter-measures by the Israeli military authorities, such as detention, deportation and, in some cases of alleged complicity in violence, the blowing up of houses.

In the Gaza Strip during the first months of 1969, strikes and incidents became almost daily occurrences and the Agency could not escape some of the consequences, such as the arrest, detention and imprisonment of its staff for alleged illegal activities outside their official duties. In the period covered by the report, fifty-four staff members had been arrested, forty of whom had been detained for varying periods without trial and then released, eight had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and six were still under detention as at 30 June 1969.

Uncertainty about the future had hung over the heads of the refugees for twenty-one years, and they continued to express their disappointment over the delay in the realization of their hopes to return to their places of residence before June 1967, hopes for repatriation to their original homes or compensation for those choosing not to return, and hopes for "a just settlement of the refugee problem" as part of the just and lasting peace envisaged by Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967. In the meantime, they were confronted with the physical dangers resulting from hostilities across the cease-fire lines, and the frustrations and fears of security measures, such as curfews, interrogations, detentions and the demolition of buildings.

The Commissioner-General regretted that on the West Bank there were still well-equipped camps which were only partly occupied, and in some cases, particularly at Jericho, they were almost empty, while their former inhabitants lived under barely tolerable conditions in the emergency camps or whatever other accommodation they had been able to find in East Jordan.

The deteriorating financial position of the Agency had overshadowed all other administrative and operational considerations. There had been a deficit in every year of operation since 1963, except for 1967, when the obvious needs in the aftermath of the hostilities had brought forth special contributions. The cumulative total of the deficit by the end of 1968 amounted to over $U.S. 7 million; it was likely to be increased by more than $4 million for 1969, with an even greater deficiency forecast for 1970, if services were maintained at the then existing level. Unless services were reduced or more funds made available in one way or another, the Agency was certain to run out of cash in the course of 1970.

At the end of June 1969, the Commissioner-General had submitted a statement on UNRWA's financial position to the Secretary-General, who had forwarded it to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. In doing so, the Secretary-General had impressed upon them the necessity for supporting UNRWA and expressed the hope that at its next regular session the General Assembly would take urgent and effective action on the future financing of the Agency.

It was obvious that as long as the problem of the refugees remained unsettled there would be a need for the services provided by UNRWA, and that those services could not be substantially reduced without bringing further hardship to many hundreds of thousands of persons already on the verge of destitution and desperation, causing widespread repercussions in the area that would exacerbate the inflamed and dangerous situation in the Middle East.

Report of the Secretary-General

On 9 September 1969, the Secretary-General submitted a report in pursuance of resolution 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, in which the General Assembly had requested him to report to the Assembly on the situation of displaced persons who had fled the Israeli-occupied areas as a result of the hostilities of June 1967 and on the implementation by Israel of the Assembly resolution calling upon it to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had fled.

In his report, the Secretary-General stated that on 23 July 1969 he had addressed a letter to the Permanent Representative of Israel asking for information on the steps Israel had taken to carry out the resolution and the results thus far achieved. On 14 August, Israel had replied that since the adoption of the resolution the Arab Governments in general, and the Jordanian Government in particular, had continued to carry out

policies and practices which had aggravated the security and political conditions in the area and made the return of displaced persons more difficult. In spite of difficulties created by the infiltration of terrorists and also the continuing persecution of Jewish minorities in the Arab countries, Israel had continued to the best of its ability to facilitate the return of persons who had fled during the 1967 hostilities. It had also issued a great number of permits for temporary visits in either direction, for business, family and other reasons.

Consideration by the General Assembly

Both the annual report of the Commissioner-General and the report of the Secretary-General were considered by the Special Political Committee at twenty-two meetings, from 17 November to 5 December 1969.

At the opening of the debate on 17 November, the Commissioner-General noted that there were over 1.4 million names on the list of persons who had asked for UNRWA assistance. That number did not include persons displaced for the first time in 1967, who were being cared for almost entirely by the Governments concerned. Excluding from that figure some 150,000 persons who, because of their income, had no right to the usual services, there were still about 1,250,000 persons eligible for some form of UNRWA assistance.

As regards relief services, a little over 840,000 persons received monthly food ration. Many years ago, a ceiling had been put on the number of rations to be issued and that ceiling was still being observed. Were it not for the ceiling, some 300,000 registered refugee children could ask for rations. One of the relief services that had been expanded after the hostilities of 1967 for certain groups who were believed to be in special need was the provision of ration supplements or hot meals for children and other vulnerable groups. These increased food services had been cut back where possible, but they were still above the pre-1967 level. The increase in demand had been most marked in education and training. In some UNRWA teacher-training and vocational training centres, the number of applications for admission was four or five times greater than the number of places available.

The estimated cost of maintaining the present programme of activities would clearly have to be increased. Since it could no longer draw on its reserves, from 1970 onwards UNRWA would have to secure new income, amounting to some $5 million above the 1969 level, so as to be able to meet its expenditure, which was now estimated at $44,585,000.

Throughout its life, the Agency had faced the difficulties caused by the fact that it was an international agency with particularly sensitive functions to perform within the areas of sovereign States. Since June 1967, two fifths of the refugees had been living in areas under military occupation. Security considerations had, therefore, been given greater emphasis by all governmental authorities with which UNRWA had to deal, and the activities of UNRWA personnel and the transport of supplies had been subjected to increased restrictions. The Commissioner-General was proposing to seek the advice of the Secretary-General on the steps to be taken if the requirements of Governments in the performance of UNRWA's functions could not be reconciled.

In the course of the Committee's discussion, the Commissioner-General replied to a number of questions asked by the representatives regarding developments in UNRWA camps on the West Bank and in Gaza, with particular reference to arrests, detention and deportation of UNRWA staff members, casualties suffered among them, and losses and damage to its property during and since the 1967 hostilities. He indicated that the cases of deportation had been taken up with the Government of Israel.

By a letter dated 10 November, the representatives of Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia asked that "the Palestine Arab delegation" be heard by the Committee. On 14 November fourteen Arab States requested that the Committee hear "the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization". On 17 November the Committee decided, with regard to each request for participation, to authorize the persons constituting the said delegations to speak in the Committee without such authorization implying recognition of the organizations.

During the discussion in the Committee, the representatives of Arab States stressed that no solution of the refugee problem should be imposed on the Palestinian Arabs that did not take into account the right of self-determination, which they were determined to exercise, as required by justice, international law and the United Nations Charter. Without taking into consideration that basic motivation, any solution to the problem was doomed to fail. With regard to the refugees, the Arab representatives said that their right to return to their homes had been recognized by everyone except Israel, which had not been moved by the numerous resolutions adopted by the United Nations. They added that the refugee problem could be settled only by allowing the Arab inhabitants of Palestine to return to their country, from which they had been forcibly expelled before 1948 as a result of a combined aggression of imperialistic and Zionist forces. Palestine had been historically and by right an Arab country with a national identity of its own, and should therefore be restored to its rightful inhabitants.

A number of Arab representatives said that twenty-two years had passed since thirty-three hesitant and pressed delegations had adopted the resolution that had created those hundreds of thousands of refugees and had allowed a great injustice to be committed against the Arab people of Palestine. The Palestine refugee problem was different from any other refugee problem because the people of Palestine had been deprived of their natural rights, while being assured by the international community that those rights were being safeguarded. Those safeguards, which had been incorporated in United Nations resolutions, had not been fulfilled, giving the refugees no alternative but to take up arms.

Most of the Arab representatives said that they welcomed the assumption by the Palestinians of responsibility for their own fate, and that they were waging a legitimate struggle for their right to exist, to return to their homes and to exercise their right of self-determination. They were fighting not against the Jews as an ethnic and religious community but against Israel and zionism, the expression of colonialism based on a theocratic, racist and expansionist system. The Palestinian fighters were striving to reconstitute Palestine as a pluralistic State, free from racial and religious

discrimination and provided with secure borders. Finally, the representatives of the Arab States charged that the Israelis were using methods of repression that they had learned from their Nazi oppressors, such as the blowing up of houses and collective punishment.

The representative of Israel stated that the war against Israel in 1948 had given rise to two waves of refugees, Arab refugees living in Israel and Jewish refugees entering Israel from the Arab States. The Jewish refugees had found refuge in Israel but most of the Arab refugees had been urged by their own leaders to leave Israel, and the great majority, without leaving Palestine, had simply moved across to the Arab side of the armistice demarcation lines and become wards of the United Nations. He stressed the view that the Arab Governments were preventing the refugees' rehabilitation in the host countries and denying them permission to resettle abroad. Had the Arab States accepted the United Nations resolution affirming the Jewish people's right to independence and not invaded Israel, there would have been no Arab refugee problem. He added that the Arab States had overlooked the fundamental principle of the much-quoted General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, which called for a negotiated peace between Israel and the Arab States. Turning to the problems created by the displacement resulting from the June 1967 hostilities, he said that those could be fully resolved only in the context of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) as a whole. It would be unreasonable to believe that a large-scale repatriation of displaced persons could take place while hostilities were continuing. Pending a peace settlement, Israel was doing its best to reconcile the return of displaced persons with its responsibilities for the safety, welfare and security of the State of Israel. His Government had reiterated the proposal made to the Special Political Committee for the past two years that a conference of Middle Eastern States should be convened in order to draw up a five-year plan for the solution of the refugee problem in the framework of a lasting peace and integration of refugees into productive life. The sooner the Arab States agreed to talk with Israel, the sooner the refugee problem would be solved. He declared further that Israel was being compelled to take security measures in order to protect the local population from Arab acts of violence. The representative of Israel repeatedly rejected the comparisons between nazi methods and Israel's methods of combating terrorism. The central problem confronting the United Nations in the Middle East was the design of certain Member States aiming at the destruction of Israel.

Almost all representatives who took part in the discussion, including the permanent members of the Security Council, while emphasizing different aspects of the problem, expressed the opinion that a solution to the Middle East crisis should be based on the application of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

The United States, the USSR and the United Kingdom also stressed that Israel should implement the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council calling upon it to facilitate the return of displaced persons as a means of relieving the suffering and bitterness prevailing in the area.

Three draft resolutions were submitted to the Special Political Committee. By the first of these, sponsored by the United States, the General Assembly would: (1) note with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees, either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; (2) expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and the staff of UNRWA for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; (3) direct the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need; (4) note with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), and request the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof; (5) direct attention to the continuing critical financial position of UNRWA, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report; (6) note with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to UNRWA continued to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements; and (7) call upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of UNRWA, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urge non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

Eleven African and Asian States and Yugoslavia sponsored a second draft resolution. By this twelve-Power draft, the General Assembly, after recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) and Assembly resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 2452 A (XXIII), would (1) reaffirm the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine; (2) draw the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation resulting from Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories and Israel's refusal to implement the above resolutions; and (3) request the Security Council to take effective measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter to ensure the implementation of these resolutions.

The third draft resolution was sponsored by eighteen African, Asian, European and Latin American States. By this eighteen-Power draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII) and 2452 C (XXIII); (2) endorse, bearing in mind the objectives of these resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable on an emergency basis as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who were still displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities; and (3) strongly appeal to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously

for the above purposes to UNRWA and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

On 5 December the Committee proceeded to vote on the three draft resolutions before it. The draft resolution submitted by the United States was adopted by 101 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions (draft resolution A). The twelve-Power draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 50 to 22, with 38 abstentions (draft resolution B). The eighteen-Power draft resolution was adopted by 102 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (draft resolution C).

On 10 December the General Assembly took up the draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee. Draft resolution A was adopted by 110 votes to none, with 1 abstention, as resolution 2535 A (XXIV).

After the adoption of the above resolution, the General Assembly proceeded to vote on a Somali motion that draft resolution B came within the category of "other questions", referred to in Article 18, paragraph 3 of the Charter, on which decisions shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting and, therefore, that the voting on draft resolution B should be in accordance with rule 87 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The motion was adopted by a roll-call vote of 50 to 46, with 21 abstentions. Draft resolution B was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 48 to 22, with 47 abstentions, as resolution 2535 B (XXIV).

Draft resolution C was adopted by a roll-call vote of 108 to none, with 3 abstentions, as resolution 2535 C (XXIV).

Activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

While the Agency could still maintain, on the whole, both its established and emergency programmes of relief and health services for the Palestine refugees, and expand further its education programmes (general and higher education, technical and vocational training, in-service training for teachers), its activities were bound more and more to be seriously affected by the financial situation.

During 1969 the Agency expended or committed $46.2 million (compared with $44 million in 1968), including $21.2 million for relief services, $5.7 million for health services and $19.3 million for education services.

As income for 1969 totalled only $42.3 million, the Agency again incurred a deficit (the sixth in the past seven years) amounting to $3.9 million. The Agency's working capital was consequently reduced to only $10.5 million at 31 December 1969, representing largely the Agency's "pipeline" of supplies. Cash holdings totalled only $5.5 million, hardly enough for two months' operations in the absence of further cash receipts from unpaid pledges or other sources.

As the Agency's budget for 1970 and the income expected for that year would result in a further deficit of $4.5 to $5 million, it seemed clear that—even if all estimated income was received and on a timely basis—the Agency's cash resources would be totally exhausted at some point in the latter part of the year, and even earlier if there were any material delays in the receipt of promised or expected contributions.

Faced with this grim prospect, the Secretary-General personally made special appeals to selected Governments for increased contributions. At the same time, the Commissioner-General informed major contributors of the Agency's critical financial situation and, while appealing for additional support, made plans for budgetary reductions aimed at permitting the Agency to continue operations in the event the appeals for further contributions failed to produce an adequate increase in income. Implementation of most of these reductions was, however, being held in abeyance to allow sufficient time for the result of the special appeals for increased contributions to be known (expected by the end of June). At the time of preparation of this report, therefore, the financial future of the Agency and its programmes of assistance to the Palestine refugees was highly uncertain.

The total number of refugees registered with UNRWA on 1 April 1970 was 1,417,086, an increase of 31,538 since 1 April 1969. Of this number, 835,605 (a decrease of some 5,000) were benefiting from all services including rations, while a further 422,000 (an increase of about 20,000) were eligible for the Agency's education and medical services.

On 1 April 1970, there were some 613,000 people living in official UNRWA camps (including emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria), of whom 564,000 were UNRWA-registered refugees and 49,000 were displaced persons.

During the year there was little movement of UNRWA-registered refugees or other displaced persons, except for the return of some persons to the West Bank under the family reunion scheme.

Some 103,000 refugees and displaced persons (approximately 18,000 families) were accommodated in the six temporary camps in east Jordan in the spring of 1970, compared with 90,000 persons (16,000 families) in June 1969. A continuing increase in camp population is anticipated. Between the autumn of 1968 and June 1970 special contributions financed the construction of some 14,000 simple, one-room prefabricated shelters, with walls and roofs of asbestos, corrugated iron or aluminium sheeting on timber framework, plus another 1,000 concrete shelters, for families living in these camps. A further 1,000 prefabricated shelters were under construction in June 1970, and UNRWA has asked a contributing Government to finance the construction of over 1,000 additional shelters to replace a portion of residential tents remaining in these camps. Additional contributions have enabled either UNRWA or various voluntary agencies to continue to build prefabricated schools, clinics, kitchens, dining-halls, youth centres, children's centres, etc. in these camps so that by June 1970 almost all central services were accommodated in buildings instead of tents.

In Syria, over 15,000 of the refugees and displaced persons who had fled from the south-west (the Golan Heights and Quneitra area) in 1967 were accommodated in the four temporary tented camps as of April 1970. The construction of standard schoolbuildings is under way in these camps. Further, the Agency has been seeking special contributions to finance the re-

placement of residential tents for the registered refugees in these camps with built shelters, hopefully before the winter of 1970-1971.

The Agency continued to provide preventive and curative health services for refugees through clinics, laboratories, rehydration/nutrition centres and hospitals either operated or subsidized by the Agency. The health programme also included nutritional care through supplementary feeding and milk distribution to vulnerable groups among refugees. Additional rations continued to be provided for refugees who were displaced by the June 1967 hostilities and who are now living in emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria. Environmental sanitation services were provided in all camps. An active programme of health education was maintained. By means of special contributions, a number of unsatisfactory health centre premises have been replaced through new construction.

With the help of special contributions, modest programmes were maintained for pre-school-age children, for youth activities and for women's activities. The Agency also continued to give limited special assistance to identified cases of extreme hardship and to train and educate handicapped refugee children.

The number of refugee schoolchildren receiving education in UNRWA/UNESCO schools, or in government or private schools, continued to increase significantly. It was about 278,400 in January 1970. Some 3,900 young refugees are benefiting from the Agency's vocational and teacher-training programme, most of them in UNRWA's residential centres. In 1969, 1,776 were awarded diplomas and 117 of these newly qualified refugees went to Europe for on-the-job training. During the year, the Agency awarded 1,120 scholarships for university studies.

Through the initiative of UNESCO and with the collaboration of the Governments of Israel and the United Arab Republic, it was possible to hold, for the first time in the Gaza Strip since the June 1967 hostilities, secondary school leaving certificate examinations for some 7,000 students, 5,100 of whom were successful. Subsequently, the Government of the United Arab Republic offered university scholarships to 1,200 of the best candidates, of whom 1,031 crossed the Suez Canal through the good offices of the local representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the occupied areas of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank continued to operate under difficulties because of shortages of textbooks and other teaching material, and because of stoppages through strikes and curfews.

The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education continued to provide in-service training for teachers employed in UNRWA schools, but it has shifted the emphasis from elementary to preparatory level teachers. Since the commencement of its operation in October 1964, 1,901 elementary teachers and 158 preparatory teachers have successfully completed all the requirements of their training courses and have been certificated as qualified teachers. At present there are 658 teachers enrolled in two-year or three-year basic courses for training elementary teachers, and 689 enrolled in one-year, two-year or three-year specialized courses for preparatory level teachers. The duration of the courses varies according to the teachers' academic background and the level of their teaching duties.

In the academic year 1969-1970 the Institute introduced, on an experimental basis, a special course in school administration for fifty-two headteachers employed in UNRWA schools in Jordan and Syria. Within the framework of its research activities, the Institute has produced new instructional material for use in schools. The Institute has thus embarked upon the third phase of its operation, namely, the improvement of the quality of education in UNRWA/UNESCO schools through methods other than the training of unqualified and under-qualified teachers.

On 31 March 1970, UNRWA was employing 13,512 locally recruited staff and 116 international staff, including thirty-two international staff members seconded or loaned (twenty-five of whom on a non-reimbursable basis) by the United Nations or specialized agencies (UNESCO and WHO). These figures do not include three persons at present loaned by their Governments.

P. *Question of Bahrain*

By a note dated 28 March 1970, the Secretary-General informed the members of the Security Council that, in response to approaches made to him by the Governments of Iran and the United Kingdom, and after extended discussions with the two parties, he had agreed to exercise his good offices in a matter pertaining to Bahrain. He stated that in agreeing to do this he had had in mind that action such as this by the Secretary-General, at the request of Member States, had become customary in United Nations practice and had proved to be a valuable means of relieving and preventing tension by a quiet approach in certain situations which could only be prolonged or aggravated by premature disclosure and public debate. In the Secretary-General's view the resort by Member States to the process of peaceful settlement of differences in accordance with the principles of the Charter was to be welcomed and encouraged.

Annexed to the note was the text of an announcement concerning this matter, which was being issued by the Secretary-General in consultation with the parties. In this announcement the Secretary-General, after making known his agreement to exercise his good offices, outlined the events leading to this decision. For some months past, each of the Permanent Representatives of the two Governments concerned had had informal discussions with the Secretary-General on the possible exercise of his good offices towards settling the differences between their Governments over Bahrain. In the course of these discussions the Secretary-General informed both representatives of his willingness to respond favourably to a formal request from their Governments for the exercise of his good offices on the basis of mutually agreed terms of reference. On 9 March 1970, the Secretary-General received from the Permanent Representative of Iran a letter requesting him to exercise his good offices with a view to ascertaining the true wishes of the people of Bahrain with respect to the future status of the Islands of Bahrain by appointing a Personal Representative to carry out this mission. By a letter dated 20 March to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom confirmed that the Government of the United Kingdom also wished the Secretary-General to exercise his good offices in the matter. On 20 March the Secretary-General advised the Governments of Iran and the United Kingdom that he

was responding favourably to their requests and would proceed without delay to exercise his good offices in ascertaining the wishes of the people of Bahrain in accordance with the terms of reference which had been agreed upon by those two Governments and conveyed to the Secretary-General. The terms of reference read as follows: "Having regard to the problem created by the differing views of the parties concerned about the status of Bahrain and the need to find a solution to this problem in order to create an atmosphere of tranquillity, stability and friendliness throughout the area, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested by the parties concerned to send a Personal Representative to ascertain the wishes of the people of Bahrain".

The announcement went on to state that, following consultations with the parties, the Secretary-General had designated Mr. Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi, Under-Secretary-General and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, to be his Personal Representative in ascertaining the wishes of the people of Bahrain in pursuance of the agreed terms of reference. Mr. Winspeare had indicated his intention to begin the good offices mission without delay, to proceed to Bahrain at a very early date and to complete the operation as expeditiously as possible.

The announcement also indicated that it had been agreed that all costs of the mission would be borne by the parties. The Secretary-General had been assured that the people of Bahrain would have ready and full access to his Personal Representative and would be enabled to express their wishes to him freely and privately, without fear of personal consequences. The Personal Representative was to submit his findings in the form of a report to the Secretary-General who would, in turn, as agreed by the parties concerned, transmit them to the Security Council for its consideration and endorsement.

In concluding the announcement, the Secretary-General stated that he felt that much credit was due to the parties involved in this matter for the constructive and statesmanlike manner in which they were dealing with it, and he earnestly hoped that the good offices effort would succeed in resolving this long-standing difference. The Secretary-General also noted with appreciation the willingness of the Government of Iran to rely upon his judgement by leaving it entirely to him to decide upon the method to be employed in fulfilling the purpose of his good offices. A similar reliance, communicated to him orally by the representative of the United Kingdom, was likewise appreciated. In the Secretary-General's view the paramount concern in the exercise of his good offices would, of course, be the wishes of the people of Bahrain.

In a *note verbale* of 3 April to the Secretary-General, which was circulated as a Security Council document the next day, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations drew attention to the fact that the Secretary-General had considered it possible to communicate information to the members of the Security Council, on an *ex post facto* basis and without consulting the members of the Council beforehand, concerning the adoption of measures in connexion with the problem of Bahrain, which related to a type of situation that could lead to complications in international relations. In this connexion the Permanent Mission considered it necessary to emphasize once again that under the United Nations Charter, decisions on matters connected with action by the United Nations relating to the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by the Security Council.

In his reply of 4 April, the Secretary-General stated that, while he fully understood the views of the USSR Mission, he had found himself at variance with some aspects of those views on the subject of the exercise of good offices by the Secretary-General. In this regard, the Secretary-General's position had been clearly set forth in his letter dated 7 March 1969 to the President of the Security Council. In that letter, which related to his decision to send a representative to Equatorial Guinea, the Secretary-General had stated that during his tenure as Secretary-General of the United Nations, he had taken similar action several times in the past without prior consultation with the President or members of the Security Council and that it was not his purpose on that occasion to establish any precedent of prior consultation.

The Secretary-General felt that it might be useful to call attention to one aspect of this question. From time to time, as in the case affecting Bahrain, States Members of the United Nations approached the Secretary-General directly, asking for the exercise of his good offices on a delicate matter. They explained that they did so because they felt that a difference between them might be capable of an amicable solution if dealt with at an early stage quietly and diplomatically and that, therefore, it would be inadvisable to take the particular matter before the Security Council or to consult its members individually. They wished to have the matter worked out through the good offices of the Secretary-General on a completely confidential basis. In all such cases the Secretary-General, naturally, examined the proposals carefully. If the proposals were fully consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and if they in no way impinged upon the authority of the Security Council or any other organ of the United Nations, he unavoidably felt obligated to afford assistance to Member States in the manner which they requested it. To do otherwise would be to thwart a commendable effort by Member States to abide by a cardinal principle of the Organization, namely, the peaceful settlement of disputes.

In the case in question, the Secretary-General continued, the Good Offices Mission in Bahrain was engaged only in a fact-finding exercise. The facts found would, in due course, be presented to the Security Council in the form of a report by the Secretary-General. Any substantive action would be taken at that time and only by the Security Council.

The Secretary-General concluded by assuring the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that it was his wish and full intention always to ensure that his actions would be entirely consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General arrived in Bahrain on 30 March, and on 18 April, having completed his mission, he returned to Geneva, while four members of his staff remained in Bahrain a further two days to receive communications and conclude the administrative affairs of the Mission. The Personal Representative's report on his findings was transmitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General on 30 April.

In his report the Personal Representative, after setting forth his terms of reference and the background information necessary for the understanding of his task, described the activities of his mission. Consultations with groups had begun on the afternoon of his arrival in Bahrain. The list of organizations and institutions, which had been made available to him before his arrival, was expanded to include a number of additional "clubs" and professional groups. To the best of his knowledge the final list included all associations and organized groups in Bahrain. He had decided not to select but to receive representatives of all the organizations listed since the representatives themselves, as well as the organizations they represented, appeared to offer a cross-section in age, activity, status and geographical distribution. Representatives—at least three from each organization—came not only from the principal towns of Manama and Muharraq, but also from outlying villages and centres throughout the islands. In order to fill the few gaps remaining in the coverage of the inhabited parts of Bahrain, the Personal Representative visited three outlying villages, in each of which he met with the *mukhtar* (village head), or his representative, and assembled members of the community. He also decided to visit certain organizations, whose representatives had already been to see him, to establish to his own satisfaction that the views he had heard were in fact those of the membership as a whole. As had been announced on his arrival and subsequently repeated in all local communications media, individuals were advised of their right to free and ready access to his Mission. Although some were seen by appointment during the first few days, the majority came after publication of the reminder when nearly a week was set aside to receive them. They came from different backgrounds and areas and many claimed to speak not only on their own behalf but for their families, friends and colleagues as well.

In the outline of his findings the Personal Representative indicated that most of the replies, received by every method of inquiry, had two common denominators. First, they gave credit to the Governments concerned for asking the Secretary-General to use his good offices and were explicit in hoping that the cloud of the Iranian claim would be removed once and for all. The wording of the terms of reference was used spontaneously to express the wish of all for tranquillity, stability and friendliness in the area, and the expectation that, once the question of the claim had been settled, closer relations with other States in the Gulf, including Iran, would follow. Secondly, the Bahrainis the Personal Representative met were virtually unanimous in wanting a fully independent sovereign State; the great majority added that this should be an Arab State. Marginal to these common characteristics a variety of viewpoints were expressed, primarily though not exclusively in interviews with individuals. Some voices were heard in favour of a special relationship with Iran—failing acceptance of the Iranian claim—as a means of guaranteeing the independence of Bahrain and ensuring its protection, while others wished for the same reason that the present special relationship with the United Kingdom should continue. Some individuals favoured union or association with Iran and in the few written communications that were received there were instances of similar opinions.

In assessing these findings the Personal Representative tried to examine specifically those factors to which differences of opinion might be ascribed. There were no sectarian differences on the point at issue. Nor were there any significant differences of opinion between people from urban and rural areas and between the better educated and those with little formal schooling. Among the professions, the important trading community showed particular interest in the removal of the obstacle represented by the Iranian claim as a means of improving external relations, not least with Iran. Age was evidently of no significance and the opinions of the few women interviewed coincided with those of men. More marked differences were noticeable between Bahrainis of different ethnic extraction; the few who could be recognized as originally from Africa, India and Pakistan had apparently been more fully assimilated, and their views could not be distinguished, while among those of Iranian descent were a number whose wish for an "independent, sovereign State" was qualified by the deliberate omission of "Arab". But most Bahraini citizens of Iranian cultural backgrounds made it clear that they expected to benefit from independence, assuming that their own position as citizens of a sovereign State would be consolidated; they thought that integration, already extensive, was likely to increase following independence; and, finally, they expressed the hope that independence would lead to closer co-operation with other States in the Gulf, Iran among them.

The Personal Representative went on to state that he was confident that in the circumstances of Bahrain the methods followed were appropriate and sufficient to ascertain the wishes of the people of Bahrain on the question at issue. He believed that the total number of persons whose views had been presented to him either collectively or by individuals was itself adequate. The larger organizations afforded a comprehensive cross-section of Bahraini society and the information they supplied was effectively supplemented by the representatives of smaller organizations whose interests were sectoral and limited. Outside visits and interviews with individuals provided the Personal Representative with both checks and samples of opinion that were valuable in verifying his conclusions. Although all had ample time and opportunity to come to see him, he also accepted written communications from those unable to meet him. Ready and free access was assured at all times and all consultations took place in private and in confidence. To the best of the Personal Representative's knowledge no one was intimidated, influenced or prevented from communicating with the Mission. There were no disturbances and no demonstrations; the inquiry was conducted throughout in a peaceful and orderly manner.

In conclusion, the Personal Representative stated that his consultations had convinced him that the overwhelming majority of the people of Bahrain wished to gain recognition of their identity in a fully independent and sovereign State free to decide for itself its relations with other States.

The Personal Representative's report was transmitted to the Security Council with a covering note by the Secretary-General. In this note the Secretary-General recalled that the Governments of Iran and the United Kingdom had undertaken to accept the results of his findings, after and subject to their endorsement by the Security Council. After indicating that with the submission of his Personal Representative's report his responsibilities in the exercise of his good offices with regard to Bahrain had been fully discharged, the Secretary-General stated that it was understood from

the parties that a formal approach to the Security Council for its consideration of this matter might be expected shortly.

By a letter of 4 May addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of Iran requested a meeting of the Council to consider the Secretary-General's report. A similar request was addressed to the President of the Council by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom on 5 May.

The Security Council took up this question on 11 May and completed its consideration in one meeting. In addition to the members of the Council, the representatives of Iran, Pakistan and Southern Yemen, at their request, took part in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the outset of the meeting, the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the Personal Representative's report and welcoming his conclusions and findings, in particular that the overwhelming majority of the people of Bahrain wished to gain recognition of their identity in a fully independent and sovereign State free to decide for itself its relations with other States.

Following the adoption of the Council's resolution, the representative of Iran stated that with the taking of this decision the long-standing dispute between Iran and the United Kingdom over Bahrain had come to an end, both sides having agreed to defer to the wishes of the inhabitants of Bahrain, as ascertained by the Secretary-General, if his findings were endorsed by the Security Council. The reduction of tension and the peaceful adjustment of an international difference would be welcomed by all who cherished the principles of the Charter.

The representative of Iran outlined the reasons which had led his Government to bring this case to the United Nations. Bahrain, he said, was separated from Iran 150 years ago as a result of the colonialist policy of the British Government of those days, whose aim was the establishment of military bases in the Persian Gulf area. Now that the era of colonialism was ending and the Government of the United Kingdom had decided to withdraw its forces from the regions east of Suez, it was of the utmost importance that the question of Bahrain be solved in such a manner as to contribute to creating a climate of peace, friendship and stability in the Persian Gulf. It was his Government's wish that the solution of the question should be one acceptable to the inhabitants of Bahrain and not contrary to their wishes. As a founding Member of the United Nations, animated by respect for and faith in the principles of the Charter, the Government of Iran was committed to seeking peaceful means of resolving the problem of Bahrain. Accordingly, after obtaining the acquiescence of the United Kingdom Government, it had requested the Secretary-General to use his good offices with a view to ascertaining the true wishes of the inhabitants of Bahrain concerning their future status.

The representative of Iran went on to state that the Security Council had endorsed the Secretary-General's report and that Iran was abiding by this outcome. Iran wished the people of Bahrain well and looked forward to a future of co-operation and close relations with them. Given the close ties of ethnic kinship, culture and religion which bound it with the people of Bahrain, Iran was certain that the basic human rights of persons of Iranian origin in the islands would be respected and safeguarded as fully as the rights of other inhabitants.

The representative of the United Kingdom pointed to the agreement reached on Bahrain as a classic example of how the peaceful settlement of disputes should be won. A deeply-rooted dispute which could have led to suspicion, mistrust and perhaps disruption, to the detriment of the people directly concerned, had been peacefully settled, thanks to a number of convergent favourable factors. After referring to British restraint as one of those factors, the representative of the United Kingdom paid tribute to the Shah of Iran and his advisers. He recognized the importance of the statement made by the Shah in New Delhi on 4 January 1969, when he said that Iran would accept an expression of the will of the people of Bahrain. It was that act which opened the door to the settlement on Bahrain.

The representative of the United Kingdom went on to express his admiration to the Secretary-General, and those working closely with him, for his readiness to respond to the request which came from those directly concerned and for his indefatigable efforts in the cause of peace. He also paid tribute to the Secretary-General's Personal Representative for the thoroughness of his inquiries, the fairness of his conclusions and his lucid and comprehensive report.

Above all, the representative of the United Kingdom attributed the achievement to the people of Bahrain. In a matter in which their whole future was at stake they had shown, throughout, a dignity, courtesy, steadiness and confidence that were beyond praise. He felt sure that everyone in the United Nations would join in a universal expression of goodwill towards the people of Bahrain, who had so clearly demonstrated their belief in independence and freedom.

The representatives of Syria, the United States, Nicaragua, the USSR, Colombia, Sierra Leone, Poland, Zambia, Nepal, China, Finland, Pakistan and France welcomed the decision of the Security Council and extended the wishes of their Governments to Bahrain. Several of these representatives also praised the parties concerned for their initiative and the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their efforts.

The representative of Spain felt that the Council should have confined itself to taking note of the Secretary-General's conclusions. However, if all the parties concerned agreed and had no reservations about the conclusions, his delegation had no objections either.

The representative of Southern Yemen was gratified to note that in his report the Secretary-General had reaffirmed the Arab character and identity of Bahrain. But the fundamental issue was the just struggle of the indigenous people of the Gulf area against imperialism and neo-colonialism, and he had no doubt that the progressive forces there were bound to prevail.

The question of the validity of the consultations held was specifically referred to by the representatives of Pakistan and France. The representative of Pakistan observed that, as long as ascertainment was conducted impartially under the aegis of the United Nations, the precise method of consulting popular opinion depended upon the circumstances of each case. In the present case there was no room for doubt that the conclusions reached by the Good Offices Mission were the same

as those that would have been reached by a plebiscite. The representative of France expressed the view that a sounding-out of public opinion could not have the legal value of a democratic consultation and that it was justified in the present case only in view of the objective to be achieved.

The procedure followed in the action undertaken by the Secretary-General was commented upon by the representatives of the USSR and France. The first stated that his Government adhered to the position set forth in his note of 2 April to the Secretary-General. The second saw no reason why one could not depart from customary means since the Security Council had the final say in considering and endorsing the conclusions of the inquiry. He stressed, however, that this was a special case which could not be considered as having established a procedure.

Q. *Requests for the inclusion of an item concerning the situation in Northern Ireland*

In a letter dated 17 August 1969 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Ireland, on instructions from his Government, requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 of the Charter. He stated that the preceding week had witnessed a series of events in the Six Counties of Northern Ireland, which had been set off by a parade in the city of Derry and which stemmed from treatment many inhabitants had suffered for a period of almost fifty years. The Royal Ulster Constabulary had been unable to control the situation and British military forces had intervened. Proposals by his Government that the United Kingdom ask for the dispatch of a United Nations peace-keeping force, and subsequently that a joint British-Irish peace-keeping force be established, had both been rejected by the United Kingdom Government. The Government of Ireland therefore felt obliged to appeal to the Security Council for the dispatch of a United Nations peace-keeping force, since it could not stand by and see the people in the Six Counties of Northern Ireland suffer injury, nor could it tolerate the tensions created along the border between the two areas which might result in serious disturbances in its own State. The letter expressed the hope that the Irish delegation would be permitted to be heard at all stages of the discussion of its request by the Council in order that it might present its case in more detail. A further letter dated 18 August from the Minister for External Affairs of Ireland stated that his Government had named him to represent it in the Council's discussion.

The Security Council met to consider the Irish request on 20 August. In connexion with the adoption of the provisional agenda, the representative of the United Kingdom, citing Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, said that it was the duty of the Security Council to uphold the principle of domestic jurisdiction by opposing the inclusion of the item in the agenda, as to do otherwise would undermine the agreed basis in international law on which the United Nations was founded. Moreover, he stated, the situation in Northern Ireland was under control and there was no question of there being a threat to international peace and security.

In the absence of any objection, the Council adopted a proposal by the representative of Finland that before taking a decision on its agenda it invite the Minister for External Affairs of Ireland, as a matter of courtesy, to make a statement in explanation of the request submitted by his Government.

The Minister for External Affairs of Ireland said that the Council should not accept the contention that the question fell exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the United Kingdom. Ireland did not concede the right of Britain to exercise control of the North of its country, although it had lived for some time with the reality of British control there without renouncing its long-standing claim. In other instances, Article 2, paragraph 7, had not been applied in the rigid manner now suggested. He set forth certain considerations which his delegation felt should lead the Council to deal with its request, but recognized that members might wish to pause before agreeing to include the item. However, the persistent denial of their civil rights to a large part of the population, which had been the immediate cause of the recent tension, was in itself a matter sufficient to justify the Council's attention. Due weight should also be given to the desirability of obviating the risk that the tension might spread beyond the area itself and lead to friction between two neighbouring Member States.

The representative of the USSR supported the Irish request for a meeting of the Council and stated that the United Kingdom should take measures to end persecution and create the necessary conditions for the solution of problems in conformity with the wishes of the people.

The representative of the United Kingdom declared that the principle of equality of treatment and freedom from discrimination had been publicly confirmed by his Government in a formal declaration made as recently as the previous day. He said that on the constitutional question there was no basis for any contention that the situation in Northern Ireland was an international matter.

The representative of Zambia, noting that the dispatch of troops demonstrated the gravity of the situation, expressed the view that in the light of the statements made during the meeting it might be wise to defer a decision on whether or not to adopt the agenda. Accordingly, he proposed that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was adopted without objection.

On 5 September the representative of Ireland addressed a letter to the Secretary-General requesting inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "The situation in the North of Ireland". An attached explanatory memorandum referred to the long-standing grievances of the large minority in the area of the North of Ireland under British jurisdiction and expressed the fear that unless the causes of the existing unrest there were speedily eliminated, the situation might lead to further violence with serious consequences both for the whole of Ireland and for the United Kingdom. It expressed the view that Articles 1, 13, 35, 55 and 60 of the Charter were particularly relevant to the situation and that the Assembly should consider the matter in order that discrimination in all its forms in that area might be eliminated, human rights and fundamental freedoms might be established there for all, and the danger of serious international friction between Ireland and the United Kingdom might be avoided.

The request for inclusion of the item in the agenda was considered by the General Committee on 17 September. At his request, the representative of Ireland was invited, in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to participate in the discussion. Following the discussion, the General Committee decided, pursuant to a suggestion by the representatives of Nigeria and Chile, to defer a decision on whether or not to recommend the inclusion of the item in the agenda.

On 20 September the General Assembly took note of the General Committee's decision, which was not re-examined during the remainder of the session.

R. *The strengthening of international security*

On 19 September 1969, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR requested the inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "The strengthening of international security". The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee, which considered the question in the course of nineteen meetings held from 10 to 28 October and on 11 and 12 December.

The First Committee had before it a draft appeal to all States of the world, introduced by the representative of the USSR, setting out a series of considerations, determinations and decisions. Under separate headings the Assembly would, *inter alia*, declare firmly and resolutely that, in order to strengthen international security, it was necessary to ensure without delay: (1) the withdrawal of troops from territories occupied as a result of armed action against States and peoples defending the independence won as a result of the collapse of the colonial system and to ensure their territorial integrity; (2) the cessation of all measures for the suppression of liberation movements; and (3) observance by States of Security Council decisions on the withdrawal of occupation troops; and further declare that actions of States which did not observe those requirements constituted a gross violation of the United Nations Charter.

In another part the Assembly would declare that all States: (1) should be guided in their foreign policies by the vital interests of all peoples in preserving peace and international security; (2) should abide by the principles of peaceful coexistence of States irrespective of their social system: namely, the principles of sovereignty, equality, territorial inviolability of each State, non-interference in internal affairs and respect for the rights of all peoples freely to choose their social system; and (3) should settle all disputes by peaceful means. It would also express the conviction that regional security systems set up and acting in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations could promote the strengthening of international security, and would call upon all States to study the measures for the establishment of such effective regional security systems.

In another section the appeal would have the Assembly recall that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security was conferred upon the Security Council, and that Members had undertaken to accept and carry out its decisions. It would then recommend to the Council that it consider the general state of international security at periodic meetings convened at the level of members of Governments or other specially designated representatives, as provided for in Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter, with a view to elaborating urgent measures to strengthen it; and that it take effective practical steps against acts of aggression, using, whenever required, the full powers vested in it by the Charter.

Continuing, the appeal would have the General Assembly reaffirm the importance of formulating a generally acceptable definition of aggression, agreeing on the principles of friendly relations and co-operation of States, and arriving at an understanding on United Nations peace-keeping operations on the basis of strict observance of the United Nations Charter; and would invite the special committees dealing with those questions to intensify their efforts in order to submit their proposals and recommendations to the General Assembly and the Security Council at the earliest possible time.

Finally, the Assembly would call upon all States of the world to inform it and the Security Council of the steps they would undertake in connexion with the appeal; resolve to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-fifth session an item entitled "Progress in the implementation by States of measures for the strengthening of international security", and request the Secretary-General to transmit the appeal to the Governments of all States of the world.

The representative of the USSR, introducing the draft appeal, declared that the very fact that it had been possible to stave off a third world war for two decades was a major achievement for all peace-loving elements. In that period, the United Nations had compiled a record of many acts enhancing the preservation of peace, the development of friendly co-operation among peoples and the emancipation of peoples from colonial oppression. Those steps included proposals taken on Soviet initiatives recognizing that general and complete disarmament was a major problem of modern times, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decisions directed against imperialist aggressors, in defence of small countries, and against interference in the internal affairs of States; as well as other economic, scientific, social and legal measures. However, the major United Nations goal—to ensure and maintain lasting peace and international security—had not been attained. He considered that new collective efforts and initiatives were needed to strengthen international security and that steps towards that goal should be taken within the framework of the United Nations by all States. The Soviet draft appeal to all States constituted a purposeful and concrete programme for attaining that goal.

After describing the requirements for strengthening international security and the provisions of the appeal, the representative of the USSR said that his delegation had submitted its draft appeal in a form somewhat different from usual United Nations practice because it wished to submit something which would evoke a reply from Governments, and because it considered that the appeal should be addressed not only to the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations, but to the Governments of all States of the world.

Moreover, consideration of the question of strengthening international security should not be limited to adopting the appeal, but should be continued by communicating the adopted appeal to the Governments of all States, with the aim of receiving information on the steps they have taken to implement its provisions. The collection and study of government replies would be a good basis for considering at the next Assembly session—which would coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations—the progress made in implementing measures to strengthen international security.

In the course of the extensive discussion of the question in the First Committee, the majority of speakers welcomed the initiative of the USSR in submitting the item, considering it timely on the eve of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations to have a constructive discussion of the vital problem of maintaining and strengthening international peace and security. Many also expressed support for the Soviet draft appeal. However, a number of speakers expressed reservations regarding the wording of parts of the appeal, and some delegations felt that it would be desirable to postpone final action until the next session of the Assembly in order to allow more time for consultation and the preparation of a generally acceptable text. Still other delegations thought the appeal was not necessary, holding that international security could best be strengthened by scrupulous implementation of the provisions of the Charter and that concrete action, rather than another document, was needed. In this regard, the representative of the United States said that practical work addressed to specific problems, rather than generalized resolutions or declarations, was called for. The situation called even less for declarations designed to recast principles of the Charter in the mould of the philosophy of one or a few Members, rather than all 126 Members of the United Nations. Any failure of the collective system envisaged in the Charter was not due to defects in its drafting or insufficient clarity in the statement of its fundamental principles.

Most speakers offered comments reflecting the special concerns of their countries. Some criticized certain concepts in the draft or suggested revisions in their formulation. Others cited principles which, in their view, should have been contained in any such appeal or deplored the omission of concepts which they considered vital to the strengthening of international security, such as disarmament and economic and social development. Specific suggestions were made for broadening the draft appeal in order to have it express the consensus necessary for general acceptance. Other speakers expressed the view that international security could be strengthened only by concerted efforts of the great Powers. Japan, for example, said that concrete, resolute initiatives as well as realistic and flexible approaches would have to come from the major Powers. The delegations of Burma, Ecuador, Liberia, Mexico and Peru were among those who shared this view. The representative of Finland stated that international security was virtually synonymous with European security, and he recalled that the Finnish Government had taken the initiative in the search for a new approach to this problem, again confirming its readiness to act as a host for a European security conference. Some delegations also questioned the interpretation to be given the principles of peaceful coexistence and inquired how such principles could be made to conform to the idea of maintaining and developing friendly relations with all States in conformity with the provisions of the Charter.

Numerous representatives expressed particular concern about the appeal's failure to mention the need to promote economic and social development. Famine, disease, illiteracy, lack of housing and other such evils were as great a threat to international security as war, and only peace with justice could strengthen international security, for they feared that the widening gap between rich and poor nations would inevitably lead to war. With regard to the question of the withdrawal of troops, some delegations felt that it would be advisable to reaffirm the general principle that the troops could not legally be stationed on the territory of any other country without the consent of the Government of that country. At the same time, those delegations maintained that the principle should not be limited only to the former colonial Territories. Still others stressed the importance of disarmament.

At the close of the discussion, the representative of the USSR stated that in order to meet some of the points raised during the debate, his delegation was prepared to include in the appeal a reference to the need for a rapid solution of the disarmament problem, and was ready to consider suggestions concerning measures for economic development.

On 11 December the representative of Finland introduced a draft resolution which would have the General Assembly: (1) consider that appropriate recommendations on the strengthening of international security should be formulated by the General Assembly on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations; (2) draw the attention of Governments to the proposals and statements made in the course of the consideration of the item; (3) invite them to inform the Secretary-General of any observations they might have as well as of any steps they might undertake in order to strengthen international security; (4) draw their attention to the desirability of intensifying regional co-operation in accordance with the provisions of the Charter as a means of strengthening international security; (5) invite the Security Council to consider the possibility of convening periodic meetings, after adequate preparation, at the level of members of Governments or other specially designated representatives, as provided for in Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter, with a view to elaborating measures to strengthen international security; (6) invite the special committees of the United Nations responsible for the consideration of the questions of the definition of aggression, the principles of friendly relations and co-operation between States, and peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, as well as the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, to continue their efforts with a view to the earliest possible submission of their proposals and recommendations to the General Assembly; and (7) recommend the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Review of measures on the strengthening of international security".

Another draft resolution on the same item was introduced by the representative of Barbados on behalf of twenty Latin American delegations. It would have the Assembly: (1) invite Governments to study the proposals and statements made during the considera-

tion of the item; (2) request them to inform the Secretary-General of their views and proposals on the subject not later than 1 May 1970, and also of any measures they might take for the purpose of strengthening international security; (3) decide to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Consideration of measures for the strengthening of international security"; and (4) request the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session concerning the communications he has received pursuant to paragraph 2 of the resolution.

The representative of Finland said that all shared a vital interest in strengthening the collective security system of the United Nations and would surely agree that the preparatory work which had been done at the present session should be continued, and that Member States should communicate their views on this matter to the Secretary-General. The central role of the Security Council regarding international security was clear. That role could be strengthened by holding periodic meetings at the government level, under Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter. In his view it was time for the Council to consider this matter.

In a brief discussion a number of delegations pointed out that both draft resolutions had many points in common, and therefore necessary efforts should be made to come to a generally acceptable text. The representative of Barbados said that the many points common to both draft resolutions represented a desire to keep the subject alive and its consideration free from animosity and controversy.

The representative of Kuwait introduced amendments, sponsored by three Arab delegations, which would have added a preambular paragraph to both draft resolutions dealing with military occupation and the acquisition of territory by force.

After consultations, a compromise text was worked out and on 12 December the representatives of Finland and Barbados introduced a draft resolution sponsored by twenty-four delegations. Under its operative paragraphs the General Assembly would: (1) express the belief that on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations the General Assembly should consider appropriate recommendations on the strengthening of international security; (2) invite Member States to study the proposals and statements made during the consideration of the item; (3) request Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and proposals on this subject not later than 1 May 1970, and also of any measures they might take for the purpose of strengthening international security; (4) decide to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of measures for the strengthening of international security"; (5) request the Secretary-General to report to the twenty-fifth session concerning the communications he had received pursuant to paragraph 3 of the resolution.

On the same day the representative of Kuwait announced that the sponsors of the amendments would not press them to a vote, and the Chairman announced that the sponsors of both previous draft resolutions would not press their texts to a vote.

Also on 12 December the representative of Iraq submitted an amendment to paragraph 5 of the twenty-four-Power draft resolution which would request the Secretary-General to report with his comments to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session concerning the communications he had received pursuant to operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. After receiving assurances that operative paragraph 5 clearly implied that the Secretary-General might make any comments which were within his competence under the Charter, the representative of Iraq withdrew his amendment, in the light of the understanding expressed on behalf of the sponsors.

The Committee then adopted the draft resolution by acclamation. The same text was adopted without objection by the General Assembly on 16 December as resolution 2606 (XXIV).

S. *Question of "micro-States"*

In a letter dated 14 July 1969, the representative of the United States requested the President of the Security Council to initiate consultations for the purpose of convening an early meeting of the Council and its Committee on the Admission of New Members to consider the question of the so-called "micro-States". He recalled that the problem had twice been raised by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization, as well as by the United States delegation as early as December 1967. In a further letter dated 18 August, he requested the President to convene an early meeting of the Council in order to enable his delegation to make a proposal that the Secretary-General be formally requested by the Security Council to inscribe an item entitled "Creation of a category of associate membership" on the provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

At a meeting convened on 27 August 1969, the Security Council placed the letter from the United States on its agenda, which it adopted without objection.

The representative of the United States stated that his delegation had requested the meeting to deal with the situation arising out of the emergence of a growing number of small, independent States which might seek to become Members of the United Nations. A general influx of such States could lead to a weakening of the United Nations itself. The limited resources of small States would make it almost impossible for them to bear the heavy burden of commitments that United Nations membership entailed in money and qualified manpower. The solution to the problem might lie in offering them an alternative through the creation of a special category of membership in the United Nations which would entitle the small, newly independent States to certain of the benefits and privileges of the United Nations system appropriate to their independence but without imposing the burdens of full membership.

The representative of the United States then introduced a draft resolution under which the Security Council, *inter alia*, bearing in mind "the increasing emergence of States so small that they would be unable to carry out the obligations of full membership, and desirous of ensuring that all such States should nevertheless be able to associate themselves with the United Nations in order to further the principles and purposes of the Organization and to derive benefits from such association", would request the Secretary-General to inscribe on the provisional agenda of the

twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Creation of a category of associate membership".

The representative of the United States further proposed that the Security Council convene promptly a committee of experts to consider the entire problem, and to report the results of its study and its recommendations to the Council within two months so that the Council could, in turn, make its recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

In the course of the Council's discussion, which took place at two meetings held on 27 and 29 August, several representatives recalled the Secretary-General's initiative, beginning in 1965, in drawing attention to the problems which might arise from the admission to membership of a large number of very small States with limited resources, and welcomed the action of the United States delegation in bringing to the Council's attention a matter which required full and careful consideration. There was general support for the suggestion to establish a committee of experts to carry out such a study. Some members expressed the view that the creation of a new category of associate membership would require substantive modification of the Charter, and warned that no new criteria for membership other than those already laid down in Article 4 of the Charter should be imposed. Others emphasized that what should be sought was an alternative form of association which might be chosen by newly emerging sovereign States which would help meet their needs and interests, especially in the fields of security and development. The options open to small States should not be unduly limited, nor should they face commitments and obligations beyond their capacity. It was hoped that a thorough discussion would produce an agreement which would succeed in bringing to the peoples of small countries the benefits of international co-operation.

As a result of private consultations, the President announced that the Security Council had decided to establish a committee of experts consisting of all members of the Council to study the question under consideration.

Since its establishment on 29 August, the Committee has held a number of closed meetings.

On 15 June the Committee submitted an interim report to the Security Council indicating that it had held eight meetings between 12 September 1969 and 10 June 1970. During these meetings the Committee had heard an elucidation by the representative of the United States of his delegation's proposal concerning the creation of a category of "associate membership" or "associate status", the text of which was annexed to the report. The Committee had also heard a suggestion by the representative of France to reactivate the Security Council's Committee on the Admission of New Members, and a statement by the representative of the United Kingdom submitting his delegation's working paper containing details of its suggestions with regard to a special arrangement which might meet the needs of small States, the text of which was also annexed. Preliminary exchanges of views were also held concerning the legal nature, the applicability and the implications of the proposals which were put forward in the Committee. The report noted, however, that no conclusions had yet been reached or recommendations made by the Committee concerning those proposals.

The report stated that since a number of its members had not yet made their statements on the substantive aspects of the question, the Committee was not in a position to formulate specific recommendations and to submit them to the Security Council. The Committee would continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference and would submit a further report at a later stage, the report concluded.

T. *Periodic meetings of the Security Council*

On 20 April 1970, a note was issued by the President of the Security Council in which, after recalling that on 3 March 1970 the members of the Council had received an informal memorandum from the delegation of Finland on the question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter, he stated that since the receipt of that memorandum, preliminary discussions had taken place among the members of the Security Council. In the light of those discussions the President, in his capacity as the representative of Finland, had proposed that consultations be undertaken with a view to having that question considered, in due course, by the Security Council.

In a letter dated 5 June, Finland, after making reference to the above note, requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the question of initiating periodic meetings of the Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

At its 1544th meeting on 12 June, the Council included this letter in its agenda, without objection, under the heading "The question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter".

At the same meeting, the President of the Security Council stated that as a result of the consultations which had been held, he had been authorized to make a statement expressing the consensus of the Council. According to this consensus the members of the Security Council considered that the holding of periodic meetings, at which each member of the Council would be represented by a member of Government or by some other specially designated representative, could enhance the authority of the Council and make it a more effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. As to the date and other practical aspects of the first such meeting, these would be considered later in consultations. It was also understood that periodic meetings would provide members with an opportunity for a general exchange of views on the international situation, rather than for dealing with any particular question, and that such meetings would normally be held in private, unless it was otherwise decided. The provisional agenda of periodic meetings would be drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the members of the Council and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the provisional rules of procedure.

In the statements that followed the approval of the consensus, members of the Council welcomed the initiative taken by Finland and expressed the hope that utilization of Article 28, paragraph 2, would contribute to making the United Nations again the centre for in-

ternational consultations on vital issues affecting world peace. Some members felt that since the Council had had no previous experience of periodic meetings, it would be wise to make a modest beginning and to put that formula to the test. Other members, after referring to the item on the agenda of the General Assembly entitled "The strengthening of international security", stated that it had also contained proposals for holding Security Council meetings under Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter. They believed that the Council's adoption of that procedure would enable it to play the role assigned to it more effectively.

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(*b*) *Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use*: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.I.24.

B. Effects of atomic radiation

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33; and *ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/7613 and Corr.1).

C. Peaceful uses of outer space

For the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/7621 and *Supplement No. 21 A* (A/7621/Add.1).

For other relevant documents, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28;

(*b*) Report of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites on the work of its second session: A/AC.105/66 and Corr.1 and 2;

(*c*) Report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the work of its seventh session: A/AC.105/82 (paragraph 9 of this report contains a list of the documents before the Sub-Committee);

(*d*) Report of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites on the work of its third session: A/AC.105/83 (paragraph 4 of this report contains a list of the documents before the Sub-Committee).

D. The sea-bed outside national jurisdiction

For the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/7622 and Corr.1) and *Supplement No. 22 A* (A/7622/Add.1).

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E. The policies *of apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

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For other relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 34 and 57 (*a*).

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For relevant documents and meetings, see:

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(*c*) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 64.

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For relevant documents and meetings, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969; ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1969; ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1969; ibid., Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1970;* and *ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1970;*

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For relevant documents and meetings, see:

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(*a*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1969;*

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J. Complaints by Guinea

For relevant documents and meetings, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1969*;

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K. Manifesto on Southern Africa

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 106.

L. Representation of China in the United Nations

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 101.

M. Question of Korea

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 99.

N. Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian)

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 98.

O. Assistance to Palestine refugees

For the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (1 July 1968-30 June 1969), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/7614).

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P. Question of Bahrain

For relevant documents and meetings, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1970*; and *ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1970;*

(*b*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year*, 1536th meeting.

Q. Requests for the inclusion of an item concerning the situation in Northern Ireland

For relevant documents and meetings, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1969;*

(*b*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year*, 1503rd meeting;

(*c*) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/7651;

(*d*) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, General Committee*, 180th meeting.

R. The strengthening of international security

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 103.

S. Question of "micro-States"

For relevant documents and meetings, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1969*;

(*b*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year*, 1505th and 1506th meetings.

T. Periodic meetings of the Security Council

For relevant documents and meetings, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1970*;

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Part Two

Decolonization

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CHAPTER I

The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

A. *Work of the Special Committee*

During the period under review, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was composed of the following members: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Norway, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The Permanent Representative of Australia, in a letter dated 28 January 1969, informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Australia had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee. Australia had been a member since the Special Committee was constituted in January 1962. On 17 December 1969, the General Assembly decided to postpone until a later date the appointment of a member of the Special Committee.

The report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session covered the period from 13 February to 2 December 1969, during which the Committee held seventy-three plenary meetings and its Working Group and sub-committees held seventy-nine meetings.

The Special Committee followed up the implementation of the various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning the colonial Territories, reviewed developments relating to those Territories and formulated appropriate recommendations for action by States and by the competent United Nations organs with a view to accelerating the pace of decolonization. The Committee fulfilled a number of specific tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly or arising from its own previous decisions. In particular, the Committee continued its examination of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in colonial Territories and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa; its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration; consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations; and examination of the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

The Special Committee noted that agreement had been reached between the Governments of Spain and Morocco regarding the future of the Territory of Ifni. Some constitutional progress had been achieved in certain of the dependent Territories. It was the feeling of the majority of members of the Special Committee, however, that the complete achievement of the goals set for colonial peoples had been delayed and that, as regards several Territories, those goals were still far from early, or peaceful, realization. In the Territories in southern Africa, in particular, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples were conspicuously violated and the authorities concerned resorted to harshly repressive measures with a view to stifling the right to self-determination and independence. The Committee reported that in many cases the problems entrusted to it had acquired greater complexity over the past few years.

Reporting on its visit to Africa during the early part of 1969, the Special Committee stated that its session away from Headquarters had facilitated the appearance before it of representatives of the national liberation movements who had furnished useful information on the realities of the situation in the colonial Territories, on the progress of their struggle for freedom and independence, on their efforts to rehabilitate the liberated areas and on their need for international assistance.

The question of the small Territories again received particular attention from the Special Committee, as requested by the General Assembly. Several members acknowledged that some political advancement had taken place in certain of these Territories, but, in the view of the majority, little significant progress had been registered in the direction of full participation by the indigenous populations in the management of their own affairs. While some members also felt that considerations such as the size and population of the Territory, the availability of natural resources, the degree of economic development, as well as the prospects for economic viability might give rise to peculiar problems, the majority considered that such problems did not derogate from the rights of the peoples concerned to self-determination and independence. Once again, it was emphasized that any decisions regarding

the future of these Territories should be based on the views of the people and that the United Nations should actively participate in the processes involved in their exercise of the right of self-determination.

The General Assembly considered the general aspects of the report of the Special Committee at the plenary meetings of the twenty-fourth session, while the chapters dealing with individual Territories and questions were considered by the Fourth Committee.

On 11 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2548 (XXIV) by 78 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions. Among other things, the Assembly approved the report of the Special Committee including the programme of work envisaged during 1970 and requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration, and in particular to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism; it declared that the continuation of colonial rule threatened international peace and security and that the practice of *apartheid* and all forms of racial discrimination constituted a crime against humanity; it requested the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories which were likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommended the Council to take such suggestions fully into consideration. The General Assembly reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and noted with satisfaction the progress made by national liberation movements; it urged all States to provide moral and material assistance to them, and requested them and the specialized agencies and international institutions to withhold assistance from Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. It requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization and urged the Administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting groups to the colonial Territories. It reiterated its declaration that the practice of using mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence is punishable as a criminal act and called upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation prohibiting the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries. It requested the colonial Powers to dismantle without further delay their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones and condemned the policies of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants. The Assembly invited the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend the most appropriate methods and the steps to be taken to enable their populations to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and to the situation of colonial peoples and their struggle for liberation and also requested Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations in that field.

The General Assembly also adopted resolution 2521 (XXIV) on 4 December 1969 concerning the special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly approved the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned the recommendations made by that Committee for appropriate action. It also requested the Special Committee, in its preparation of a draft declaration or a suggested programme of action for consideration at the special commemorative meetings, to co-operate, as appropriate, with other United Nations bodies concerned and to follow, in consultation with the Committee for the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, the implementation of those recommendations. The result of the roll-call vote on this resolution was 90 in favour, 2 against, with 1 abstention.

The Special Committee began its 1970 session on 6 March. First, it took up the question of Southern Rhodesia as a matter of urgency and, on 9 March, unanimously adopted a consensus thereon (see section B below). The Special Committee decided to consider next an item entitled "Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". It entrusted to its Working Group the tasks assigned to it in this connexion by the General Assembly in resolution 2521 (XXIV). On 21 April, the Special Committee approved a recommendation by the Working Group to dispatch without delay a small group of representatives to countries in Africa for the purpose of establishing contact with representatives of national liberation movements from colonial Territories on that continent.

The Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committees I, II and III, the Sub-Committee on Fiji, the Sub-Committee on Oman and the Sub-Committee on Petitions with the same membership as in the previous year.

B. *Decisions on individual Territories*

1. Southern Rhodesia

The question of Southern Rhodesia was considered by the General Assembly in November 1969 and by the Special Committee in March 1970.

On 21 November 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2508 (XXIV) on the question by 83 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions. By this resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right and declared illegal all measures taken by the racist minority régime to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their legitimate rights and to entrench its policies of *apartheid* in Southern Rhodesia.

The resolution condemned the failure and refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule in accordance with all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. Condemning also the intervention of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia, which constituted an act of aggression against the people and territorial integrity of Zimbabwe, the resolution called upon the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to ensure the immediate expulsion of all South African forces from Southern Rhodesia. It further condemned the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and other Governments which continued to have political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, thereby violating their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations; and condemned the policies of those States which made it possible for their nationals to emigrate to Southern Rhodesia in violation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

The General Assembly, by the same resolution, also called upon the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to take effective measures, including the use of force, to put an immediate end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer all powers to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule; to ensure the immediate release of the African nationalists who were in detention; and to prevent further assassination and imprisonment of African nationalists in Southern Rhodesia. It called upon all States which continued to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to bring them to an immediate end; and further called upon all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned to extend all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity. Also, the Assembly called upon the Government of the United Kingdom, in view of the armed conflict in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, both dated 12 August 1949.

The Assembly drew the attention of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation arising from the intensification of suppressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe and from armed attacks perpetrated against neighbouring States in violation of international peace and security. It reaffirmed its conviction that the sanctions would not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia unless they were comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa and Portugal. It further drew the attention of the Security Council to the urgent necessity of applying the following measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter:

(*a*) The scope of the sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime should be widened to include all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter;

(*b*) Sanctions should be imposed on South Africa and Portugal, the Governments of which have blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council.

In addition to drawing the attention of the Security Council to the situation in the Territory, the Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territory under review, and called upon the administering Power to report to the Special Committee on its action in the implementation of the resolution.

On 6 March 1970, the Special Committee decided to give priority to the question of Southern Rhodesia, having regard to developments in that Territory. Consequently it authorized its Chairman to prepare a draft consensus on the question for its consideration. On 9 March 1970, the Special Committee adopted the draft consensus, the text of which was transmitted to the Security Council. By its consensus, the Special Committee strongly condemned the purported assumption of republican status and other illegal acts by the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. The Special Committee stated that, while it had no doubt whatsoever about the illegality of those acts, it was gravely concerned at the extraordinarily far-reaching and arbitrary powers which the régime had arrogated to itself in order to intensify the oppression of the African majority by the racist minority.

Noting that the above developments had led to a further worsening of the situation in southern Africa, constituting a dangerous threat to international peace and security, the Special Committee called upon the Government of the Untied Kingdom, as the administering Power, to take all necessary measures to put an end to that régime and to restore to the people of Zimbabwe their right to self-determination and independence. It also called on all States to co-operate in bringing the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end by complying fully with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Furthermore, having regard to the latest developments in Southern Rhodesia, the Special Committee requested all States not to extend recognition to or entertain diplomatic or other relations with the illegal régime and to refrain from any action which would assist or encourage that régime. In view of the further aggravation of the situation which had previously been determined by the Security Council to be a threat to international peace and security, the Special Committee expressed the feeling that the Security Council should urgently consider taking further appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to bring the rebellion to an end and to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (see also part one, chapter IV, above).

2. Namibia

During the period covered by this report, the question of Namibia was considered by the Security Council in July and August 1969 and again in January 1970, by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in July and September 1969, and by the General

Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. In addition, the question of Namibia continued to be the constant preoccupation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which was established by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) to take over the administration of the Territory and prepare it for independence.

At meetings held between 1 and 3 July 1969, the Special Committee considered the question of Namibia in the light of the illegal trial by South African authorities of nine Namibians on charges under the South African Terrorism Act, 1967. On 3 July, the Special Committee adopted a consensus for transmission to the Security Council in which it recalled that the trial was in violation not only of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) and Security Council resolution 264 (1969), but also of resolutions of both bodies which voiced the universal condemnation of the international community for the previous illegal application of the Terrorism Act to Namibia. The Special Committee expressed the view that the Security Council should urgently consider taking effective steps or measures to obtain the compliance of South Africa with those resolutions.

On 23 July, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, on behalf of the Council, addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council. In it, he drew attention to the situation resulting from South Africa's continued defiance of United Nations resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 264 (1969), and subsequent actions of the South African Government which violated the international status of the Territory. He expressed the Council's hope that the Security Council would take urgent measures to ensure the implementation of resolution 264 (1969).

In response to a request by the eleven Member States comprising the United Nations Council for Namibia and fifty-one other Member States, the Security Council met to give further consideration to the question of Namibia on 30 July 1969. On 12 August 1969, it adopted resolution 269 (1969) whereby it condemned the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with resolution 264 (1969) and for its persistent defiance of the authority of the United Nations and called upon that Government to withdraw its administration from the Territory immediately and in any case before 4 October 1969. In the event of failure on the part of the South African Government to comply, the Security Council decided that it would meet immediately to determine upon effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the relevant chapters of the United Nations Charter. The Security Council also called upon all States to refrain from all dealings with the Government of South Africa purporting to act on behalf of the Territory of Namibia and requested them to increase their moral and material assistance to the people of the Territory. It requested the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible. Details regarding the Security Council's consideration of this situation and of this resolution are contained in part one, chapter IV, above.

On 3 October 1969, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 269 (1969), including a reply from the South African Government in which it declared its intention not to withdraw from the Territory.

In its fourth report, which was submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, the United Nations Council for Namibia gave an account of its activities during the period from 13 November 1968 to 24 October 1969. The Council, among other things, described the progress it had made towards discharging certain specific tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly, in particular relating to the issuance of travel documents for Namibians, the establishment of a co-ordinated emergency programme of financial and technical assistance, the organization of an educational and training programme, and a review of laws and practices established in the Territory by the Government of South Africa.

The Council reported that in February 1969, it had sent a mission to Africa for the purpose of holding further consultations with Governments on the question of travel documents and also to meet with Namibian representatives. Most issues regarding the issuance of travel documents had been resolved in the course of the mission, but some issues still remained to be decided. This, and the other tasks before the Council, remained under active consideration.

The Council also reported that during the period under review it had addressed four letters to the Security Council, drawing its attention to developments in the Territory which, in the Council's opinion, required consideration or action by the latter. In its most recent communication, dated 10 October 1969, the Council had expressed its grave concern at the defiant and negative response of the Government of South Africa to Security Council resolution 269 (1969) and voiced the unanimous opinion that the persistent refusal by South Africa to comply with the decisions of the Security Council would inevitably aggravate a situation which already constituted a serious threat to international peace and security in southern Africa.

Concluding that during the year the South African Government had continued its defiance of the United Nations and world public opinion, in particular by enacting the South West Africa Affairs Act, 1969, which purported to incorporate the Territory into the Republic of South Africa, and by further implementing its scheme for the creation of "Bantustans", the Council considered that the basic condition for the fulfilment of United Nations responsibilities towards Namibia was the application of measures to ensure South Africa's immediate removal from the Territory. The Council recommended that the General Assembly, among other things, should draw the attention of the Security Council to the urgent need for it to meet immediately to take effective measures to obtain South Africa's withdrawal from the Territory; call upon all States to pursue all diplomatic, consular, commercial or other relations in regard to Namibia exclusively with the Council and ensure that their nationals do likewise; appeal to all States to take appropriate steps to obtain the suspension of all rights enjoyed by South Africa as a member of the specialized agencies; call upon all States to assist the Council with regard to the issuance of travel documents to Namibians; and call upon the Government of South Africa to respect the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War with regard to Namibian freedom fighters; and endorse the Council's proposals concerning the establishment of a co-ordinated pro-

gramme for rendering technical and financial assistance to Namibia.

On 31 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2498 (XXIV) by a roll-call vote of 95 to 2, with 6 abstentions. By this resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle against the foreign occupation of their country; condemned the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its administration from the Territory, and in particular for its defiance of Security Council resolution 269 (1969); and drew the attention of the Security Council to the deteriorating situation.

On 1 December, the General Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 92 to 2 with 19 abstentions, adopted resolution 2517 (XXIV) whereby it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence; expressed solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle against foreign occupation and requested all States to provide increased moral and material assistance to them; and condemned the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its administration from the Territory and for its policies and actions designed to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia. Drawing the attention of the Security Council to the need for taking appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to solve the grave situation, the General Assembly also commended the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to all States and the competent bodies of the United Nations for appropriate action in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council; requested the Council for Namibia to continue to discharge, by every available means, the functions entrusted to it; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to enable the Council for Namibia to discharge its duties and functions; and called upon all States to cooperate with the Council for Namibia in carrying out the tasks entrusted to it.

Also on 1 December, the General Assembly decided without objection to appoint the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information, Mr. Agha Abdul Hamid, as Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, with effect from 1 January 1970, and until the Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, appointed a Commissioner.

On the same day, the General Assembly adopted without objection a draft resolution recommended by the Special Committee concerning petitions on Namibia which were examined by the Special Committee during 1969 (resolution 2518 (XXIX)). The Assembly drew the attention of the petitioners concerned to the relevant reports of the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as to the resolutions on the question of Namibia adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

In response to a request by fifty-eight Member States, the Security Council again considered the question of Namibia at meetings held between 28 and 30 January 1970. On 30 January, the Security Council adopted resolution 276 (1970) whereby it strongly condemned the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning Namibia; declared that the continued presence of South African authorities in the Territory was illegal and that all acts taken by the Government of South Africa on behalf of Namibia after the termination of the Mandate were illegal and invalid; declared further that the defiant attitude of South Africa towards the Security Council's decisions undermined the authority of the United Nations; and considered that the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa had grave consequences for the rights and interests of the people of Namibia. Calling upon all States to refrain from any dealings with the Government of South Africa acting on behalf of Namibia, the Security Council decided to establish an *ad hoc* sub-committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means to implement effectively the relevant resolutions of the Council, and to submit its recommendations by 30 April 1970; requested all States, as well as all relevant United Nations organs, to give the Sub-Committee all the information and other assistance it might require; and further requested the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the Sub-Committee.

The *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established pursuant to the above resolution held its first meeting on 4 February 1970. On 30 April 1970, it submitted an interim report to the Security Council in which it stated that it was not yet in a position to formulate specific recommendations and that it hoped to submit its report by the end of June 1970. Details regarding the Security Council's consideration of this question and of the above resolution are contained in part one, chapter IV, above.

3. Territories under Portuguese administration

The question of the Territories under Portuguese administration was considered by the Special Committee during its visit to Africa in May 1969 and during meetings at Headquarters between 5 June and 1 July. On 24 June 1969, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the item by a roll-call vote of 16 to 2, with 3 abstentions. By this resolution, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve this right. It again called on the Government of Portugal to apply without delay to the peoples of the Territories concerned the principle of self-determination, and in particular: (*a*) to cease forthwith all repressive activities and military operations against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, and to withdraw all military and other forces; and (*b*) to proclaim an unconditional political amnesty and to transfer all powers to freely elected institutions representative of the indigenous populations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It also called upon the Government of Portugal, in view of the armed conflict pevailing in the Territories, to apply the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949.

The Special Committee called upon all States, particularly the military allies of Portugal in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to withhold all measures of military assistance, including the supply of arms, training of personnel and sale of weapons, military equipment and material, including aircraft, helicopters and vehicles as well as supplies for the manufacture

or maintenance of weapons and ammunition. It urged all States to grant the peoples of these Territories the moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights.

The Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to the further deterioration of the situation in the Territories, which constituted a serious threat to international peace and security, and to the serious consequences of the assistance provided by Portugal through those Territories to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council. In addition, the Special Committee decided to undertake a study, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies, to ascertain the possibility of granting further assistance to the liberation movements.

On 21 November 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2507 (XXIV) on Territories under Portuguese administration by 97 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions. By this resolution the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and of other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that goal. It called upon the Government of Portugal to adopt immediate measures for the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in the Territories and also recommended that the Security Council should take effective steps to put an end to colonialism and racial discrimination in Africa.

The Assembly called upon all States, the specialized agencies and all the international organizations concerned to increase, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, their moral and material assistance to the peoples of the Territories who were struggling for their freedom and independence. It also urged all States, and particularly the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to withhold or desist from giving further military and other assistance to Portugal which enabled it to pursue the colonial war.

The Assembly condemned Portugal's colonial war, the refusal of Portugal to implement the United Nations resolutions, and the use by Portugal of the Territories for violations of territorial sovereignty of independent African States. It also condemned the collaboration between Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the intervention of South African forces against the peoples of the Territories. It deplored the policy of the Government of Portugal, which violated the economic and political rights of the indigenous population by the arbitrary eviction of the African population and the settlement of immigrants in the Territories. It also deplored the activities of the financial interests which obstructed the struggle of the peoples of the Territories for self-determination, freedom and independence and which strengthened the military efforts of Portugal.

The Assembly again invited the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution and, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2431 (XXIII) and in consultation with the specialized agencies and the host Governments, to develop and expand training programmes for the indigenous inhabitants of these Territories, taking into account their needs for qualified administrative, technical and professional personnel to assume responsibility for the administration and development of their own countries.

In May 1970, the Special Committee began a general debate which included the questions of Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration.

4. Ifni and Spanish Sahara

The Territories of Ifni and Spanish Sahara were considered by the Special Committee in June and September 1969, and by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

On 25 September 1969, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to conclude its consideration of Ifni by taking note of the retrocession of that Territory to Morocco on 30 June 1969 under the terms of a treaty entered into by Spain and Morocco on 4 January 1969.

As regards Spanish Sahara, the Special Committee decided to transmit to the General Assembly the relevant working paper of the Secretariat, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee of the Assembly and, subject to any directives which the Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to consider the item at its next session.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2591 (XXIV) by 110 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. By this resolution, the Assembly again invited the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of the so-called Spanish Sahara and in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for the holding of a referendum under United Nations auspices with a view to enabling the indigenous population of the Territory to exercise freely its right to self-determination and, to this end: to create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis by permitting, *inter alia,* the return of exiles to the Territory; to take all necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participated in the referendum; to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly on the activities of foreign economic and other interests operating in colonial countries and Territories and to refrain from any action likely to delay the process of the decolonization of the so-called Spanish Sahara; and to provide all the necessary facilities to a United Nations mission so that it might be able to participate actively in the organization and holding of the referendum. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the administering Power and the Special Committee, to appoint immediately the special mission provided for in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2229 (XXI) and to expedite its dispatch to the so-called Spanish Sahara for the purpose of recommending practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and in particular for determining the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of the referendum and submitting a report to him for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

On the same date, the General Assembly also decided without objection to take note of the retrocession of Ifni, on 30 June 1969, to the Government of Morocco.

5. Gibraltar

The question of Gibraltar was considered by the Special Committee at a meeting on 25 September 1969. Following a statement by its Chairman, the Committee decided to transmit to the General Assembly the relevant working paper of the Secretariat in order to facilitate consideration of the question by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and, subject to any directives which the Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to consider the question at its next session.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly decided to postpone the consideration of the question of Gibraltar to its twenty-fifth session.

6. French Somaliland

The question of French Somaliland was considered by the Special Committee at a meeting on 25 September 1969. Following a statement by its Chairman, the Committee decided to transmit to the General Assembly the relevant working paper of the Secretariat in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee of the Assembly, and, subject to any directives which the Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to consider the item at its next session.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly decided to postpone the consideration of the question of French Somaliland to its twenty-fifth session.

7. Fiji

The Special Committee early in 1969 had decided to consider the question of Fiji as a separate item at its plenary meetings, it being understood that the Sub-Committee on Fiji which had been established "to visit Fiji for the purpose of studying at first hand the situation in the Territory and to report to the Special Committee" would continue its work.

The Special Committee considered the question on 21 October 1969. It had before it a report by the Sub-Committee on Fiji, in which the Sub-Committee stated that it had requested the United Kingdom to arrange a visit to the Territory; in its reply, the United Kingdom had regretted that it saw no grounds for varying the position it had set out in August 1967, namely, that it did not regard a visit to Fiji by a Sub-Committee of the Special Committee as necessary. The Special Committee had expressed regret that, in view of the attitude maintained by the administering Power, which was contrary to the wish expressed by the General Assembly, it had not been able to carry out its terms of reference.

The Special Committee took note of the report of the Sub-Committee and decided to transmit to the General Assembly the relevant working paper of the Secretariat, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, and, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connexion, to give consideration to the item at its next session.

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, to postpone the consideration of the question to its twenty-fifth session.

8. American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands

The Special Committee adopted the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of Sub-Committee I concerning the Seychelles and St. Helena on 19 June 1969. It noted with regret that the administering Power had not taken sufficient steps to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the Territories, and called upon it to take the necessary steps to transfer powers to freely elected representatives of the peoples. It noted that, during December 1968 and March 1969, there had been governmental crises in the Seychelles created by the withdrawal of elected members of the Governing Council from its meetings, and that demonstrations had been held in the Territory to demand an end to colonial rule; it noted also that a Minister of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island would visit the Seychelles to discuss ideas of constitutional changes and other matters. The Special Committee reiterated its position that any plans by the United Kingdom and the United States of America to construct military bases in the so-called "Indian Ocean Territory" would heighten tension in Africa and Asia, and urged the administering Power to respect the territorial integrity of the Seychelles by returning the islands administratively detached from it in 1965. The Committee expressed deep concern at the infiltration of South African interests into certain key economic sectors of the Territory of St. Helena; noted the action of the administering Power in securing an agreement whereby the Government of St. Helena would have a controlling interest in one of the companies concerned; drew attention, however, to the fact that overriding powers rested not with the Government but with the Governor, who was directly responsible to the United Kingdom Government; and expressed concern that South African interests would have a substantial share in the company. It called upon the administering Power to take more effective steps to prevent infiltration by foreign economic interests and settlers into the Territories of the Seychelles and St. Helena, particularly those from South Africa. Finally, it called upon the administering Power to enter into consultation with the Special Committee in order to make arrangements for a visiting mission to the Seychelles as soon as possible.

The report of Sub-Committee II concerning the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands was considered by the Special Committee at the beginning of July 1969. Following the introduction of an oral revision in the fourth paragraph of the conclusions, the Committee adopted the whole report and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The Special Committee reiterated its view that executive responsibility be transferred to the representatives of these Territories and more powers

be granted to the elected representatives of the people in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Recalling that the right of the peoples and nations to self-determination included permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, the Special Committee expressed the hope that the review envisaged by the administering Power of the arrangements made for extracting phosphates on Ocean Island (Gilbert and Ellice Islands) would be undertaken in the very near future and that it would take account of the interest of the people of the Territory. It also expressed the hope that all those concerned would co-operate closely with the Secretary-General on the study of all aspects of extraction and marketing of phosphate on Ocean Island so as to permit him to report on this study at the earliest possible time. While noting the statement of the administering Power that any form of discrimination on the basis of colour was contrary to the Constitution of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the Special Committee requested the administering Power to ensure that such legislation was made fully effective in practice. Finally, the administering Powers were urged again to allow a sub-committee to visit the Territories.

The Special Committee adopted the report of Sub-Committee II on Niue and the Tokelau Islands on 3 July 1969 and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. It welcomed the report of the administering Power that, of 1 November 1968, at the request of the Niue Assembly, a full-member system of government had been introduced, under which the Executive Committee had taken over responsibility for those government departments previously controlled by the Resident Commissioner. The Special Committee requested the administering Power, in consultation with the people of the Territory, to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration. It took note of the willingness of the administering Power in principle to receive a visiting mission in the Territories, but did not share its view that the costs involved would not justify the visit unless it formed part of a wider tour of the Territories in the area. The Special Committee was of the view that it was up to the United Nations to assess the feasibility of such visiting missions. It also maintained the view that such assistance in the economic development of the Territories as the administering Power had stated was being carried out under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies was particularly useful in decreasing the Territories' dependence on the administering Power, and expressed the hope that it would continue to be sought.

Also in July, the Special Committee adopted the Sub-Committee's report on the New Hebrides, following the introduction of an oral revision in the fifth paragraph of the conclusions and recommendations. The Special Committee regretted that one of the administering Powers of the condominium, namely France, had not thus far participated in the work of the Committee concerning the Territory or supplied it with such supplementary information so as to assist the Committee in formulating its conclusions and recommendations. In this regard, the Special Committee appealed to the Government of France to reconsider its position. It noted the increase in the number of unofficial members in the Territory's Advisory Council, but stated that no fully representative institutions were in the New Hebrides and progress in constitutional development was slow. It reiterated its regrets that the administering Powers had no proposals for the speedy implementation of the Declaration in the New Hebrides. It urged those Powers to provide for speedy implementation of the Declaration on the basis of the principle of universal suffrage by taking immediate steps to introduce representative political institutions and executive machinery in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the provisions of the Declaration. The Special Committee reiterated its recommendations that advancement in the economic, social and educational fields be intensified with the active participation of representatives of the people and that the advice and assistance of the specialized agencies be sought in formulating and implementing plans. Finally, it urged the administering Powers again to allow a sub-committee to visit the Territory.

The Special Committee approved the report of Sub-Committee II concerning Guam and American Samoa on 3 July 1969, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. It noted the steps being taken to expand and diversify the economy of Guam, but considered that the economy continued to revolve around the existence of military bases in the Territory, which affected the process of decolonization; it was of the view that Guam's dependence on military activities should be brought to an end. Full participation by the local inhabitants in economic development was desirable, if such development were to be truly in their interest. The Special Committee stated that it would welcome information concerning the ownership of new industries in both Territories. While recent constitutional developments represented a step towards self-government, especially in Guam, they tended in both Territories to perpetuate association with the administering Power. That Power was urged to allow a sub-committee to visit the Territories.

In September 1969, the Special Committee heard a petitioner from Grenada. The report of Sub-Committee III concerning the Territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent was considered by the Special Committee in October. By 18 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, the Committee adopted the conclusion reaffirming that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies fully to the Territories. The Committee adopted the whole report by 18 votes to 4 and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

The Special Committee, *inter alia,* expressed its regret that the administering Power had not responded or acceded to its urgent request to send a visiting mission to Anguilla; took note of the developments in St. Vincent and requested the administering Power to receive immediately a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory and allow its people free expression of views on their future status before any decision concerning the new constitutional arrangements were made; expressed its regret that the administering Power had refused to co-operate with the Sub-Committee in its efforts to obtain information concerning developments in the Territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia; reiterated its request that immediate measures be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples concerned, without any conditions and in accordance with

their freely expressed will; and once again urged the administering Power to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the Territories.

The Special Committee endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of Sub-Committee III on several other Caribbean Territories. With respect to the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands, it noted with regret that despite certain advancement in the political field, no significant constitutional progress had taken place in the Territory since the item was last examined; invited the administering Power to ensure that the people should exercise their right to self-determination in full knowledge of the alternatives open to them in their achievement of the objectives of the Declaration; and urged it once again to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the Territory.

With respect to Bermuda, the Special Committee noted with regret that no significant constitutional progress towards the implementation of the Declaration had taken place in the Territory; expressed its concern over the racial inequalities and discrimination prevailing in the Territory and called upon the administering Power to take effective measures, in addition to the legislative measures which had been introduced, to ensure that the people of the Territory were given equal opportunities without any distinction; invited the administering Power to encourage open, free and public discussion on the various alternatives open to the people in their achievement of the objectives of the Declaration; and urged it once again to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to Bermuda.

With regard to the Bahamas, the Committee expressed its regret that despite some advancement in the political field the administering Power had failed further to implement the provisions of the Declaration with respect to the Territory; took note of the new Constitution which came into effect in May 1969 and called upon the administering Power to take immediate measures to transfer all powers to the people of the Territory, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, in order to enable them to enjoy complete freedom and independence; and once again urged the administering Power to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the Territory.

In the conclusions and recommendations adopted concerning the British Virgin Islands, the Special Committee noted, with regret, that no constitutional progress had taken place in the Territory; took note of the statement by the Chief Minister of the Territory that the Government of the British Virgin Islands was opposed to any idea of association with other Commonwealth Caribbean Territories; expressed its concern over the large flow of immigrants into the Territory and requested the administering Power to take effective measures in order to control such immigrations in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people, and again urged the United Kingdom to allow a visiting mission into the Territory.

The Special Committee also adopted conclusions and recommendations with regard to the Territories of the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat, reiterating in particular its request to the administering Power to take immediate measures to transfer all powers to the people and to allow a visiting mission into the Territories.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly, by 88 votes to 1, with 26 abstentions, adopted resolution 2592 (XXIV) concerning all twenty-five Territories listed above. By this resolution the Assembly, *inter alia,* approved the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to these Territories; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; called upon the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly; expressed its conviction that the questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to these Territories; reiterated its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV); strongly urged the administering Powers to reconsider their attitude towards the receiving of visiting missions to the Territories and to permit access by such visiting missions to Territories under their administration; decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status; and requested the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution.

On 13 April 1970, the Special Committee again referred these Territories to its Sub-Committees I, II and III for further consideration and report.

9. Oman

The Special Committee referred the question of Oman to the Sub-Committee on Oman for consideration and report. On 4 November, the Chairman of the Special Committee stated that the members of the Sub-Committee, taking into account current developments concerning the Territory, had been in active consultation with a view to discharging the mandate entrusted to the Sub-Committee. Those consultations were continuing. In the meantime, taking into consideration the desire of the Special Committee to make available, without delay, its report to the General Assembly, the members of the Sub-Committee had recommended that the Special Committee transmit to the Assembly the working paper prepared by the Secretariat concerning the Territory in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee and, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion, to give consideration to the item at its next session. This recommendation was approved by the Special Committee.

At the twenty-fourth session, the Fourth Committee heard one petitioner from Oman, Mr. Talib bin Ali. On 12 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2559 (XXIV) concerning Oman by a roll-call vote of 64 to 17, with 24 abstentions. By this resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Oman to self-determination and to the natural resources of their Territory as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best in-

terests. It urged the Government of the United Kingdom to implement fully General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions; recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should study, in co-operation with the regional organization concerned, the possibilities of extending assistance to meet the educational, technical and health requirements of the people of the Territory; and requested the Secretary-General to intensify, in consultation with the Special Committee, the wide dissemination of information concerning conditions in the Territory. Finally, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to follow developments in the Territory of Oman and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

On 13 April 1970, the Special Committee decided to maintain the Sub-Committee on Oman with the same membership.

C. *Decisions on general questions*

1. Compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia

In resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, the General Assembly had requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. The Special Committee decided to take up separately this item and to consider it in plenary meeting. It also decided, in order to facilitate consideration of the item, to request the Secretary-General to submit a report enumerating the principal resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Committee itself in the field of decolonization, and the measures taken by Member States in implementation of those resolutions.

The Special Committee considered the item on 17 September 1969, taking into account relevant General Assembly resolutions on the question of decolonization as well as Security Council resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 on the question of Namibia. The Special Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing a list of resolutions/decisions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning the implementation of the Declaration and the questions of Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration and Namibia, as well as information submitted by Member States on measures taken by them in implementation of those resolutions/decisions (1966-1968).

On 17 September 1969, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to defer consideration of the item until its next session, subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take in that connexion at its twenty-fourth session, and to transmit to the General Assembly as part of its report the note by the Secretary-General mentioned above.

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, adopted resolution 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 (see section A above). The Assembly, in particular, requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

On 28 October 1969, the Special Committee took up the report of its Sub-Committee I relating to "activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa". The Sub-Committee's report contained seven working papers prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Sub-Committee.

The Special Committee first adopted, by 16 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, the recommendation of the Sub-Committee affirming that foreign economic and other interests operating in the way they at present did in colonial Territories constituted a major obstacle standing in the way of political independence as well as of social and economic justice. It then adopted the report of the Sub-Committee as a whole by 17 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report.

The Special Committee noted, *inter alia*, that the colonial Powers and the States whose nationals were engaged in activities impeding the progress of colonial Territories towards self-determination and independence had continued to disregard United Nations decisions on the question. The states concerned had not as yet adopted any meaningful administrative, legislative or other measures to restrain the activities of those foreign monopolies which continued to exploit the economic resources of the colonial peoples without regard to their true interests. On the contrary, supplementary information provided by the Secretariat of the United Nations showed that the monopolies, with the encouragement of the administering Powers, had further consolidated and expanded the process of economic exploitation which deprived the colonial peoples of the resources needed for a viable independence.

The Special Committee confirmed its previous conclusions. It pointed out that foreign monopolies con-

tinued to follow economic and financial policies detrimental to the Territories' genuine interests: they continued to develop only those economic sectors yielding the highest profits and to manipulate agricultural production with emphasis on export crops, thus reducing the Territories to the role of supplier of agricultural products and raw materials to the metropolitan country; they earned maximum profits because of special privileges granted by the colonial administration, the rapacious exploitation of natural resources and the pursuance of a policy of racial discrimination, particularly in the Territories of southern Africa; the indigenous labourers continued to receive wages five to fifteen times lower than those of non-indigenous workers and had no social security benefits; the monopolies, in collaboration with the colonial Powers, were still able to stifle trade union activities and labour movements, and to deprive indigenous inhabitants of the most elementary civil and political rights; the high profits earned by the foreign monopolies continued to be taken out of the Territories or to remain in the hands of the exploitive minority of foreign settlers and were not used for the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the colonial peoples; in return, the monopolies supplied the colonial régimes with funds and other forms of assistance, including military assistance for the purpose of crushing national liberation movements.

In Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique foreign monopolies and other interests, with the open encouragement of the States whose companies and nationals were involved in such activities, continued to give economic and financial support to the reactionary régimes of South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia. In that connexion, the Special Committee wished to emphasize that the failure of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, to a large extent, was due to the support and collaboration which the illegal régime enjoyed from those foreign monopolies operating in southern Africa; but for their support, it would have been almost impossible for the Smith régime to defy the international community for so long. The Special Committee noted a major new development in the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique, estimated at an eventual cost of over $US 300 million, which was expected to attract a large influx of foreign interests from Western countries. In addition to furnishing hydroelectric power, it was planned to open up extensive areas of land for the settlement of thousands of settlers from Portugal.

The Special Committee concluded with deep regret that the colonial Powers had not yet implemented, even in a preliminary way, General Assembly resolutions 2288 (XXII) and 2425 (XXIII). By ignoring those resolutions, they had added further to the obstacles standing in the way of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Committee approved a number of recommendations which were subsequently adopted by the General Assembly.

On 12 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2554 (XXIV), in which it approved the report of the Special Committee; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interest; affirmed that foreign economic and other interests operating in colonial Territories which were exploiting those Territories constituted a major obstacle to political independence, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants; declared that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violated the obligations it had assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations and impeded the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); and condemned the exploitation of the colonial Territories and peoples and the methods practised in the Territories under colonial domination by those interests—economic, financial and other—which were designed to perpetuate colonial rule. The Assembly deplored the attitude of the colonial Powers and States concerned which had not taken any action to implement the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions. It requested the administering Powers and States concerned whose companies and nationals were engaged in such activities to take immediate measures to put an end to all practices which exploited the Territories and peoples under colonial rule, in particular by preventing new investments, especially in southern Africa. The General Assembly requested all States to take effective measures to cease forthwith the supply of funds or other forms of economic and technical assistance to colonial Powers which used such assistance to repress the national liberation movements. It also requested the Special Committee to continue to study the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. Lastly, it requested the Secretary-General to use all the facilities at his disposal to render assistance to the Special Committee in the pursuit of the study.

On 13 April 1970, the Special Committee referred the question to its Sub-Committee I for consideration and report.

3. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

On 28 October 1969, the Special Committee considered the report of its Sub-Committee I and the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Sub-Committee's report contained ten working papers prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Sub-Committee. The Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee by 16 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, and endorsed the following conclusions and recommendations.

The Special Committee was compelled to reaffirm the conclusion drawn from its study of the question in 1968 and to re-emphasize that those military arrangements and activities constituted one of the most serious impediments to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

After having re-examined fully the situation in more than sixteen colonial Territories, the Special Committee noted with regret that none of the States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories had complied with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, whereby the Assembly had requested all colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones. Consequently, the grave and ever-increasing threat to international peace and security created in several cases by the military activities of the colonial Powers, as stated in the report of the Special Committee for the previous year, remained unabated. Far from decreasing, military activities had actually increased in the Territories.

The Special Committee wished to draw particular attention to the situation in southern Africa which, in its present form, posed an even greater threat to international peace and security. In Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, the Committee noted that the Governments of Portugal and the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had strengthened their military hold over the African Territories and peoples and still denied them their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

The Portuguese authorities had further intensified their war of colonial repression against the liberation movements in the Territories under their administration and continued to receive arms from their allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In Southern Rhodesia, the illegal régime had also increased its activities against the African people and the national liberation movement. Although no figures were available, it was believed that the security forces of the illegal régime had increased considerably since 1968. In Namibia, South Africa, in defiance of the United Nations, was holding down the Territory by the sheer force of its military might and was further enhancing its capabilities in the production of various kinds of advanced weapons. The Special Committee noted that South African forces had joined their Rhodesian and Portuguese counterparts in the fighting on all fronts in southern Africa, creating a formidable threat to the independence and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States, thus giving further evidence of their military *entente* and intensive co-operation against the liberation movements.

The Special Committee was of the opinion that, in the case of smaller Territories such as Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Bermuda, the Bahamas and Gibraltar, it was obvious that the military personnel, equipment, naval and air force facilities, and bases maintained by the colonial Powers went far beyond the defence requirements of those small Territories and that they were directed against third parties in the global military strategy of the colonial Powers and their allies. The net result of those arrangements in the smaller Territories was that the military and strategic requirements of the administering Powers and their allies were prevailing over the interests of the peoples of those Territories.

The Special Committee wished to reaffirm once again its conclusions of the previous year regarding military activities by the colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. Such activities presented a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration and affected adversely the economic, social and political advancement of the Territories and had resulted in alienation of the land and natural resources of colonial peoples.

The Special Committee condemned once again the military *entente* between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia aimed at suppressing by armed force the inalienable right of the oppressed people of the area to self-determination and independence. It called once again upon all States to withhold all support and assistance, including the supply of arms and military equipment to those régimes whose existence and activities ran counter to the interests of international peace and security.

The Special Committee deplored the attitude of all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories which had not complied with the General Assembly resolutions requesting all colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones. It requested the colonial Powers to cease forthwith alienating land belonging to the people of the Territories for the construction of military bases and installations and to return such land already alienated to its rightful owners and also to desist from utilizing the economic resources and manpower of the Territories for the furtherance of military activities against the legitimate interests of the colonial peoples.

On 11 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2548 (XXIV), in which, *inter alia*, it approved the report of the Special Committee and declared that the continuation of colonial rule threatened international peace and security. It requested the colonial Powers to dismantle without further delay their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones; requested the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories which were likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommended the Council to take such suggestions fully into consideration (see section A above).

On 13 April 1970, the Special Committee referred the question to its Sub-Committee I for consideration and report.

4. Question of sending visiting missions to the Territories

In its 1968 report, the Special Committee had stated that it would continue its endeavour to obtain the full co-operation of the administering Powers with a view to dispatching, as appropriate, visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, and to the Territories in Africa. The General Assembly, by resolution 2465 (XXIII), had approved the Special Committee's report and, in particular, urged the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the colonial Territories.

The Special Committee considered the question of visiting missions as a separate item at its plenary meetings. The question was also considered by the Sub-Committees in connexion with their examination of specific Territories. The Special Committee had before

it a report by its Chairman on the consultations which he had undertaken with representatives of the administering Powers in accordance with the Committee's request in its resolution adopted on 19 September 1968. The Chairman reported that he had first addressed identical letters to representatives of Australia, France, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America requesting the views of their respective Governments regarding the timing and modalities for the carrying out of these consultations. Subsequently, he had entered into consultations with those representatives who, in response to his letter, had indicated a desire to hold discussions with him on the question, namely, the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. The representative of Australia had recalled the position of his Government that it did not consider it desirable for missions from the Special Committee to visit Territories under its administration. The representative of New Zealand had stated that the consistent view of his Government was that United Nations visiting missions could have a constructive role to play in the development of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and particularly in verifying acts of self-determination on behalf of the international community. New Zealand had not excluded the possibility of a visit, or visits, to Niue and the Tokelau Islands, but had considered that it might appear to be paying undue attention to two of the smallest Non-Self-Governing Territories if a mission were to be sent exclusively there. Accordingly it had felt that it would be appropriate for a mission to visit those Territories at that stage only if it were to form part of a more comprehensive tour of the area.

The report indicated further that the United Kingdom representative had repeated previous statements by his delegation to the effect that the question of visiting missions raised difficult problems of principle and that the government of the United Kingdom could give no encouragement to the Committee to expect any change in its attitude. While the Government of the United Kingdom could not at that stage commit itself to responding favourably to any specific request to permit a visiting mission to any particular Territory, the views of the Special Committee on this matter would be given the most serious consideration. Lastly, the United States representative had informed the Chairman that his Government remained of the view that visiting missions to the Territories under its administration were not warranted at that time.

On 15 August, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning this item by a roll-call vote of 17 to none, with 4 abstentions, in which it expressed regrets that its efforts had been persistently frustrated by the administering Powers and urged them to reconsider their attitudes in regard to visiting missions and to permit such missions access to the Territories. The text of the resolution was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their Governments.

In addition, Sub-Committees I, II and III, in considering the specific Territories referred to them, made a number of conclusions and recommendations concerning the sending of visiting missions to those Territories, as indicated in the relevant sections above.

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 2548 (XXIV), urged the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting groups to the colonial Territories in order to secure first-hand information and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants. In its resolutions concerning those Territories, the Assembly also recommended the sending of visiting missions to specific Territories (see relevant sections above).

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

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly, in resolution 2426 (XXIII), had reiterated its appeal to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the achievement of the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions. It had requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Special Committee considered this question as a separate item at its plenary meetings in July and October 1969. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General containing replies from the international organizations concerned to identical letters transmitting to them the text of the above resolution and requesting them to provide concrete suggestions regarding the best ways and means of achieving the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions. The report stated that pursuant to a decision reached by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) at its forty-sixth session, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had arranged an *ad hoc* meeting from 28 to 30 January 1969 with members of the United Nations system on projects which were being developed for the benefit of refugees in Africa coming within the competence of the High Commissioner. In endorsing the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the meeting, the ACC, at its forty-seventh session held during April 1969, had expressed the view that they should pave the way for further increased interagency co-operation on behalf of refugees from the Territories concerned. At the same session of the ACC, consultations had been held regarding the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) and other relevant resolutions. During those consultations, note had been taken of the considerable progress made in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as through relationship agreements and other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity, in working out measures to extend the scope of assistance which could be provided by the agencies to refugees from the Territories in Africa. Finally, the report stated that the Secretary-General was in touch with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and institutions concerned and would submit to the General Assembly, as requested in resolution 2426 (XXIII), a report on the results of these consultations.

On 20 August 1969, the Chairman of the Special Committee reported that he had held consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council

in Geneva, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII). He had suggested, and the President had agreed, that the Council might invite the specialized agencies to participate fully in the discussion at its forty-seventh session of the question of the further measures to be taken for the co-ordination of their policies and activities in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions. They had noted that, in the opinion of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the existing arrangements for interagency co-operation required strengthening and that greater flexibility should be introduced into procedures followed by some of the agencies in the field of assistance to refugees. The Chairman had also suggested that the Council should consider inviting the executive heads of agencies to bring to the attention of their legislative bodies any specific problems which they might be encountering in their efforts to give effect to the relevant General Assembly resolutions. The President of the Council had had no objection to this suggestion. Consequently the executive heads might in due course be requested to report on the results of the consideration of the matter by their respective governing or legislative organs.

On 2 October 1969, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the item by a roll-call vote of 13 to none, with 5 abstentions. In the resolution the Special Committee, *inter alia*, endorsed the report of its Chairman and expressed its deep regret that some of the agencies and institutions had not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. It made a number of recommendations which were subsequently embodied in General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV). The text of the resolution was transmitted to the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, to the various United Nations programmes concerned and to the Organization of African Unity.

The question was considered by the Fourth Committee at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly. The Fourth Committee had before it reports by the Secretary-General and by the Economic and Social Council (see part three, chapter II), in addition to the report of the Special Committee. The Secretary-General's report noted in particular the recommendation made by the Economic and Social Council and by the Special Committee that, in order to facilitate the efforts of Member States to comply fully with resolution 2426 (XXIII), the governing bodies or deliberative organs of the various organizations should consider, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective executive heads, any specific problems they might be encountering in their implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. The Secretary-General also noted that the governing bodies of certain of the agencies would be giving further consideration to the item prior to the resumed forty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council, to which the results of those deliberations would be transmitted.

On 12 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2555 (XXIV) by 76 votes to 5, with 21 abstentions. The Assembly reiterated its appeal to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the achievement of the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions; expressed its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and the international institutions which had co-operated with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions; recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, as well as the various programmes within the United Nations system, should take measures individually and in collaboration with one another to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees; recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, as well as the various programmes within the United Nations system, should give all possible assistance to the peoples struggling to liberate themselves from colonial rule, and, in particular, work out, within the scope of their respective activities and in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration. The Assembly urged all the specialized agencies and international institutions, and in particular, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all the necessary steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounced their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination; it recommended that all specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, particularly the International Civil Aviation Organization, International Telecommunication Union, Universal Postal Union and Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, should work out within the scope of their respective activities, measures aimed at discontinuing any collaboration with the Governments of South Africa and Portugal as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia; requested all States, through action in the specialized agencies and international institutions of which they were members, to facilitate the full and speedy implementation of the present resolution and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. It requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions and invited the Secretary-General (*a*) to continue to assist the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in working out appropriate measures for implementing the resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, and (*b*) to obtain and transmit to the Special Committee for its consideration information on the action taken by the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in accordance with the provisions of the resolution. Lastly, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

On 13 April 1970, the Special Committee decided to consider the question in plenary meeting.

6. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly, in resolution 2431 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, requested the Secretary-General to establish an Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa to advise him on questions pertaining to the strengthening and expansion of the Programme, including in particular the promoting of contributions, and on the granting of subventions to appropriate institutions in Africa to enable them to provide places for persons who came under that Programme. In a note of 21 August 1969, the Secretary-General announced that the Advisory Committee would be composed of representatives of Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, India, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zambia, and that participation in its work in an observer capacity would be provided for the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

In his report dated 31 October, the Secretary-General stated that payments of contributions to the Programme for the period from 1 January to 30 September 1969 amounted to $US 387,390, as against $US 360,997 in 1968, and added that, although that indicated a more encouraging trend, the total was far short of the target of $US 3 million for the period 1968-1970 originally envisaged. Nevertheless it had been possible to award new scholarships to 182 applicants, while 272 students had received extensions of their awards, so that a total of 454 scholarship-holders were currently studying under the Programme as against 390 the previous year. In order to further strengthen the administration of the Programme, the Secretary-General had established a Secretariat panel of four officials to consider applications and to make recommendations on the award of scholarships. Closer co-operation with Governments had resulted in improvements with respect to the placement of candidates, and a general upgrading of the quality of education offered to scholarship-holders could be noted. However, the problem of finding suitable placements for less qualified and over-age students, as well as those having any difficulties, still existed.

Since the funds available were far from adequate in meeting the objectives of the Programme, the Secretary-General suggested that the Asesmbly might wish to consider whether, pending the receipt of additional voluntary contributions, it should again include an amount of $100,000 in the regular budget to ensure the continuity of the Programme. In concluding, he expressed confidence that the newly established Advisory Committee would be of valuable assistance in his efforts to further strengthen and expand the Programme.

The Secretary-General hoped that, subject to the availability of funds, it would be possible to consider the granting of subventions to educational and training institutions in Africa in order to enable them to provide places for persons who came under the Programme.

On 12 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 2557 (XXIV) concerning this item, by 103 votes to 2. The Assembly, welcoming the establishment of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, expressed its appreciation to all those who had contributed to the Programme and appealed anew to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions thereto. It requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, to take all possible measures for the promotion of adequate contributions to the Programme, and decided that, as a further transitional measure, provision should be made in the 1970 budget for an amount of $100,000 to ensure the continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the progress of the Programme.

REFERENCES

For the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/7623/Rev.1) and *Supplement No. 23 A* (A/7623/Rev.1 and Add.1).

For other relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 23, 64 to 70 and 102.

For the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the General Assembly, covering the period 13 November 1968 to 24 October 1969, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/7624/Rev.1).

For relevant documents and meetings of the Security Council, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1969; ibid., Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1970*;

(*b*) *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year*, 1492nd to 1497th meetings; and *ibid., Twenty-fifth Year*, 1527th to 1529th meetings.

CHAPTER II

Trust Territories

A. *Work of the Trusteeship Council*

The Trusteeship Council held its thirty-sixth session at the United Nations Headquarters from 29 May to 19 June 1969. The Council began its thirty-seventh session on 26 May 1970.

At its thirty-sixth session, the Trusteeship Council was composed of two Administering Authorities, namely, Australia (New Guinea) and the United States of America (Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands), and of four non-administering members: China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which were members by virtue of their being permanent members of the Security Council.

The Trusteeship Council's principal task at its thirty-sixth session was to consider conditions in the two remaining Trust Territories, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, and to make recommendations on them to the Administering Authorities, with a view to the fulfilment of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System. To carry out this task the Council had before it the annual reports of the Administering Authorities, supplemented by more up-to-date information submitted to the Council by their special representatives.

The Trusteeship Council also considered reports of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of the Trust Territories and on dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Trust Territories, and made arrangements for the dispatch of a periodic visiting mission in 1970 to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Council reported to the General Assembly on its consideration of New Guinea and to the Security Council on its consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The decisions taken by the Trusteeship Council and by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples concerning the two Trust Territories and by the General Assembly with respect to New Guinea are set forth below.

B. *Decisions concerning Trust Territories*

1. New Guinea

The Trust Territory of New Guinea and the neighbouring Territory of Papua are administered jointly under the Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949-1968.

At its thirty-sixth session, the Trusteeship Council adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the Territory, as well as on the question of the establishment of intermediate target dates and an official time-limit for the attainment of self-government or independence. The Council was encouraged that the House of Assembly of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was taking an active interest in the problem of creating a sense of nationhood and hoped that a single name for the two Territories and a national anthem and a flag would be adopted. It noted with satisfaction the steps taken during the period under review in instituting the new constitutional arrangements and the operation of the system to date. The Council also noted that attention was already being given in the Territory to the next steps that might be taken in the evolution towards self-determination. It noted the statement of the Special Adviser of the Administering Authority that the great majority of the members of the House of Assembly were taking a cautious approach towards changing their present status, and that they felt strongly that the future was theirs to decide without interference or direction by others.

Nevertheless, mindful of its mandate under the United Nations Charter and of the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and bearing in mind the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 1514 (XV) containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as well as resolution 1541 (XV), the Council sought to ensure that the people were brought to self-determination as swiftly as feasible.

The Council noted the view of the Administering Authority that the choice of their future form of government was one for the people of the Territory to make; that it was for them to decide the pace of political development and the nature of that development; and that changes which the majority of the people did not want would not be imposed on the Territory.

On 29 October 1969, the Special Committee adopted conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territory, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and, while noting the role which indigenous members were playing in the House of Assembly largely as a result of recent constitutional changes and the 1968 general elections, it considered that progress towards the implementa-

tion of the Declaration continued to be slow. The Special Committee requested the administering Power to take all necessary steps to enable the inhabitants of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea to participate fully in the management of their own affairs.

The General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, examined the question of Papua and New Guinea, having before it the report of the Trusteeship Council as well as that of the Special Committee.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2590 (XXIV) on the question of Papua and New Guinea by a roll-call vote of 112 to none, with 3 abstentions. By this resolution, the Assembly called upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps to transfer full powers in the executive and legislative branches of government to elected representatives of the people, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples; requested the administering Power to intensify and accelerate the education and technical and administrative training of the indigenous peoples of the Territories; requested the Trusteeship Council to include in its periodic visiting missions to the Trust Territory of New Guinea non-members of the Trusteeship Council, in consultation with the Special Committee and the Administering Authority, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and called upon the Administering Authority to co-operate fully with the visiting mission and to provide it with all the necessary facilities and assistance in the performance of its tasks.

2. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trusteeship Council, at its thirty-sixth session, taking note of the activities of the Future Political Status Commission of the Congress of Micronesia, welcomed the invitation to the Administering Authority, referred to by the Special Adviser, to meet with Micronesian representatives to decide on the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Council also welcomed the suggestion by the Administering Authority that the Congress of Micronesia should select a group of members to meet with representatives of the United States Government to devise legislation which would provide for a status consistent with the wishes of the majority of people in the Territory. The Council noted the statement by the representative of the Administering Authority that it would provide the Micronesians with the opportunity to exercise their right of self-determination in the near future. The Council also hoped that the procedures now envisaged would in no way slow down the process of consultation with the Micronesians on the question of their future, or progress towards self-determination in accordance with their wishes. The Council, recalling the objectives of the Trusteeship System set out in Article 76 of the United Nations Charter, reaffirmed that the ultimate status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands would have to reflect the desires of the Micronesians. It welcomed the observation by the representative of the Administering Authority that this status would have to be approved by the inhabitants in an act of self-determination, and the statement of the Special Representative that such an act of choice would be held under the surveillance of a committee of observers appointed by the United Nations. The Council urged the Administering Authority to pursue vigorously its efforts, in close co-operation with the Congress of Micronesia, to prepare the people of the Territory to exercise their right to determine their own future.

On 21 October 1969, the Special Committee endorsed the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territory submitted by its Sub-Committee II.

The Special Committee was concerned that there were still no Micronesians in the higher echelons of the central executive and urged the Administering Authority, as a matter of primary importance, to take immediate steps to rectify the situation. It noted that the economic dependence of the Territory on the Administering Authority had not decreased. It further considered that any measures taken to stimulate outside investment should be in such a manner as to ensure that they did not lead to subsequent dependence on foreign economic interests providing such capital. The Committee also reiterated its view that visiting missions to the Trust Territory would enable it to obtain invaluable first-hand experience of conditions in the Trust Territory and acquaintance with the views of the people. This would be particularly appropriate in the light of the disturbing petitions which had been received from the Trust Territory earlier in the year. It urged the Administering Authority to reconsider its position concerning visiting missions and allow a subcommittee of the Special Committee to visit the Trust Territory.

REFERENCES

For the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly, covering the period 20 June 1968 to 19 June 1969, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4* (A/7604).

For the relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 13 and 23.

For the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/7623/Rev.1) and *Supplement No. 23 A* (A/7623/Rev.1 and Add.1).

For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1* (S/9400).

CHAPTER III

Non-Self-Governing Territories

A. *Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations*

In accordance with resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples took into account, in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the information transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.

The question of information and related questions were considered by the Special Committee also as a separate item in September 1969 and by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, on the basis of reports submitted by the Secretary-General.

In his reports to these bodies, the Secretary-General stated that he had received information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter from six Administering Members, namely, Australia, France, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. He also stated that, in the case of annual reports on the Territories under the administration of these Members, information on constitutional matters had been included. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in Territories under their administration had also been given by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States during meetings of the Special Committee.

The Secretary-General reported that he had received no information concerning Territories under Portuguese administration, which the General Assembly, by its resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, considered were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. Nor had he received information concerning Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia; in this connexion, the representative of the United Kingdom stated on 15 December 1967 that, having achieved the status of Associated States, these Territories had attained "a full measure of self-government". On 29 September 1969, the Special Committee adopted a resolution which was endorsed by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

In its resolution 2558 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, the General Assembly regretted that, despite the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories still had not seen fit to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, had transmitted insufficient information or had transmitted information too late; condemned the Government of Portugal for its continued refusal to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with regard to the colonial Territories under its domination, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning those Territories; and deeply deplored the persistent refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to transmit such information on Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia. It considered, having regard to the statement of the administering Power relating to the Territory of St. Vincent, that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that St. Vincent had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the Government of the United Kingdom should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory. The Assembly once again urged the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, and reiterated its request that they transmit such information as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

B. *Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories*

In accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2423 (XXIII), the Secretary-General submitted a report concerning this item to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. In his report, the Secretary-General stated that the following twenty-seven Member States had offered scholarships up to 31 October 1969: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United

Arab Republic, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Following the consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly, on 12 December, adopted without objection resolution 2556 (XXIV), in which it expressed its appreciation to those Member States which had made scholarships available to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories; reaffirmed its resolution 2423 (XXIII) with respect to the granting of scholarships to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories; invited the administering Powers concerned to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of offers by Member States of study and training facilities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution. The Assembly drew the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to this resolution.

REFERENCES

For the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/7623/Rev.1) and *Supplement No. 23 A* (A/7623/Rev.1 and Add.1).

For other relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda items 23, 63, 70 and 71.

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Part Three

Economic, social and humanitarian activities

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CHAPTER I

Human rights questions

A. *Human rights*

The coming into existence during the period under review of a special organ entrusted with wide responsibilities for carrying out the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which entered into force on 4 January 1969, constituted an important step towards the implementation of one of the most important human rights instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations. Of particular interest also was the attention accorded to serious studies undertaken at the request of the General Assembly at its twenty-third session in pursuance of recommendations made in 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights in new areas such as the strict application of appropriate international humanitarian rules in armed conflicts, the effects of recent developments in science and technology on the respect for human rights and the dignity of the individual, and the question of the education of youth with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms and its greater involvement in the promotion of United Nations principles and standards in this field. These and other significant developments of the year are briefly described below.

1. International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly, in resolution 2544 (XXIV), adopted on 11 December 1969, decided to designate the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It considered that the Year should be observed in the name of the ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination and of international solidarity with those struggling against racism. The Assembly appealed to all States to intensify and expand their efforts at the national and international levels towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination, including the policy of *apartheid*, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racism.

The General Assembly approved the programme for the observance of the Year which had been prepared by the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2446 (XXIII). The programme included a number of suggestions for action to be taken by United Nations organs, the Secretary-General, Governments, specialized agencies and other international and national organizations. Organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned were invited to participate in the preparatory work and in the observance of the Year. The Secretary-General was entrusted with the task of co-ordinating all activities undertaken in connexion with the Year and requested to make a progress report on the preparations for the Year to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-sixth session, considered the part that it could play in the observance of the Year and adopted resolution 3 (XXVI) concerning international action against racial discrimination. The Commission declared that the policy of *apartheid* is the most reprehensible manifestation of racial discrimination and urged all Governments, as part of their observance of the International Year in 1971, to proclaim and reaffirm their abhorrence and condemnation of *apartheid* and racial discrimination, in particular in southern Africa. All Governments were urged to intensify their efforts to establish concrete national programmes aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of racial discrimination. They were also invited to establish programmes in their national educational systems which would trace the history of the various forms of racial discrimination and the efforts made by the United Nations and peoples in opposition to racial discrimination to promote the dignity and worth of the human person. States which have not yet signed or ratified international treaties or conventions aimed at the elimination of *apartheid*, nazism and colonialism were requested to sign or ratify them, if possible by 1971. All States were further requested to use all their resources to bring as much effective pressure as possible to bear, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, on those States which violate the relevant resolutions of the United Nations dealing with the elimination of racism in all its forms. The specialized agencies concerned were invited to embark on a world-wide educational campaign against racism and racial discrimination. The Commission recalled the solemn appeal which the Economic and Social Council had made to universities, scientific institutes and establishments to contribute as widely as possible in the field of science and education to the cause of human rights and, in particular, to the fight against racial discrimination. It decided to undertake, at its twenty-seventh session, a comprehensive review of measures and decisions taken to eliminate racial discrimination and determine the necessity for further measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of racial discrimination including the policy of *apartheid*, manifestations of nazism and racial intolerance. It also decided to review further the detailed programme of the International Year.

2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the

General Assembly in its resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965, entered into force on 4 January 1969, on the thirtieth day after the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession.

As of 15 June 1970, the Secretary-General had received instruments of ratification or accession from the following thirty-eight States: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Forty-one additional States have signed the Convention.

In its resolution 2544 (XXIV), designating the year 1971 as International Year to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The programme for the observance of the International Year as approved by the Assembly provided that the Year should be devoted to intensified action by States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations so as to achieve the widest possible participation by the eligible States in the Convention.

In resolution 3 (XXVI), the Commission on Human Rights requested States which had not yet done so to ratify at the earliest possible time international conventions designed to combat racism, in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The States Parties to the Convention held four meetings on 10 July, 29 August and 20 November 1969, during which, in accordance with the procedure set forth in article 8 of the Convention, they elected the eighteen members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The States Parties also decided that the terms of office of the members of the Committee would begin on the date of the first meeting of the Committee. The members are to serve for a term of four years. The terms of nine of the members chosen at the first election, however, are to expire at the end of two years.

With regard to their responsibilities under the Convention for the expenses of the members of the Committee, the States Parties decided that these expenses would be apportioned equally among them for the period from 10 July 1969 to 10 July 1970, and that for the subsequent period, from 10 July 1970 until such time as a meeting was held for the purpose of electing the nine members of the Committee to replace those whose terms of office would expire in 1971, half of the expenses would be shared equally by the States Parties and the other half would be apportioned on the basis of the scale of assessment of the United Nations budget.

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 30 January 1970. Under article 10 of the Convention, it elected its officers for a two-year term. The Committee considered the organization of its work and the extent of its responsibilities under the various provisions of the Convention. On the basis of a draft submitted by the Secretary-General, the Committee adopted a set of provisional rules of procedure governing the general conduct of its business and requested the Secretary-General to undertake studies and to prepare additional drafts, to be considered by the Committee at its next session, concerning other rules of procedure relating to articles of implementation of the Convention. The Committee decided to hold two regular sessions each year. With regard to the provision of the Convention under which the States Parties are to submit to the Secretary-General for consideration by the Committee reports on the legislative, judicial, administrative, or other measures that they have adopted and that give effect to the provisions of the Convention, the Committee adopted a communication to be sent by the Secretary-General on behalf of the Committee to States Parties under article 9 of the Convention. It further adopted a statement reflecting the consensus of the Committee with regard to its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention. Under this article, the Committee is to receive from United Nations bodies which deal with matters directly related to the principles and objectives of the Convention copies of petitions and reports concerning the inhabitants of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, and is to submit to those bodies expressions of opinion and recommendations. Article 15 of the Convention also provides that the Committee shall request from the Secretary-General all information relevant to the objectives of the Convention and available to him regarding those Territories. At the request of the Committee, the Secretary-General has transmitted the Committee's statement to the President of the Trusteeship Council and to the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination will report annually to the General Assembly on its activities. The first annual report of the Committee will be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

3. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

Special study of racial discrimination

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its twenty-second session held from 25 August to 12 September 1969, examined the interim report on the Special Study of Racial Discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres prepared by the Special Rapporteur. It requested the Special Rapporteur to continue his task and to submit a final report in time for early consideration by the Sub-Commission at its twenty-third session.

International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

With regard to the celebration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in

1970, the General Assembly, in resolution 2506 B (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, invited all States and organizations to observe the International Day with appropriate ceremonies on 21 March 1970—the tenth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre—in solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa, and to make special contributions on that day in support of the struggle against *apartheid.*

The Chairman and the members of the Commission on Human Rights participated in the special meeting held on 21 March 1970 to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination organized by the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Speeches in observance of the day were made by the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights and the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. The President of the General Assembly was unable to attend but issued a message which was read at the meeting.

Study of equality in the administration of justice

The Sub-Commission also considered the final report on the study of equality in the administration of justice prepared by the Special Rapporteur. It warmly congratulated him and expressed its thanks to all those who had collaborated with him in the preparation of his report. It transmitted the report to the Commission on Human Rights for its earliest practicable consideration and decided to complete, at its twenty-third session, the consideration of the principles contained in the study.

In resolution 1499 (XLVIII), acting on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the Special Rapporteur to attend the meeting of the Commission when it considered his report.

Genocide

The General Assembly, in resolution 2583 (XXIV) dealing with the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity, again called upon States which had not yet become Parties to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948 to do so as soon as possible. (For further details, see section 8 below.)

4. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance

The General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session and the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-six session examined a report of the Secretary-General, prepared in accordance with Assembly resolution 2438 (XXIII). The report contained a survey of information on international instruments, legislation and other measures taken or envisaged, both at the national and international levels, with a view to halting racist, nazi and similar activities, such as *apartheid.*

The General Assembly in resolution 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 renewed its strong condemnation of racism, nazism, *apartheid* and all other totalitarian ideologies and practices and urgently called upon those States concerned which had not yet done so to take immediate and effective measures, including legislative measures, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for the complete prohibition of nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts. It called upon all States to take effective measures to inculcate the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in young people and in that way to protect them against any influence of nazism and similar ideologies and practices; it called upon all States and national and international organizations to set aside a day, to be observed each year on an appropriate date to be determined by each State and organization, in memory of the victims of the struggle against nazism and similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance. A recommendation was addressed to the Governments of all States to promote the publication and dissemination of material connected with United Nations efforts to combat nazism in the past and material publicizing the danger of the present revival of nazism in a number of countries. States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies were requested to submit to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, information on the measures they had adopted and were adopting under the resolution.

The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 4 (XXVI) of 4 March 1970, noted the tentative nature of the findings on the question of the danger of the revival of nazism in present-day conditions in the study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, which was being prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and requested the Sub-Commission to continue its study in the light of the report of the Secretary-General and of the resolutions on the subject adopted by the General Assembly in 1969, placing special emphasis on measures to be taken to detect and effectively to prevent contemporary activities that might be inspired by nazism or any other totalitarian ideology based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance, and to submit its recommendations to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session. It urgently called upon the States concerned to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly without delay and in particular to take legislative and other effective measures for the purpose of the speedy and final eradication of nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and similar totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance or any other form of group hatred; it requested the relevant specialized agencies to consider within their terms of reference the question of measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance and to inform the Secretary-General of the decisions and practical action taken by them.

5. Slavery

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its twenty-second session, considered the information on the question

of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism presented by the Secretary-General in accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 7 (XXI) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1330 (XLIV) and 1331 (XLIV) and the preliminary report on the same question prepared by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur. It invited him to proceed with the study, as rapidly as possible, within the terms of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Council resolution 1330 (XLIV), as confirmed by the Council in resolution 1419 (XLVI), and to present a progress report, together with concrete proposals for action, to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-third session. The Secretary-General was requested to arrange for the Special Rapporteur to consult with the appropriate authorities of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Criminal Police Organization, the ILO, UNESCO and other competent international and regional organizations with a view to obtaining the information required for the preparation of his study and their further co-operation in the elimination of the abuses under consideration. The Secretary-General was also requested to invite the Governments of Member States which had not yet done so to reply to the questionnaire on slavery as soon as possible in order to facilitate a final assessment by the Special Rapporteur of the nature and extent of slavery and similar practices, the slave trade and definitive planning for the implementation of the Slavery Convention of 25 September 1926 and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery of 7 September 1956. He was requested to invite the Governments of all States Parties to the Supplementary Convention to provide the Secretary-General with the information called for under article 8, paragraph 2, of that Convention, or, in the case of those States Parties which, in view of their existing laws, regulations or administrative measures, had not found it necessary to enact or to put into effect new laws, regulations or administrative measures in order to implement the provisions of the Convention, to inform him to that effect.

6. Question of the violation of human rights

Report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts established under resolutions 2 (XXIII), 2 (XXIV) and 21 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2440 (XXIII). It adopted resolution 2547 A (XXIV), part of which was based on the 1968 report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts submitted in accordance with Commission resolution 2 (XXIV). In that resolution, the General Assembly condemned the Republic of South Africa, for the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture meted out to political prisoners and detainees and for its refusal to permit an impartial inquiry into the deaths of political prisoners and called upon that Government to observe the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949; strongly censured the Government of South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia and for the inhuman and degrading treatment of Namibian political prisoners and urged the United Nations Council for Namibia to bring about immediately the application in Namibia of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of 30 August 1955, and the Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and the Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949; called upon the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, to reconsider its refusal to intervene in Southern Rhodesia by force and restore the human rights of the people of Zimbabwe and, in this manner, automatically ameliorate the conditions of political prisoners and ensure the application of the relevant Geneva Conventions of 1949; condemned the Government of Portugal for its inhuman and degrading treatment of political prisoners in the African territories under its administration, and called upon that Government to observe the terms of the Geneva Conventions of 1949; requested the Secretary-General to establish, maintain and publicize an up-to-date register of persons subjected to imprisonment, detention, banishment and other restrictions, and of persons who have been victims of brutality, for their opposition to *apartheid* and racial discrimination, as well as of captured freedom fighters held in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and São Tomé; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to study the question of enlarging the scope of the Fund to cover all persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to make a detailed study of the possibility of enlarging the scope of the Fund to cover all victims of Portuguese colonial practices in Africa; appealed to all Governments and voluntary organizations concerned to contribute more generously to the Fund; requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to take fully into account the relevant provisions of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution by the Governments concerned and on the action taken by the United Nations organs mentioned in the resolution.

In accordance with resolution 21 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights, the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts conducted, in 1969, an investigation of the following matters: the question of capital punishment in southern Africa, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2394 (XXIII); the treatment of political prisoners and captured freedom fighters in southern Africa; the condition of Africans in the so-called "native reserves" and "transit camps" in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; grave manifestations of *apartheid* in the Republic of South Africa and grave manifestations of colonialism and racial discrimination in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese administration.

At its twenty-sixth session, the Commission considered the report of the Working Group. In resolution 8 (XXVI), it endorsed the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group, and requested the Economic and Social Council to forward the report of the Group to the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia; requested the Working Group to study, from the point of view of international penal law, the question of *apartheid*, which has been declared a crime against humanity; proposed that the Economic and Social Council should request the General Assembly to adopt a draft resolution containing detailed recommendations based on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts.

A draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council was also submitted to the Commission at its twenty-sixth session, based on the proposal made at the forty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council, concerning the conclusions and recommendations reached by the Working Group in its 1968 investigation. It will be recalled that, by resolution 1424 (XLVI), the Council had sent back to the Commission, for detailed examination, the above-mentioned proposal as well as the report of the Group. The Commission decided to transmit to the Council the text of the draft resolution without passing on its merits.

On the basis of the proposal made by the Commission, the Council adopted resolution 1501 (XLVIII), in which it recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would, *inter alia,* commend the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts for its valuable report; reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination; condemn any and every practice of torture and ill treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination; reaffirm that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of 1955 apply to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody throughout the Republic of South Africa, Namibia—a Territory under direct United Nations responsibility and presently under illegal South African occupation—the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination. The Assembly would also reaffirm that sections 10 and 29 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1969, concerning the Bureau of State Security not only constitute one of the most sinister pieces of legislation in recent years, but also contribute decisively towards making South Africa a complete police State; the working of that law is also contrary to article 11, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since it prevents the accused from proving his innocence; the "Constitution of Rhodesia" of 1969 is an illegal as well as a pernicious document and the "Declaration of Rights" embodied in the above "Constitution" confers few, if any, rights on non-Whites. The General Assembly would further (1) call upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to implement the recommendations contained in the earlier reports of the Group; (2) call upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions on the subject; (3) call upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to intervene in its rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia; and (4) call upon the Government of Portugal to observe immediately the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The General Assembly would also condemn once again the actions of those Governments which continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions, and would call upon those Governments to break off such relations.

Study of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of violations of human rights

In its resolution 8 (XXIII), the Commission on Human Rights, after deciding to give annual consideration to the question of violations of human rights, invited the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to bring to the attention of the Commission any situation which it had reasonable cause to believe revealed a consistent pattern of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in any country, including policies of racial discrimination and of *apartheid*, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent Territories, and requested the Sub-Commission to prepare, for the use of the Commission, a report containing information on violations of human rights from all available sources. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1235 (XLII), took note of resolution 8 (XXIII) of the Commission.

In the report on its twenty-second session, the Sub-Commission transmitted to the Commission two draft resolutions which had been submitted by two of its members, drawing the Commission's attention to certain situations which, in the opinion of the sponsors, tended to reveal a consistent pattern of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

At the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman announced that the Commission had taken note of the relevant chapter of the Sub-Commission's report and intended to consider at its next session the subsequent report to be submitted to it by the Sub-Commission.

Model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights

In compliance with the request made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 8 (XXV), the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission a note containing a preliminary draft of model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights. The Commission started the discussion of the preliminary draft and then decided to resume consideration of the question at its twenty-seventh session.

Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in Southern Africa

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2547 A (XXIV), part of which was based on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1302 (XLIV), and on Council resolution 1412 (XLVI). In that resolution, the Assembly requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to declare expressly applicable to Namibia, a Territory under

the direct administration of the United Nations, the international standards on trade union rights currently in force; it also requested the Council to ensure the implementation of certain relevant provisions of Council resolution 1302 (XLIV) and also to abolish the South West Africa Native Labour Association and enable freely constituted trade unions to be established as provided for in the relevant international instruments.

At its resumed forty-eighth session, the Economic and Social Council had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on alleged infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1412 (XLVI). As requested by the Council in that resolution, the ILO transmitted to the Council a report on infringements of trade union rights in the Portuguese colonies of Africa. In resolution 8 (XXVI), the Commission on Human Rights requested the ILO to add to that paper, if possible, a report on forced labour in the Portuguese Territories of Africa.

In accordance with Council resolution 1412 (XLVI), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on measures taken by the Secretariat to give maximum publicity to the 1969 report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa.

In resolution 1509 (XLVIII), the Council welcomed the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, endorsed the conclusions contained in chapter VIII, paragraphs 122 to 138, of the Group's report, condemned the continuing suppression of trade union rights in southern Africa and called for an end to this suppression and the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned for their trade union activities.

The Council authorized the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, while carrying out the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in resolution 1412 (XLVI), and in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, other concerned specialized agencies and the major international trade union organizations, to investigate the conditions of the African producers of primary products in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, the sector of unorganized labour, such as farm labour in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, and of the workers from Mozambique and Angola who are or have been employed in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

The Council further authorized the Working Group of Experts, again in co-operation with the ILO, other concerned specialized agencies and the major international trade union organizations, to investigate the factors leading to discrimination in the social field in the above-mentioned areas.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to give the maximum publicity to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, through the Office of Public Information and the Unit on *Apartheid*, and in co-operation with trade unions, non-governmental organizations, student, religious and other bodies.

7. Respect for and implementation of human rights in territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 2546 (XXIV), expressed its grave concern at the continuing reports of violation of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel, condemned such practices as collective and area punishment, the destruction of homes and the deportation of the inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel, and urgently called upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from its reported repressive practices towards the civilian population in the occupied territories and to comply with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations. The Assembly further requested the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, established under its resolution 2443 (XXIII), to take cognizance of the provisions of resolution 2546 (XXIV).

The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-sixth session, considered the report of the Special Working Group of Experts established under its resolution 6 (XXV) to investigate allegations concerning Israel's violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the territories militarily occupied by Israel.

In resolution 10 (XXVI), the Commission noted with dismay Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Special Working Group and endorsed the Group's conclusions concerning the applicability of the Geneva Convention to all the occupied areas, and the existence of violations of that Convention in the Israeli-occupied territories. The Commission condemned Israel's refusal to apply the provisions of the Geneva Convention and its violations of that Convention. It deplored all policies and actions aimed at the deportation of the Palestinian refugees from the occupied Gaza Strip and expressed grave concern over the violation of certain human rights by the Israeli authorities.

The Commission called upon Israel once more strictly to observe the Geneva Convention in the occupied territories and to take a number of immediate steps to protect the rights of the inhabitants of those territories. The Commission further called upon Israel to desist forthwith from deporting the Palestinian civilians from the Gaza Strip. It also commended the Special Working Group for its work, decided that the Group should continue to investigate and report the Israeli violations of the Geneva Convention which occur in the militarily occupied Arab territories, and called upon Israel to receive the group, co-operate with it and facilitate its task in carrying out its mandate. The Commission decided to include this question as an item of priority on the agenda of its twenty-seventh session.

The Secretary-General was requested to give the widest publicity to the Group's report and to bring it and the Commission's resolution to the attention of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

8. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity

At its twenty-fourth session, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1416 (XLVI), the General Assembly adopted reso-

lution 2583 (XXIV). In this resolution, the General Assembly called upon all States concerned to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity and for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who had not yet been brought to trial or punished; invited States concerned which had not yet signed or ratified the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity to do so as soon as possible; expressed the hope that States which had been unable to vote for the adoption of the Convention would refrain from action running counter to its main purposes; drew attention to the special need for international action in order to ensure the prosecution and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a report on progress in the implementation of the Convention based on information to be submitted by all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies; and decided to give priority at that session to the question of further measures to ensure the extradition and punishment of war criminals and persons who had committed crimes against humanity.

At its twenty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered this question in conjunction with the item entitled "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance" and adopted resolution 5 (XXVI). In resolution A it decided to retain this item on its agenda and recommended a resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. In resolution B, it called upon all States to observe strictly the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and considered that "grave breaches" of those Conventions, as defined by the conventions themselves, constituted war crimes and were, in addition, an affront to humanity.

In resolution 1500 (XLVIII), acting upon the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution by which the Assembly would draw attention to the fact that many war criminals and persons who have committed crimes against humanity are continuing to take refuge in the territories of certain States and are enjoying protection, and would call upon all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take measures, in accordance with recognized principles of international law, to arrest such persons and extradite them to the countries where they had committed such crimes so that they could be brought to trial and punished in accordance with the laws of those countries. The draft resolution would also have the Assembly condemn the war crimes and crimes against humanity at present being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, *apartheid* and colonialism, and call upon the States concerned to bring to trial persons guilty of such crimes; call upon all the States concerned to intensify their co-operation in the collection and exchange of information which would contribute to the detection, arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity; and once again request the States concerned, if they had not already done so, to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of such crimes as defined in article I of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought to trial or punishment. Finally, the Assembly would request the Secretary-General to continue, in the light of the comments and observations submitted by Governments, the study of the question of the punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and also of the criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes in order to submit a report to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

9. Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights

In response to General Assembly resolution 2442 (XXIII), the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session a report containing information on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference by Member States, the United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned.

On 15 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2588 (XXIV).

In resolution 2588 A (XXIV), the Assembly expressed its appreciation to Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations genuinely concerned with human rights which had contributed to the observance of the International Year for Human Rights; expressed the hope that the measures and activities undertaken by them on the occasion of the International Year would be continued, developed and enlarged; and invited Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned to continue to give effect, as appropriate, to the recommendations of the International Conference, bearing in mind the importance of achieving full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In resolution 2588 B (XXIV), the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of all peoples under colonial and foreign rule to liberation and self-determination and confirmed the principles contained in resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights, which supported the liberation movements in southern Africa and elsewhere in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence; called upon all Governments concerned to abide by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to decolonization, territorial integrity and the right to self-determination; noted the efforts of the Security Council to implement these resolutions; noted with appreciation the efforts of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and other organs of the United Nations to secure the implementation of these resolutions; appealed to all States and organizations to provide appropriate assistance to peoples struggling for their freedom and independence; decided to review at

its twenty-fifth session the progress in the implementation of resolution VIII of the International Conference and other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject.

10. International instruments

International Covenants on Human Rights

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol [to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights] were adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 and opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters on 19 December 1966.

As of 15 June 1970, the following forty-four States had signed both Covenants: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. In addition, Malta signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights thereby bringing the total number of signatures for that instrument to forty-five. Eight States had ratified or acceded to both Covenants (Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Libya, Syria, Tunisia and Uruguay). Each of the two Covenants will come into force three months after the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession has been deposited. The Optional Protocol is open for signature and ratification or accession by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As of 15 June 1970, the Protocol had been signed by sixteen States (China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Honduras, Jamaica, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Sweden and Uruguay) and ratified by four States (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Uruguay). Subject to the entry into force of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol will come into force three months after the tenth instrument of ratification or accession to it has been deposited.

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2200 A (XXI) and 2337 (XXII), the Secretary-General submitted a report on the status of the three instruments to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. The Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to submit another report at its twenty-fifth session, which would be considered in connexion with a separate item on the agenda.

Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity

The Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2391 (XXIII) of 26 November 1968, was open for signature until 31 December 1969 in accordance with its article V.

As of 15 June 1970, the Convention had been signed by eleven States (Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia) and ratified by nine (Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. It shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

In its resolution 2583 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, the General Assembly invited States concerned which had not yet signed or ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible and expressed the hope that States which had been unable to vote for the adoption of the Convention would refrain from action running counter to its main purposes.

Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly had decided to accord priority during its twenty-third session to the item relating to the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. Owing to lack of time at its twenty-third session, and again at its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Third Committee, decided to defer the consideration of this item to the next session.

11. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2444 (XXIII), the Secretary-General submitted a report of a preliminary character on respect for human rights in armed conflicts to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly, in resolution 2597 (XXIV), noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General and recognizing that the study requested in resolution 2444 (XXIII) should be continued with a view to including further data and developments, thus facilitating the presentation of concrete recommendations for the full protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and for the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare; requested the Secretary-General to continue the study, giving special attention to the need for protection of the rights of civilians and combatants in conflicts which arose from the struggle of peoples under colonial and foreign rule for liberation and self-determination and to the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts, and to present a further report at its twenty-fifth session; also requested the Secretary-General to consult and co-operate closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross in regard to the relevant studies being undertaken by that body on this question; decided to transmit the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Economic and Social Council for

comments; and decided to give the highest priority to this question at its twenty-fifth session.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-sixth session, and the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-eighth session, considered the report of the Secretary-General. The Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly the observations of the Commission and of the Council on the report.

12. Periodic reports on human rights

The revised system of periodic reports established by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) has been followed since 1965 and reports have been submitted for consideration in a continuing three-year cycle; in the first year, the reports are on civil and political rights; in the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights, and in the third year, on freedom of information.

The first three-year cycle was completed in 1967 and the second was launched in 1968. The second series of reports on economic, social and cultural rights were considered by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on periodic Reports, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women at their 1970 sessions.

A total of thirty-two States submitted reports relating to economic, social and cultural rights for the period from 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1969. Reports were also submitted by the ILO, UNESCO, IMCO, UPU, WHO and GATT. Information was also received from non-governmental organizations, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX). In addition, reports on civil and political rights received from three States after the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights were placed before the aforementioned bodies.

In considering the periodic reports and other information received under the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), as well as the analytical summary of the reports prepared by the Secretary-General and other relevant material, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports devoted a good deal of attention to how it could best carry out its terms of reference. For the handling of future series of reports, it proposed to follow a calendar which would allow Governments more time in which to prepare their reports, give the Secretariat sufficient time to issue the necessary documentation and permit members of the Committee to study and evaluate this information carefully, it being understood that this would not involve any change in the three-year cycle of the periodic reporting system.

On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1506 (XLVIII), authorized the *Ad Hoc* Committee, notwithstanding the provisions of Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), to submit its report to the Commission within one year following the receipt of reports referred to in paragraph 6 of that resolution.

The Commission, in its resolution 13 (XXVI) adopted on the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee invited States to participate in a spirit of international co-operation in the periodic reporting system, requested Governments to give precedence in their reports to comments concerning the specific application of measures for the promotion of human rights and, if they so wished, to give detailed consideration to aspects of such application in which they had special experience; further requested Governments, if they considered it necessary, to include in their reports a review of the status of their ratification of, or accession to, the relevant international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations, including in particular preparatory steps taken by them for such ratification or accession; invited the specialized agencies to mention in the documentation which they submitted to the *Ad Hoc* Committee the main developments and trends, problems and solutions pertaining to the effective application of the human rights which were to be studied at each session; the Commission also expressed the belief that the reports on economic, social and cultural rights and the information available from other United Nations sources, highlighted by the analytical summary, revealed the following trends, characteristics and problems of special importance and common interest: (1) the positive influence upon some Member States of instruments prepared under the auspices of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and of other activities of these organizations, to promote and protect the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and guarantee their application; (2) the growing importance attributed to those rights in law and in practice in States having different economic and social systems and at different stages of development, and particularly the interest shown by them, during the period under review, in the study of problems relating to employment, to the improvement of living standards and to the environment, as well as the place accorded to the problems of youth in the priorities of those States; (3) the emphasis placed by many States on the need to combat discrimination in all its forms and on the role of education as a means of achieving progress in that field; (4) the efforts made to devise legal and administrative procedures to facilitate the implementation of these rights and the application of systems for the verification of such implementation, and to ensure fuller participation by the population; (5) the realization on the part of many States, that the difficulties which they are encountering derive from the inadequacy of economic resources that can be allocated for the attainment of those rights as well as from circumstances not within their own control; (6) and the fact that the realization of these rights in the developing countries depended not on those countries alone, but also on international action by the United Nations, by the specialized agencies and by the international community, especially in the field of development. The Commission affirmed the need for increasing the resources available to the various bodies of the United Nations system concerned with technical and financial assistance with a view to promoting international co-operation required in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights so that these bodies might be in a better position to provide the Member States and particularly the developing countries with the assistance they might require in reaching solutions to the problems and difficulties experienced in this field.

The Commission on the Status of Women, in its resolution I (XXIII), *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the information of the Commission at each session a summary of those parts

of the periodic reports which relate to the status of women and decided to consider at future sessions any relevant information contained in the Secretary-General's summary in connexion with the implementation of international instruments relating to the status of women, including the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

13. Question of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights

As it decided in resolution 14 (XXV), the Commission on Human Rights retained on the agenda of its twenty-sixth session the item on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries with a view to hearing a progress report from the Special Rapporteur. The Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing substantial excerpts from the replies so far received from Governments pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1421 (XLVI) in which the Council had requested the Secretary-General urgently to continue the exchange of experience among States on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

The Commission heard a preliminary statement by the Special Rapporteur in which he outlined the framework of the comprehensive report he intended to submit to the Commission on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, which would be prepared taking into account, in particular, the special problems of the developing countries.

The Economic and Social Council, upon the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 11 (XXVI), adopted resolution 1502 (XLVIII), in which it requested the Special Rapporteur to complete his study as soon as possible, taking into account the views expressed at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission, and to submit his final report to the Commission if possible at the twenty-seventh session, but in any case not later than the twenty-eighth session in 1972. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide to the Special Rapporteur all assistance necessary for the early completion of the report and, in particular, to urge once again those Governments and specialized agencies which had not yet done so to submit information on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

During the past year, various initiatives have been taken within the advisory services programmes in the field of human rights for the purpose of continuing the exchange of experience among States called for by Economic and Social Council resolution 1421 (XLVI). Thus the seminar on special problems relating to human rights in developing countries, held in Nicosia, Cyprus, included among its topics the creation of adequate conditions at the national level for the promotion and protection of human rights in developing countries, as well as the promotion of individual economic, social and cultural rights in the context of national development. As to the fellowship programme implemented in 1969, it included awards in subjects directly connected with the realization of economic and social rights.

14. Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered jointly the question of the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, included in its agenda in accordance with its resolution 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, and the problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development, placed on its agenda in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969.

On 28 October 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2497 (XXIV) covering the two items. In section I of that resolution dealing specifically with the human rights aspects, the Assembly reaffirmed the provisions of its resolutions 2445 (XXIII) and 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; affirmed the need to promote by all appropriate means the education of youth in the countries and territories still under colonial and foreign occupation with a view to expediting the process of decolonization, liberation and self-determination in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, and to ensure that education in the aforesaid countries and territories is undertaken in complete respect for the national, religious and language traditions of the indigenous population and that its nature is not altered to serve political purposes; appealed to youth to affirm solemnly its faith in international law and in the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter which aimed at the realization of world peace, friendly relations and co-operation among States, human rights and fundamental freedoms; invited the attention of Governments to their responsibility of maintaining a policy consistent with the principles of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the effective struggle for peace and justice and for the elimination of colonialism, racism, *apartheid* and similar policies, thus safeguarding, *inter alia,* the faith of youth in these values; recommended to the Secretary-General that appropriate use should be made of the resources of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for the achievement of the purposes of the resolution and that in this respect regional seminars on youth should be organized as early as possible; recommended to Governments, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to ensure a greater involvement of youth in the activities relating to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the observance of the International Education Year.

At its twenty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the reports prepared by the Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General pursuant to its resolution 20 (XXV) concerning the study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms undertaken under General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII).

On 25 March 1970, the Commission adopted resolution 12 (XXVI) in which it decided to resume consideration of the item in question as a matter of priority during its twenty-seventh session, taking into account the deliberations on the item at its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, and requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to bring to the attention of the Commission, at its twenty-seventh session, such supplementary documentation as would facilitate consideration of the question.

In response to resolutions 2447 (XXIII) and 2497 (XXIV) of the General Assembly and 20 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights, the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Government of Yugoslavia, organized, on a world-wide basis, a seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, which was held at Belgrade from 2 to 12 June 1970.

15. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

In accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII), the Secretary-General prepared a preliminary report comprising a summary account of the studies, already made or in progress, on problems in connexion with human rights arising from developments in science and technology. In doing so, he consulted Governments, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the specialized agencies, regional organizations, other intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, national academies, institutes of learning and other institutions, and individual scholars. At its twenty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights, by resolution 14 (XXVI), transmittted the preliminary report of the Secretary-General, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, as required by paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 2450 (XXXIII). It also decided to examine at its next session, in the light of the decisions of the General Assembly, the preliminary report as supplemented by such information as may be collected in the meantime, particularly that submitted by Governments and the competent specialized agencies.

16. Studies of specific rights or groups of rights

The Commission on Human Rights had before it at its twenty-fifth session, in 1969, a revised study on the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, including draft principles relating to arrest and detention, together with comments on the latter by States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. The study had been submitted to the Commission at its eighteenth session by a committee of four of its members, but, for lack of time, the Commission had repeatedly postponed consideration of the item.

The Commission also received at its twenty-fifth session the report of the same committee on a further study on the right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it its necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests, undertaken under Commission resolution 2 (XVII).

The Commission, in resolution 23 (XXV), requested the Secretary-General to submit the latter study to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, together with the modifications or revisions of some of the draft Principles on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest and Detention suggested therein, and to submit the Governments' comments thereon to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session.

In compliance with the Commission's request, the Secretary-General submitted the study to the Governments concerned. Up to 30 April 1970, comments had been received from the Governments of eighteen States.

17. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

In resolution 1237 (XLII), the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly adopt a draft resolution, prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, to establish a United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Human Rights. In resolution 1238 (XLII), the Council requested the Secretary General to bring its resolution 1237 (XLII), and the amendments thereto submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania, together with pertinent documentation representing the various points of view expressed, to the attention of Member States, to invite their views on the question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery, and to submit a report embodying the replies of Governments in time for consideration by the General Assembly during its twenty-second session. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to invite the Directors-General of the ILO and UNESCO to submit to the Assembly, at that session, a report on their experience concerning the implementation of human rights in their spheres of competence.

At its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, the General Assembly was unable to consider the question owing to the heavy programme of work. At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, after some discussion and consideration of the replies and reports submitted in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1238 (XLII), the General Assembly decided, in resolution 2595 (XXIV), to give the matter the highest priority at its twenty-fifth session, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at that session with an analytical study relating to the Council resolutions on the subject.

18. Establishment of national, regional and subregional commissions on human rights

At the time it adopted the International Covenants on Human Rights, the General Assembly, by its resolution 2200 C (XXI) of 19 December 1966, considering the advisability of the proposals that had been submitted for the establishment of national commissions on human rights or the designation of other appropriate institutions to perform certain functions pertaining to the observance of the Covenants, invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to examine the question in all its aspects and to report, through the Council, to the Assembly. The Commission, owing to lack of time, was not able to consider the substance of this question until its twenty-sixth session held in February-March 1970.

At its 1066th meeting, on 10 March 1970, the Commission concluded that the question of the establishment of commissions on human rights at the national level should be decided by each State in the light of its own traditions and institutions. In view of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2200 C (XXI), it requested the Secretary-General to transmit that conclusion and the observations on the question expressed in the Commission to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

At its twenty-third session, in 1967, the Commission had decided, in resolution 6 (XXIII), to set up an *ad hoc* Study Group to examine in all its aspects a proposal made at that session to establish regional commissions on human rights within the United Nations family. At its twenty-fourth session, the Commission had considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Study Group and, in resolution 7 (XXIV), requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report to Member States and to regional intergovernmental organizations for their comments and to consider the possibility of arranging suitable regional seminars under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for the purpose of discussing the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of such commissions. At its twenty-fifth session, in 1969, the Commission, taking into account that such a seminar with particular reference to Africa would be held later in the year, decided, in resolution 2 (XXV), to defer consideration of the question until the report on the results of that seminar was available.

The Commission, in resolution 6 (XXVI), noting the report and the conclusions of the seminar held at Cairo in September 1969 regarding the establishment of a regional commission on human rights for Africa, requested the Secretary-General to extend all appropriate assistance under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, established by General Assembly resolution 926 (X), and to arrange for appropriate consultation and exchange of information between the Commission and the Organization of African Unity on the possible establishment of the suggested regional commission.

19. Freedom of information

In resolution 2596 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 on freedom of information, the General Assembly recalled its decision in resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to hasten the conclusion, among other instruments, of a conveniton on freedom of information. The Assembly further recalled its resolution 2448 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, by which it had decided that, pending completion of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, it would give priority at its twenty-fourth session to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information. The Assembly, however, was not able to do so owing to its heavy programme of work at that session, and decided to give priority to this question at its twenty-fifth session. The Secretary-General has been requested to provide the Assembly with all the relevant information available concerning the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information and the draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

20. Communications concerning human rights

During the period under review, 16,892 communications concerning human rights were dealt with in accordance with the procedure established in Economic and Social Council resolutions 728 F (XXVIII) and 1235 (XLII). Thirty-eight communications containing allegations of infringements of trade union rights were forwarded to the ILO, in accordance with Council resolutions 277 (X) and 474 A (XV).

Since 1951, the Secretary-General has been forwarding to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with Council resolution 386 (XIII), information concerning the plight of survivors of concentration camps who had been the victims of so-called scientific experiments during the nazi régime. As of 15 June 1970, 614 requests for assistance had been so forwarded. The Secretary-General has also transmitted to the Federal Republic of Germany additional information concerning a number of claimants whose requests for assistance had been previously forwarded to that Government.

Procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

In resolution 17 (XXV), the Commission on Human Rights, acting under the authority of Economic and Social Council resolution 1235 (XLII) relating to the question of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid* in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories, had recommended for adoption by the Council a draft resolution establishing a procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Council, in its resolution 1422 (XLVI), decided, having regard to its particularly important nature, to transmit the draft resolution and the relevant documents to States Members of the United Nations for consideration and comment, and invited the Commission to study the draft resolution at its twenty-sixth session as a matter of priority, in the light of the replies and observations of Member States, taking into account the debates held in the Council at its forty-sixth session, and to report to the Council at its forty-eighth session.

At its twenty-sixth session, the Commission, having again considered the question in the light of its former discussions, of the debates held in the Council and of the replies and observations of Member States, decided in resolution 7 (XXVI) to reaffirm the recommendation to the Council contained in the Commission's resolution 17 (XXV) and to resubmit that recommendation to the Council. It also decided that no inquiry pursuant to the proposed new procedure could be undertaken until the remedies available at the national, regional and international levels had been exhausted, and that such inquiries must be carried out in co-operation with the Government concerned. It further decided that, without prejudice to the final decision of the Council, the composition of any body responsible for making inquiries must be such as to provide a reliable guarantee of its competence and impartiality.

As a result of its consideration of the Commission's recommendation, the Council, at its forty-eighth session, adopted resolution 1503 (XLVIII) in which it authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a working group consisting of not more than five of its

members, with due regard to geographical distribution, to meet once a year in private meetings for a period not exceeding ten days immediately before the sessions of the Sub-Commission to consider all communications, including replies of Governments thereon, received by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959, with a view to bringing to the attention of the Sub-Commission those communications, together with replies of Governments, if any, which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission. The Council decided that the Sub-Commission should, as the first stage in the implementation of the resolution, devise at its twenty-third session appropriate procedures for dealing with the question of admissibility of communications received by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) and in accordance with Council resolution 1235 (XLII) of 6 June 1967. The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a document on the question of admissibility of communications for the Sub-Commission's consideration at its twenty-third session. It further requested him (1) to furnish to the members of the Sub-Commission every month a list of communications prepared by him in accordance with Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) and a brief description of them, together with the text of any replies received from Governments; (2) to make available to the members of the working group at their meetings the originals of such communications listed as they might request, having due regard to the provisions of paragraph 2 (*b*) of Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) concerning the divulging of the identity of the authors of communications; and (3) to circulate to the members of the Sub-Commission, in the working languages, the originals of such communications as were referred to the Sub-Commission by the working group.

In the same resolution, the Council requested the Sub-Commission to consider in private meetings the communications brought before it in accordance with the decision of a majority of the members of the working group and any replies of Governments relating thereto and other relevant information, with a view to determining whether to refer to the Commission on Human Rights particular situations which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights requiring consideration by the Commission. The Council requested the Commission, after it had examined any situation referred to it by the Sub-Commission, to determine: (1) whether it required a thorough study by the Commission and a report and recommendation thereon to the Council in accordance with paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1235 (XLII); and (2) whether it should be a subject of an investigation by an *ad hoc* committee to be appointed by the Commission which should be undertaken only with the express consent of the State concerned and conducted in constant co-operation with that State and under conditions determined by agreement with it. In any event, the investigation would be undertaken only if all available means at the national level had been resorted to and exhausted and if the situation did not relate to a matter which was being dealt with under other procedures prescribed in the constituent instruments of, or conventions adopted by, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, or in regional conventions, or which the State concerned wished to submit to other procedures in accordance with general or special international agreements to which it was a party. The Council decided that if the Commission appointed an *ad hoc* committee to carry out an investigation with the consent of the State concerned: (1) the composition of the committee should be determined by the Commission, the members of the committee should be independent persons whose competence and impartiality was beyond question and their appointment should be subject to the consent of the Government concerned; (2) the committee should establish its own rules of procedure, should be subject to the quorum rule, have authority to receive communications and hear witnesses, as necessary, and the investigation should be conducted in co-operation with the Government concerned; (3) the committee's procedure should be confidential, its proceedings should be conducted in private meetings and its communications should not be publicized in any way; (4) the committee should strive for friendly solutions before, during and even after the investigation; (5) the committee should report to the Commission with such observations and suggestions as it might deem appropriate.

Further in the same resolution the Council decided that all actions envisaged in the implementation of the resolution by the Sub-Commission or the Commission should remain confidential until such times as the Commission might decide to make recommendations to the Council. The Council also decided to authorize the Secretary-General to provide all facilities which should be required to carry out the resolution, making use of the existing staff of the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat. It finally decided that the procedure set out in the resolution for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms should be reviewed if any new organ entitled to deal with such communications should be established within the United Nations or by international agreement.

21. Yearbook on Human Rights

The *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1968*, now in preparation, is the twenty-third volume in the series. It is to include constitutional provisions, legislation, governmental decrees and orders and court decisions bearing on human rights in eighty-nine States and in certain Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

22. Advisory services

Under the programme of advisory services, the Secretary-General organized an international seminar on special problems relating to human rights in developing countries, which was held in Nicosia, Cyprus, from 26 June to 9 July 1969. It was the first seminar on this topic to be organized on a world-wide basis. Another world-wide seminar was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 2 to 12 June 1970, on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights. Two regional seminars were also held—one on the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women for participants from European countries in Iasi, Romania, from 5 to 18 August 1969, and the other on the establishment of regional commissions on human rights with special reference to Africa—in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 2 to 15 September 1969—for participants from African

countries members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

During 1969, the Secretary-General awarded forty-six human rights fellowships, bringing the number of awards under this programme to 344. At the request of the Government of Cameroon, the Secretary-General continued to provide the services of an expert to advise on the promotion in Cameroon of women's participation in national affairs and national development with particular emphasis on community development. The funds required for this project were made from savings realized in the over-all 1969 advisory services programme. The appropriation for the 1970 programme remains, as in previous years, at $220,000.

Considerable attention was devoted to the advisory services programme in 1969 by various United Nations organs, including the General Assembly. In its resolution 2497 (XXIV), the Assembly recommended that appropriate use should be made of the resources of the programme for the education of youth in the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that regional seminars on youth should be organized for that purpose as early as possible. In the programme for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination approved by the General Assembly in resolution 2544 (XXIV), it is envisaged that a world-wide seminar will be organized on measures to be taken on the national level for the implementation of United Nations instruments aimed at combating and eliminating racial discrimination and for the promotion of harmonious race relations.

In resolution 2585 (XXIV), the Assembly expressed its appreciation to the host Governments of the three human rights seminars held in 1969, and invited the competent United Nations organs, the specialized agencies concerned and the regional intergovernmental organizations, to take into account the discussions and recommendations of those seminars.

The Economic and Social Council had decided at its forty-seventh session that the question of advisory services in the field of human rights should no longer be routinely included as an item in the Council's agenda, but that the Council should continue to be informed of developments through the reports of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, unless, in any given year, special circumstances should lead the Council or the Secretary-General to believe that a separate item was required.

B. *Status of women*

The main developments concerning the status of women in the period under review arose out of the twenty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held from 23 March to 10 April 1970. A new feature of this session was the grouping together of various items of the agenda under broad general headings which reflected the current major concerns of the Commission, namely: international instruments and national standards relating to the status of women; programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women and to increase their contribution to development; the role of women in community, national and international life; the role of women in the family; and educational activities and dissemination of information concerning the status of women.

The question whether the Commission should continue to meet annually or follow a biennial pattern gave rise to discussion in several United Nations organs in the course of the year. In August 1969, the Economic and Social Council decided that, beginning in 1971, the Commission on the Status of Women and various other functional commissions should meet every two years rather than annually. Acting on the recommendations of the Third Committee, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2587 (XXIV), urged the Council to reconsider this decision. The Commission itself, at its twenty-third session, reaffirmed its view that it should continue to meet annually. The matter will be taken up again at the forty-ninth session of the Council.

Developments of interest relating to the status of women, including various recommendations of the Commission at its twenty-third session, are described below.

1. Implementation of international instruments relating to the status of women

During the past year, new ratifications or accessions to various United Nations conventions relating to the status of women were received by the Secretary-General. Mauritius, on 4 June 1969, and Luxembourg, on 18 July 1969, acceded to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1952, bringing the total number of States Parties to that Convention to sixty-eight. Mauritius also acceded to the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women of 1957, which now has forty-two States Parties. The accession of the Federal Republic of Germany on 9 July 1969, of Austria on 1 October 1969, of Trinidad and Tobago on 2 October 1969, of Brazil on 11 February 1970, and of Argentina on 26 February 1970 to the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, brought to twenty-four the total number of States Parties to that Convention.

Reporting systems with respect to some of the above conventions have been initiated by various resolutions of the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly. The Secretary-General has, for example, recently invited Member States, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI), to furnish information on the implementation of the Convention on Political Rights of Women and the replies received will form the basis of a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forthcoming twenty-fifth session, as well as to the Commission on the Status of Women when it next meets.

A reporting system is also in operation with respect to the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on 7 November 1967. The Economic and Social Council initiated this system in its resolution 1325 (XLIV), in which Governments were invited to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at each session on publicity given to the Declaration and on measures taken to comply with its provisions. The Secretary-General submitted

a report to the Commission at its twenty-third session, analysing information submitted by forty-seven Governments, two specialized agencies and ten non-governmental organizations. A second report of the Secretary-General, prepared at the request of the Commission in 1969, outlined steps taken by the Secretariat to give publicity to the Declaration, including publications that were contemplated and audio-visual programmes that had been initiated. The Commission considers the implementation of the Declaration to be one of the most important questions with which it is concerned, even though no specific resolution on this matter was adopted at its twenty-third session.

Information relating to the status of women contained in the periodic reports on human rights was discussed by the Commission within the framework of the implementation of international instruments. This information dealt primarily with economic, social and cultural rights. The Commission decided by resolution 1 (XXIII) that, in future, it would consider any relevant information contained in the periodic reports in connexion with the implementation of international instruments relating to the status of women, including the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

2. Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women

Two reports of the Secretary-General were the basis for the Commission's consideration of the item dealing with the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field. Guidelines for the elaboration of a long-term programme had been laid down in resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights and these had been endorsed by the Commission at its twenty-second session in its resolution 9 (XXII).

The first report of the Secretary-General, submitted to the Commission at its twenty-third session, contained an analysis of the replies of Governments and non-governmental organizations to the Secretary-General's questionnaire seeking their views on the role women played or might be encouraged to play in the economic and social development of their countries. The second report of the Secretary-General contained a number of suggestions that would serve as a basis for discussion by the Commission.

Two resolutions arising from the consideration of these two reports were adopted. In resolution 4 (XXIII), the Commission called on the Secretary-General to undertake various measures. He was asked, for example: to forward the second report to Governments, to specialized agencies concerned, to UNICEF, to the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, together with the resolutions adopted and the comments and suggestions concerning the long-term programme made by the members of the Commission at the twenty-third session, and to invite their comments and observations, which would form the basis of an analysis to be submitted to the Commission, if possible, at its twenty-fourth session; and to examine the possibility of rendering to Member States under the human rights advisory services programme new types of assistance in the field of the status of women. A study was also requested showing to what extent existing international conventions contained provisions relating to rights covered by the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the measures of implementation provided under such conventions and the status of ratifications and accessions to them. This study is to be presented to the Commission, if possible, at its twenty-fourth session. The Commission called on the Secretary-General and on Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to make increased efforts to disseminate information on the status of women and to make the work of the Commission on the Status of Women better known, especially in connexion with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

The second resolution which the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1511 (XLVIII), has subsequently transmitted to the General Assembly for adoption, constituted an important achievement of the Commission at its twenty-third session. In an annex to the resolution the Council set forth certain general objectives and specific targets relating to education, training and employment, health and maternity protection, and administration and public life, which it is hoped will be achieved on as wide a basis as possible in the Second United Nations Development Decade. Governments and all organs and agencies within the United Nations system are invited to co-operate to this end. It is also suggested that continuous education of adults be encouraged so as to help to change attitudes towards the roles of men and women in society.

Within the framework of the unified long-term programme, the Commission also adopted resolution 2 (XXIII), calling on the Secretary-General to suggest to Governments that they organize, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental organizations interested in the problem, surveys in their respective countries with a view to obtaining direct information and opinions from working women concerning their family responsibilities. The results of the surveys are to be brought to the attention of the Commission at a future session.

The Commission also adopted two resolutions on the question of the appointment of qualified women to the higher posts of the secretariats of the organizations within the United Nations system. Both emphasized the fact that the United Nations and its various agencies should take or continue to take appropriate measures to ensure equal opportunities for the employment of women in such positions. One resolution was an internal resolution of the Commission, whereas the second was submitted to the Council for transmission to the General Assembly. In the second resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to include in his report to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat data on the employment of women in senior and other professional levels by the secretariats of the various bodies concerned. The Council, by its resolution 1510 (XLVIII), transmitted this draft to the General Assembly.

Another topic considered in connexion with the unified long-term programme was the question of women's voluntary service for the benefit of the community. At its previous session, in resolution 6 (XXII), the Commission had asked the Secretary-General to request from Governments information on their experi-

ence with respect to women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community. The replies received formed the basis of a report by the Secretary-General. After considering this report, the Commission adopted resolution 5 (XXIII), in which it expressed the hope that regional seminars on women's civic service might be organized within the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and that any relevant information, including the reports of such seminars would be brought to the attention of the Commission.

3. Access of women to education

Reports by UNESCO on co-education and on equal access of women to literacy were the basis of the Commission's consideration of this topic at its twenty-third session and resolutions on both questions were adopted.

In resolution 6 (XXIII), the Commission expressed the hope that Member States would adopt co-education as a means of ensuring equality of access to education and vocational training and would give girls and women access, in co-educational establishments, to the same curricula and instructions at all levels so that the same training and occupational opportunities would be offered to people of both sexes. The Commission requested UNESCO and the competent specialized agencies to include in their reports to the Commission information on the development of co-education and the access of girls and women to education, training and careers corresponding to their aptitudes and qualifications.

The elimination of illiteracy among women was the subject of a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, which has subsequently endorsed the recommendations made. In its resolution 1512 (XLVIII), the Council appealed to Member States, non-governmental organizations and other voluntary organizations to intensify their efforts to ensure that all necessary steps are taken and every facility provided to enable women in both rural and urban areas to start or continue their education, making full use of all available adult education programmes. The Council asked UNESCO to assign an important place in its functional literacy programmes to women who are still illiterate and to give assistance to all governmental and non-governmental undertakings in this field and called upon non-governmental organizations to undertake or continue relevant activities aimed at public opinion, national parliaments and public authorities.

4. Economic rights and opportunities for women

The Secretary-General transmitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-third session two reports prepared by the ILO one dealing with its activities which have a bearing on the employment of women, and the second with the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women. The Commission also took into account the report of the seminar on the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women held at Iasi, Romania, in August 1969. A draft resolution was proposed for adoption by the Council which reflects the Commission's continuing concern with the important question of the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers. The Council, in its resolution 1513 (XLVIII), approved the Commission's proposals and addressed a number of recommendations to Member States relating to education, training and employment. The Secretary-General and the agencies concerned, especially the ILO, were requested to submit periodic reports on the question to the Commission.

5. Status of women and family planning

After considering a report by the Special Rapporteur on the progress of her study on the status of women and family planning, the Commission adopted resolution 7 (XXIII), in which it invited the Special Rapporteur to continue her study with a view to completing it for submission to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session. It also requested the Special Rapporteur, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to prepare guidelines which would assist Governments in undertaking national surveys or case studies and which would aid United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations in further work on the subject. The Special Rapporteur was asked to consider also, as a means of assisting her with the study and within the resources available, the holding of consultations at the regional and national levels with appropriate national and international officials, experts and women leaders.

6. Status of the unmarried mother

The Secretary-General submitted to the Commission, at its twenty-third session, a comprehensive study of the status of the unmarried mother in law and in practice, which had been prepared as requested in its resolution 6 (XX). This study was based in large part on the information used in the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, which had been prepared for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and on the documentation prepared in connexion with the series of four regional seminars on the status of women and family law organized under the human rights advisory services programme, held from 1961 to 1964. It was the first time that the question of the unmarried mother had been taken up in the Commission and it recommended two resolutions to the Economic and Social Council for adoption.

The first resolution dealt with the need for adequate measures of social assistance in favour of the unmarried mother and the child born out of wedlock and with the problems posed by their integration in society. It asked also that reports on this question, based on information furnished by Member States, be submitted to the Commission. This resolution was endorsed by the Council in resolution 1514 (XLVIII).

In the second resolution, the Council would recommend that Governments of Member States which had not yet done so should take all possible measures to

eliminate any prevailing legal and social discrimination against the unmarried mother and to accord her all necessary assistance called for by her position, and adopt a number of general principles to achieve these needs. Member States would also be invited to study the causes for the increase in the number of unmarried mothers and to adopt educational and other measures adequate to this question. The Council did not adopt this recommendation, but decided to forward the text to Member States for comment and to ask the Commission to reconsider it in the light of the comments received.

7. Protection of women and children in emergency situations

The Secretary-General submitted to the Commission at its twenty-third session a report on this question prepared in accordance with its resolution 4 (XXII). After considering the report, the Commission recommend a draft resolution, which the Council later adopted as resolution 1515 (XLVIII). In that resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to give particular attention, in pursuing his study on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, to the question of the protection of women and children in emergency or war time; to consider further measures for promoting throughout the world a wider knowledge of the plight of women and children who were victims of armed conflicts, and of the existing international rules which provide protection for women and children in armed conflicts; and to submit to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session a report containing relevant information available from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, UNICEF, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as from any other appropriate United Nations bodies.

8. Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories

In resolution 1516 (XLVIII), the Economic and Social Council, on the Commission's recommendation, requested the General Assembly to invite the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the question of the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories in order that the study may be submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

9. Increased activities relating to the status of women at the regional level

The Commission on the Status of Women, in a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council, recommended the establishment of regional intergovernmental commissions on the status of women and requested the Secretary-General to assist in any way possible within the limits of the resources available to him to establish preparatory bodies which would consider the necessary steps that could be taken to establish regional commissions for the status of women in areas where they do not yet exist. The Secretary-General was also asked to invite the regional economic commissions to take whatever action might be necessary to incorporate programmes that would increase the participation of women in their regional activities, to send observers on social and economic development to meetings of the Commission and to include in their reports to the Council information on what had been done to integrate women in the economic and social development of their countries. The Council decided to send this draft resolution to Governments of Member States for comment and to invite the Commission to reconsider it in the light of the comments received.

REFERENCES

A. Human rights

For the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-sixth session (24 February-27 March 1970), see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5* (E/4816).

For relevant documents, see annex III to the above report.

For other relevant documents, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 2, 4 and 12; and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12 and 52 to 62;

(*b*) *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 22 April to 13 May 1968*: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2;

(*c*) *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners:* United Nations publication, Sales No.: 56.IV.4

B. Status of Women

For the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-third session (23 March to 10 April 1970), see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Suplement No. 6* (E/4831).

For relevant documents, see annex II to the above report.

For other relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3; and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

CHAPTER II

Economic and social activities at United Nations Headquarters

A. *General framework of development*

1. World economic situation

In 1969 world economic activity continued at much the same high rate as in the previous year. Both production and trade reached new peaks as demand remained buoyant in most industrial countries notwithstanding the restrictive policies that were pursued in the interest of restoring external and internal balance in the United States and other developed market economies. Towards the end of the year these policies began to exert a dampening effect on growth but had little impact on inflationary pressures. In contrast to the monetary crises that characterized 1967 and 1968, the year 1969 witnessed a marked improvement in the international monetary system: there was progress towards monetary equilibrium in western Europe in the wake of parity adjustments in the Federal Republic of Germany and France and a rather delayed recovery in the export performance of the United Kingdom following the 1967 devaluation. The equilibrating process was assisted by an increase in international liquidity through the activation at the beginning of 1970 of special drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund.

Agricultural production showed a moderate increase over the excellent level achieved in 1968. Unfavourable weather conditions caused some reduction in crop yields in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and parts of eastern Europe, but this was counterbalanced by higher output in other areas. In the developing countries, good weather and the use of high-yield cereals accounted for larger crops in several Latin American countries, West Africa, and West and South Asia, but the North African harvest was well below the record of the previous year.

Preliminary figures suggest that world industrial production (outside mainland China) increased by 8 per cent between 1968 and 1969, slightly more than in the previous interval. Western Europe registered the most notable growth while the centrally planned economies and developing countries continued to increase their industrial output at the high rate of the previous year. In response to restrictive monetary and fiscal policies, North American production slowed down towards the end of 1969 and early 1970. And in other developed market economies, the booming demand began to show some signs of being checked by capacity restraints, mild disinflationary measures, rising costs or labour strikes. The resultant deceleration of industrial growth observed early in 1970 could have a dampening effect on other parts of the world, though stabilization policies applied cautiously during the year are expected to avert a serious downswing.

As in 1968, international trade remained one of the most dynamic factors in the world economy in 1969. In spite of a sharp cutback in the rate of increase in United States import demand, total imports into the developed market economies rose by a record 14 per cent, well above the high average (10 per cent a year) for the decade. Moreover, the year was characterized by a greater participation of developing countries in the expansion: both exports and imports increased more rapidly than in 1968. Latin America showed the most notable gain: preliminary returns indicate that exports increased at almost three times the 1967-1968 rate. The buoyancy of developing country export earnings compensated for the deceleration that has been taking place in the transfer of resources through official grants and loans.

The generally good 1969 crops in the developing countries contributed to a further easing of the food situation in the undernourished parts of the world. In the developed market economies the problem of unmarketable surpluses again became a matter of serious concern, while in the rice exporting countries of South-East Asia prices declined and fears began to be felt for the future expansion of trade. In the countries that had gained most from the new high-yield cereals, increased attention was being focused on ways and means of maximizing the benefits and minimizing the potential disruption, particularly that arising from the difficulties experienced in some districts and by small landholders in obtaining the purchased inputs required for cultivating the new varieties. The improvement in the calorie situation brought into sharper relief the unsatisfactory state of affairs in respect of protein supplies: these remain deficient in many areas.

2. World social situation

In its resolution 2436 (XXIII) the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the next *Report on the World Social Situation* in 1970. It also requested the Commission for Social Development to consider, at its twenty-first session, at what intervals thereafter the report should be issued in order to accord with the timing of national development plans and the

need to assess the world social situation at the middle and at the end of each decade. The Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session discussed the possibility of quinquennial reports. The Commission for Social Development at its twenty-first session approved a proposal for the issuance of quadrennial reports on the world social situation in view of the Council's decision that the Commission would meet biennially after 1971.

The next report will be issued in the autumn of 1970, to be taken up by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-second session in 1971. The General Assembly will consider the report, together with comments on it by the Commission and the Council, at its twenty-sixth session in 1971. The report will review social trends in both the developed and the developing countries in regional and sectoral chapters.

Reviews of the social situation were again prepared by two of the regional economic commissions. A chapter on the African social situation, included in "A survey of economic conditions in Africa", covered significant trends in social objectives and targets in development policies and an analysis of social development programmes. An extensive study entitled "Social change and social development policy in Latin America", dealing with social trends and social development policy in the region, was submitted to ECLA at its thirteenth session.

The Commission for Social Development also examined a special report of the Secretary-General on trends in the social situation of children, which dealt with crucial areas in the life of children with regard to their protection and preparation for life, appraised plans and programmes relating to their needs and made related suggestions for government planning. The Commission, in endorsing the report, viewed the situation of children in many countries of the world as being more serious than at any time in history, which, because of the unprecedented number of children in the world and particularly in the developing countries, was bound to deteriorate still further unless strong action was taken. The Commission expressed the hope that the on-going evaluation of United Nations programmes would lead to more attention being paid to the requirements of children, both as human beings and prospective productive members of the community.

The Council adopted resolution 1493 (XLVIII) recommended by the Commission for Social Development, in which, *inter alia,* the Secretary-General and the competent organizations of the United Nations system were invited to increase their efforts to learn more about the needs of children and youth and to assist Governments in carrying out co-ordinated and intersectoral measures to satisfy those needs. They were asked to intensify their assistance to Governments during the Second United Nations Development Decade in order to meet such needs in the fields of health, nutrition, education and social welfare, placing particular emphasis on the training of personnel. The Secretary-General was requested to submit his report on trends in the social situation of children to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, and to prepare, at appropriate intervals, further reports on particular aspects of the subject for submission to the General Assembly through the Commission.

At its forty-sixth session, the Council adopted resolution 1407 (XLVI) in which it requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and other specialized agencies and organizations concerned with young people, to prepare as soon as possible an analytical study in depth of the world social situation of youth, describing the needs and aspirations of youth and the most effective methods of meeting those needs. The General Assembly, in section II of its resolution 2497 (XXIV), urged the early completion of the studies on youth being undertaken by the Secretary-General, in particular the study requested by the Council, and invited the Secretary-General in this connexion to consider further the ways and means through which the United Nations could best serve the objectives of that resolution, especially measures to be taken to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly as early as possible. The report, which will be prepared in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned and the regional economic commissions, will be issued as a United Nations publication in 1972.

3. World population situation

According to the report on the world population situation, which was prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Population Commission at its fourteenth session and the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session and which will be submitted to the General Assembly, a truly revolutionary change in the reproductive balance of the human species has appeared in modern times. Never in history has it been possible to reduce human mortality, through postponement of untimely deaths, to any such extent as has occurred in the course of the past hundred years or so. During that same period, however, a very sharp distinction has emerged between economic, social and demographic conditions in those areas now regarded as more developed and those which now appear less developed. The revolutionary change, accordingly, has occurred with a different timing. Generally speaking, it attained major importance beginning in the middle of the nineteenth century in the areas that are now considered more developed, but a century later—more suddenly and to a greater degree—it leapt into prominence in the areas now considered less developed.

In the course of 150 years, expectation of life in the more developed regions was extended from about thirty to seventy years. In the less developed regions, the expectation is now more than fifty years on the average, though progress is still very uneven. Also, more or less gradually, birth rates were halved in the more developed regions, from an average of thirty-eight per 1,000 in the last half of the nineteenth century to nineteen per 1,000 in the 1960s. In the less developed regions, birth rates appeared to have been at a high level over long periods and apparently are stabilized at about forty-one per 1,000 at present.

The consequences of such changes for rates of natural increase are evident. A very sudden cut-back in birth rates to levels already reached by the death rates is entirely improbable, but, assuming that a reduction in the crude birth rate in less developed countries from the present forty-one to twenty-seven per 1,000 could be achieved by the year 2,000 together with a reduction in the death rate from sixteen to eight, the population would still increase from 2,500 million to 5,000 million. The annual rate of population growth may fall from 2.4 to 2 per cent, but the population will still double in the next thirty years.

The startling fact that emerges is that, even with the moderation in the birth rate, which is basic to the strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade, it will take much more than one generation for populations to reach a reasonable growth rate. This is so because of the enormous number of young persons in these populations resulting from the previous high fertility rates and the constant and accelerating improvements in the mortality levels, which keep pace and even surpass the anticipated declines in fertility. This is the paradox which must be kept firmly in mind in considering the developmental possibilities of the less developed regions of the world over the next decade and even to the year 2,000. Fertility control, although a very important national measure, is only one among several development policy measures for achieving social advancement and economic development.

The momentum of population growth resulting in a rapid expansion of population, especially in the less developed regions, coupled with significant structural changes in those populations, foreshadows the need for unprecedented mobilization of resources, if the goals of development are ever to be reached.

The achievement of adequate economic and social improvements in the less developed regions, in both aggregate and *per capita* terms, will require involvement and action on the part of all countries, acting as a community of nations. Action must be taken to provide basic food, adequate shelter and clean water, not to mention employment opportunities, facilities for education, health maintenance and personal security. Only through a massive, concerted and co-ordinated attack, bringing to bear all the resources of the United Nations system, and the efforts of all nations, can there be any hope of coping with the problems of maintaining the well-being of people in the next thirty years and beyond. World attention has now been focused on the realities of the demographic situation and it remains for the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international bodies to exert the leadership required.

Fifteenth session of the Population Commission

The Population Commission held its fifteenth session in Geneva from 3 to 14 November 1969. Special attention was paid to United Nations population programmes and to the active involvement of the Organization in dealing with world population problems during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

The Commission reviewed the many and diverse activities in the population field since its previous session in 1967. In addition to reviewing major decisions, co-ordination of activities, and organization and resources, the Commission also considered reports on the progress of research and technical work, demographic projections, programmes for improvement of demographic statistics, technical co-operation, the world population situation, technical meetings and, finally, proposals for five-year and two-year programmes of work.

Special attention was given to two reports. The first of these, the report on the world population situation, which was mentioned earlier in the present section, was designed to be a biennial concise report on the world situation, including an assessment of the current and prospective population trends. Since it is the first report of its kind, it contains also a special section on historic perspective in addition to chapters on population prospects, fertility, mortality, natural increase, migration, urbanization and population policy. The Population Commission recommended that the full report be published and that an abridged edition containing tabular material and charts should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

The second report deals with measures, policies and programmes affecting fertility. It is a study aimed at fulfilling the need for a comprehensive statement on present social and other policies and action programmes that may affect fertility and the size of families, with a view to attaining clarification of the ways in which policies may influence human reproduction. A further aim was to show, so far as possible, the way in which the implementation and effectiveness of policies relating to fertility might be impeded or facilitated by social and cultural conditions, as well as by the level of science and technology and other related factors. The Population Commission recommended that the revised text should be issued in all working languages as soon as possible.

While the Commission appreciated the technical co-operation programme of the United Nations, it urged the rapid expansion of the programme during 1970 and 1971; the specific projects proposed for that period are listed below under the two-year programme. The Commission recommended the implementation of technical co-operation programmes in the five-year period (1970-1974) through: (1) expansion of assistance in developing economic, social and other measures in the population field, including family planning; (2) assistance in developing national projects and research needed for policy formulation; (3) launching of a series of well-balanced and mutually supporting projects at the country and regional levels; (4) increased emphasis on training of national personnel needed for national population programmes; and (5) further strengthening of the United Nations infra-structure to enable it to meet the needs of an expanding programme of technical co-operation.

The programmes of research and technical work will be centered around the five priority areas recommended by the Population Commission at its thirteenth session and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1084 (XXXIX), namely: fertility and family planning, mortality, urbanization and migration, demographic aspects of social development, and demographic aspects of economic development. In view of their significance for developing countries, greater attention will be given to studies of fertility and family planning, international migration, and economic-demographic interrelationships. The five-year programme also envisages a major revision of the demographic projections based on data to be provided by the 1970 population censuses. The projections will be mutually related to the demographic projections prepared by the specialized agencies concerned.

Action taken by the Economic and Social Council

While there was no formal item on population on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session, the anxieties aroused by the

population explosion were particularly in evidence during the general debate. Population matters were brought up under several items—in the general discussion of international economic and social policy, the Second United Nations Development Decade, the reports of the Governing Council of UNDP, and the development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system. The Secretary-General's opening statement, in which he presented the basic problems facing the Council, emphasized the importance of United Nations activities in the population field. The President of the Council, Mr. Raymond Scheyven, selected the subject of population problems as one of the main topics for his concluding statement at the final meeting on 8 August.

The Economic and Social Council, at its forty-eighth session, paid a great deal of attention to population and adopted four resolutions recommended by the Population Commission. In resolution 1483 (XLVIII) on population policies and the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Council called upon the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to include in the development strategy recognition of the fact that long-term economic and social development adequate to improve the quality of life could be frustrated by the continuance of the present high level of population growth. The Council called upon countries which regarded it appropriate to consider national policies aimed at the achievement of more desirable rates of population growth as essential aspects of development strategy for the eventual achievement of satisfactory *per capita* economic growth, which would promote human welfare and dignity. This resolution correctly views population in a broad context of social advancement and economic development and sets forth the premise that moderation in population growth rates will eventually assist in the achievement of a satisfactory economic growth rate.

In addition to its concern with projections and the Second Development Decade, the Council adopted resolution 1484 (XLVIII), in which it noted that issues centring on population trends and structures were relevant to all countries, if in varying degrees—in some in so far as high rates of growth might be intensifying pressures of population on resources and in others in so far as rates of growth might fall short of those deemed to be consistent with economic and social development—and that the global review of population policies and exchange of knowledge and experience in actions would become more urgently needed with the advent of the 1970 census rounds and other sources which would become available from studies and operations carried out in the field of population. The Council: (1) approved the Commission's proposal that a world population conference should be held under the auspices of the United Nations in 1974 and that participants should be representatives of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and their technical advisers as well as other selected specialists; (2) decided that the Conference should be devoted to consideration of basic demographic problems, their relationship with economic and social development, and population policies and action programmes needed to promote human welfare and development; (3) authorized the Secretary-General to establish a small preparatory committee to assist in formulating the agenda; and (4) requested the Conference to report to the Council and to the Assembly in 1975 on the findings and recommendations of the Conference.

In its resolution 1485 (XLVIII) the Council recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly, whereby the Assembly would invite all Member States to intensify their efforts in the field of population in order that the long-range aims as well as immediate targets which each Government might wish to set for carrying out its own programme of work might be achieved during the World Population Year and thereafter.

In resolution 1486 (XLVIII) the Council endorsed the programmes of work and priorities recommended by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session. It requested the Secretary-General to pay special attention to technical co-operation at country and regional levels, to promote the 1970 round of population censuses and to assist Governments, at their request, with all available resources in carrying out the censuses—as an aid to development planning and policy-making—to undertake demographic studies needed for development planning and policy-making in developing countries, and to conduct a second inquiry among Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerned.

During the past year, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has developed not only in resources but, more important, in establishing principles for its operation. The objectives of the Fund, which was established by the Secretary-General in 1967, continued to be to assist Governments in determining the size and composition of population, in assessing population trends, in understanding the consequences of population trends in relation to economic and social development, in formulating and adopting population policies, in carrying out and evaluating such policies, and in training the personnel required. The Fund is to be "action-oriented" and should promote the most effective ways of solving the population problems, particularly in developing countries. The Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP, who administers the Fund, decided that programmes undertaken by the specialized agencies and by UNICEF could also be financed from the Fund and that the scope of its activities would be expanded to include forms of assistance which have not normally been financed under the United Nations technical assistance programme. The approach to the programme will be interdisciplinary and will be made with the close co-operation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in accordance with the mandates which they have received from their respective legislative bodies. At its fifteenth session, the Population Commission unanimously agreed to recommend the following principles and policies to be applied to the United Nations technical co-operation activities financed from the regular programme, UNDP or the United Nations Fund for Population Activities: (1) the population programme within the United Nations mandate should continue to be under the purview of the Population Commission, the regional economic commissions, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, while the programmes of the specialized agencies concerned should be guided by their respective policy-making bodies; (2) the activities should continue to be implemented in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1347 (XLV), which confirm the sovereignty of nations

in establishing their own population policies; (3) the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should be a truly international fund with a broad basis of contributors, and the organizations concerned in the United Nations system should work closely together as a team in implementing projects; and (4) the Fund should be administered efficiently without any avoidable delays in execution, and it should provide assistance in all forms required to meet the needs of developing countries, including the financing of action programmes as well as improvement in demographic statistics and research required for such programmes.

An Advisory Board has been set up to assist the Administrator of UNDP in devising policies relevant to the development and utilization of the resources of the Fund. At the Secretary-General's invitation, the Board held its first meeting on 26 January 1970. Members include distinguished individuals serving in their personal capacity and Heads of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

The Interagency Consultative Committee of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities held its first meeting on 15 January 1970. This body, composed of representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies interested in population and family planning, was set up to review the programmes prepared by the agencies for financing by the Fund.

During the year, the population programme officers continued their task of promoting the development of programmes and projects in the forty-six countries they covered—in collaboration with Governments, the specialized agencies and the Resident Representatives of UNDP—and of implementing them with assistance from the United Nations system. It was not expected that appreciable results would appear in their first year of operation, but some progress was made in drawing the attention of Governments to population trends and problems; about forty-two requests for United Nations assistance were received from the countries to which the officers were assigned; and, in addition, a considerably larger number of possibilities for aid were discussed in detail with Governments. Before the end of the year it was considered that the response from Governments to the population programming project justified an increase in the number of officers from ten to fifteen.

At the request of the Government of Algeria, a joint United Nations/World Health Organization mission on population visited that country for about two months, from June to mid-August 1969, to elaborate a programme for maternal and child health services, to be included in the four-year plan 1970-1973, and a programme for improved training of medical and paramedical personnel, and to assist in the further clarification of the relationship between demographic conditions and economic development at the national and regional levels. The mission would also identify the needs and possibilities for international co-operation in these fields.

The United Nations and the World Health Organization participated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in a mission to Malaysia from 15 July to 10 August 1969, to advise on the national family planning programme.

A Joint United Nations/World Health Organization mission had a three-week assignment in Western Samoa, beginning on 20 August 1969. The mission was requested by the Government to consider the possibility of setting up family planning services as part of Western Samoa's maternity and child health programmes and to advise on the best methods of carrying out a family planning programme on a national scale.

At the request of the Government of Indonesia, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations and WHO provided a family planning mission to advise the Government on how to plan, carry out and evaluate a long-range family planning programme, including the over-all organization and administration requirements, personnel and training needs, and supplies. A five-man team of experts met at United Nations Headquarters in New York for briefing on 16 and 17 September 1969 and arrived in Djakarta on 22 September. This mission was financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the International Bank.

A mission on Training for Family Planning visited Central America and the Caribbean to assess the needs for the interdisciplinary training of staffs engaged in family planning programmes as well as the requirements for external aid in developing or supporting such training, and to prepare plans for international assistance in the light of its findings. The mission, organized by the United Nations in collaboration with UNESCO and the Pan American Health Organization, began its work in El Salvador on 29 September 1969 after briefing sessions in New York from 24 to 26 September. It received financial support through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

The three regional demographic training and research centres, supported by the United Nations in Chile, India and the United Arab Republic, continued to provide basic training facilities for students. An increasing number of fellowships and experts were provided, thanks to the additional resources available from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. In addition, substantial assistance was provided to a number of countries for their national population programmes in co-operation with specialized agencies concerned.

On the recommendation of the Population Commission an Interregional Seminar on the Application of Demographic Data and Studies to Development Planning was organized at Kiev, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, from 15 to 25 September 1969. The objective of the Seminar was to promote the practical utilization of demographic statistics and studies for the purpose of policy formulation and planning in developing countries. Forty-four specialists from countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America participated and staff from Headquarters and the regional commissions, assisted by the host Government, directed the proceedings.

Population activities in the regional economic commissions have been significantly expanded and intensified during the past year. This strengthening and expansion reflect the growing concern of the regional economic commissions for the problems of education and employment, of migration and urbanization, of pressures in rural areas and concentration in cities, that are the long-term consequence of the interplay of demographic, economic variables. The Asian Population Programme seeks to meet the challenge by iden-

tifying priority areas of concern to Governments and assisting them through appropriate steps to alleviate shortcomings and overcome difficulties.

A reorganization of the secretariat of ECA was put into effect on 1 January 1970 to implement its own resolution and those of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions. Among other changes, a Population Programme Centre was established to carry out the regional programme adopted in February 1969.

Interagency co-ordination in population fields

Following an earlier decision to keep population issues under constant review, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has made a number of decisions concerning interagency activities in the population field and has endorsed the recommendations made by its Sub-Committee on Population.

Interagency co-ordination in the population field was furthered by the second meeting of the Sub-Committee on Population, held in Geneva from 29 to 31 October 1969, under the chairmanship of the Director of the Population Division. Representatives attended from the United Nations, ECA, ECE, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD, UNDP and UNICEF.

The report of the second meeting of the Sub-Committee was subsequently considered by the Preparatory Committee of ACC at its sixty-fourth session. The Committee noted especially the arrangements for interagency consultations on various aspects of family planning programmes, the strengthening of interagency co-ordination, and interagency collaboration on training and other matters.

An Interagency Working Group on Demographic Projections met in Rome on 12 and 13 September 1969 on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Population. Representatives from the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO attended the meeting. The provisional results of the interim revisions of world-wide projections of population by sex and age and by urban and rural classifications were presented to the meeting and agreement was reached on further adjustments to be made.

Co-ordination of population activities of the regional economic commissions was the subject of the second meeting on regional population programmes, held in Geneva on 16 November 1969. Ideas were exchanged on problems of co-ordination and their solution and on the implementation of the programme recommended by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session. Two staff members of the Population Division and officers responsible for population programmes at ECA, ECAFE, ECE, ECLA, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the United Nations Office at Geneva, attended the meeting.

Other population activities

The population problem was one of the items on the agenda of the twelfth session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, held in Addis Ababa from 24 November to 5 December 1969.

The Advisory Committee had before it a report entitled "The world population problem: human fertility aspects", prepared as an interagency undertaking by the United Nations, UNICEF, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, after consultations through the Sub-Committee on Population. The report was prepared in response to the Advisory Committee's invitation to the Population Division of the United Nations and other appropriate divisions of the United Nations and the relevant agencies to prepare a joint report outlining the possibilities for greatly expanded and intensified activities in the following areas of research and application: (1) population statistics and demographic analysis; (2) knowledge of social, economic, cultural and population dynamics relevant to population policies; (3) knowledge relevant to biological and health aspects of reproduction and fertility control; (4) motivation, communication, educational aspects and related studies; and (5) studies on organizational and logistic aspects of family planning programmes in specific countries. The project had been co-ordinated by the Population Division. At its thirteenth session, held from 1 to 10 April 1970, the Advisory Committee recommended that the report be revised and published as a matter of urgency and this work is going forward.

The Population Division also participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to ensure adequate reflection of the population aspects in the programme, in the documentation and in a possible declaration on the human environment. The Preparatory Committee agreed that an unprecedented population increase was the underlying cause of many of the problems of the human environment and that no comprehensive action related to environmental change could ignore the effects of a constantly growing population and its tendency to concentrate in large urban areas.

B. *Second United Nations Development Decade*

In response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1447 (XLVII) of 5 August 1969 and to General Assembly resolution 2571 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, the preparatory work for the Second United Nations Development Decade was given impetus with a view to completing a draft of an international development strategy for the 1970s in time for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

On the basis of the conclusions reached at its third (30 June-11 July 1969), fourth (26 September-8 October 1969) and fifth (24 February-13 March 1970) sessions, the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade drafted a provisional text of an international development strategy for the 1970s. The draft consisted of five sections: a preamble, a specification of objectives, policy measures for achieving the specified objectives, arrangements for review and appraisal of objectives and policies during the Decade, and mobilization of public opinion in support of the objectives and policies for the Decade. At its sixth session held from 11 May to 28 May 1970, the Committee undertook a final reading of the various parts of a draft of an international development

strategy and had preliminary discussions on arrangements for launching the Decade.

As requested by the Preparatory Committee, the Secretariat prepared a number of papers on different aspects of an international development strategy, including the following topics: mobilization of domestic financial resources for development, application of science and technology to development, development of human resources, expansion and diversification of production, plan formulation and implementation, arrangements for review and appraisal of objectives and policies during the Decade, mobilization of public opinion for fulfilling the objectives of the Decade and the preambular part of the declaration for the Decade.

Similarly, a number of papers dealing with such topics as agriculture, employment, education, health and communications were submitted by various bodies and organizations of the United Nations system. In addition, a statement on the Second Development Decade was issued by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

The Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat continued work on long-term projections for the world economy with a view to assisting the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Committee for Development Planning in delineating interrelated quantitative targets for principal development variables relating to the 1970s. For this purpose, consultations were also held with the secretariats of the bodies and organizations of the United Nations which are engaged in carrying out comparable technical work.

The Committee for Development Planning prepared its final recommendations relating to an international development strategy for the Decade at its sixth session, which was held in New York from 5 to 15 January 1970. In its report to the Economic and Social Council, the Committee put forward a series of interrelated suggestions with regard to the basic objectives of the Decade, national and international measures for achieving the objectives and arrangements for periodic review and appraisal of progress during the Decade.

The contribution of UNCTAD to the preparatory work for the Second Development Decade was completed by the Trade and Development Board at the third part of its ninth session, which was held in Geneva from 2 to 16 February 1970.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2564 (XXIV), a Working Group of the Committee for Development Planning met in Geneva from 23 to 26 March 1970 and prepared a report dealing with special measures to be taken, within the broader framework of economic and social progress during the Decade, in favour of the least developed among the developing countries. Earlier a group of experts, appointed in pursuance of Trade and Development Board resolution 63 (IX), had met in Geneva from 24 November to 5 December 1969 and prepared a report on special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries on subjects within the competence of UNCTAD.

To serve as a background for discussions at the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council, the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies prepared, as part one of the *World Economic Survey, 1969*, a report on the problem of measuring economic and social progress. The methodological part of this report was intended to assist the Council in making recommendations regarding ways and means of keeping the Second Development Decade under review so that if developments seemed to warrant it modifications might be made in targets and policies. For this purpose the development process was broken down into its key areas and a chapter of the Survey was devoted to each—the production and supply of goods and services, consumption and human welfare, investment and the capacity of the economy to produce goods for future consumption, and maintaining economic balance, both internal and external. A final chapter was devoted to the external environment, especially the trade and aid policies pursued by partner countries. The problems of measuring the various elements in the development process were illustrated in each chapter by means of an analysis of the empirical situation emerging towards the end of the First Development Decade.

C. *Basic infrastructure for development*

1. Development planning

As part of the work programme of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, the publication of a new periodical, *Journal of Development Planning*, was started. The *Journal* was designed to assist planners and policy-makers in developing countries. The first issue contains four main articles on the following topics: criteria for evaluation of national development effort; some questions concerning growth, transformation and planning in agriculture in developing countries; the role of economico-mathematical methods in the planning and management of the economy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and development planning and economic integration in Africa. In addition, this issue contains a statistical compendium of targets indicated in recent development plans and an annotated bibliography of major United Nations publications and documents on development planning published from 1955 to 1968.

The fifth interregional seminar on development planning was held in Bangkok from 15 to 26 September 1969. The theme of the seminar was development prospects and planning for the 1970s with special reference to Asia. The seminar was organized by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Office of Technical Co-operation. Its purpose was to enable planners from developing countries to exchange views on a number of specific problems and issues. The principal topics discussed at the seminar were: the growth performance and prospects in the developing countries of Asia; the institutional framework of agricultural production in Asia; the direction of technological change in agricultural production; transfer of resources from agriculture to non-agricultural activities; basic determinants of industrialization strategy in certain countries; subnational regional planning; multinational planning, economic integration and co-operation; and some aspects of aid utilization.

A joint mission to assist the member Governments of the Association of South-East Asian States in exploring ways and means of promoting closer economic co-operation was organized by ECAFE and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies. In addition, UNCTAD and FAO are participating in the work of the mission.

Summaries of the reports of the joint missions organized by ECA and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies on economic co-operation in West and East Africa were completed for submission to the Conference of African Planners at its third session in May 1970.

The Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies continued, as part of its operational activities, to provide substantive support to the technical assistance programme of the United Nations in development planning, to supply through its staff and its interregional and technical advisers direct advisory services to requesting countries and to assist the Office of Technical Co-operation and other substantive divisions in the formulation of over-all programming strategies.

The Centre also continued to act as the substantive executing agency for Special Fund-type projects relating to development planning. These projects are of an interdisciplinary nature and, in their execution, the Centre co-operates closely with other substantive divisions and specialized agencies. Two new interdisciplinary projects were approved during the year by the Governing Council of UNDP and preparatory work was well advanced on two additional ones. The Centre also organized programming missions to three developing countries. These missions, which included representatives of specialized agencies, were designed to assess the over-all technical assistance needs of the countries concerned on the basis of the priorities reflected in their development plans and the availability of domestic and external resources.

The Centre also continued to advise UNDP and the World Food Programme on the impact that the assistance provided by them to developing countries might have on these countries and the relation of such assistance to the development priorities of the country concerned.

2. Development of statistical information

National accounting data based on the revised and extended United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) are being gathered from countries with market economies for the first time in 1970, in respect of the years 1968 and 1969. In order to link these data with the national accounting series collected heretofore, data based on the old system are also being gathered in respect of the years 1968 and 1969. In the case of countries with centrally planned economies, the collection of data based on the developed System of Material Product Balances (MPS), adopted by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, is being introduced in 1970.

Systems of statistics which complement the SNA and MPS are being developed in respect of the distribution of income, consumption and wealth and also prices and quantities of goods and services. The Secretary-General convened a group of experts in Geneva from 23 to 27 March to consider the former system. A classification of commodities which supplements the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities is also being devised.

A group of experts on the revision of the Standard International Trade Classification met at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 21 November. The group suggested a general outline of detailed work and defined those areas to be studied in depth by the Secretariat.

Draft recommendations for the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics were drawn up and will be submitted to the Statistical Commission at its sixteenth session, to be held in October 1970. These recommendations define the objectives of the Programme and indicate appropriate methods of carrying out the related inquiries.

A revision of a classification of external trade by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) was completed and will be submitted to the Statistical Commission at its sixteenth session. This classification is designed to serve as a means for converting data compiled according to the Standard International Trade Classification to meaningful aggregates for purposes of economic analysis of the uses to which goods are put.

Following a decision by the Commission at its fifteenth session, an International Comparison Project (purchasing power and product comparison) was organized by the Secretariat in co-operation with the University of Pennsylvania and with the active assistance of the statistical services of Colombia, Hungary, India, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The work is being carried out in co-operation with ECE, ECLA, ECA, the Statistical Office of the European Communities and with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and others. The Project staff is now carrying out comparisons for the selected countries and is developing, testing and describing suitable techniques for more comprehensive comparisons to be carried out at a later stage.

Two new institutes, created in January 1969 by UNDP, began operations during the past year. The Asian Statistical Institute, Tokyo, is training official statisticians of the ECAFE region to help to improve the statistical services of their Governments, particularly the reliability of statistics for economic and social development planning and programming. The Institute will operate for five and one half years, financed jointly by twenty Governments of the ECAFE region and UNDP, and will offer a ten-month general course each year as well as advanced courses in specialized fields. The Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Kampala, is giving professional training to statistical personnel to meet the urgent needs of the English-speaking countries of Africa in the context of the formulation and implementation of national plans for economic and social development. The Institute, located at Makerere University College, will operate for five years, will be financed by the Government of Uganda and UNDP, and will provide a three-year professional course in statistics and its economic applications, special short-term courses and seminars and eventually post-graduate courses. In addition, the former Centre international de formation statistique, Yaoundé, was converted by UNDP in January 1969 into the Statistics Training Institute, which provides training for junior personnel in statistical work at the

non-professional level in the government services of the French-speaking countries of Africa. The Institute is to operate for three years and will be financed by the Government of Cameroon and UNDP.

The Secretariat continued to collect and publish statistics showing the main economic and social characteristics of the world as a whole, the regions and individual countries. In addition to the regular periodical data publications *(Statistical Yearbook, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Demographic Yearbook, Population and Vital Statistics Report, Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, World Trade Annual* and *Supplement, Commodity Trade Statistics, World Energy Supplies, The Growth of World Industry),* the following were issued during the year: *Handbook of Population and Housing Census Methods, part III; Methodology and Evaluation of Population Registers and Similar Systems; International Trade Statistics—Concepts and Definitions; Customs Areas of the World* (revision of a 1959 document); *Methods Used in Compiling the United Nations Price Indexes for Basic Commodities in International Trade* (revision of a 1958 document); *United Nations Standard Country Code; Statistical Notes.*

3. Public administration

Public administration is one of the vitally important fields which has not been sufficiently highlighted in the debates of the United Nations. It is encouraging to note that the United Nations Public Administration Programme was the subject of two General Assembly resolutions in 1969. Assembly resolution 2561 (XXIV) on public administration and development emphasized the importance of public administration in economic and social development and made recommendations for action by Member States and by the international organizations. It requested the Secretary-General to develop a co-ordinated programme for international activities in public administration, in co-operation with specialized agencies, IAEA and the non-governmental organizations concerned with public administration. General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV) dealt with the role of regional economic commissions during the Second United Nations Development Decade and directed all concerned to intensify their efforts to meet more satisfactorily the requirements of Member States in development planning, plan implementation and public administration and management.

Pursuant to these resolutions and to Economic and Social Council resolution 1199 (XLII) of 24 May 1967, considerable attention was given to the elaboration of proposed objectives and programmes in public administration for the Second Development Decade. Consultations were held with specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and other organizations concerned with public administration to elicit suggestions for the future course of action. A draft paper on the subject will be submitted to the Second Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Public Administration Programme, which will be convened in January 1971.

With respect to the current programme, the Public Administration Division continued to emphasize the development and backstopping of projects of technical co-operation in public administration, one of the largest operational programmes in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The country projects have reached a level of more than 50 per cent above the level of 1965. The UNDP (Special Fund) projects increased by three to a total of twelve during the past year. The scope of the UNDP (Special Fund) projects has also widened to include not only training activities as in the past, but also administrative reform, organization and methods, management improvement of public enterprises and improvement of municipal administration. The three interregional advisers, whose services are in almost constant demand, provided short-term advisory services to several countries for various aspects of public administration. The Division also provided substantive assistance to a number of regional projects, including the ECAFE Panel of Experts on Regional Centres for Development Administration (19 to 21 November 1969), which recommended that such a centre be established for the ECAFE region.

To backstop technical co-operation projects and to promote an exchange of information in public administration, the Division published a number of monographs and studies. These will be indicated in subsequent paragraphs. In addition, the Division arranged with the International Institute of Administrative Sciences for the preparation of a monograph on the problems of drafting executive instruments, principally in the countries adhering to the tradition of administrative law. It also brought out the United Nations Directory of National Agencies and Institutions for the Improvement of Public Administration, which should facilitate international co-operation in this field. As public administration is one of the major components of all development functions, the Division has been working closely with other substantive offices and specialized agencies in the United Nations system. Preliminary arrangements were made to study public administration aspects of family planning and the human environment.

The use of modern management techniques in public administration has come to be recognized as one of the ways to increase administrative capability and thereby accelerate economic and social development. The Division has collected information on various management techniques and their relevance to the administrative problems of developing countries. Preparations were made for convening an interregional seminar in the United States, also in the latter part of 1970, to review the major categories of modern management techniques and to consider strategies and methods of introducing appropriate techniques in the administration of developing countries.

Major administrative reform

Programmes of major administrative reform are designed to modify fundamentals of administrative systems to accelerate economic and social development. Among the major reform programmes that have been aided by the United Nations is the programme in Iran. Under a UNDP (Special Fund) project, the assistance includes the design and implementation of a full-scale position classification system and allocation of permanent organizational posts to a unified salary schedule. It also includes the establishment of a central data bank using electronic data processing. Simultaneously, staffing patterns of ministries and agencies covered by the State Employment Law are being examined. Assistance is also being given in recruitment and training. The United Nations is also providing similar assistance, although not on such a large scale, to several other countries in formulating programmes of administrative

reform or in implementing them. To backstop the activities at national and regional levels, the Division has been engaged in a comparative study of national efforts for major administrative reform. Preparatory work has been done for an interregional seminar on the subject in 1971.

Personnel and training

Training continues to be the major component of the programme. Practically all technical co-operation projects are either directly related to training or have a major training component. A number of training institutes receive assistance under the UNDP (Special Fund): Burundi, Libya, the Niger and Somalia in Africa, and institutes in Colombia, Peru, Uruguay and the Central American Institute for Public Administration in Latin America. Assistance was also given to several countries in their training programmes under technical assistance programmes. Recognizing the importance of management training of professional and technical personnel, a study on guidelines for the training of professional and technical personnel in the administration and management of development functions is being prepared and circulated to other substantive offices, specialized agencies and experts for their comments.

Support has also been given to major national efforts for modifying the structure and improving the efficiency of their public personnel systems. The thrust in a number of countries has been in reinforcing the role of central agencies for public personnel. In 1969 an interregional seminar on the employment, development and role of scientific and technical personnel in the public service of the developing countries was organized in collaboration with the USSR and the Republic of Uzbekistan. Attended by representatives of twenty-seven countries, the seminar made a number of recommendations that should prove useful to Governments in adapting their personnel systems to make effective use of professional and technical personnel for economic and social development. The report on the seminar is being published.

The Division also provided substantive support to a regional seminar on the development of senior administrators, which was held from 8 to 12 December 1969, as a follow-up to a similar seminar held in 1968. The groundwork was also laid for three interregional projects: a project on the training of trainers, a comparative study of civil service systems in small States, and a study of approaches to career development. Preparations were completed for a pilot course in the training of trainers to be held in the Caribbean in August and September 1970.

Organization and methods

Another major component of the Division's programme involves the support of UNDP (Special Fund) and other technical co-operation projects aimed at improving the management of public services. Such projects vary greatly in magnitude and scope. The UNDP (Special Fund) project in Senegal, for example, is designed to assist the Government by establishing an Organization and Methods Unit and carrying out studies on the reorganization of several ministerial departments and public enterprises as well as local and regional authorities. There are also projects in which individual advisers are engaged in helping the Governments in many developing countries in the improvement of specific aspects and methods of public administration, including operational research. In order to provide a forum for an exchange of views among senior officials on strategies for management improvement under different circumstances, arrangements were made for conducting a seminar on administration of management improvement services in Denmark late in 1970.

A major emerging area of technical co-operation is the use of computers in public services. The Division has done preliminary work to provide assistance to Governments in undertaking feasibility studies on management uses of computers and in formulating general policies for the use of management information systems, or establishing and managing computer systems, and for evaluating computer applications in management. In addition to developing training materials, the Division has arranged for the provision of advisory and training services in these areas.

Development administration

Special attention is being given to the administrative requirements of governmental participation in economic development. Public enterprises have emerged as a major instrument of economic development administration. The UNDP (Special Fund) project to assist the East African Railways and Harbours Corporations, joint enterprises of Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania in management improvement, continues to make good progress. An interregional expert working group was convened in Yugoslavia to review a manuscript prepared by the Division on measures for improving the performance of public enterprises. The Group recommended the establishment of an international centre on performance improvement of public enterprises. In November 1969, ECLA held a seminar on the same subject, for which the Division provided substantive support. Preliminary work was completed on a comparative study of regulatory administration. A methodological note entitled *Appraising Administrative Capability for Development* was published, giving criteria for the evaluation and improvement of administrative capability. Information was also collected from nineteen selected countries in different parts of the world on their experience in administrative aspects of planning and plan implementation. The study will identify common deficiencies in administrative aspects of planning and means of overcoming them. Substantive support was also provided to the Seminar on Organization and Functioning of Planning Administration in African Countries, organized by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and held in Cairo from 3 to 8 November 1969.

Decentralization and local government

The Division continued to provide support to the UNDP (Special Fund) project attached to the Venezuelan Foundation for Municipal and Community Development, which is designed to strengthen and regionalize the Foundation's programme of research, training and advisory services for municipalities. Advisory services were also provided to a number of Governments in regional and local administration.

Research in support of country projects in local government included completion of the study on ad-

ministrative aspects of urbanization and its submission for publication. A draft of the study on credit institutions for local authorties was completed and will be reviewed by a group of experts in 1970. A synthesis of world-wide experience on central services to local authorities was prepared for the Division by the International Union of Local Authorities. A collection of papers on experience in the USSR and selected eastern European countries in the provision of central services to local authorities was also submitted for publication. Work was initiated on two studies: one on major efforts to reform local government practices in administration and the other on administration for regional (sub-national) development.

4. Mobilization of financial resources

International flow of capital to less developed countries

There was a sharp increase between 1967 and 1968 in the volume of resources transferred from the more advanced countries to the developing countries and the international institutions concerned particularly with stimulating the course of economic development. The total flow, which reached a net figure of $11,000 million in 1967, rose to almost $12,800 million in 1968, a gain of nearly 16 per cent measured at current prices or about 11 per cent in real terms. The great bulk of this flow—probably 95 per cent—originated in the developed market economies, the remainder in the centrally planned economies.

The net flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries and the international institutions increased y $1,600 million to a total of $12,200 million or 45 per cent above the level at the beginning of the decade. Virtually the entire increment between 1967 and 1968 originated in the private sector: a marginal expansion in official bilateral flows was more or less offset by a decline in contributions to the international agencies. Though official contributions to the agencies were at a somewhat reduced level, there was a major increase in the amount borrowed on the capital market, so that their net gain of new resources was a record $1,200 million. Notwithstanding this increase in resources, the agencies' net outflow to the developing countries—about $844 million—was almost 14 per cent below the 1967 figure. The reduction, following a decade of rapid expansion, reflects a cutback in the disbursements of the International Development Association and an increase in the subscriptions paid into the Inter-American Development Bank.

Several countries attained the United Nations target for resource transfer—1 per cent of gross domestic product—but the average ratio for the developed market economies (0.73 per cent) was still short of the figure reached in 1965. The ratio of official transfers to gross domestic product was down to 0.40 per cent, and more of these transfers were in the form of loans.

In the face of increasingly stringent conditions on the major capital markets, the terms of lending to the developing countries eased slightly in 1968: interest rates were fractionally lower and maturities slightly longer, though in neither respect was the average as favourable as it had been a few years earlier.

The importance of lending terms has grown considerably in recent years with the steady and rapid increase in the debt service burden. In 1968 amortization and interest payments on the external public debt of the developing countries absorbed almost 10 per cent of their current export earnings.

Mobilization of domestic resources for economic development

Fiscal policy and management

The Secretary-General has initiated measures for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2562 (XXIV) on tax reform planning. The Secretariat has undertaken the preparation of studies of tax systems in several Member States, as well as certain comparative studies in respect of major taxes or issues in taxation. These studies together with a comprehensive report, as requested in the resolution, will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session.

Further progress was made towards the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1271 (XLIII) on tax reform planning. Country studies on tax reform planning in Chile, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, the Philippines, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania were completed during the year. These studies and a general report will be submitted to a meeting of experts on tax reform planning scheduled to be held at Headquarters from 8 to 14 September 1970.

An interregional seminar on problems of government accounting and financial management was held in Beirut, Lebanon, from 8 to 19 December 1969. Twenty-four participants from developing countries and six from developed countries attended the seminar. In addition to this, representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions and the Ford Foundation in New Delhi, India, also participated in the meeting. The discussion centred mainly on principles, techniques and structures of government accounting with a view to developing a system of financial information in the public sector to serve the needs of policy formulation, and on the implementation and evaluation of governmental programmes. Questions relating to financial management practices of public enterprises and financial planning in the public sector were also included in the agenda of the seminar.

A Manual for Government Accounting and other working papers on mechanization of government accounting and financial management practices of public enterprises, prepared by the Secretariat, were submitted to the seminar.

The seminar made several useful recommendations in the field of government accounting for application in developing countries. It also recommended that neutral and competent assistance, both multilateral and bilateral, should be sought in undertaking an objective study of the conditions and consequences of the mechanization of accounting systems in developing countries. On the subject of financial planning, the seminar recommended that the United Nations should undertake systematic studies of various techniques of financial planning and attempt to develop a dynamic model for use in developing countries. Similarly, the seminar recommended that the Secretariat should

carry out more extensive work on pricing policies of public enterprises in developing countries.

The Secretariat provided substantive support to and participated in a seminar, organized for the countries of the Caribbean area, on the harmonization of fiscal incentives for manufacturing industry among the members of the Caribbean Free Trade Association.

Export credit as a means of promoting exports from developing countries

The export promotion value attached to export credit insurance and export credit financing schemes in developed countries has aroused the interest of developing countries in the possibility of using such schemes for promoting their own exports with a view to increasing their foreign exchange earnings. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1358 (XLV), the Secretary-General had convened a Round Table meeting from 24 to 28 March 1969 to examine his studies and findings on the actual and potential use of export credit as a means of promoting exports from developing countries, and to formulate appropriate proposals for action. The *Report of the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries* and a report by the Secretary-General on its conclusions were submitted to the Council at its forty-seventh session. At the end of its discussion, the Council adopted resolution 1452 (XLVII), in which it requested the Secretary-General to study, in close co-operation with the International Monetary Fund, ways and means of enabling developing countries to ease the balance-of-payments strains arising from the short-term financing of export credits granted by their exporters; to prepare, in consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a study on the possibility of financing or refinancing medium-term and long-term export credits granted by the developing countries as well as of guaranteeing such credits for the purpose of facilitating their financing or refinancing on the international capital market; and to give further careful consideration to the other aspects of the work programme contained in the Secretary-General's report on the conclusions of the Round Table, in the light of the views expressed on the subject at the forty-seventh session of the Council.

The Secretary-General will submit to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session a progress report on the studies being prepared in consultation with IMF and IBRD. With regard to the other aspects of the work programme, the most important of which relates to the possible establishment of multinational export credit insurance schemes, the Secretary-General will submit to the Council at its forty-ninth session a report dealing in detail with the practical considerations involved in the establishment of such schemes.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1358 (XLV) and the recommendations of the Round Table, an interregional seminar on export cerdit insurance and export credit financing will be held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September 1970. Preparatory work for this seminar was completed during the period under review.

Parallel to this action at the international level, a number of countries have taken action at the national level, with United Nations assistance, with a view to the possible establishment of national export credit insurance and export credit financing schemes. United Nations experts were sent to Malaysia and the Philippines to prepare feasibility studies for the establishment of such schemes. Previously Israel, in 1957, and Malta, during 1968 and 1969, had also received assistance in this field.

Mobilization of personal savings

During the Second United Nations Development Decade, increased emphasis will be placed on the mobilization of domestic savings in developing countries for development purposes. Particular attention will be paid to methods and techniques for the mobilization of personal savings in both urban and rural areas and to the establishment or strengthening of the necessary institutional framework. A study on these subjects has already been initiated.

Technical assistance relating to the mobilization of domestic resources

Technical co-operation activities continued on a substantive scale to assist developing countries in the strengthening of institutions for the mobilization of domestic savings, both public and private. With Governments placing increasing importance on efficiency in public expenditures, technical assistance increased in fiscal and financial programming and management. In Ethiopia, a fiscal and monetary expert assisted the Government with its development planning, and substantive support was provided to the interdisciplinary programming missions to Chad, Upper Volta and Morocco. In Malaysia, a financial management expert assisted the Treasury, and in Sierra Leone a Deputy Financial Secretary served under the Programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX).

In the techniques of budget preparation and government accounting, assistance was provided to a number of countries, including Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Somalia and the Sudan. This assistance was supported by the appointment in March of an interregional adviser in government accounting and budgeting.

Assistance in the field of taxation continued with the land valuation projects in the Caribbean, the municipal finance projects in Costa Rica and Rwanda, the income tax advice provided periodically to Gambia, and the reform of the income tax code undertaken in the Republic of Viet-Nam. Interregional advisory services were extended to Ceylon to follow up the recommendations of the two United Nations experts who had served on the Ceylonese Tax Inquiry Commission in 1966 and 1967. In Indonesia, the tax administration training mission carried out by a United Nations expert was reviewed with the Government in connexion with the implementation of his recommendations.

A training programme in tax administration organized jointly with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, was held at Dakar, Senegal, from 1 to 18 December 1969. The programme included lectures on administrative problems related to the large group of small taxpayers—auditing, organizational problems of tax departments, automatic data processing, sales taxes and land taxation.

Governments' concern with the mobilization of private savings led to several requests for assistance—an expert on credit societies in Kenya, a savings and credit adviser in Zambia, the establishment and initial operation of the South Eastern State Bank in Nigeria, and a savings bank expert for the establishment of the national savings bank in Ceylon. A pre-investment unit was established at the Banque nationale de développement économique du Burundi approved for UNDP Special Fund financing by the Governing Council of UNDP in June 1969. The purpose of the unit is to assist the bank in the identification of investment and loan proposals in the fields of agricultural credit, housing, industry and tourism. The plan of operations has been finalized for government signature, and the agricultural credit expert and the architectural expert in housing are already in the field.

In the fall of 1969, the United Nations participated in a UNDP mission to Guinea to review the Government's request for UNDP/Special Fund assistance in the operation of the "Pool comptable". The "Pool comptable" is expected to collect, process, consolidate and analyse financial data on public enterprises and government development budgets with a view to developing a system of financial information for policy formulation and implementation in the public sector.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT (INCLUDING PATENTS, INTERNATIONAL FIRMS AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY AT THE FIRM LEVEL)

At its forty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council had before it two documents relating to the promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries: the report on the meeting of the Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries (Amsterdam, 16-20 February 1969) and the Secretary-General's progress report thereon. The report on the Panel contained, in part one, the text of the agreed statement on private foreign investment in the development process and, in part two, the outline of the main themes of a dialogue and the summary of the discussion of the issues considered by the Panel. The Secretary-General's progress report mentioned the areas recommended for further study by the Panel and also those which had not yet been studied and on which research could be undertaken if the Council so wished.

In its resolution 1451 (XLVII) the Council took note with interest of the Panel's recommendations and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the studies suggested by the Panel, as well as a study on the effects of agreements between parent companies and their subsidiaries concerning production and trade, particularly those relating to market reservations. The Council also invited the Secretary-General to organize other panels, at the regional and global levels.

In pursuance of resolution 1451 (XLVII), the Secretary-General is organizing, in co-operation with regional organizations, the Panel on Foreign Investment in Latin America, which met from 8 to 11 June 1970 in Medellín, Colombia. Government officials from Latin America, leading executives of major business enterprises in the industrialized countries, members of the Latin American business community and representatives of the international and regional agencies concerned will review principal issues connected with foreign investment in Latin America. These issues include the promotion of exports from developing countries; forms, conditions and areas of activity for foreign investors; the role of the local entrepreneur; and ways of strengthening development financing institutions.

The co-operation between the International Chamber of Commerce and the United Nations was formally institutionalized in March 1969 in a new body designated the Economic Consultative Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, the United Nations and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The setting up of this Committee was facilitated by the establishment in June 1968 of a special high-level consultative committee by the International Chamber of Commerce to work with the United Nations. The first meeting of the Committee took place at Headquarters, New York, on 20 and 21 November 1969. The meeting brought together fourteen leading businessmen of the private sector from all regions, members of the International Chamber of Commerce, and Heads of the United Nations regional economic commissions and of GATT. The issues for discussion before the Committee, based mainly on the report of the Commission on International Development (known as the Pearson Commission) entitled *Partners in Development,* included public aid, trade policy for development and private foreign investment in the development process.

It was agreed that the Consultative Committee should play an increasingly important role in the strengthening of the co-operation between the public sector and private enterprise. Issues for further study recomended by the Committee relate to joint ventures, public aid and private investment, tax treaties, bilateral treaties to encourage foreign investment, transfer of technology, the relationship between aid and liquidity, the possibilities of obtaining international finance for housing projects in developing countries, adjustment assistance schemes for declining industries in developed countries and tax incentives for foreign investment.

Work continued on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1311 (XLIV) on the transfer of technology. Country case studies on the transfer of technology at the enterprise level were carried out on Argentina, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria and Senegal, in accordance with the methodology previously submitted to the Council in the Secretary-General's report on this question. Similar studies are also contemplated for other countries, such as Chile, Kenya, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic. These studies will be submitted to the meeting of the Expert Group on the transfer of technology at the enterprise level, which is scheduled to be held from 1 to 15 March 1971.

5. Application of science and technology to development

The period under review witnessed the growing involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system in the problems of the application of science and technology to development. With the expiration of the term of the current membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at the end of 1969, it was recognized that the moment was appropriate to review the institutional arrangements for science and technology in the United Nations system. The need for an effective machinery for science and technology has

become more pressing with the recognition that none of the existing United Nations bodies deals exclusively with the specific question of the transfer of technology to developing countries. In view of this fact, problems relating to the machinery for science and technology in the United Nations system constituted a major item on the agenda of the meetings of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. At the same time, the General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, continued to show great interest in matters relating to science and technology and adopted a number of resolutions dealing with this subject, such as those on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, marine science, international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, promoting effective measures for the prevention and control of marine pollution, the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and on computer technology for the development of developing countries.

At its forty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1454 (XLVII), in which it recognized the need for the reinforcement and co-ordination of the present and contemplated activities, including the desirability of the establishment of intergovernmental machinery in the field of the application of science and technology to development; decided to consider, after ascertaining the views of Governments of Member States and those of the organizations concerned within the United Nations system and of other intergovernmental organizations concerned, how best to meet the needs for reinforcement and co-ordination and the place and role of any intergovernmental machinery that might be set up; requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Council at its forty-ninth session in the light of the views of Governments of Member States and the organizations concerned; requested the Enlarged Committtee for Programme and Co-ordination, when considering this question at its third session, to take into account the views expressed and action taken by the Council at its forty-seventh session; and considered that UNCTAD was competent to take any action, in connexion with those aspects of the transfer of appropriate technology that fall within its jurisdiction; and decided to (1) review future arrangements relating to the Advisory Committee, including its terms of reference, after a period of two years; (2) to extend the term of the Advisory Committee until the end of 1971; and (3) to enlarge the membership of the Advisory Committee from the present number of eighteen to twenty-four.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Secretary-General solicited the views of Governments of Member States and those of the organizations within the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations concerned. On the basis of these views and taking into account the recommendations of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on this matter, the Secretary-General has prepared a further report for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session. At the forty-eighth session, the Council appointed the members of the enlarged Advisory Committee on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

In this connexion, mention should also be made of the views of the Advisory Committee with regard to this subject. The Advisory Committee undertook the consideration of this question in response to one of its terms of reference, as stipulated in sub-paragraph 4 (*d*) of Economic and Social Council resolution 980A (XXXVI)—to study and advise the Council as to 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.

At its thirteenth session, held in New York in April 1970, the Advisory Committee approved with certain amendments a report on the subject of machinery, which was prepared by its *ad hoc* working group on this problem and which will be submitted to the Council at its forty-ninth session. The Committee also decided to continue actively its consideration of this question.

In resolution 2458 (XXIII) the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, to prepare a report on the use of computers and computation techniques for development which would give special consideration to the situation of developing countries with regard to: (1) the results already obtained and the needs and prospects of the use of electronic computers in accelerating the process of economic and social development; (2) the various forms which international action might take to intensify co-operation in the field of computers; and (3) the role which the United Nations could play in promoting international co-operation in this field.

The Advisory Committee suggested two stages in accelerating the use of computer technology in developing countries: first, specific purposes for which there was immediate advantage in applying computer technology, and secondly, long-term application for which training in computer science and information management should be undertaken for personnel in the developing countries. To assist the Secretary-General in preparing the report, a meeting of an *ad hoc* Expert Group on Computer Technology was convened at Headquarters in February 1970. The report of the Expert Group together with the comments of the Advisory Committee on it will serve as the basis for the Secretary-General's report called for by resolution 2458 (XXIII). The report will be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session through the Council at its forty-ninth session.

In response to General Assembly resolution 2416 (XXIII), the Secretary-General continued his consultations with the interested organizations in the United Nations system in the preparation of a first report on the progress being made towards the solution of the protein problem, for submission to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council.

Also at its thirteenth session, the Advisory Committee adopted a statement on the protein problem confronting the developing countries. In the statement, the Committee was gratified to note the increase in activity and the high priority now being given to the protein problem on the part of a number of organizations in the United Nations family. However,

the Committee reiterated its disappointment at the continuing and serious inadequacy of the global effort, in the light of the goals which had previously been identified and the urgent need to improve both quality and quantity of the protein in the diet of the population of the developing countries. The Committee expressed the view that the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General and called for in resolution 2416 (XXIII) came at a critical time because there was a clear need both to promote enhanced action on the problem of protein malnutrition and to place it within the broad context of the economic development of the developing countries. In its statement the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General's report should be accompanied by a broad statement of strategy which would indicate the role that the Governments and international institutions should play in reducing the magnitude of the protein problem as well as action that should be taken over the next decade. The Committee also recommended strengthening and broadening the technical role of the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group, through the addition of other United Nations agencies, especially through forming closer links with UNDP and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Secretary-General will take into account the views expressed by the Committee in this statement in preparing his report to the General Assembly.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2406 (XXIII), the Secretary-General submitted for the General Assembly's consideration at its twenty-fourth session a report on the preliminary cost estimates for the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held at Geneva in 1971. These estimates were based on the assumption that the same number of agenda items would be retained as for the previous conference and that the contribution of IAEA for the Fourth Conference would be provided in the same proportion as for the Third Conference in 1964. The Secretary-General has made every effort to reduce the estimated cost by forecasting a major reduction in the documentation and printing requirements. Following its consideration of the Secretary-General's report the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session adopted resolution 2575 (XXIV) in which it endorsed the proposals contained in the report; approved the expenditures proposed for 1970 and requested the Secretary-General to advise the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session of any changes in those estimates; requested the Secretary-General, with the continuing assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in close co-operation with IAEA and in consultation with appropriate specialized agencies, to continue preparations for the Conference; and to submit a report on these preparations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. At the same time, the Secretary-General was requested to transmit a draft agenda for the Conference proposed by the Scientific Advisory Committee. During the period covered by the report, the Scientific Advisory Committee held two meetings, one at Headquarters, New York, in August 1969 and the other at Vienna in April 1970. At the Vienna meeting, the Advisory Committee approved the provisional agenda for the Conference. In accordance with resolution 2575 (XXIV), the Secretary-General will transmit the provisional agenda to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

The General Assembly, in resolution 2417 (XXIII) on the question of the outflow of personnel, requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in consultation with Governments of Member States concerned, selective studies of a few developing countries and on the basis of these studies and in co-operation with the specialized agencies, UNITAR and the Advisory Committee, to formulate suggestions for ways of tackling the problems arising from this question within the framework of the proposed strategy for development of the Second United Nations Development Decade. In a note presented to the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session, the Secretary-General described the progress being made on preparing recommendations for actions based on case studies which have been completed. These case studies covered five developing countries—Cameroon, Colombia, Lebanon, the Philippines, and Trinidad and Tobago—and were reviewed by a meeting of experts in February 1970. Tentative conclusions were arrived at on the basis of these country studies and were being reviewed by the agencies and organs concerned within the United Nations system.

In accordance with the resolution the Secretary-General will submit the report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session.

The General Assembly, in resolution 2450 (XXIII), invited the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee, a study of the human rights problems arising from developments in science and technology. At its thirteenth session, the Advisory Committee expressed the hope that in the final version of the report a clarification would be issued so that the second paragraph of the resolution would not be read so as to imply that the recent scientific discoveries and technological advances did, on balance, endanger the rights and freedom of individuals and peoples. It was agreed that the Advisory Committee, through its *ad hoc* Working Group on Human Rights would continue to maintain liaison with the Human Rights Division, which is mainly responsible for preparing the report.

In addition to assisting the Secretary-General in implementing the aforementioned resolutions, the Office for Science and Technology continued with its studies in depth of a number of specific problems relating to the application of science and technology to development, as required by the Advisory Committee. An intensive study was made of science education and a working party on science education, sponsored jointly by UNESCO and the United Nations, was held in Paris in the fall of 1969. The working party was attended by about thirty experts representing developed as well as developing countries. The working party's report served as a basis for the second report of the Advisory Committee on science education, for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session.

Considerable time was devoted during the period under review to the preparation of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the purposes of which were approved by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1155 (XLI) and subsequently by the General Assembly in resolution 2318 (XXII).

In accordance with the Plan Frame, which had already been approved by the Advisory Committee, the concise World Plan document is expected to be ready early in 1971 and will consist of: an introductory statement on the role of science and technology for development; a general section on science and technology development and on relevant across-the-board questions; global and sectoral targets; and a summary of the major proposals in the eight sections—natural resources, food and agriculture, industry, transport and telecommunications, housing and urban planning, health, science and technology education, and population.

In each of these eight sectors of the Plan Frame a few selected programmes are listed for which the main goals or targets to be attained during the Second United Nations Development Decade will be set forth.

At its twelfth session, the Advisory Committee adopted the statement on the Strategy for Application of Science and Technology to Development during the Second United Nations Development Decade. At its thirteenth session, the Committee enumerated quantitative targets to be reached by the end of the Decade for (1) the expenditures on science and technology by the developing countries; (2) the aid by the advanced countries for the direct support of science and technology in the developing countries; and (3) the proportion of the non-military research and development expenditure which the advanced countries should devote to specific problems of developing countries. The Advisory Committee suggested that the last category should not be considered as part of international aid targets, but should be viewed rather as a compensatory effort to offset, to some extent, the consequences of the present concentration of the world scientific and technological activities in developed countries.

As instructed by the General Assembly in resolution 2318 (XXII), the Advisory Committee has maintained close co-ordination between its own work on the World Plan of Action and the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Committee's statement of strategy and its recommendations were transmitted to the Development Planning Committee and the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade for inclusion among the objectives of the Decade and were also to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session. The time period of the Plan and its contents will, in general, also be co-ordinated with the global and sectoral proposals of the Decade.

The population problem continued to be one of the concerns of the Advisory Committee. At its thirteenth session, it decided that it should continue its involvement with this problem as a whole and that it could make a meaningful contribution to progress thereon by examining those matters (1) that had a high scientific and technological component wherein gaps in activities in the United Nations family seemed to present themselves; (2) where there appeared to be a certain deficiency in data or effort; and (3) where a more effective dissemination of information geared to policy-makers seemed to be required. To this end, the organizations and departments concerned within the United Nations family were requested to prepare and submit biennial progress reports covering their activities in the application of science and technology in the field of population. On the basis of these reports, the Advisory Committee will prepare its own report for submission to the Council in 1972, which should contain an indication of priorities as well as judgements about future work that might be stimulated within the United Nations family.

In close co-operation with UNIDO, the Advisory Committee continued its study of science and technology in relation to industrial development. At its thirteenth session, after considering a draft report prepared by UNIDO on selected aspects of science and technology in relation to industrial development, the Advisory Committee decided to request UNIDO to prepare a short revised report on each of the following three subjects: (1) the role of science and technology in industrial development in the developing countries; (2) product design and plant design appropriate for the developing countries; and (3) the effective use of industrial research with analytical case studies.

During the period under review, consideration was also given by the Advisory Committee to the following subjects: the transfer of technology to development, collaboration between scientists of developed and developing countries, the application of space technology to development, and systems analysis.

D. *Human resources and related social development activities*

1. Social policy and planning

On 11 December 1969 the General Assembly adopted resolution 2542 (XXIV) embodying the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which was prepared by the Commission for Social Development at its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions and forwarded by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. The Declaration was prepared on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council. It defines in general terms the principles underlying social development, the objectives of social development, and the means and methods of achieving these objectives.

Upon the adoption of the Declaration, the President of the General Assembly made the following statement:

"The decision just taken by the General Assembly in adopting the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and the resolution on the same subject represents a truly significant step in pursuance of the objective of promoting social progress and better standards of life and larger freedom, set out in the United Nations Charter. The Declaration takes on particular significance because it is the first international instrument which provides clear guidelines not only for social policies, but also for the integration of economic and social action for the improvement of the social environment and the well-being of the individual.

"While the most immediate impact of the Declaration will no doubt be on the forthcoming Second United Nations Development Decade, its influence will go much beyond that period and its effects, I am confident, will be felt both at the international and national level for a long time to come."

In resolution 2543 (XXIV) the General Assembly called for the effective realization of the provisions of the Declaration in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the Second United Nations Development Decade, and in the bilateral and multilateral relations of Governments in the field of development. The Assembly also recommended that all Governments should take the Declaration into consideration in their policies, plans and programmes. It requested the Secretary-General to include as an annex to the periodic reports on the world social situation a brief report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration.

The Commission for Social Development, at its twenty-first session held in March 1970, considered an agenda in which the main issues were of a broad multidisciplinary character. They were dealt with from the perspective of the Second Development Decade, with particular attention to the need to effect an integration of social and economic goals in the strategy for the Decade. This was a continuation of the Commission's efforts at earlier sessions to focus attention on the social aspects of development and on the importance of an integrated approach to planning.

The Commission's discussion of this subject was based on a report of a meeting of ten experts on social policy and planning in national development which was held at Stockholm in September 1969. The experts discussed the role of social factors in development and made recommendations for more effective policies and planning methods aimed at achieving a unified approach to problems of development. The meeting was a significant step in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI) and was closely tied in with the last stage of the preparation of the international development strategy for the Second Development Decade.

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-eighth session adopted resolution 1494 (XLVIII), in which the Council endorsed the views of the experts regarding the need for a unified approach to development analysis and planning which would fully integrate the economic approach with the social approach in the formulation of policies at the national and international levels; the need to enable the greatest number of the population, particularly the vulnerable groups, to benefit from the fruits of development; the importance of improving social data; and the need for research on critical social bottlenecks as well as on the social consequences of policy alternatives. The Council also stressed that programmes for the training of planners and administrators should be adapted to this unified approach and that there was a need for increased understanding of the political process leading to policy and planning decisions. The Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with other members of the United Nations family, further work on the unified approach and to submit a report on the subject to the Commission for Social Development at the earliest possible date. The Council also recommended the inclusion of an item in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, entitled "The Second United Nations Development Decade—social policy and planning in national development".

In the light of the Stockholm report, the Commission also adopted a resolution (5(XXI)) requesting the Economic and Social Council to invite United Nations bodies preparing the strategy for the Second Development Decade to take into account a number of considerations which were viewed as essential for the attainment of the objectives of the Decade. This request was endorsed by the Council at its resumed forty-eighth session.

A report prepared by FAO on the social factors in improving nutrition was submitted to the Commission at its twenty-first session. This report was the fourth in a series on social questions relating to major areas of development, prepared by the specialized agencies at the Commission's request. On the Commission's recommendation, the Council adopted resolution 1492 (XLVIII), in which it requested the United Nations, in co-operation with FAO and other agencies concerned, to further strengthen assistance to Governments in the formulation and implementation of sound food and nutrition policies, particularly in the developing countries.

An account of the Commission's and the Council's actions on a report on the social situation of children is included in section A, 2 above.

At its twenty-first session, the Commission for Social Development decided to undertake a review of its current five-year work programme at its twenty-second session in 1971. The Secretariat was requested to formulate relevant proposals for the consideration of the Commission in the light of developments since 1969 and the requirements of the Second Development Decade. The proposals for a revised work programme would also take into account the requirements of giving effective implementation to the Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session in December 1969. The practice of inviting the active involvement of the specialized agencies in the work of the Commission will continue.

In keeping with the priority accorded by the Commission for Social Development to the training of social planners, activities were carried out in this field within the framework of a three-year programme of training. A six-week interregional training course for fifteen planning officials, the second of its kind, was held at Amsterdam from 23 March to 9 May 1970. A programme of correspondence courses for middle-level planners was initiated in 1970. The first eight-month course for forty participants in the three-year series, financed by extra-budgetary funds, began in February. This is the first correspondence course organized by the United Nations. It will end with a special seminar at Headquarters to which successful participants will be invited for joint discussions of social planning methods.

The work of the interregional advisers on social development planning continued to play an important part in work at the country level. In the past year, they undertook a number of field assignments and were associated also with technical co-operation evaluation and programming missions.

The second issue of the *International Social Development Review*, devoted to the integration of social and institutional factors in over-all development strategy, was issued in 1970. The third issue, which is also expected to be completed in 1970, will contain material related to the Stockholm report.

Work in the field of social defence concentrated mainly on preparations for the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Kyoto, Japan, from 17 to 26 August 1970. The advisory committee of experts in social defence held its third session at the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome from 24 to 30 June 1969. The committee considered the substantive and organizational arrangements for the Congress. Its advice was also sought with respect to the implementation of the social defence work programme and the status of the Social Defence Trust Fund.

In preparation for the 1970 Congress, regional meetings of experts were held in Africa, Asia and the Far East, Latin America, and for the Arab States. These meetings considered the topics on the agenda of the forthcoming Congress which are also the major items in the United Nations social defence work programme, namely social defence policies in relation to development planning; the participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency; the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in the light of recent developments in the correctional field; and the organization of research for policy development in social defence. The findings and recommendations of the regional meetings were reflected in the documentation for the Congress. All preparations for the Congress were completed and the working papers on the four agenda items were issued.

An *ad hoc* meeting of experts on social defence policies in relation to development planning was held at the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome from 17 to 23 June 1969. The purpose of the meeting was to provide the Secretary-General with expert advice on this question, which is one of the major items on the social defence work programme for the five-year period from 1969 to 1973. Work on this project had been undertaken in pursuance of the request of the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1086 B (XXXIX), that the prevention of crime and delinquency should be undertaken as part of comprehensive economic and social development plans. The experts' recommendations stressed the need to inject into socio-economic and legislative planning elements provided by the knowledge and experience of problems of crime and juvenile delinquency.

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held three international training courses in 1969. The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute conducted a survey and analysis of trends in criminological research in Latin America. In addition to sponsoring several meetings of experts on social defence, the Institute also embarked upon a clearing-house service in the field of on-going criminological research, to facilitate collaboration and exchange of information among individuals and organs engaged in criminological research.

Steps have been taken to activate a social defence institute for the Arab States and African countries through the assignment of a senior United Nations advisor on training in this field, who took up his duties at the Centre for Social and Criminological Research at Cairo in the autumn of 1969.

Two issues of the *International Review of Criminal Policy* were published: No. 27 dealt with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and No. 28 with the participation of the public in crime prevention and control.

2. Social reform and institutional change

Land reform continued to figure prominently in the work of the United Nations in the field of social reform and institutional change. The summary of the Fifth Report on Progress in Land Reform, prepared in 1969 in co-operation with FAO and the ILO was considered by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-first session.

Particular attention was given to social issues arising from the technological break-through that has occurred in agriculture through the introduction of new high-yielding varieties of rice, wheat and corn (frequently called the "green revolution"). A report of the Secretary-General on the social implications of the "green revolution" was submitted to the Commission. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted resolution 1495 (XLVIII), in which it recommended that the Secretary-General and the heads of the interested agencies of the United Nations system give higher priority than heretofore to financial and technical assistance to member countries in undertaking projects for land reform, rural institutional development, including co-operatives, and integrated land use planning; recommended that Governments of Member States take fully into account the need for agrarian reform in the preparation and implementation of their national development plans and that they take measures that might abolish social inequalities and bring about a better distribution of incomes and raise the living level of the rural populations; and recommended that the Secretary-General appoint a highly qualified specialist in the social aspects and over-all planning of land reform to participate in the work of a special committee on agrarian reform to be established by FAO in co-operation with the United Nations and the ILO. The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, through the Commission, a summary of the report of the FAO committee, together with recommendations for policies and action programmes for the Second Development Decade, and supported the proposal of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to undertake an intensive programme of studies on the implications of the "green revolution".

In July 1969, a seminar on the implementation of land reform in Asia and the Far East was organized jointly by ECAFE, FAO and the ILO at Manila, the Philippines. Technical papers on several aspects of land reform were discussed. A paper dealing with supporting institutions and services for land reform pointed out that an efficient system of public institutions and social services are necessary conditions for the success of land reform. In this context, co-operatives were identified as indispensable agents for the promotion of agricultural growth in all developing countries. These findings were consonant with the discussions of the Commission for Social Development, which has stressed the importance of the co-operative movement in economic and social development. They also bear directly on resolution 1413 (XLVI) adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session on the same subject in connexion with the formulation of an international strategy for the Second Development Decade. As requested by the Council, a report on the role of the co-operative movement in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade was prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the ILO, FAO, UNIDO and the International Co-

operative Alliance. The report, which was considered by the Council at its resumed forty-eighth session, reviews the specific role that can be played by co-operatives in key areas of action during the Decade (agricultural development, industrialization, mobilization of financial resources for development, international trade, transfer of scientific knowledge and technology, and human and social development). After discussing the report, the Council adopted resolution 1491 (XLVIII), under which a co-ordinated inter-agency programme will be undertaken to ensure that the full potential of the co-operative movement is put to effective use during the Decade.

The need for comprehensive rural development in support of land reform continued to be reflected in United Nations-supported projects at country and regional (multinational) levels. Advisory services were provided in respect of land settlement activities in Cameroon and Paraguay, and refugee settlement in Burundi with the assistance of the World Food Programme.

3. Human resources and popular participation in development

At its forty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council considered the role of education in economic and social development and, on the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development, adopted two resolutions on the subject. In resolution 1403 (XLVI) the Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO, to draft for consideration of Governments during the International Education Year the broad outlines of a world strategy for the utilization of human resources through education during the Second Development Decade, to promote the dissemination of information and research in education and to study the means of co-ordinating education and national requirements. In resolution 1404 (XLVI), the Council dealt specifically with the need for international co-operation in the field of education and training.

At its forty-seventh session, the Council considered measures taken to strengthen and co-ordinate existing programmes for youth. A note by the Secretary-General, which was in the nature of a progress report to the Council, reviewed the programmes that were being undertaken and planned by the United Nations, UNICEF, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, and the methods of consultation and co-operation that had been established among them and also between them and the major international non-governmental youth organizations. This note served as the basis for the Council's consideration of programmes of international action related to youth. In its consideration of the subject, the Council took also into account resolution 1407 (XLVI) on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development, which had been adopted at its forty-sixth session. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned with young people, to prepare as soon as possible an analytical study in depth of the world social situation of youth.

The General Assembly, during its twenty-fourth session, discussed the items, "The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development" and "Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms", jointly in a single general debate and adopted resolution 2497 (XXIV), relating to both items. The General Assembly discussion on the first subject was based on a report by the Secretary-General on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development (see section A, 2 above).

Continuing its consideration of work related to youth, the Commission for Social Development, at its twenty-first session, expressed general agreement with plans for holding a conference on the participation of youth in the Second Development Decade in 1971. The conference will serve as a step to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development and section II of General Assembly resolution 2497 (XXIV) on youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development.

The interregional adviser on youth policies and programmes undertook advisory missions to a number of countries in Africa and Latin America.

The Sub-Committee on Human Resources, Education and Training of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held its second session in March 1970. Inter-agency co-operation with regard to human resources and in related fields was strengthened by the agreement that the Sub-Committee serve as an umbrella to cover a number of areas of common interest in the fields of human resources, education and training.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 2417 (XXIII), had requested the Secretary-General to make appropriate recommendations for practical action at the national and international levels in dealing with the problem of the "brain-drain" and, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, UNITAR and the Advisory Committee for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, to formulate suggestions within the framework of the proposed strategy for the Second Development Decade, for ways of coping with the problems arising from the outflow of trained personnel. The Sub-Committee discussed a draft of the Secretary-General's report on the subject which will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session. The report is based on case studies in five countries on the factors motivating migration and its effects on the countries' economic and social development.

In the field of rural development, several seminars were organized by or in co-operation with the United Nations. These included the United Nations Group Training Course in Denmark, the Integrated Rural Development Seminar in the Caribbean, held at Kingston, Jamaica, in October 1969, and the African Regional Conference on the Integrated Approach to Rural Development in Africa, held at Moshi, the United Republic of Tanzania, in October 1969.

Training continued to receive high priority in country projects. In Saudi Arabia, the Republic of China and the United Arab Republic, centres for training and applied research in community development were initiated.

At the request of the Government of the Ivory Coast, a two-member team undertook a three-month mission to evaluate social institutions and agencies in the country, with a view to the establishment of a national programme for social and community development.

Advisory missions were also sent to Brazil, Colombia and Panama in response to the request of the respective Governments to help assess their current programmes and strengthen the national efforts in community development.

Work continued for the advancement of women and their contribution to national development. In this connexion, an assessment of internationally assisted programmes on the education and training of women for family and community responsibilities was undertaken jointly by the United Nations, UNICEF and FAO. A review of approximately twenty-four country programmes and an assessment in depth of eight others was undertaken. A regional conference on the role of women in national development was organized at Addis Ababa in March 1969 by the Economic Commission for Africa. The Conference placed emphasis on African women's contribution to economic and social development, with particular reference to their role in business, commerce and agriculture.

In the field of social welfare, particular attention was given to the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the International Conference of Ministers responsible for Social Welfare, convened by the United Nations in 1968. As recommended by the Conference, assistance was extended in the establishment of regional social welfare centres for advanced training and research. An adviser was requested by the Philippine Government to assist in the setting up of a regional centre in Manila. Plans for a centre for the Arab States and for Africa were initiated. A study on social welfare planning was completed for publication in 1970. It emphasizes social welfare as a sector in the context of over-all development planning and analyses programming techniques and guidelines for social welfare planning. The Fifth International Survey on Social Welfare Training, dealing with new approaches and experiments, was prepared and will be issued in 1970. The Interregional Expert Group Meeting on Training of Social Welfare Personnel for Participation in Development Planning was convened at Geneva in August 1969. The Group adopted guidelines relevant to the topic of the fifth training survey. An assessment of schools of social work in Central America was undertaken, and a study on indigenous training material in South America was completed.

In the field of rehabilitation of the disabled, an *ad hoc* interagency meeting was convened at UNESCO headquarters. The United Nations, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF and a number of non-governmental organizations through the Council of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped were represented. Agreement was reached on measures to be taken to promote a plan for an interregional training programme for rehabilitation personnel and on preparatory work for a meeting of experts on the planning, organization and administration of programmes for the rehabilitation of the disabled, scheduled to take place in 1972.

Three research projects in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled were initiated: a study on rehabilitation of those disabled in wars and civil disturbances, an interagency study on legislation, organization and administration of rehabilitation services for the disabled and a study on the establishment of an occupational therapy department in mental hospitals. Technical assistance for the training of personnel was provided to several Governments in Asia and Latin America.

4. Research and training programme in regional development

Under the programme of research and training in regional development, which was initiated by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1086 C (XXXIX), two training courses were successfully completed at the Chubu Training Centre in Japan, with fellowships, short-term lecturers and a resident adviser provided by the United Nations. Assistance was provided to the Government of Pakistan in the preparation of a plan of operation for establishing a centre for regional and urban development. Technical assistance was also made available to the Government of Israel for training courses in comprehensive regional development. Students for these courses were recruited on a world-wide basis, the fellowships being provided, *inter alia,* by extra-budgetary resources.

A seminar for Latin American countries was organized on social aspects of regional development in November 1969. The main purpose of the seminar was to afford an opportunity for officials in Latin American countries having policies for and programmes of regional development to exchange views and experiences on the different approaches adopted by their respective Governments.

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in Geneva continued its programme of research into key issues and problems in regional development. These included a world-wide study of regional development experiences and prospects; information systems for regional development, the role of growth poles and growth centres in regional development; and regional disaggregation of national policies and plans.

Arrangements were made to convene in 1970 a meeting of the Advisory Committee of Experts on Regional Development. The Committee will review the status of the United Nations programme and advise the Secretary-General on further action under Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX).

5. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its twenty-first session, the Commission had before it the sixth progress report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. The Director of the Institute, in referring to the substantive review in *Research Notes No. 2* of the recent and current studies carried out at the Institute, mentioned particularly the work on social indicators in connexion with the quantitative measurement of progress in the Second Development Decade. He also referred to the wide range of field studies covering a number of projects related to social change and innovation undertaken with the cooperation of local research institutes. The Institute's work programme is carried out in close collaboration with the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations Organization.

The Commission strongly endorsed the Institute's work programme and the proposals for future work, including the social implications of the "green revolution" and the proposed study of social prognosis. During the year the Institute received additional contributions and pledges of support from several countries. It was hoped that additional support from de-

veloped countries as well as from UNDP would make it possible to carry out and expand its work programme.

A number of recent and current research projects undertaken by the Institute relate to the work programme of the Social Development Division in the area of social policy and planning. A new approach to the measurement and analysis of development is suggested in the cross-national quantitative study of the interrelations between social and economic development. A series of studies in the measurement of levels of living and welfare and in the methodology of social planning will shortly be published. The main current project in the field of social planning deals with the elements and structure of decision-making in social planning.

Papers contributing to the preparatory working group on rural co-operatives sponsored by the Institute on the role of co-operatives and other rural institutions in the world's major developing regions were published during 1969 under the title *A Review of Rural Co-operation in Developing Areas.*

Case studies are being carried out in a number of countries on the preparation of children and youth for modernization, using the instruments developed and tested by the Institute.

E. *Mobilization of natural resources*

1. Development and utilization of natural resources

The activities of the Resources and Transport Division for the year under review were again, as in previous years, oriented mainly towards field projects in the execution of which an interdisciplinary approach was adopted. It will be recalled that in last year's annual report mention was made of some recent discoveries, mainly of mineral deposits. During the past year, through the efforts of the Resources and Transport Division, two other porphyry copper deposits were discovered in South America—one in Ecuador and one in Chile. With the discovery last year of geothermal steam in Turkey, there is now every indication that these fields might develop into an economically viable source of geothermal energy. In Chile, exploration drilling in the Special Fund project—the survey of geothermal development in Northern Chile—has demonstrated the existence of geothermal fields, and drilling for test wells is expected to begin towards the end of 1970.

One encouraging development has been the interest shown by investors in the new discoveries. Although it will be some time before these mineral deposits become operational, it can now be stated that deposits of such size have triggered a great deal of interest in investment circles. The discovery of copper, for instance, in Malaysia (Sabah) has led to plans by Japanese smelting companies for an investment of about $70 million. The discovery of copper in Iran has led to negotiation for a concession aimed at mining, concentrating and smelting the ore at an estimated investment of $230 million. Similar proposals are forthcoming for investment in Mexico. In Togo, the discovery by the Mineral and Groundwater Survey project of good grade limestone will probably lead to an initial investment of about $25 million and to the setting up of a cement industry.

The discovery of copper-molybdenum deposits in Panama has brought in offers from an American-Japanese-German consortium. The bauxite finds in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate have led to investments from Japan. Similarly, in Somalia the discovery of uranium and allied minerals has led to concessions being granted to developers from Italy, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. In Upper Volta, a country poor in known natural resources, low-grade copper has been discovered.

The seismic survey project in the offshore area of Trinidad and Tobago undertaken by the Division, in addition to its potential developments, has already brought in returns to the Government, which has realized $1.3 million from twenty-six companies in registration fees for concessions as a direct result of the interest aroused by the survey. Similar developments leading to the exploitation and development of mineral and other deposits in Turkey, Chile, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, El Salvador and other countries are anticipated. While it is not possible to evaluate exactly the gross value of mineral discoveries today, since detailed investigations are still continuing and price fluctuations have to be taken into consideration, it is possible that, as a result of the activities assisted by the Division, minerals of an estimated value of about $11,000 million have so far been indicated and that these have resulted in a projected investment of about $500 million.

In addition to following traditional paths and keeping up on technology in conventional fields, the Division has continued during the year to emphasize such newly emerging fields as the use of satellites for resources surveys, weather engineering to increase precipitation, the utilization of resources of the oceans, and the use of pipelines for the transport of minerals. The Division prepared a study entitled "Resources satellites: a potential impetus for economic and social development", which was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session. In resolution 1480 (XLVIII), the Council expressed the wish that it should be kept fully informed of the developments in this field, particularly with respect to the potentialities of satellites for natural resources development and related economic and social development.

In addition to the heavy concentration on field activities, the Division continued its policy of transferring technology to developing countries through the media of studies, seminars and publications. During the year two seminars were organized, one on transport and one on water. Studies on solar distillation, a world survey of iron ore resources, technico-economic organizational and administrative aspects of inland water transport, and on containers, pallets and other unitized methods for the intermodal movement of freight, and port legislation were published. Other studies were carried out on water administration, the development of natural gas resources and techniques for the transport of natural gas, off-shore hydrocarbons, and on cost accounting and electricity rate fixing, the legal framework of electricity enterprises, a mineral resources development policy, and transport modes and technologies for development.

Mention was made in the previous report of the survey programme for the development of natural resources. This programme had run into difficulties mainly of a financial nature, and it was decided to

place the matter before the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Survey Programme for Development of Natural Resources. The Committee met in February and March 1970. It recommended that the Economic and Social Council consider the possibility of reassessing the terms of reference of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and requested that the Secretary-General submit to the Council further information on measures for rationalizing the activities of the United Nations in the field of natural resources. The Council considered the matter at its forty-eighth session and in resolution 1481 (XLVIII) requested the Secretary-General to continue the preparatory work relating to the implementation of the survey programme and to submit a progress report to the Council at its fiftieth session. The Council also considered the question of establishing an intergovernmental body in the field of natural resources and in its resolution 1482 (XLVIII), decided to consider the matter further at its forty-ninth session.

The *Ad Hoc* Unit for Marine Science and Technology of the Division continued to be heavily involved in the developments relating to marine science and the resources of the sea, and continued to service the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction.

Other decisions of the General Assembly have opened up new subjects which are being incorporated into the work programme of the Division. General Assembly resolution 2575 (XXIV) on the holding of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy will involve the Division, and Assembly resolution 2581 (XXIV) on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment will also concern the Division in that a central theme of the Conference will be the rational management of natural resources.

The Division continued to provide substantive support for individual experts in the field at the request of individual countries. In its various activities during the year under review, the Division provided substantive support for over 200 experts in the field and also serviced over 130 fellowships.

Mineral resources

In its endeavours to provide assistance to developing countries in developing their non-agricultural resources, the Resources and Transport Division, as in previous years, has laid special emphasis on the identification and delineation of mineral resources.

Technical responsibility for the execution of UNDP (Special Fund) projects in the mineral resources development field continued to be a major activity of the Division. Four such projects were completed during the year and a total of forty projects are currently operational in this sector.

Copper mineralization in several parts of the world again provided the highlights of the past year. In Panama, a number of proposals by international mining companies for rights over the Cerro Petaquilla deposits reported previously were evaluated by the Government and two—one by a Japanese/United States/West German consortium and the other by a Canadian company—were selected as bases for more detailed negotiations. At the same time, several exploration companies have taken up concessions and a second phase United Nations project is carrying the search for other deposits into those areas of Panama not applied for by private interests.

As has already been mentioned, two porphyry copper prospects of major economic significance came to light in South America during the year. One of these, in the Chaucha Valley of Ecuador, had been scheduled for more detailed evaluation in a continuation programme, but considerable interest and representations by several international companies prompted the Government to grant rights to Japanese principals, leaving the second phase United Nations project to pursue the search for similar mineralization in other promising areas. In Chile, work at Los Palambres indicates a porphyry copper deposit of major development importance.

A somewhat similar situation applies in Africa. There appears little doubt that the disseminated copper deposit at Gaoua (Dieneniera) in Upper Volta, now under detailed evaluation by a consortium which includes the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa and the Bureau des recherches géologiques et minières will develop as a large mining enterprise. Copper mineralization which could have equal importance has also been located and is under investigation at Sassandra in the Ivory Coast and Gabou in eastern Senegal. Promising results have also been forthcoming from the detailed evaluation survey of the Tambao manganese deposit in Upper Volta, with regard to tonnage and grade in oxide ore and also potentially important carbonate ore of high purity. In the field of radioactive minerals, discoveries in the first phase Somalia mineral project have aroused considerable interest on the part of private companies in uranium exploration in that country. A number of concessions have been granted.

It is difficult to quantify the over-all investment and gross metal value resulting from the United Nations mineral exploration projects. Nevertheless, order of magnitude estimates calculated on a conservative basis for the past decade indicate an investment of $558 million and gross metal value of $11,280 million, in return for UNDP expenditures of slightly over $100 million, and a somewhat lesser contribution by recipient Governments.

During the year, the United Nations embarked on its first offshore project for minerals other than petroleum. The Offshore Exploration for Tin and Tin Ore Dressing Research project in Indonesia has as major objectives the delineation of ore reserves for the State Mining Enterprises dredging fleet, improving the recovery of cassiterite and other valuable minerals through improved beneficiation, and training local staff in all aspects of these operations. The development of more sophisticated and efficient drilling and sampling equipment is an important aspect of this project which will undoubtedly find wider application in exploration for nearshore placer deposits elsewhere in the world.

The more orthodox modern techniques—photogeology, geochemistry and geophysics, for example—continue to be used fully and close attention has been paid to evolving exploration technology; remote sensing techniques and satellite-derived data will be applied increasingly to future programmes. Side-scan sonar is already being utilized in the second phase Panama project, which is operating in difficult areas of Darien where climatic conditions have long defied attempts at air photography by normal methods. The association

of metallic mineral concentrations with heavy brines in different parts of the world has potential economic significance and is being kept under close study.

Less dramatic but equally important is progress in institute building and strengthening, to which training is intimately related. The Geological Institute of Iran continues to advance while the Mining and Metallurgical Institute in Bolivia has developed as an efficient, autonomous and self-financing body with a very capable staff of Bolivian professionals. A majority of mineral projects combine the institute building or strengthening function with mineral exploration. Good examples are Panama and Honduras; in the former, progress has been such that investigation of one of the major field areas is now being carried out entirely by Panamanian project staff, which augurs well for future programmes in that country.

On-the-job training continues to be most rewarding in the mineral survey projects, with the fellowship programme catering for special expertise and providing a broader technical basis for higher potential national staff. Some irritation is caused by the departure of trained national staff to better paid positions with private companies, but as the expertise is, for the most part, retained in the home country, the loss is apparent rather than real.

Assistance provided under the associate expert programme—whereby certain countries provide the services of younger professionals to work in Special Fund projects—has increased in the mineral survey programmes over the past year and is now making a most useful contribution to efficient execution.

In the year under review, it was possible to afford greatly increased assistance to a number of countries in matters relating to mining legislation and advice to national Governments in negotiations with the private sector in mineral development affairs. An important forthcoming publication—*Mineral Resources Development, with Particular Reference to the Developing Countries*—deals with these matters. The *Survey of World Iron Ore Resources* published during the year has been well received.

As in former years, the technical assistance programme has also contributed, though on a more modest scale, to the mineral development programmes of many developing countries. There is a growing trend towards expanding, to some extent, technical assistance programmes, as the forerunners of full-scale mineral projects. In the past year thirty-six experts carried out assignments in twenty-three countries, in addition to three regional advisers and fifteen associate experts in nine countries other than those mentioned above.

Water resources development

The development activities of the Resources and Transport Division in the field of water resources have emphasized the integrated development of water resources and their management based on new technologies, new management concepts and techniques. The development of surface water, ground-water and water available from desalination is considered in all its various aspects. The activities have also emphasized the international aspects of water resources utilization, such as those pertaining to the development of international river basins. There has been a growing need to rationalize the development of the use of water resources, especially in those countries where water is in short supply. Hence it has been necessary to set up a proper institutional framework to facilitate the co-ordination of the various demands made on the limited water resources in order to have the best use of them. The strengthening or building of institutions connected with water development was also included in the work programme of the Division during the year.

The Division has been responsible for the execution of forty-six Special Fund projects relating to water resources development and involving a wide range of professional experience and academic disciplines ranging from civil engineering, hydrology and hydrogeology and soil-mechanics to the social sciences, including economics, law, political sciences and public administration, as well as such disciplines as desalination technology, pollution technology and systems design and computer application techniques. Among the projects completed are the feasibility study of the diversion of the Logone River floods in Cameroon and Chad, a survey of ground-water and mineral resources in Cyprus, a power development survey in Guyana, a survey of potential hydro-power sites and the ground-water investigations in Madras State (first phase) in India, a ground-water survey in Lebanon, surveys of mineral and ground-water resources of southern Madagascar and a mineral and ground-water survey (second phase) in Somalia.

Among the current projects, attention should be drawn to the regional projects in the Senegal Basin which are aimed at the design of a system of water management in the Upper Senegal River catchment covering parts of the territories of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, and to a feasibility survey for the regulation of the Senegal River. In executing a large number of ground-water projects, the Division emphasized the exploration of ground-water aquifers and the strengthening of ground-water services in areas of water scarcity.

A specialized effort is the electrodialysis pilot plant project in Mashabei Sade in Israel which, after a detailed review by a panel of international experts in September 1969, has entered its second stage. This project is designed to assist the Government of Israel in the designing, engineering and construction of a demonstration desalination plant which would advance the technology and economics of electrodialysis desalination and enable an evaluation of alternative components for conversion of brackish water to fresh water with a view to reducing costs.

A project in Afghanistan which became operational during 1969 is designed to assist the Government in establishing a central water management department and other co-ordinated machinery with a view to adopting a more integrated and co-ordinated development policy for all the water resources of the country.

A series of studies were also undertaken with a view to facilitating the transfer of technology. Among the general studies thus conducted, three merit special mention as they reflect crucial and technically interesting issues in water development in developing countries. A comparative survey of national water administration was conducted in six selected countries, in accordance with a unified methodology prepared by the Division with the help of a consultant. Case reports on Algeria, Hungary, India, Israel, Mexico and Spain have been completed and will be appended to a general

study on this topic. Another study on the legal régime of consumptive water uses focused upon legislative solutions adopted in more than thirty countries in all regions of the world in regulating the consumptive use of water resources for various purposes.

In the series of studies on problems of desalination applications, a panel report entitled *Solar Distillation as a Means of Meeting Small-scale Water Demands* dealt with conditions under which solar distillation might provide an economic solution to problems of fresh water shortage in small communities and reviewed the current studies of solar distillation outlining situations that might benefit from this process, while noting practical problems in design and operation as well as providing methods to estimate performance and cost and suggesting possible changes in solar distillation technology and economics which might affect the applicability of the process in the future.

The Division also completed and published during the year the *First United Nations Desalination Plant Operation Survey,* the first in a series of surveys aimed at compiling a progressive record and analysis of the operational, economic and technological development of desalination plans throughout the world. The report gives statistics on actual experience with multi-flash, long-tube vertical, submerged tube and vapor compression distillation processes, and on electrodialysis.

The Division organized an Interregional Seminar on Flood Damage Prevention Measures and Management in Tbilisi (USSR), which was held from 25 September to 15 October 1969. In addition to forty-five international experts, United Nations fellows from thirty-five countries and representatives of the United Nations family of organizations, more than seventy experts from the USSR attended. The seminar drew the participants' attention to new alternative methods of flood damage prevention which may not involve civil engineering works but through non-structural measures, such as zoning, legislation, general land planning, and transportation planning may arrive at reducing the damage potential in flood hazard areas.

Two groups of experts were also convened. The second session of the United Nations Panel of Experts on International Water Resources Development met at New York Headquarters from 2 to 9 December 1969 and discussed a draft report of the Secretary-General on the Panel's first session, held at Vienna in 1968. The panel also drafted specific recommendations for national and international action in this field.

A United Nations Panel of Experts on Water Resources Development Policies met in Buenos Aires from 8 to 13 June 1970 at the invitation of the Government of Argentina. The Panel, composed of cabinet members and high level experts from ten countries, discussed and exchanged valuable experience acquired in formulating and implementing policies relating to problems of water, paying particular attention to issues of water organizations, planning and the impact of new technologies.

The Division also provided twenty-eight individual experts to fifteen countries during the year in such varied fields as water supply, dam design, hydrology engineering and geology.

Energy

Under the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, thirty-four experts served in various aspects of energy development in twenty-two developing countries. Included in this assistance were petroleum industrial advisers, geologists and economists, electrical engineers and accountants, coal mining engineers and advisers, energy programmers, oil refining experts and geophysicists, geologists and geochemists specializing in geothermal energy. Twenty-eight fellowships were awarded to nationals of developing countries for studies abroad in the same field.

Four UNDP (Special Fund) projects in electrification were being executed during the year in Cambodia, Madagascar, Togo-Dahomey and Sierra Leone. In addition, work continued on the rehabilitation of electric power and water pumping stations under the Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian.

Progress was made in the establishment of a Centre for Petroleum Development in Bolivia and in January 1970 the UNDP Governing Council approved supplementary assistance for this project. A pre-project allocation was approved by UNDP for the offshore exploration for petroleum in two areas of Chile, which involves an offshore aeromagnetic survey and a feasibility study for offshore petroleum production in the Straits of Magellan; both the survey and the feasibility study are expected to be completed by September 1970.

As mentioned in last year's annual report, geothermal fields were discovered in El Salvador and Turkey. The second phase of the Geothermal Energy Survey in El Salvador was approved by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1969, and development drilling aimed at the proving of a firm capacity of 20-30 MW was in progress during the year. Additional testing of the discovery in Turkey has given every indication that an economically viable field can be developed.

After completion of geological, geochemical and geophysical investigations under the UNDP (Special Fund) survey of geothermal development in northern Chile, exploration drilling has demonstrated the existence of a hot water geothermal field and it is expected that the drilling of production test wells will begin towards the end of 1970.

In June 1969 a UNDP (Special Fund) project was approved for the investigation of geothermal resources for power development in Ethiopia, and reconnaissance surveys have begun.

Several studies in various aspects of energy development were prepared during the period and are expected to be published in 1970 and 1971; these include a study on petroleum refining in developing countries; a study on the development of natural gas resources; a review of natural gas transport techniques with particular reference to liquefied natural gas; a review of offshore hydrocarbons; a study on cost accounting and electricity rate fixing; a study on problems of meeting electricity peak demands and a study on the legal framework of electricity enterprises in developing countries.

A symposium on the development and utilization of geothermal resources is being organized, in cooperation with the Government of Italy, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1205

(XLII) of 26 May 1967 on new sources of energy; it will be held at Pisa from 22 September to 1 October 1970 and will review the world-wide progress achieved in this field since the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy, held in Rome in August 1961.

It is expected that more than one hundred scientists from developed countries as well as about twenty-five participants from developing countries will attend. About 150 papers on all aspects of exploration, drilling development and utilization of geothermal resources have already been submitted for the symposium.

Surveying and mapping

Basic mapping and surveying being a necessary prerequisite for the development of natural resources, requests in this field from developing countries were given special attention.

During the period covered by this report, the Resources and Transport Division was responsible for the execution of eight UNDP (Special Fund) projects in surveying and mapping (cartography), namely in Ceylon, Colombia, India, Indonesia (in association with FAO), the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Pakistan and the Sudan. The majority of these projects are related to the strengthening of national mapping institutions with emphasis on training and the introduction of suitable modern mapping techniques. A successful transfer of modern technology has been accomplished for example in Jamaica, where automatic data recording and electronic computer techniques have been introduced in connexion with photogrammetric mapping. Similar methods are being introduced in Ceylon.

Under the technical assistance programme, seventeen experts served in various disciplines of surveying and mapping.

A study on the status of world topographic mapping will appear in volume X of the bulletin *World Cartography,* together with a study entitled "A Guide to Standard Technical Specifications for Aerial Photography". The latter study constitutes an essential contribution for the development of uniform cartographic standards and will be followed by a study for the purpose of establishing a guide for establishment of aerial camera calibration test fields.

Attention was given to technologies under development which hold promise for faster and possibly more economic methods for mapping and natural resources inventories. In this connexion a study entitled "Resources satellites: a potential impetus for economic and social development" was completed. The study served as a basis for a report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session. In accordance with Council resolution 1480 (XLVIII), the report has been brought to the attention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and other interested organizations of the United Nations system.

During the year the following publications and reports were finalized: *World Cartography,* volume X; the *International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale: Report for 1968;* and the *International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale: Report for 1969.*

A second session of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on the Standardization of Geographical Names convened in New York in March 1970. It was attended by twenty-five experts representing twelve of the fourteen major linguistic/geographical divisions of the world as defined by the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held at Geneva in 1967. The Group considered, *inter alia,* the holding of a Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, and agreed that such a conference should be held during the last quarter of 1971 or the first quarter of 1972. A report on the second session of the Group was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-eighth session.

A meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Hydrographic Surveying and Bathymetric Charting was held in New York from 31 March to 10 April 1970. The Group considered and reported on the present status of hydrographic surveys and bathymetric charting, as well as present and future requirements in this field, paying due attention to the rapidly increasing world interest in the resources of the sea.

Furthermore, a considerable amount of preparatory work was undertaken in connexion with the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, which will take place at Teheran in October/November 1970, and also in connexion with a United Nations interregional seminar on photogrammetric mapping techniques to be held at Zurich in March/April 1971, in co-operation with the Government of Switzerland.

The sea

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted a series of resolutions dealing with various aspects of the question of the sea and its resources.

In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1380 (XLV), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council an updated report on the mineral resources of the sea. The Council decided to publish this report and at the same time requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, to report to it regularly on the progress achieved in marine science.

It will be recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2413 (XXIII) dealing with the exploitation and conservation of marine resources, requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to prepare a report on the conservation of living marine resources, which will be presented to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session.

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2414 (XXIII), the Secretary-General requested the co-operation of all organizations concerned in the preparation of the report on marine activities which the Assembly requested him to submit to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

Accordingly, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, in co-operation with other

organizations concerned, produced an outline of the scope of a long-term programme of oceanographic research. The Secretary-General submitted this outline to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session, which, in its resolution 1470 (XLVII), approved the programme and submitted it to the General Assembly. In resolution 2560 (XXIV), the Assembly, noting with appreciation the comprehensive outline, requested UNESCO and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to keep the programme up to date and consider its implementation in appropriate stages, in co-operation with other interested organizations, in particular the United Nations, FAO, WMO and IMCO. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Economic and Social Council on the progress made in the updating and implementation of the programme.

The General Assembly has also been increasingly concerned with the pollution of the sea as one aspect of the degradation of the environment. Pursuant to its resolution 2467 B (XXIII), the Secretary-General has embarked on a study concerning some aspects of the pollution of the sea. A meeting of interested organizations and agencies was convened in the summer of 1969 to co-ordinate activities in this area. A note on this meeting was submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction in August 1969. The subject of prevention and control of marine pollution was discussed more extensively at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, and, in its resolution 2566 (XXIV), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations concerned, to complement reports and studies under preparation, with special reference to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, by (1) a review of harmful chemical substances, radio-active material, and other noxious agents and wastes which may dangerously affect man's health and his economic and cultural activities in the marine environment and coastal areas; (2) a review of national activities and activities of specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations dealing with prevention and control of marine pollution; and (3) seeking the views of Members States on the desirability and feasibility of an international treaty or treaties on the subject. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council as well as to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

In connexion with the stress laid upon improved forms of co-ordination within the United Nations system on the subject of marine affairs, mention should be made of the Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution, originally sponsored by IMCO, UNESCO, WMO and later joined by WHO and IAEA, to provide a unified source of advice on the scientific aspects of marine pollution. The Secretary-General sought the advice of the Group in preparing his first report.

Mention should also be made of the establishment of an Intersecretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes relating to Oceanography as an important development in the field of co-ordination of problems related to the sea. This Committee, which was commended by the General Assembly in its resolution 2560 (XXIV), is composed of representatives of the United Nations, FAO, UNESCO, WMO and IMCO, all of which have expressed their readiness to contribute to the secretariat of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and to offer support to its work through relevant portions of their own programmes, and to use it, as appropriate, as a source of help and advice for their own programmes related to marine science. This development is undoubtedly a step forward in the broadening of the basis of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and in interagency co-operation.

In its resolution 2580 (XXIV), the General Assembly raised the question of over-all co-ordination of marine activities and requested the Economic and Social Council to consider instructing the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to examine the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans. Pursuant to this resolution, the Council at its January 1970 session requested that Committee to examine the need for a comprehensive review. Accordingly, the Committee considered the matter at its fourth session and requested the Secretariat to prepare a paper presenting the advantages and disadvantages of such a review, after consultations with agencies concerned and interested Member States. The note was presented to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its sixth session.

The *Ad Hoc* Unit for Marine Science and Technology of the Resources and Transport Division has continued to co-operate with the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction and has submitted a number of notes and documents to the Sub-Committee, in particular a note on economic considerations conducive to promoting the development of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction in the interests of mankind and a note on marine pollution.

During its deliberations, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the measures taken by various Governments on the development of their continental shelf mineral resources, in particular oil and gas, and the denominators which were common to these measures. The Secretariat accordingly submitted to the Committee, at its session held in March 1970, a report on government measures pertaining to the development of mineral resources of the continental shelves. In its resolution 2574 (XXIV) the General Assembly formulated guidelines for the further work of the Committee and its sub-committees.

Concerning the work of the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee, the General Assembly, in resolution 2574 B (XXIV), requested the Committee to formulate recommendations regarding the economic and technical conditions and the rules for the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction in the context of the régime to be set up. Although the Committee considered these recommendations at its session in March 1970, concrete proposals still have to be formulated. In this connexion, the Secretary-General

was requested to prepare for the August 1970 session of the Committee a paper on the question of possible methods and criteria for the sharing by the international community of the proceeds and other benefits derived from the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor. An interim report was prepared and adopted by the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee.

2. Transport and tourism

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1372 (XLV), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its forty-eighth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, a report on the major transport problems of developing countries, jointly with two other reports—one on the work of the United Nations Secretariat in the transport field and one on the question of convening a United Nations meeting on containerization. The reports show that rapid advances in transport technology have widened the gap between the developed and developing countries; that highly mechanized and automated transport systems have considerable impact on product distribution patterns, on the location of product processing and manufacturing facilities and market expansion; that the Governments of developing countries need more guidance in formulating their policies and balanced programmes for the improvement and extension of transport systems; and that the guidance should be based on research into technical, economic and institutional problems of transport development. In addition, proposals were made for the creation of a United Nations centre for transport development, for the convening of a meeting of ministers responsible for transport development and for the convening of a United Nations meeting on container transport.

The reports were considered by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its fifth session and submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session, together with the report of the Committee on its fifth session.

The Economic and Social Council considered these three reports at its resumed forty-eighth session. On 26 May the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1490 (XLVIII), in which it requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Economic and Social Council at its fiftieth session, additional and detailed information on the precise role, functions, responsibilities, terms of reference and organization of the proposed United Nations Centre for Transport Development; and decided to postpone a decision on a proposal to hold a meeting of ministers responsible for transport until developments relating to the programming of the regional economic commissions in the field of inland transport made possible further consideration of the matter. The Council also decided by consensus that the United Nations and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization should jointly convene a conference on containerization in Geneva as early as possible, preferably in 1972.

In respect of the research work done in the transport field, a study entitled *Containers, Pallets and Other Unitized Methods for the Intermodal Movement of Freight: Application to Developing Countries* and the report of the United Nations Interregional Symposium entitled "Technico-economic, organizational and administrative aspects of inland waterborne transport" were published in early 1970.

An interregional seminar on coastal shipping, feeder and ferry services was held at Solstrand, Norway, from 1 to 13 September 1969, followed by a one-week tour of coastal shipping installations in south-west Norway. The Seminar was attended by thirty-one participants from twenty-seven developing countries and several observers from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the United Nations.

Aid for the development of transport continued to be provided to developing countries with the substantive assistance of the Resources and Transport Division, which was in charge of eleven UNDP (Special Fund) transport projects and two large projects dealing with the development of road and water transport in West Irian. In addition, experts on land transport, including related public works, were posted on assignments in different countries to assist them in establishing transport policies, assessing future transport needs, drafting transport development plans and carrying out feasibility studies and pre-investment surveys of specific transport projects. The areas covered were transport organization, planning, operation, administration and management; technological questions connected with the extension, improvement and maintenance of surface or land transport infrastructure and equipment; and assistance to Governments of developing countries in drafting requests for technical assistance in the transport field. Forty-six fellowships were awarded to nationals of developing countries for study abroad in various areas of transportation.

TOURISM

In the past year, work in the field of tourism focused mainly on the question of the transformation of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations into an intergovernmental organization, a question that was raised by the Intergovernmental Conference on Tourism held at Sofia, Bulgaria, from 15 to 23 May 1969. This question had been before the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session, when it adopted resolution 1449 (XLVII), and at its resumed forty-seventh session, when it adopted resolution 1471 (XLVII). It was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, when it adopted resolution 2529 (XXIV).

In compliance with resolution 1449 (XLVII), a report of the Secretary-General on the constitutional, organizational and financial implications of the establishment of an intergovernmental tourist organization was submitted to the Council at its resumed forty-seventh session and was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

In resolution 2529 (XXIV), the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1449 (XLVII), outlining a formula and procedure for the conversion of the Union into an intergovernmental organization through a revision of its statutes. The Assembly decided that, once the statutes of the Union were changed, an agreement between the United Nations and the Union should be concluded which

would establish close co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the transformed Union, define the modalities of such co-operation and relationships and recognize the decisive and central role that the Union was to play in the field of world tourism in co-operation with the existing machinery within the United Nations. The Assembly also decided that the Union should function as an executing agency of UNDP and participate in the activities of the Programme in order to assist in the preparation and implementation of technical assistance and pre-investment projects in the field of tourism, financed by the Programme, and that consideration should be given to enabling the Union to function as a participating and executing agency. The Assembly furthermore requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP and the Secretary-General of the Union, to prepare a report containing concrete proposals on measures to be taken for the full implementation of these provisions, for submission to the Council at its forty-ninth session.

At its forty-eighth session, the Economic and Social Council took note of three documents that had originally been submitted to the Council at its forty-sixth session, but had not yet been considered—a report of the Union on the International Tourist Year; a progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism; and a report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Tourism Development. Speakers adjudged both the International Tourist Year (1967) and the Inter-Regional Seminar which was held at Berne, Switzerland, from 21 October to 2 November 1968, as having been successful and useful.

A report of the Secretary-General reviewing the activities and programmes of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism, prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1363 (XLV), which was submitted to the Council at its forty-seventh and resumed forty-seventh sessions, has as yet received only partial consideration, pending the clarification of the implications of the proposed transformation of the Union. The Council decided at its forty-eighth session to defer further discussion of this report until its consideration, at the forty-ninth session, of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution.

The implementation of General Assembly resolution 2529 (XXIV), particularly the paragraph 4 concerning the drawing up of an agreement between the United Nations and the Union, once the latter organization's statutes have been changed, to establish the relationships and modalities for co-operation between the two organizations, was the subject of an *ad hoc* interagency meeting held on 20 March 1970 at United Nations Headquarters. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, UNCTAD and the specialized agencies concerned—ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD, IMF, ICAO, WMO and IMCO.

The question of the implementation of the resolution was also discussed at the sixty-fourth session of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, held on 23 and 24 April in Vienna.

During the past year, aid to developing countries for the development of tourism continued to be provided, with the substantive support of both the Resources and Transport Division and, in connexion with assistance in physical planning, the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. For example, a draft report on the tourism resources and problems of fourteen countries in West Africa—Cameroon, Dahomey, the Gambia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta—is being completed by the three-member team of experts that carried out a survey of the fourteen countries in 1968 as part of a joint project of the United Nations and the African Development Bank supported by UNDP. The countries that have been assisted in the past year or are shortly to be assisted in response to requests include Afghanistan, Cameroon, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal and Singapore. Assistance is also to be provided to the South Pacific Commission in connexion with a request for a survey of tourism in the South Pacific region.

The countries and territories assisted in connexion with projects in physical planning, more particularly the drawing up of master plans including tourism as a major industry, were the Eastern Caribbean Islands, Ireland, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia. In addition, preparations are in progress for the holding of an inter-regional seminar on physical planning for tourism development in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, from 19 October to 3 November 1970, as a follow-up to the successful completion in 1969 of the Special Fund project executed by the United Nations known as "Physical Development Plan for the South Adriatic Region".

A study on comparative tourism legislation, which is to include a draft model tourism law, with special reference to developing countries, is in preparation and will be completed in July or August 1970.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Statistical Commission at its fifteenth session for the improvement of travel statistics, a draft manual on the tourist industry was prepared by UNCTAD and is being revised in the light of comments obtained from the interested offices and agencies of the United Nations. A second manual, on the compilation of travel statistics, is to be prepared by the Statistical Office, which is also organizing an interregional seminar on international travel statistics to be held some time in 1971.

3. Housing, building and planning

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning held its sixth session in New York from 2 to 12 September 1969. Among matters discussed were: co-ordination and co-operation; housing, building and planning in the Second United Nations Development Decade; problems of the human environment; the campaign to focus world-wide attention on housing; the world housing survey; pilot demonstration programmes; training of skilled manpower in the field of housing, building and planning; establishment of a United Nations international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning; progress reports on housing, building and planning, with special emphasis on financing of housing and community fa-

cilities, and urban land policies and land-use control measures; technical co-operation in housing, building and planning; funds expended in international programmes in this field; and the work programme of the Committee.

The Committee examined a report of the Secretary-General on housing, building and planning in the Second United Nations Development Decade, which reviewed and analysed the prevailing situation in this sector with a view to developing the strategy for international action in the next decade. The report led to the conclusion that urbanization must be given its rightful role in national development programmes and that the overriding importance of cities should be acknowledged as a fulcrum of development strategy. Also, in order to produce workable and realistic development plans economic, social and physical planning must be integrated and the dynamic processes of housing, building and physical planning must be utilized to improve the quality of the human environment. The Committee endorsed these views and recommended that the report should be revised and published.

The Committee had before it a report on a campaign to focus world-wide attention on housing prepared in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1300 (XLIV), in which the Council had requested the Secretary-General to ascertain views of Member States concerning its proposal that competent United Nations bodies examine the possibility of convening regional conferences, initiating a programme of public information in this field and of designating an international year for housing and urban and rural development during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The report included observations of the Secretary-General on the organization of a campaign, with special reference to planning it in harmony with the Second Development Decade and implementing it within the development plans of the countries concerned. Furthermore, it was proposed in the report that if the campaign was approved, the Secretary-General should be authorized to appoint an advisory group to prepare a plan of action for it. The financial implications of these proposals were contained in an addendum to the report. The Committee noted that seventy-three of the seventy-eight responding Governments supported the idea of the campaign and only two opposed it; the Committee urged the Council to approve the action proposed by the Secretary-General.

The Committee considered a progress report on the preparations for the world housing survey due to be published in 1973, according to Economic and Social Council resolution 1299 (XLIV). Noting that a comprehensive survey must take into account censuses of population and housing that most countries would start in 1970, and that necessary data might not be available in time, the Committee felt that the Secretariat should issue the survey as soon as feasible, but certainly by 1975. Subsequently, the General Assembly confirmed this recommendation in its resolution 2598 (XXIV).

The Committee considered a report on the training of skilled manpower in the field of housing, building and planning, prepared by the ILO following Council resolution 1167 (XLI), that focussed on vocational training at sub-professional levels in the construction industry of developing countries. The Committee noted with appreciation that the ILO would prepare further sections of the report, dealing with housing and planning.

The Committee considered a report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning, prepared under Council resolution 1301 (XLIV). In this resolution the Council requested the Secretary-General to appeal to Member States for voluntary contributions for the project. This appeal resulted in offers of financial assistance from Cyprus and France. The representative of India pledged a financial contribution in the name of his Government. The pledges were not sufficient for the purpose, however, and the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should renew his efforts to obtain financial contributions from Member States.

The Committee considered a report of the Secretary-General prepared in response to Council resolution 1224 (XLII) relating to goals and guidelines for the pilot demonstration programmes and the external assistance that might be needed in developing specific projects. The report outlined the emergency nature of the urbanization problem of many developing countries and described the growth of new communities by the private initiative of low-income groups that contributed substantially to their capital assets. The Committee recommended that pilot projects be formulated as part of wider national programmes so that the benefits of the demonstrations could be exploited. It emphasized the importance of local initiative and local contribution of skills and financing to these projects.

The Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the problems of the human environment relating to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in 1972. The Committee noted that the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning should participate in the preparations for the Conference and it proposed that documents for the Conference deal with: long-range government measures on environmental control, including legal, investment and financial problems; industrial and sectoral service conditions, both at the national and international levels; environmental problems at the regional level; and items of international control, such as elimination of pollution through more stringent controls.

The Committee considered the progress reports of the Secretary-General on housing and the financing of housing. The first stressed deteriorating housing conditions; the second pointed out an increasing governmental awareness of the importance of adequate financial measures to progress in housing. The Committee discussed various ways of dealing with these problems, including co-operatives and self-help projects and new financing methods, including a new international institution to help establish and support domestic savings and credit facilities. The Committee urged the Centre to continue its work in this critical area.

The Committee reviewed a progress report of the Secretary-General on building and agreed that if the building industry was to organize more efficiently, it was important for Governments to prepare long-term construction programmes for a wide range of elements, with specific target stages for improvement of the industry. The Committee also emphasized the importance of surveying local natural resources in order to develop the production of building materials and encourage the growth of the industry in developing countries.

The Committee reviewed the Secretary-General's progress report on physical planning, which emphasized that the world's urban population was increasing more rapidly than the total population and that the rate of urbanization in the developing countries was expected to remain higher than for the rest of the world. It referred to a recent survey of United Nations experts which confirmed the deterioration of urban conditions in many countries. The report on urban land policies and land-use control measures summarized the progress of a study, the main purpose of which was to collect data from Member States as a basis for recommendations for policies on urban land, land supply and land-use control. The Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should appoint a small group of experts to promote among Member States, particularly developing countries, the formulation of a land policy and land-use controls; and to elaborate alternative methods from experiences in various countries for the formulation and evaluation of a coherent land policy.

The Committee reviewed its long-range work programme (1970-1975), which provided a logical framework for activities of the United Nations in this sector and which conceived of these activities, except for technical assistance, as being primarily catalytic and co-ordinating in nature. The Committee would continue to define the needs in this sector, especially of the developing countries, and advise the Centre on the scope and priorities of programmes put forward. In view of its biennial sessions, the Committee considered the means of discharging its functions effectively and recommended regular circulation of information on progress of work to its members and interested Governments. It also recommended that all Member States should be made aware of the important data and information which the Centre possessed and that the publication of a regular bulletin would best serve these purposes.

Action taken by the Commission for Social Development

At its 526th meeting, the Commission for Social Development took note of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its sixth session and decided that henceforth the Committee should report directly to the Council, since the existing procedure of reporting through the Commission would result in inordinate delays due to the Commission's biennial sessions.

Action taken by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

In considering the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its sixth session, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its fifth session expressed its appreciation for the fact that the work programme in this field covered a six-year period, 1970-1975, and that it was based on a coherent system of long-term planning and priorities for its implementation. The Committee noted that this programme would be revised by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its seventh session in 1971 in the light of the progress achieved in the first two years of its implementation as well as on the basis of available budgetary resources at that time. Thus, the work programme would be progressively refined and revised biennially.

The majority of members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination expressed their concern at the inadequacy of the resources available to the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, in spite of the high priority accorded by the Committee to the Centre's activities. The Committee drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to this fact and underscored its belief that this situation needed urgent rectification in view of the serious crisis which existed in housing conditions throughout the world.

Action taken by the Economic and Social Council

At its forty-eighth session the Council had before it the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its sixth session; the report of the Committee for Social Development on its twenty-first session; the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fifth session regarding the work programme in the field of housing, building and planning; and the report of the Secretary-General on a campaign to focus world-wide attention on housing, prepared under Economic and Social Council resolution 1300 (XLIV).

A full discussion of the subject by the Council is available in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted three resolutions: (1) in resolution 1498 (XLVIII) the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its sixth session and approved the work programme contained therein; (2) in resolution 1497 (XLVIII) it took note of the reporting procedure recommended by the Commission for Social Development; and (3) in resolution 1507 (XLVIII) it requested the Secretary-General (*a*) to submit to the Council at its fiftieth session reformulated proposals for a campaign to focus world attention on housing, building and planning, and (*b*) to include in his report, prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1170 (XLI), his comments on the proposed new international institution to support domestic savings and credit facilities in housing and urban development. The Council also agreed, without a vote, to include in its report a draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly, as well as a list of proposed objectives for a campaign to focus attention on housing.

Activities of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

The major occupation of the Centre has been the preparation of documents for the sixth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. These documents, as indicated in the preceding paragraphs, included progress reports on work in hand as well as on general world conditions in the sector of the Centre's expertise. The Centre was engaged, among other things, in the preparation of a report for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly in response to Assembly resolution 2598 (XXIV), which requested the Secretary-General to submit a report ascertaining the problems and priorities confronting Member States in this sector, giving information on trends in building and financing costs and housing needs for low-income groups and rural areas, together with his conclusions and recommendations on these matters.

Housing aspects emphasized in the new work programme of the Centre include policies, programming and administration, rural housing, financing and economic aspects, social aspects and the development of national and regional housing centres. The Centre prepared draft policy guidelines for use by Governments and planning bodies in Asia and the Far East, Latin America and the Middle East. The document endeavours to fill a practical need that has been demonstrated by many government requests for assistance. In the social field, the Centre produced a report on the social and management aspects of housing and urban development, which summarizes a number of case studies of successful experiences. A major report on social programming for housing in urban development is now being completed for review by an *ad hoc* group of experts who will discuss the social aspects of housing and urban development in August 1970. In collaboration with the National Swedish Building Research Institute, a bibliography on the social aspects of housing and urban development has been prepared. The bibliography will be updated periodically by the same Institute. Work in rural housing continues, with preparations for a multinational demonstration project in South America. A mission formed by an interagency interdisciplinary team of experts is being sent to three participating countries—Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador—to develop a plan of operations. A regional working group on rural housing in the ECA region will meet at Addis Ababa in December 1970. The Centre and the Government of Venezuela are providing assistance for this meeting. The International and the Inter-American Rural Housing Associations were formally chartered in March 1970, with the sponsorship of Venezuela as the host country. A meeting of experts at Headquarters reviewed a report outlining the Secretary-General's proposals for action in the field of financing of housing and urban development, as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1170 (XLI). The report summarizes the views and recommendations of three previous advisory groups of experts, who met in New York, Geneva and Warsaw to advise on new approaches. There has been a sharp increase in requests for assistance in the field of financing of housing and urban development as a result of the past several years of preparatory work and the renewed interest of several of the regional economic commissions in this field. The Centre organized, together with the Government of Colombia, an interregional seminar on the improvement of slums and uncontrolled settlements, which met at Medellín, Colombia, in February 1970. It dealt with practical measures and recommendations especially directed to developing countries for the improvement of squatter and uncontrolled settlements in urban and rural areas. A report is now being prepared for publication. Preparations were also completed for an international symposium on the impact of urbanization on man's environment, to be held in collaboration with the International United Auto Workers' Union at Onoway, Michigan, (United States) in June 1970.

As recommended by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its last session, the Centre has taken preliminary steps to co-ordinate research in various regions on improved construction techniques and on building materials and tools based on traditional methods. It has also initiated in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, the compilation of data on building costs and prices of building materials in those regions. Following a request made by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the Centre submitted a proposal for a World Plan of Action in the building field for the decade 1970-1979 which includes recommendations and cost estimates for the development of building activities, including priorities and ways of achieving small-scale production of building materials, the organization of the building industry, increased production of houses in developing countries, training of workers and technicians, and research. The Centre participated in an experimental housing project in co-operation with the Governments of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala and the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, WHO/Pan American Health Organization, the United Nations/ECLA and the United States Agency for International Development. The purpose of the project was to reduce building costs through improvements in design and building materials and the use of modular co-ordination. The project was successfully accomplished during 1969 and an analysis of its findings is being prepared for publication. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in co-operation with the Centre and the Government of Denmark, held a roving seminar on standardization and modular co-ordination in the building industry at the end of 1969, with sessions held consecutively in India, Ceylon, the Republic of Korea, China and Burma. Owing to the success of the roving seminar, a more extensive use of this technique has been widely recommended. The Centre co-operated with UNIDO in an expert group meeting held in Vienna on production techniques in wooden houses under conditions prevailing in developing countries, and submitted a paper on technical and economic comparisons between wood and other building materials commonly used in tropical regions. The Centre is also collaborating with the Government of Canada and FAO on a world consultation on the use of wood in housing, in which about 500 specialists are expected to participate. The Centre has completed a study on building tools and equipment which analyses and makes recommendations on the investment ratios for the acquisition of equipment and tools, the economic level of countries and the size of housing projects. Other studies accomplished during the period include one on the use of sulphur in housing construction, prepared by Columbia University, and one on the prefabrication of wooden doors and windows. A study entitled *Modular Co-ordination of Low-Cost Housing* was published in January 1970. As part of a broad project entitled "Guidelines on Design of Housing and Community Facilities", the International Union of Architects is co-operating with the Centre in a world-wide compilation describing and evaluating recently finished projects.

In the field of physical planning, the Centre is carrying on a research and training programme in regional development pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 (XXXIX). The Centre prepared a paper on the role of physical planning in regional development for UNIDO and another on scientific and technological research prospects in the field of planning for the Office of Science and Technology. A seminar on the role of physical planning in national, regional and urban planning, held at Bucha-

rest, in October 1969 and prepared in co-operation with the Government of Romania, dealt with some of the most advanced techniques used in physical planning. A seminar on the financing of housing and urban development was held at Copenhagen, Denmark, in May 1970. The Centre is also engaged, in co-operation with the Government of Yugoslavia, in preparing a seminar on physical planning for tourism development, to be held at Dubrovnik in October 1970. The promotion of research in the field of physical planning in Member States has been a major preoccupation during the past year, and preliminary contacts with the Government of Italy have shown favourable prospects. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1224 (XLII) on pilot programmes, several contacts were established with developing countries to initiate pilot programmes for the resettlement of squatter and slum areas. In this connexion, a survey of Latin America and Asia has been completed, and one of Africa will be completed by the summer of 1970. There are favourable prospects for this project in African countries, and consultations have also been held with specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in several possible donor countries, with particular attention to problems of land tenure, employment, credit for house improvement, public utilities and communal facilities.

In accordance with the request of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Secretary-General appealed once again to Member States for voluntary contributions for the proposed international institute on documentation. The Centre was also in touch with several Governments concerning this project and maintained close contact with the ILO in connexion with the world housing survey and the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly under Assembly resolution 2598 (XXIV). The Centre has also participated in the preparatory work for the Conference of Asian Ministers of Housing, which is being organized by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Centre and the Government of Denmark, and will take place in 1971.

Technical co-operation activities

Under the United Nations programme of technical co-operation 150 experts undertook assignments in the field of housing, building and planning in fifty-one countries. Twenty-seven fellowships were awarded for participation in seminars, workshops and training courses, while another fifty-six fellowships were awarded for individual study abroad. During the period under review, the interregional advisers in housing, building and planning undertook short-term missions to twenty-six countries. Interagency co-operation is being increasingly promoted through the use of the interregional advisers; for example, twenty-six countries were visited, five in connexion with FAO Special Fund forestry projects and one on behalf of the World Food Programme. The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its meetings in June 1969 and January 1970, approved two additional projects in housing, building and planning, one of which moved from a preliminary operations status to a formally approved Special Fund project. To date, twenty projects in the field of housing, building and planning have qualified for Special Fund financing, with Governing Council earmarking up to $17,690,832. The Committee reviewed a report on funds expended in international programmes in this field prepared in response to Council resolution 976 G (XXXVI). It noted that US $700 million had been spent each year on housing and related international programmes during the biennium 1966-1967, and that this sum was certainly inadequate in comparison with the world-wide need.

4. Human environment

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2398 (XXIII), the Secretary-General submitted his report on the problems of the human environment to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. The Council adopted resolution 1448 (XLVII), which was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 2581 (XXIV).

By this resolution, the General Assembly endorsed in general the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General regarding the purposes and objectives of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment; entrusted the Secretary-General with over-all responsibility for organizing and preparing for the Conference; established a twenty-seven-member Preparatory Committee for the Conference to advise the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to set up immediately a small conference secretariat and to appoint, at the appropriate time, a Secretary-General of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to pursue the consultations on the preparations for the Conference, undertaken by him in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2398 (XXIII), to take account of the results of other international conferences, such as the conference on the problems of environment organized by the Economic Commission for Europe and scheduled to take place at Prague in 1971, and to draw on contributions from appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; invited the specialized agencies, IAEA and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to collaborate closely with the Secretary-General in the preparations for the Conference and to assist, as appropriate, in the work of the Preparatory Committee; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Preparatory Committee, to take the necessary steps to bring to public attention the nature and importance of the problems of the human environment; requested the Secretary-General to investigate what concrete steps could be taken to enable all participating countries to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference; decided that the Conference should be of two weeks' duration and requested the Secretary-General to take full account of this fact in preparing for the Conference; accepted with appreciation the invitation of the Government of Sweden to hold the Conference in Sweden, in June 1972; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a brief progress report, through the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session, to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

Pursuant to this resolution, the Preparatory Committee held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 10 to 20 March 1970. The principal items on the agenda for the meeting dealt with the programme for the 1972 Conference, the preparation of documentation, and measures to encourage national

participation in the Conference. These matters were the object of a number of recommendations submitted by the Committee to the Secretary-General and are contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee on its first session. A small conference secretariat was set up by the Secretary General which is to be associated with the Office for Science and Technology, and a director of the secretariat was appointed.

F. *Relations with non-governmental organizations*

The non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship with the Economic and Social Council as of 31 December 1969 numbered 377. Of these, sixteen are in category I, 116 in category II, and 245 are on the Roster.

During the year under review, non-governmental organizations submitted sixty-one written statements, which were circulated as documents of the Council, its commissions or other subsidiary bodies. In addition, organizations were heard on various occasions by the Council, its commissions and other subsidiary bodies.

Pursuant to the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1225 (XLII) and in accordance with the new criteria set forth in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, in March 1970, completed its review of non-governmental organizations granted status by the Council and its consideration of applications and reapplications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status as well as other items referred to it by the Council at its forty-sixth session. The Committee reported to the Council thereon.

At its resumed forty-eighth session the Council considered the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and took the following decisions concerning the granting of status: it placed twenty-one organizations in category II and nineteen organizations on the Roster. It rejected the request for status of one organization and did not consider the request for reclassification of three organizations. The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General informing the Council that he intended to place three organizations on the Roster. The Council also adopted the recommendation contained in the Committee's report, as amended, concerning the status of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations. In addition, the Council adopted the Committee's recommendations with regard to the status of the International Criminal Police (INTERPOL) as well as a proposal on the grouping of non-governmental organizations. The Council also adopted the Committee's recommendations concerning certain organizations previously placed on the Register by the Secretary-General under resolution 288 B (X), which were continued on the Roster as an interim measure by the Council until they could reapply for status.

The Secretary-General administered the consultative arrangements established by the Council under resolution 1296 (XLIV) by means of consultations, correspondence, assistance to organizations in connexion with hearings before the Council and its subsidiary bodies and the submission of documents, and by sending representatives to a number of the principal conferences and to conferences held by non-governmental organizations. Material was prepared on the various organizations granted status by the Council which were reviewed in accordance with resolution 1225 (XLII) as well as on those organizations applying or reapplying for consultative status under the provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). Under Council resolution 334 B (XI), the Secretariat continues to co-operate with the Union of International Associations in the preparation of the annual edition of the *Yearbook of International Organizations.*

G. *Public information on economic and social activities*

In its resolution 2567 (XXIV) entitled "Mobilization of public opinion", the General Assembly endorsed a number of concepts governing activities designed to mobilize public opinion in both developed and developing countries, in connexion with the Second United Nations Development Decade, including the promotion of the policy measures to be undertaken as part of the international development strategy. It will be recognized that this constitutes a shift from the somewhat passive public information policy on economic and social matters which has prevailed in the past; a more active approach is required if public opinion is to be moved to support development.

Accordingly, the service responsible, the Centre for Economic and Social Information, established in 1968 in response to a series of resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, has since 1 February 1970 operated as a service within the framework of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It is responsible for mobilizing public opinion in support of development and, in particular, of the Second Development Decade, and acts as a public information service for the United Nations departments and agencies engaged in economic and social development. It maintains necessary liaison within the United Nations Secretariat, particularly with the Office of Public Information, with members of the United Nations system and legislative bodies, and with national commissions, non-governmental organizations and other bodies and individuals at the international, regional and national levels.

It implements the decisions of its Programme Committee, which is composed of the developmental branches of the United Nations—the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Programme Committee was enlarged by a decision of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its spring session, held at Vienna in April 1970, to permit interested specialized agencies to take part.

Since the mobilization of public opinion has to be the responsibility of national bodies, as the General Assembly has recognized, the Centre assists them by providing adequate and appropriate basic material. It also produces, organizes and disseminates to selected national audiences developmental, economic and social information. It organizes seminars, lectures, symposia and similar activities and the issuing of special publications and periodicals on development films. It stimulates special programmes for education and the

involvement of youth in the development process. Part of these activities are financed from the regular budget of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; additional resources are derived from trust funds placed at the Organization's disposal by Governments and from UNDP.

At the request of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in August 1969 the Centre prepared a report on the mobilization of public opinion regarding the Second Development Decade. The activities presented in the report were endorsed in general by the General Assembly in its resolution 2567 (XXIV). A report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council described the implementation of the Centre's programme in 1969 and its future plans. The activities undertaken, or to be undertaken, are described in the paragraphs which follow. They are concerned largely, at this time, with the involvement of leadership, information media and youth (including education). Some activities, of course, are directed at several audiences. Thus a series of essays by leading authorities on development is directed to parliamentarians, business and trade-union leaders, and outstanding editors and other moulders of opinion.

The Centre's Production Section issues written material on United Nations economic and social matters, with a special effort being made to increase the awareness, understanding and support of the objectives and policies of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The emphasis is on information oriented towards news features.

The Centre's leadership involvement programmes include "leadership symposia". The pilot series is taking place in the United States in 1970 and 1971, organized in co-operation with the United Nations Association of the United States of America, and with the help of outside consultants. Similar projects are under consideration in other countries, while the International Labour Organisation and the Centre, with the advice of UNCTAD, are arranging a study programme for young trade-union leaders.

The Centre has initiated journalistic group tours in order to encourage interest in development, both in public and private sectors. Two field trips for senior economic editors took place in Tunisia and Chile, and tours will be carried out in other countries in 1970. Such initiatives have resulted in more intensive and understanding coverage by the media, and have also enabled participating journalists to obtain a full and more integrated view of the whole development process.

The production of three-hour-long documentary films on basic development issues, undertaken with the co-operation of the various departments concerned in the United Nations family, is nearing completion. Release of the films will be timed to assist in launching the Decade. Other production efforts may follow, if this approach proves successful.

A first project on youth is currently being formulated by the United States Student Coalition for Development, with the assistance of the Centre. It provides for the sending to Chile and Bolivia of carefully selected student leaders for an intensive period of studies. On their return, they will devote themselves to a specific and lengthy campaign to activate students generally to a wider understanding of, and support for, development. Like others of the Centre's programmes, this is regarded as a prototype for emulation elsewhere.

In regard to education, with the co-operation of UNESCO and other members of the United Nations system, studies are now being undertaken on how to influence school and university curricula. The formation of groups of distinguished lecturers who would visit universities to speak to the student bodies on development questions and the "twinning" of educational institutions in the developed and the developing world are among the projects under consideration.

Because public opinion is essentially national opinion, the Centre is giving special attention to co-operation with national development information commissions or councils. On the recommendation of a consultation held at Quebec City in February 1970, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has asked the Centre's Programme Committee to set up a United Nations system task force to consider measures to implement paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 2567 (XXIV) urging that Governments should give consideration to the establishment of new national bodies or to the strengthening of existing ones. Similarly, a series of meetings of senior national information officers is under way in the field of development, the first one at Stockholm in June 1970, availing itself of generous facilities provided by the Government of Sweden.

Finally, it must be stressed that the effectiveness of this programme depends on the material that can eventually be delivered at the national level. The Production Section is the first source of information-oriented material on United Nations economic and social activities, while a target audience data bank system has been designed by the Centre, in consultation with all interested specialized agencies, to identify the opinion- and decision-makers who must be reached.

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CHAPTER III

Regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

The four regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut continued the implementation of work programmes which aimed to strengthen regional co-operation among the countries served by them as well as increase the number of operational programmes which will assist these countries to accelerate their economic and social development. The commissions are well suited to undertake these tasks as they form the vital focal points for bridging the global strategy for development with national development plans. In order to take full advantage of the strategic position of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, it would seem appropriate to make further efforts to decentralize to them United Nations activities in the economic and social fields. Recent reports, such as those prepared by the Joint Inspection Unit, have indicated the need to increase the operational work of these commissions, and the Secretary-General is making every effort to decentralize more of the operational activities to the regional economic commissions.

The role of the regional economic commissions in the Second United Nations Development Decade and improving the effectiveness of the United Nations machinery for implementing programmes during that Decade were among the topics discussed at the meeting in January 1970 of the senior officials in the economic and social fields which was under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. The two yearly meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, have paid continuing attention to improving measures in order that the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut could assume greater operational responsibilities. The General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, adopted resolution 2563 (XXIV) dealing with the role of the regional economic commissions in the field of development planning during the Second Development Decade which provides for furnishing continuing advisory services to assist developing countries in such fields as development planning and management through the regional economic commissions. In implementing this resolution, the Secretary-General will make available to groups of neighbouring countries United Nations development advisory teams, which will be multinational and interdisciplinary in character and composition. It is hoped that United Nations organizations such as UNCTAD, UNIDO and UNDP will lend their support to this programme. Co-operation is also being sought from specialized agencies which deal with subjects of relevance to the work of the development advisory teams within the area to be serviced by them.

The Economic Commission for Europe has re-oriented its activities to meet the changing relationships between European nations. The commission's recent reorganization of its work programme and the decisions taken at its twenty-fifth session will enable it to utilize its resources more effectively within the framework of the Second Development Decade. The Commission will focus its activities on such vital problems as East-West trade, the human environment and the application of modern science and technology to development.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has further intensified its work relating to regional projects which have multiplier effects. At its twenty-sixth session, the Commission adopted a resolution on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations calling for more decentralized action of United Nations bodies through the regional economic commissions. Another resolution called for the Commission to participate in the performance evaluation of development progress made by member countries during the Second Development Decade. The Commission already had under consideration the need to prepare programmes which would facilitate economic and social reconstruction and adjustment in the region following the cessation of hostilities in the Indo-China peninsula.

Studies undertaken by the Economic Commission for Latin America emphasized that for the Second Development Decade to have an impact on the development of Latin American countries, it was essential to accelerate the introduction of structural changes in their economies. The Commission was also shifting the emphasis in both its research studies and operational activities from external economic and trade relations to internal development, including development of natural, human and financial resources. Although there were some indications that the trend towards Latin American integration was slowing down, there were favourable developments in subregional integration and co-operation, as exemplified by the Caribbean Free Trade Association and the Andean group.

The Economic Commission for Africa progressed further in its relationship with the Organization of African Unity in economic and social matters, and there were also signs that African Governments were making fuller use of the technical services provided by the Commission. Closer co-operation has been developing between the Commission and UNCTAD,

UNIDO and the specialized agencies. Two interdisciplinary missions have been carried out in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in East and West Africa. The institutional reorganization introduced since the ninth session of the Commission was already proving its effectiveness by providing fresh approaches to economic and social problems which the African countries would like the Commission to take up as part of its activities.

The United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut was able to broaden the scope of its activities during the past year despite the conditions prevailing in the region concerned. A beginning was made with respect to advising Governments in an interdisciplinary fashion for the preparation of conceptual frameworks, making it possible to obtain the coherent, perspective and prospective view indispensable for the formulation and execution of development plans within the framework of the Second Development Decade.

A. *Economic Commission for Europe*

At its twenty-fifth session, held in April 1970, the Economic Commission for Europe unanimously adopted resolutions on the following subjects: organization of the activities of the Commission, implementation of priorities, work of the Commission relating to chemical industries, development of foreign trade, scientific and technological co-operation, industrial co-operation, problems of environment; and approved its programme of work for 1970/1971 and its long-term programme of work 1971-1975. Other decisions related to the following subjects: frequency of the Commission's sessions and of the meetings of its principal subsidiary bodies; industrial co-operation; energy problems in Europe; activities of the Commission in the field of standardization; problems of air pollution; automation; mechanical and electrical engineering; application of modern mathematical-economic methods and computer techniques to economic research; a study of long-term economic trends in the region; productivity of labour; and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The Executive Secretary, pursuant to Commission resolution 3 (XXIV) on the development of foreign trade, submitted his analytical report on the state of intra-European trade to the twenty-fifth session of the Commission. The Commission adopted a resolution which, *inter alia,* invited the Committee on the Development of Trade to consider practical measures to remove obstacles to East-West trade and to promote and diversify trade, and invited the Executive Secretary, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee to prepare and specify in advance some of the questions that might arise in this connexion.

In pursuance of Commission resolution 6 (XXIV), the Executive Secretary arranged for the preparation of a number of studies and joint activities in respect of problems of scientific and technological policy, technological forecasting and long-term planning, the establishment of statistical standards, promotion of the transfer of technology and the dissemination of scientific and technological information.

Preparations continued for the ECE Conference on Environment to be held at Prague in May 1971 and for the related study tours to model areas in Czechoslovakia and Poland. At its twenty-fifth session, the Commission endorsed recommendations regarding the topics to be discussed at the Conference as well as the programme and organization of the remaining preparatory work and of the Conference itself.

The Commission further decided, in its resolution 7 (XXV), to convene in 1970-1971 a meeting of senior governmental officials and scientific advisers of the countries of the region to exchange views on government goals and policies relating to environment problems.

The seventh meeting of senior economic advisers to ECE Governments had a twofold objective: first, the examination of long-term planning and projections, experience acquired, and prospects, and secondly the recommendation of a programme of future activities in this field pursuant to Commission resolution 7 (XXII) on the study of long-term trends in the region and the development of co-operation. In connexion with the implementation of this resolution, a work programme in the field of long-term studies and programmes was recommended at the seventh meeting. The programme gives particular emphasis to policy-making and methodological aspects considered especially relevant to problems increasingly encountered in countries of the region. In pursuance of this programme, the secretariat submitted to the senior economic advisers a study entitled "Economic projections for Europe", covering the period from 1975 to 1980.

The Commission is engaged in carrying out a number of projects related to the application of modern mathematical methods and computer techniques to economic research. Two of these projects will come to fruition in June and September of this year with the convening of an *ad hoc* meeting on the methodology of international models for trade networks and a seminar on mathematical methods and computer techniques in Varna, Bulgaria.

Two reports, one on the world energy prospects and the other on the accuracy of energy forecasts, national and international, were prepared by the secretariat and submitted to the symposium on the future role of coal in the national and world economies, held at Warsaw from 15-18 September 1969. A study on the long-term prospects of the electric power supply industry and another on the natural gas market are being prepared.

The Committee on Electric Power considered a report on the electric power situation in Europe and its prospects for the period from 1966 to 1968 and a study on transfers of electric power across European frontiers. New activities were started on the interconnexion of the electric power transmission systems of the countries of eastern and western Europe and on the presentation of air and water pollution, noise, etc., caused by thermal power stations. A symposium on problems of multipurpose river development connected with hydro-electric power production was held at Madrid in October 1969.

The Coal Committee studied the coal situations in Europe in 1968 and its prospects in the light of the recommendations of the symposium on the future role of coal in the national and world economies and completed its work on air pollution by the chemical departments of coking plants. Volume 7 (1969) of the

Concentration Indices in the European Coal Industries was issued.

The Committee on Gas continued to study a number of economic problems arising from the use, transport and storage of gas. A symposium on the methods of forecasting gas demand was held in Poland. The Committee approved the final version of the documents on the safety code for compressor and metering stations and on the use of gas in the chemical industry for the production of ammonia, acetylene and methanol.

The Steel Committee, besides conducting several studies, is working on the preparation of a seminar on factors affecting labour productivity in rolling mills, and a study tour was made of steel plants in the United States of America and Canada. The Committee continues to publish an annual review of steel market developments.

Under the auspices of the Working Party on the Chemical Industry, a concise report on the situation of the chemical industry in Europe in 1968 and early 1969 was prepared and issued. A paper was prepared on the development of the organic sector in Europe as a contribution to the interregional symposium on the development of petrochemical industries in developing countries, held in October 1969 at Baku, the USSR, under the auspices of UNIDO.

During the past year, a third *ad hoc* meeting of rapporteurs on automation was convened and the study on the economic aspects of automation was completed.

The Inland Transport Committee continued to focus its attention primarily on the problems of road safety and road transport. New regulations on the construction and equipment of vehicles were prepared, which were to be annexed to the 1968 Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts. A revised text of the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport was adopted; the new Agreement will be opened for signature on 1 July 1970. The preparation of two European Agreements to supplement the Convention on Road Traffic and the Convention on Road Signs and Signals was actively pursued. The text of a draft revised Customs Convention on Containers and a draft Convention on the Combined Transport Contract were circulated to Governments for comment. The revised text of the Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage —to replace the Agreement concluded in 1962—was finally adopted. The new Agreement will be opened for signature during 1970.

An *ad hoc* meeting on the programming and planning of housing activities was held towards the end of 1969 and a pilot inquiry launched. A major questionnaire on the financing of housing was circulated. Preparations were continued for the third ECE seminar on the building industry, to be held at Moscow in October 1970, and revised current and long-term programmes of work and priorities in the field of building materials and construction were agreed upon at the fourth session of the working party on the building industry in autumn 1969. The second ECE symposium on urban renewal was held at Budapest in April/May 1970. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning reached agreement on suitable ways of promoting systematic and continuing co-operation between institutes acting in the field of urban and regional research. A report on the proceedings of the seminar on the planning and development of recreational areas including the development of the natural environment was published.

A seminar on the protection of ground and surface waters against pollution by oil and oil products, held at Geneva in the autumn of 1969, adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations, which were subsequently endorsed by the Committee on Water Problems. Work continued on the preparation of a manual for the compilation of balances of water resources and needs and on a number of specialized studies dealing with subjects such as a sludge treatment, disposal and utilization; optimization of governmental investment choices; the effectiveness of various economic and administrative measures for ensuring the rational use of water; selected economic questions of water pollution control; and water resources and needs.

Work continued on the implementation of the programme of work agreed upon by the working party on air pollution problems. In particular, preparations were made for a seminar on the desulphurization of fuels and combustion gases which will be held at Geneva in the autumn of 1970. Subsidiary bodies of ECE continued to give attention to the selected problems of air pollution, notably in the fields of electric power, coal, transport and steel industry.

At its seventeenth plenary session, the Conference of European Statisticians continued work on the extension of the systems of national accounts and balances, the development of a system of demographic and social statistics and the use of computers for statistical purposes. A European seminar on regional statistics was held at Warsaw in October 1969.

The Committee on Agricultural Problems continued to review the agricultural situation in Europe, including the development of trade in agricultural products and the state of the major commodity markets. Particular attention is being given to trade in fruit and vegetables, which is of special importance to southern European countries.

The Timber Committee reviewed developments in the market for forest products in 1969 and the outlook for 1970. A study tour and training course on the application and uses of tropical hardwoods was held in Italy in October 1969 and a symposium on ergonomics applied to forestry was held in the Federal Republic of Germany in the same month. Other meetings held during the year include the eighth session of the study group on vocational training and prevention of accidents in forest work; a seminar on the application of electronic data processing in forestry and forest industries; a preparatory meeting for the symposium on co-ordination between forestry and the wood-using industries; the eighth session of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics; and the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers. Also a symposium on the production and industrial processing of eucalyptus was held in Portugal in June 1970.

The Convention on Road Traffic and the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, both signed at Vienna on 8 November 1968, remained open for signature until 31 December 1969.

By that date, thirty-nine countries had signed the Convention on Road Traffic and thirty-eight countries had signed the Convention on Road Signs and Signals.

The Group of Experts on Explosives met in July and the Group of Rapporteurs on the Packing of Dangerous Goods in July and August 1969. They completed the preparation of draft recommendations on the packing of dangerous goods.

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which met in October and November 1969, drew up a list of amendments to existing recommendations on the classification of dangerous goods. At its forty-eighth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1488 (XLVIII) on the transport of dangerous goods. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the contents of the reports of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods on its fifth and sixth sessions, to amend the recommendations of the Committee of Experts in accordance with the proposals contained in those reports and to issue a revised version of the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods; to convene meetings of the Committee of Experts and its subsidiary bodies taking into account the programme of work proposed by the Committee of Experts and the calendar of conferences and availability of resources to service meetings. It also invited Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested international organizations to send to the Secretary-General such comments as they might wish to make on the revised version of the recommendations and to inform him of the extent to which the recommendations were, or would be, applied within the framework of national or international regulations, as the case might be. The Council further suggested that the Committee of Experts consider: enlarging the list of dangerous goods; grouping dangerous goods within classes by type and degree of the danger of their transportation; giving each of the dangerous goods a numerical designation, which, in addition to the "dangerous goods" label, would indicate the group of compatibility, which could be instrumental in the solution of the problems of the joint transportation of dangerous goods; and supplementing the enlarged list of dangerous goods with indications of the properties and the category of danger of such goods, the fire-fighting means, other safety measures regarding such goods and their packing.

B. *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

The twenty-sixth session was held at Bangkok from 14 to 27 April 1970. The Commission endorsed a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council on the inclusion of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea within the geographical scope of the Commission and its admission as an associate member. It also adopted ten resolutions, among which was an ECAFE declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. The resolution on the headquarters site of ECAFE and the building extension programme also recommended to the Council that Bangkok be declared the headquarters of the Commission.

During the session, the plan of operation for a regional telecommunication network was signed by the countries concerned, and the first election to the Advisory Council of the Asian Statistical Institute, a new regional project, took place.

The Commission approved the programme of work and priorities for 1970/1971. It also had before it Economic and Social Council resolutions 1391 to 1393 (XLVI) on proposed amendments to the rules of procedure of the regional economic commissions.

In reviewing its pattern of conferences, the Commission's attention was drawn to the request of the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-seventh session in July 1969, to ECAFE (and to the Economic Commission for Europe) once again to review the possibility of meeting biennially. In view of the fact that ECAFE was an important instrument in the economic and social development of Asia and that it was the only region-wide organization which afforded a comprehensive opportunity for the highest officials to discuss and develop regional policies, the Commission considered it essential to hold annual sessions.

It was agreed that the matter could be reviewed later in the light of developments and experience. At the same time, the Commission felt that some economies should be possible by reducing the duration of the annual session and decided that the next session, to be held in Manila, should be for a period of ten calendar days. Shortening the session might necessitate a staggering of the consideration of some items over a two-year period.

In noting General Assembly resolution 2538 (XXIV), the Commission decided that summary records for the plenary sessions would continue to be essential for some time.

In discussing the economic situation, the Commission endorsed the findings and recommendations contained in the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1969*.

In the context of regional economic co-operation, the Commission's attention was drawn to the deliberations of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning, and hope was expressed that the Committee would include in its planning the regional strategy for the ECAFE region and assist the Commission both in implementing the strategy and in evaluating its results.

The Commission noted that the study of the economic co-operation possibilities of the Association of South-East Asian Nations had already been initiated. It was recognized that outward-looking subregional co-operation was a valuable approach towards a rapid and balanced development of economic co-operation on a regional scale.

The Commission welcomed the establishment of the Asian Coconut Community, the first regional organization to be formed on a commodity basis, and reiterated its suggestion that within the framework of regional harmonization of national development plans, the possibilities of regional arrangements for other commodities

of importance to the countries of the region be explored.

The Commission appreciated the valuable contribution made by the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning to national development by the training during the past six years of over a thousand government officials from countries of the region. The Commission emphasized the need for much closer co-operation between the Institute and the Asian Development Bank in respect of training and research activities. It accepted the offer of the Government of Singapore to provide facilities for the Institute's permanent headquarters and recommended that the Institute be moved to Singapore before the end of 1973.

The Commission welcomed the initiatives of the Asian Development Bank in meeting the needs of the countries of the region for assistance on concessional terms. It was noted that the Bank had extended its activities to a number of fields connnected with regional economic co-operation.

The Commission was gratified to note that the work relating to trade liberalization and monetary co-operation schemes in the context of the integrated strategy for Asian economic co-operation had been competently handled by the secretariat.

The Commission congratulated the Government of Iran on the successful organization of the Second Asian International Trade Fair and welcomed the decision of the Government of India to be host to the Third Asian International Trade Fair, which is scheduled to be held in New Delhi in 1972.

The Commission noted that the industrial growth of the region as a whole during the First United Nations Decade justified cautious optimism. The Commission felt that, in view of the alarming disparities in the growth rates among the developing countries, more attention should be paid to stimulating growth among those countries which had not achieved satisfactory growth rates during the past decade. It considered that accelerating the transfer of technology to the developing countries and its adaptation to their needs deserved the highest consideration.

The Commission commended the efforts of the Asian Industrial Development Council to pave the way towards a harmonious development of industries in the countries of the region. It expressed satisfaction that the South-East Asia Iron and Steel Institute was going to be established at Singapore in October 1970 to coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. The Commission noted with appreciation that the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization would be held in Tokyo in September 1970 with host facilities provided by the Government of Japan.

In regard to the work of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas, the Commission recognized the great benefits that had accrued to the member Governments of the Committee and urged that, following the preparatory meeting for the establishment of a similar body for the Indian Ocean area, the coutries concerned would indicate their intention of joining at an early date.

The Commission endorsed the joint implementation of a programme for development of national subregional and regional shipping and related services, including coastal shipping and interisland communications, by the Transport and Communications Committee and the Trade Committee. It also endorsed the setting up of the nucleus of a regional dredging organization to render technical advisory services for the improvement and consolidation of national dredging programmes. In regard to the Trans-Asian Railway Network, the Commission expressed the hope that the target of completing a through rail communication linking Asian countries with Europe and Africa during the Second Development Decade could be realized.

The Commission requested an intensification of the efforts of the ECAFE/ITU Unit to ensure early implementation of the Asian Telecommunication Network and to seek special regional tariff agreements with a view to establishing an "Asian Telecommunity".

The Commission recommended that following the pilot surveys for the Asian highway in Afghanistan and Iran, more surveys should be carried out to evaluate the development and prospects of intraregional and interregional traffic.

The Commission recognized the existence of hydrologic problems of a regional or subregional character such as those involving floods and droughts. In anticipating the challenges and prospects in the coming Decade, the Commission recommended that, if possible, the programme of the Division of Water Resources Development be expanded for the benefit of the region.

His Majesty the King of Laos laid the foundation stone of the Nam Ngum dam in February 1970. The Commission was informed of the favourable findings of the feasibility survey of the Pa Mong dam and noted the remaining studies and preparations, particularly in regard to the role of Pa Mong in the Mekong Basin system, that would be necessary before the implementation of the Mekong project could be started.

The use of computers for the speedy processing of statistical data was now being promoted in the countries of the region. The Commission was of the view that there was a great need for training systems analysts and programmers, and for further training facilities. The Commission welcomed the announcement that the Asian Statistical Institute in Tokyo would be inaugurated in June 1970.

The Commission urged the further enlargement of the secretariat's social development activities particularly in the fields of social defence, social policy, social standards and social legislation, policy and action-oriented research and evaluation and special programmes for the advancement of women. It recommended the initiation of projects for regional co-operation in social development, such as training for social welfare and development or for youth development.

The Commission requested the secretariat to play an increasingly active role in analysing the interrelationship of demographic, social and economic variables in order that national population policies could be more effectively integrated with economic and social measures. Special emphasis was placed on the importance of co-ordination within countries of the work of various agencies and units involved in producing and analysing population data.

The Commission emphasized the urgent need to carry out democratic economic and social reforms as

effective means of increasing the agricultural production in the developing countries of the region. It noted the efforts being made by some member countries to adjust their rice production as well as to diversify their agricultural production in general and also to preclude any adverse effects on normal trade in rice.

The Commission was of the opinion that in the programming and carrying out of technical co-operation programmes, there was a need for a more integrated approach so that they would conform with the development plans of recipient countries. Care should be taken to use government co-ordinating bodies in developing countries to channel all foreign assistance.

Emphasizing the role to be played by the public administration programme during the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Commission urged that the programme be considered an inseparable component of development activities. The Commission adopted resolution 112 (XXVI) on the early establishment of a regional centre for development administration.

In regard to assistance received through the World Food Programme, the view was expressed that in due course the nature of this assistance would have to shift in the direction of protein-rich foods and agriculture inputs.

C. *Economic Commission for Latin America*

During the past year the various units of the secretariat gave their attention to work on development policy, foreign trade, regional and subregional integration, employment, population, promotion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, regional and local development and science and technology.

According to the *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1969*, the gross domestic products of the region grew during 1969 at a rate of 6.4 per cent in real terms or 3.4 per cent *per capita*. It also presents the basic aspects of a development strategy for Latin America, an analysis of economic development prospects and possibilities in the next decade. Besides the usual current analysis of the economic situation during the preceding twelve months, the *Survey* contains a summary report on the research being done by the secretariat on income distribution in the region.

Also completed were a study of some basic aspects for the formulation of an export strategy for Brazilian manufactures and reports on the methodology for short-term economic forecasting and on income distribution and demand analysis in Brazil.

In the field of economic projections and planning, the secretariat completed the first phase of regional and sectoral projections of the Brazilian economy and a document on basic information used in economic projections, with time series on gross domestic product by type of expenditure and gross national income, unit value indexes of imports and exports, and exchange rates. A study on the foreign bottleneck and the savings gap in Latin America was completed, in co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, with projections for eighteen Latin American countries during the period covered by the Second United Nations Development Decade.

In the field of natural resources and energy, a major study on water resources in Argentina was published during the year by the Argentine Government and a short paper was prepared on the collection and use of data on water resources in Latin America.

Under the transport programme, a study was prepared on rail transport information systems, and a statistical manual for Latin America railways and a study on maritime transport policy were completed. Two papers were prepared on economic policy problems of transport in Venezuela and on the modernization of transport as a factor in economic and social development.

The Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division completed a report on agricultural development in Latin America, in which an analysis is made of the characteristics, trends and problems of agricultural and livestock production and productivity, consumption, foreign trade, land tenure and distribution of rural income. This report also presents some hypotheses on future development, on the basis of alternative patterns of income redistribution, and their effects on land ownership. A document was completed on the current situation, problems and prospects of the beef trade in the countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), which examines the possibilities of market integration among these countries as far as beef production and the marketing of exportable surpluses are concerned. A document on the United States exports of agricultural surpluses to these countries under Public Law 480 was published by the secretariat of the Latin American Free Trade Association.

In the field of international trade, a study was completed on export promotion in Japan and its application to Latin America, in which an analysis was made of the usefulness of the Japanese experience to Latin America. An extraordinary meeting of the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination at the expert and ministerial level was held in Viña del Mar from 7 to 17 May 1969, for which documents were prepared on the development of trade between Latin America and the United States of America, the trade policy of the United States and its implications for Latin American exports, the customs duties and quantitative restrictions applied by the United States to products of special interest to the Latin American countries, and on the compliance by the United States with its financial commitments under the Alliance for Progress. In a document on United States financial assistance and the policy of tied-in credit, the shortcomings and disadvantages of the current credit arrangements for recipient countries are reviewed. A study on the role of patents and the transfer of technology examines problems associated with the transfer of technology, with special reference to existing practice and the use of patents. For a forthcoming meeting of the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination, a document was prepared on the relations between Latin America and the European Economic Community. The ECLA secretariat also prepared a *Guidebook for Latin American Exporters*, which provides an over-all view of what is involved in exporting and a clear idea of the exporter's role in the process.

In the field of regional and subregional integration, the Montevideo Office continued to participate in

LAFTA meetings and studies, especially in the activities of the Permanent Executive Committee and the Conference of Contracting Parties, and fulfilled its regular co-ordination and liaison functions. Documents were prepared on an evaluation of the integration process, reciprocal trade and the LAFTA negotiating machinery, and a draft uniform customs code for the member countries of LAFTA. The Bogotá Office was mainly engaged in co-operating with the countries of the Andean group on various matters relating to Andean subregional integration.

The Industrial Development Division completed studies on the basic petrochemical industry in Latin America, covering the period from 1959 to 1967; on the steel-making possibilities in Central America, where the technical feasibility of two projects for the installation of integrated steel mills in Honduras and Costa Rica is analysed; on the chemical industry in Latin America and its evolution from 1959 to 1967, which indicates that the industry is entering upon a difficult phase compared with the early part of the decade; on prospects for the iron and steel industry in Bolivia and Paraguay; and on the steel industry in Ecuador.

In the field of social development, studies were prepared on the social aspects of regional development in Latin America, where imbalances in regional development and the need to eliminate local inertia are analysed; and on the definitions of intraregional rural development areas, where the need to solve the problems of spatial imbalance by means of the decentralization of urbanization and modernization throughout the national territory is described. The secretariat also prepared papers on area dimensions of community development, on community development programmes and social participation; on the importance of social factors in the Latin American labour markets; and on a regional experiment in development promotion in northeastern Venezuela.

During the past year, the Division of Statistics prepared the *Statistical Bulletin for Latin America*, Vol. VI, Nos. 1 and 2, and a special edition of the same bulletin containing statistics on children and youth. Studies were published on the use of price and quantity indexes in national accounts and of the reliability of vital statistics.

Work completed by the Public Administration Unit includes a report on some administrative problems of public enterprises; studies on interrelationships between public enterprises and the central government; and on public enterprises.

The Office for the Caribbean completed reports on harmonization of incentives to industry in the Caribbean Free Trade Area; on common external tariff and the related trade policy questions for the countries of the East Caribbean Common Market; on negotiating machinery for Caribbean countries; on interisland and feeder shipping services in the CARIFTA area; and on interisland shipping in the East Caribbean.

During this period, the Mexico Office gave priority to basic research on economic and social policy to help provide a better understanding of the situation of countries of the subregion. The regional integration of the agricultural sector was studied jointly with the FAO Advisory Group on Central American Economic Integration, and changes in intraregional trade in agricultural commodities were considered. A provisional report on land use and distribution in Central America was completed by the FAO/CIDA/IICA/ILO/SIECA/ECLA Working Group. The programme of long-term multilateral electricity interconnexion and short-term bilateral projects continued with the evaluation of the possibilities of interconnexion in Central America; an analysis was made of the interconnexion of the central electric power systems of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. In the field of water resources, studies were prepared on meteorological and hydrological conditions, drinking water supplies and drainage, irrigation possibilities, hydroelectrical potential of surface water etc. In the field of transport services and costs in Central America, an assessment of land transport costs by countries for twenty-four types of merchandise was advanced. Maritime transport and port development was the subject of a number of reports in connexion with the turning over of the Northern Railway Company's port facilities in Puerto Limón to the Atlantic Seaboard Port Authority and Economic Development Board of Costa Rica and in connexion with the turning over of public railway transport, the wharves and other harbour installations in Puerto Barrios to the Guatemalan railway company.

In the field of electric power development, studies included recommendations on the repair and maintenance of low-cost roads, road construction techniques, deep-water ports, plant and equipment.

Several meetings were convened or co-sponsored by the secretariat. These included the Commonwealth Caribbean Regional Workshop on Harmonization of Fiscal Incentives to Industries, held in Port-of-Spain from 8 to 12 September 1969; the Caribbean Regional Workshop on Integrated Rural Development held in Kingston from 6 to 11 October 1969; the Seminar on Social Aspects of Regional Development, held in Santiago, Chile, from 3 to 14 November 1969; a Working Group on Statistics and Indices of Prices and Quanta, held in Santiago from 24 to 28 November 1969; and a Meeting of Experts on Administration of Public Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in November 1969.

The secretariat co-sponsored the Third Latin American Conference on Rural Electrification and organized the Sixth Central American Intensive Training Course on Annual Operational Plans, the Ninth Basic Course on Economic and Social Planning, the Fourth Regional Course on Trade Policy and a Training Course in Orientation and Organization in the Techniques of Export Promotion.

D. *Economic Commission for Africa*

Pursuant to resolution 188 (IX) adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) at its ninth session on the reorganization of its institutional machinery, the Technical Committee of Experts and the Executive Committee recently established by the Commission started work. The Executive Committee met in July and October 1969 and again in May 1970. In the course of those meetings, it considered, among other subjects the regrouping of countries of the region into seven subregions, the implications for the regional economic commissions of the UNDP report entitled "A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System", and the African Development Strategy for the 1970s. As regards the

UNDP study, the Executive Committee emphasized the need for the ECA secretariat to be made operational, as recommended by the Commission at its ninth session. The Technical Committee of Experts held its first meeting in February 1970. It studied the implementation of the Commission's programme of work and issued directives for the establishment of priorities for the next five-year programme of work.

In connexion with the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the secretariat carried out work on projections for the period from 1970 to 1980 and continued work on the identification of areas and projects in which multinational economic co-operation could most effectively serve development needs and on appropriate mechanisms for action.

In May 1970, the Conference of African Planners held its third session in Addis Ababa. Among the major subjects discussed were progress in socio-economic development in the region, comparative experience in development planning, problems of harmonization of national plans to promote multinational economic co-operation, and problems and methods of training economic planners. It also considered statements on the work of the different divisions of the Commission's secretariat and recommended a programme of work on planning to facilitate achievement of the goals of the Second Development Decade.

The Conference of African Planners also considered improvements in the design and functioning of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and elected seven new members to its Governing Council.

With the support of the secretariat, East and Central African States held several meetings on economic co-operation. At the Conference of Heads of State and Government of these countries, held at Khartoum in January 1970, resolutions were adopted for accelerating economic and social development and particular attention was paid to the problems of land-locked countries. Besides maintaining a steady tempo of activities in programme planning and implementation, work also progressed on the establishment of intergovernmental institutions. Thus negotiations among the respective countries were carried out on draft treaties designed to constitute bases for subregional co-operation among the Maghreb countries in the North African subregion, and also among the fourteen in West Africa.

Discussions at the Executive and Technical Committee meetings focussed on the need to streamline the the subregional offices of ECA and increase their numbers where necessary in order to prepare them for the decentralization of ECA operations to them. Towards this end, a mission was sent to the West African subregion to hold consultations with Governments and intergovernmental groupings. In discussing the mission's report, the Third Executive Committee took note of the great need for increasing technical assistance to the African Governments in the subregion. In this regard, the proposal to introduce the multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams into the resource stream of the Commission at the subregional level has received ready response. In all the forums in which the scheme has been discussed, however, stress has been laid on the necessity to ensure that the teams fitted well into the subregional structure of the Commission and operated in full harmony with the subregional offices.

The secretariat of the Commission pursued its study of possibilities of developing intra-African trade and continued to render assistance to African countries in their efforts to increase trade among groups of neighbouring States. With the co-operation of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, the secretariat of the Commission established an African Trade Centre in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1362 (XLV).

During the past year the secretariat intensified work on specific industrial projects. On the basis of the prefeasibility studies prepared by the secretariat over the past few years, work was started on refining a large number of industrial projects. Studies were made of model schemes for small-scale industry in the region in the light of the importance of this subsector of the African economies. In addition, meetings were organized to afford the representatives of Governments and of financial groups an opportunity to study together the measures best suited to encouraging industrial investment in African countries.

The secretariat took further steps to secure bilateral assistance for the establishment of institutions essential for the exploration, inventory, planning and exploitation of natural resources. The most significant of these are multinational cartographic training and operational centres, an institute for fuel science and technology, and an institute for metallurgical research and training. Some progress has been registered in efforts to promote co-operation in the field of energy and special attention was given to manpower and planning problems in the field of water resources. In collaboration with WMO, a long-term programme for improving the supply of hydrometeorological data for planning purposes is being rapidly developed. The secretariat also continued its detailed study of mineral resources and their development in the region. Particular attention was paid to the North African subregion and the Chad Basin. Further steps were taken in the promotion of manpower training in this field.

At the request of the Maghreb countries, a study on an integrated transport system for the Maghreb was started, and the first phase of the study has already been completed. The secretariat revised the survey of technical and economic problems of linking railway systems in East and West Africa. The study of the navigability of the Niger River has been completed and is being studied. As regards air transport, the secretariat continued to give active assistance to the African Civil Aviation Commission and the Association of African Airlines.

In co-operation with ITU, the preliminary survey of a pan-African telecommunication network financed by UNDP was completed, and an application is now before UNDP regarding the financing of a prefeasibility survey.

In the monetary sphere, the secretariat rendered assistance to the recently established Association of African Central Banks and initiated studies on the legislative measures and fiscal and financial incentives adopted by African countries in order to encourage foreign investment. It also prepared a study on the savings role of co-operatives in certain African countries as well as a preliminary study on the function-

ing of institutional machinery for international assistance to Africa. It started a study on the links between currencies in Africa and in other parts of the world and the implications of these links for African trade and development. In the fiscal sphere, the secretariat carried out a study on the harmonization of fiscal procedures and policies with development plans.

Following the agreement reached between the ECA and FAO secretariats, the activities of both organizations in the region will constitute a single programme for agricultural development in Africa. During the period under review, the secretariat continued its study on intraregional co-operation and intra-African trade in agricultural products, particularly food products. Work has now started on the second phase of the study.

Under the auspices of the Commission, FAO and UNDP, a conference on the development of rice production in West Africa was held in Monrovia, Liberia, in September 1969. The conference recommended the establishment of a West African rice development association and of a subregional rice research centre. The secretariat of the Commission also helped actively in the establishment of the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa.

Further, the secretariat prepared studies and organized seminars and training courses in rural and community development, rural extension services and social work. The secretariat, in co-operation with the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Rural Development, the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation and the OAU also organized a regional conference on the integrated approach to rural development, which was held at Moshi, United Republic of Tanzania, in October 1969.

In the sphere of education and training, the secretariat of the Commission embarked on a study the results of which will enable African Governments and university authorities to re-examine the deployment of resources allocated to higher education, having regard to the manpower requirements for economic development. The secretariat prepared training courses for officials responsible for manpower planning, education and the co-ordination of national training programmes. Workshops were also organized for those responsible for training personnel in state, parastatal and private industrial and commercial establishments. Bilateral fellowships in the critical area of manpower were also co-ordinated through the Commission.

With regard to the contribution of public corporations to economic development planning, the secretariat organized a regional seminar on the role of public enterprises in planning and plan implementation in Mauritius in September 1969.

With the assistance of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, a Population Programme Centre was established within the secretariat in January 1970. In addition, efforts are being made to set up two demographic training and research centres south of the Sahara, one of them for the English-speaking countries and the other for the French-speaking countries.

During the period under review, meetings were organized on the application of demographic data and analysis to development planning and on fertility studies and the evaluation of population programmes. In co-operation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the secretariat of the Commission continued preparations for the African conference on population to be held in 1971.

In the field of housing and building, the secretariat organized a training course for West African building contractors from July to September 1969, and a meeting of experts on housebuilding costs in North Africa, which met at Tangier, Morocco, in September 1969. With the assistance of the International Co-operative Housing Development Association and the ECA secretariat, work is under way for the establishment of a pilot housing project in the United Republic of Tanzania.

The secretariat has continued to provide assistance to member States in improving the quality of their statistics, increasing the numerical strength of their statistical staff and harmonizing the concepts and methods in use in the region. In October 1969, the Conference of African Statisticians held its sixth session at Addis Ababa. It reviewed the statistical situation in Africa over the past ten years and noted the substantial progress made in that field. Further, it laid special emphasis on the help the United Nations should give member States by means of refresher courses or the publication of manuals in the implementation of recommendations made by the United Nations and other international bodies. The secretariat also carried out studies, ensured the dissemination of statistical data and organized meetings on prices and quanta and on industrial statistics.

The secretariat carried out on-the-spot surveys in thirty-nine African countries to determine needs and priorities in the field of science and technology. Proposals for the African programmes for the World Plan of Action are based on these surveys. Further, the secretariat helped in the preparation and organization of the twelfth session of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, held at Addis Ababa in November and December 1969, and presented to the Committee a number of papers concerning some of the basic issues involved in the application of science and technology to development in the African region.

The Secretariat also participated in the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee, which was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 1 to 10 April 1970. At this session, the secretariat presented its proposals for the development of science in the African region under the World Plan of Action. These proposals will form part of the African programmes under the Plan.

The secretariat of the Commission and the Office of Public Information at Headquarters jointly sponsored a conference of African non-governmental organizations and an Editors' Round-table, both of which were held in February 1970 at Addis Ababa. One of the objectives of the Conference was to enlist the co-operation of the non-governmental organizations and the mass media organizations to assist the United Nations efforts in the field of social and economic development in the region.

E. *United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut*

The United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut was engaged during the year in various activities

corresponding to the priorities assigned by the central United Nations organs and to needs and requests of the Governments calling on the services of the Office. The research as well as the operational work of the Office was aimed at providing Governments with a broad range of interrelated services focusing on the requirements of development planning within the framework of the preparations made for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

The Office completed a series of monographs on plan formulation and development perspectives of selected countries in the region by undertaking a study on prospective growth and development of the Lebanese economy for 1975 and 1980. This study, which was published in 1970, tries — by use of a simple aggregative model — to examine the implications of various targets of income growth on the size of the deficit of the nation on current account and on levels of consumption.

Moving from over-all to sectoral planning, the Office has undertaken two case studies on trial application of multisectoral analyses and projections to Iraq and Jordan. The main objective of these case studies was to demonstrate the necessity of ensuring consistency between sectoral projections and aggregate targets, with a view to providing the planner with more insights into the structural changes implied by the objectives set at the global level.

A regional meeting on planning the agricultural sector in relation to over-all planning and sectoral programming, similar to the one on industry organized in June 1969, was held from 1 to 5 June 1970. For this meeting organized in co-operation with FAO, the Office prepared a survey, placing agriculture in a multinational perspective and attempting to identify areas of co-operation among neighbouring countries, at both the production and institution levels, and presenting agricultural commodity balances in a regional perspective. The meeting reviewed and discussed the contribution of agriculture to the over-all development in the participating countries, the interdependence between agriculture and the other sectors of the economy, formulation and implementation of agricultural plans, the consistency between the agricultural programmes and over-all plans, and agricultural development in a regional perspective.

A study of investment and growth in a multinational perspective was undertaken, for the purpose of quantifying the possible long-run economic advantages of multinational co-operation according to various assumptions.

As regards the social aspects of development planning, an inquiry was carried out to provide insight into socio-economic conditions at the village level in order to test assumptions and generalizations made in development planning at the macro-level. The study, the first empirical field investigation of its kind conducted by the Office, was undertaken in co-operation with the Office of Social Development of the Government of Lebanon.

In 1969, the Office also organized the first workshop on social development planning to provide participants from the region with training and an opportunity to exchange ideas and experience on planning techniques in the social field; it also participated in other training programmes in social development. Advisory services were provided with a view to promoting the integration of social sectors into the process of development planning.

As from mid-1969, the executive responsibilities for three projects assisted by UNDP (Special Fund) were decentralized to the Office. These projects are the assistance in development planning and execution in Baghdad, the Kuwait Institute of Economic and Social Planning in the Middle East and the Planning Institute for Economic and Social Development in Damascus. The activities under the three projects are directly related to the Office's main preoccupation—helping countries to shape their development efforts into strategies, plans and programmes. The regional advisers and staff of the Office are participating in the execution of these projects, and consultations with the respective project managers are fairly frequent.

In the matter of statistics, the computation and processing of numerical data has continued on an *ad hoc* basis, that is, depending on the requirements of individual studies, and the periodic publication of statistics has continued to be restricted to several series annexed to the main annual publication of the Office. Advisory services in the statistical field have concentrated on improving national accounting systems in order to consolidate the basis for projections and planning work. An expert group meeting on industrial and foreign trade statistics was held at Beirut from 11 to 15 May 1970.

In September 1969, a Population Unit was set up, which made it possible for the Office to engage more effectively and systematically in the elucidation of population issues and demographic problems in the region, in the promotion and undertaking of demographic research at the national and regional levels, in the identification of factors and mechanics of population changes important for development planning and in the stimulation of government interest regarding changes in the structure and distribution of population. Two major studies were undertaken, one on the demographic characteristics of selected countries in the Middle East, highlighting the structure of the population by age and sex components, place of residence, activity and schooling, and the second on the structure of the young population and its growth prospects up to 1990 in selected countries in the Middle East.

Work on human resources also included a study of the problems of nomadism in selected countries of the Middle East and the policy implications of sedentarization in the context of development planning. The Office contributed also to the *Report on the World Social Situation, 1970,* to the *Fifth United Nations International Survey of Training for Social Work* and to other United Nations publications of world-wide scope. With respect to meetings, the Office convened an interagency meeting on human resources development in 1969 for a preliminary exchange on the subject in the context of the preparations for the Second Development Decade. The Office co-operated with UNICEF in the preparation and conduct of several working group meetings leading up to the Arab States Seminar on Children and Youth in National Planning and Development, which was held at Beirut in February 1970 under the auspices of the Office, UNICEF, and the Government of Lebanon.

With regard to housing, building and physical planning, substantive support was provided by the Office

to four Special Fund projects. The Office participated in the fifth session of the United Nations Committee for Housing, Building and Planning held in September 1969 and in the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Improvement of Slum and Uncontrolled Settlements, held in February 1970, and contributed documentation to these meetings. It also prepared a study on urban land policies for inclusion in a report of world-wide scope on this subject.

Following agreement between the Office and UNIDO in January 1969, an Industrial Development Unit was established in Beirut as an outpost of UNIDO, to put the work of the Office in the industrial field on a firmer basis within the over-all framework of the work programme of UNIDO. A paper on the development prospects of the petrochemical industry in selected countries in the Middle East was prepared for discussion at the interregional symposium on the development of petrochemical industries in developing countries held in Baku, USSR, in October 1969, in which the Office participated. An expert group meeting on industrial project planning was held at Beirut in April and May 1970 and, in co-operation with the newly created Industrial Development Centre for Arab States, an expert group meeting on industry profiles was also convened at Beirut in May 1970.

Advisory services in the field of industrial programming and development continued to concentrate on providing Governments of the countries of the region with the technical and economic evaluation of specific projects and on assisting the authorities in charge of industrial planning and programming.

The Office continued to act as an outpost in the Middle East of the secretariat of UNCTAD. Although limited resources prevented the setting up of a trade unit in the Office, a study on the medium-term prospects for Lebanese exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, and another on Lebanon's situation in relation to efforts to intensify trade among Arab countries were submitted to the Government of Lebanon. The Office also assisted several countries in determining their technical assistance needs with respect to sales promotion and marketing with particular reference to the services that the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre could provide.

Finally, in 1969 the Office extended its activities to development financing and provided advisory services for the adoption of functional and/or economic classification of national budgets and for the co-ordination between budgeting and planning. An interregional seminar on government accounting and financial management was held in Lebanon in December 1969.

REFERENCES

For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 7.

For relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session,* 1614th to 1618th, 1621st, 1624th and 1625th meetings.

A. Economic Commission for Europe

Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe covering the period 23 April 1969 to 24 April 1970: *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/4822).

For a list of other relevant documents, see annex II to the above report.

For relevant documents see: *Concentration Indices in the European Coal Industries*: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.II.E/MIM.1.

B. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East covering the period 29 April 1969 to 27 April 1970: *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/4823).

For a list of other relevant documents, see annex II to the above report.

C. Economic Commission for Latin America

Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 24 April 1969 to 7 May 1970: *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/4806).

For a list of other relevant documents, see annex II to the above report.

For relevant documents see: *Statistical Bulletin for Latin America*: United Nations publication, Vol. 1, Sales No.: 69.II.G.6; Vol. 2, Sales No.: 70.II.G.2.

D. Economic Commission for Africa

Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa covering the period 15 February 1969 to 14 February 1970: *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5* (E/4824).

For a list of other relevant documents, see annex II to the above report.

E. United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 12; and *ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplements No. 3 and 3A* (A/8003 and Add.1).

CHAPTER IV

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

A. *Review of activities*

The Trade and Development Board continued to centre its attention on the formulation of the policy measures to be taken by Governments in the fields within the competence of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Board adopted by consensus a text containing its contribution to the preparatory work for the Decade, which included provisions relating to commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures, trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries, trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, financial resources for development, shipping and other invisibles, special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries and of the land-locked countries, technical co-operation, trade promotion and the world food problem. The Board was not able to reach agreement on some important issues regarding which it decided that efforts should continue with a view to arriving at generally acceptable texts before the launching of the Decade. It further decided that the contribution of UNCTAD to the Decade, inasmuch as it should be regarded as a continuing process designed to accelerate the growth of developing countries through the adoption and implementation of appropriate trade and aid policies, should be seen in a dynamic context; continuous reviews would thus be carried out within the machinery of UNCTAD with the aim of tackling effectively the problems within its competence in the light of new developments and changing circumstances. The Board also included in its contribution to the Decade provisions regarding the mobilization of world public opinion in support of the development efforts of the international community.

The annual review of recent trends in trade and development showed that, notwithstanding numerous political and economic disturbances that tended to obstruct the smooth flow of goods, the year 1968 proved to be an exceptionally good one for world trade, surpassed only once—in 1964—since the beginning of the decade. The value of world exports increased by 11.1 per cent, more than double the rate recorded in 1967. The developing countries shared in this expansion, but to a much lesser extent than the developed countries; consequently their share in world trade as a whole continued to decline. The share of the socialist countries remained practically unchanged and the greatest growth registered was in the trade among the market economy industrialized countries. This was largely attributable to the rise in imports by the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany from other developed countries and the expansion in the intra-trade of the European Economic Community. In spite of a slow improvement in the terms of trade of developing countries, the picture for the last five years was still one of continuous deterioration. Excepting the oil-exporting countries, the net foreign exchange receipts of developing countries were generally insufficient to finance their import needs.

The review of the implementation of Conference resolutions and recommendations carried out by the Board showed that there was a growing recognition among member countries of the aims and objectives of UNCTAD, but that the practical implementation of its recommendations through specific actions in the various fields within its competence had been slow. Constructive and concrete suggestions were offered on how best to proceed with the unresolved issues under consideration. In this context, it was agreed to continue to develop the techniques and practices of intergovernmental co-operation which were becoming well established—more meaningful dialogues, more informal consultations and, where appropriate, more negotiations intended to lead to concrete, practical and workable agreements.

During the consideration by the Board of questions pertaining to trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, there was general agreement on the desirability of further expanding such trade relations, including East-West trade, paying attention particularly to the interests of the developing countries, and it was stressed that, to this end, it was necessary to remove existing economic, administrative and trade policy obstacles. In addition to multilateral discussions held by the Board, bilateral consultations took place on a confidential, voluntary and non-committal basis, between interested countries in attendance, as provided for by a decision taken by the Board at a previous session. The Group of Experts on Multilateral Payments Arrangements, who met from 22 September to 2 October 1969, examined various possible forms of such arrangements intended to facilitate trade and payments between developing and socialist countries.

During discussions in the Board, representatives of developed market economy countries and developing countries expressed their support for efforts at greater economic co-operation among developing countries aimed at expanding their mutual trade and fostering economic integration. It was generally agreed that the main purpose of an intergovernmental group established by the Board should be to concentrate attention on specific problems of regional economic co-operation and trade expansion. The Board agreed that the group

should review the progress made and the problems encountered since the adoption by the Conference, at its second session, of the concerted declaration on trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries, to consider related trade policy questions and financial and payment aspects as well as the future research programme and activities of UNCTAD and the role of the regional economic commissions in these fields.

A group of experts on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, appointed by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in pursuance of a decision by the Board, prepared a report containing an examination of the various factors that characterize the economies of those countries and recommendations designed to eliminate or at least attenuate their specific problems and handicaps so as to enable the least developed countries to accelerate their rate of growth and carry out necessary structural reforms. The recommendations were also intended to ensure that those countries derive full benefits from measures to be taken in the context of an international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

The Board decided in principle that the third session of the Conference should be held at Geneva and that, subject to further consultations, the Conference might be scheduled for early 1972.

The Board reviewed the work carried out by its subsidiary organs and adopted a number of decisions intended to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination with other organizations dealing with trade and development problems.

B. *Commodity problems*

In continuation of efforts towards the conclusion of an international cocoa agreement, a Technical Preparatory Meeting on Cocoa was held from 16 to 27 June 1969. The meeting reviewed certain articles of the draft agreement and dealt with the question of control measures. Following the mandate of this meeting, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD undertook extensive consultations with individual Governments of the principal producing and consuming countries and submitted a report containing recommendations to facilitate the solution of the outstanding issues. A further meeting of the cocoa consultative group has been scheduled for June 1970 to consider the report and pave the way for the convening of a wider United Nations Cocoa Conference.

The Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities held its third session from 14 to 18 July 1969 and its fourth session from 12 to 16 January 1970. The Committee examined problems concerning pricing policy, liberalization of trade and access to markets, buffer stocks, diversification, synthetics and substitutes, and the role of commodity trade in the Second Development Decade. It also discussed problems arising from intergovernmental negotiations for improving market access for the commodity exports of developing countries and from trade issues in connexion with the growth of agricultural production in developing countries. The Committee further considered the marketing and distribution system for primary commodities, the special problems of mineral commodities, the potential scope for processing industries in developing countries, and the role of simplified and informal commodity arrangements.

A series of meetings were held in 1969 to consider action to deal with short-term and long-term problems concerning tea. An interim arrangement to stabilize the market, based on export quotas, was established for 1970, under the auspices of the Consultative Committee on Tea of FAO, and currently discussions are taking place in that form on the possibility of establishing a long-term commodity agreement on tea. UNCTAD has been closely associated with FAO in efforts to find solutions to these problems. The UNCTAD econometric model of the workings of the world tea market has been used at the meetings to obtain the implications of alternative policies to stabilize the tea market.

The Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes held its third session in Geneva from 27 to 31 October 1969. It recommended that a factual survey should be made of existing research and development efforts on those natural products facing competition from synthetics and substitutes. This survey will help the Group to determine where further research and development should most usefully be carried out. In resolutions relating to rubber, cotton and hard fibres, the Group also recommended that greater international financial and technical assistance should be provided to countries producing these commodities and, in this connexion, welcomed the decision of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance research into new uses for natural products facing competition from synthetics and substitutes. Natural rubber-producing countries reiterated the need for the complete and rapid elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers in respect of raw, semi-processed and improved forms of natural rubber and requested the UNCTAD secretariat to co-operate with the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Rubber Study Group to this end.

An *ad hoc* meeting on iron ore was held from 19 to 23 January 1970 for the purpose of identifying problems of the iron ore market, without any prejudgement as to the future course of action. This was the first consultation on a mineral commodity held on the initiative of UNCTAD. There was a frank exchange of views on the major aspects of the iron ore market—the sustained decline in iron ore prices, investment requirements to meet consumers' needs and implications of the decline in freight rates. It was decided that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should arrange any further intergovernmental consultations and/or take appropriate action.

In accordance with the decisions of the Committee on Commodities and the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, a special session of the Study Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats, which is jointly serviced by FAO and UNCTAD, was held in London from 26 January to 6 February 1970. The Study Group reviewed both short-term and long-term problems confronting this group of commodities. The main recommendations of the special session were that the present Study Group should be redesignated as the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats and that consideration be given to changing its status into a joint FAO/UNCTAD body. It was emphasized that this Committee should identify special problems call-

ing for short-term action and recommend informal short-term arrangements which might be appropriate.

The United Nations Tin Conference convened in Geneva on 13 April 1970 for the purpose of renegotiating the International Tin Agreement of 1965, which is due to expire on 30 June 1971. The Tin Agreement is the only commodity agreement incorporating the dual mechanisms of a buffer stock and export controls, and the Conference has special significance because it is the first commodity conference to be held since the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development decided to give assistance, in approved circumstances, to the financing of buffer stocks.

C. *Manufactures*

The Committee on Manufactures held its fourth session from 20 to 30 January 1970. The review of recent trends and developments in the trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures carried out by the Committee indicated that there had been considerable expansion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries, but, in the light of the smallness and inadequacy of the share of the developing countries in international trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures, the Committee stressed the need for continued rapid expansion of the developing countries' exports of manufactures commensurate with the needs of their economic development. The establishment of a favourable external environment by, *inter alia,* the early implementation of a general scheme of preferences, the early removal of non-tariff barriers and assistance for export promotional efforts of developing countries would in itself stimulate export promotional efforts by the developing countries and hence should be given the highest priority by the international community.

The Committee took a decision on the liberalization of non-tariff barriers in which it recognized that UNCTAD has particular responsibilities in respect of non-tariff barriers affecting the trade of the developing countries, and regarded this question as deserving priority attention. Referring to previous agreements reached on the subject, the decision states that the developed countries should endeavour not to raise existing quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff barriers on exports from developing countries nor establish new quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff barriers or take any discriminatory measures where such action would have the effect of rendering less favourable the access to their markets for manufactured and semi-manufactured products of export interest to developing countries. Moreover, the developed countries should, as a matter of urgency, remove quantitative restrictions on manufactured and semi-manufactured products of export interest to developing countries as soon as possible.

As set out in this decision, intergovernmental consultations should be continued in the appropriate international organizations, including UNCTAD, and intensified as necessary with a view to giving effect to the measures for realization and progressive elimination of quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff barriers affecting trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of interest to developing countries. It should be the aim to reach concrete and significant results early in the Second Development Decade.

The Committee recommended, moreover, that the developed countries should consider making arrangements for assisting the adaptation and adjustment of industries and workers in circumstances where particular industries and workers in those industries are adversely affected by increased imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries.

On tariff reclassification, the Committee requested the Customs Co-operation Council to expedite the technical examination of hand-made or handicraft products in order to distinguish them from machine-made products. The Committee stressed the need for greater co-operation between UNCTAD and UNIDO in the field of industrial production and export development, so that commercial policy aspects would be fully taken into account in UNIDO's activities relating to industrial development of the developing countries. With regard to incentives of developing countries for industrial exports, the Committee recognized that some types of export incentives were appropriate and necessary for the expansion and diversification of exports of the developing countries.

The Special Committee on Preferences held its third session from 30 June to 3 July 1969. It adopted the procedures for the further working out of a system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences in favour of developing countries. It was agreed that the developed market economy countries would continue their consideration of the generalized scheme in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and then submit their substantive documentation on the various aspects of the scheme to the UNCTAD secretariat not later than 15 November 1969. Intensive consultations on the various aspects of the scheme should then be held during the fourth session of the Special Committee.

At the second part of its ninth session, the Trade and Development Board, *inter alia*, reviewed the progress in the field of preferences, continued the existence of the Special Committee, and requested it to submit its final report, to be prepared at its fourth session, at a special session of the Board.

The Special Committee on Preferences held its fourth session from 31 March to 17 April 1970. Based on the substantive documentation received by the UNCTAD secretariat from OECD in November 1969, a full and intensive exchange of views and consultations on the various aspects of a generalized scheme of preferences in favour of the developing countries took place. These consultations led to the following results: (1) the prospective preference-giving countries reaffirmed their undertaking towards the implementation of a general scheme of preferences in accordance with Conference resolution 21 (II); (2) the Special Committee recognized the importance of its present session in providing a valuable opportunity for consultations and an exchange of views between developed and developing countries on the submissions of the prospective preference-giving countries; (3) the developing countries expressed their appreciation for the political will and for the efforts leading to the submission of provisional offers by the prospective preference-giving countries according to the agreed time schedule and welcomed the submissions as a major step towards the implementa-

tion of the generalized scheme of preferences; (4) developing countries put forward their views and requests for improvement of the preference offers; they desired that it should be ensured that all developing countries at different levels of development would derive benefits from the scheme; prospective preference-giving countries undertook to bring these views and requests to the attention of their respective authorities in order to take them into account, as far as possible, in their final submissions to the Special Committee; (5) it was agreed that the momentum that work on the generalized scheme of preferences has acquired through the deliberations of this session should be kept up in order to enable all countries concerned to bring about an early finalization of the general scheme of preferences within UNCTAD in accordance with the accepted timetable; (6) the Special Committee welcomed the reiteration by the socialist countries of Eastern Europe of their support for the introduction of a generalized system of preferences which, in the opinion of the countries concerned, would be applied to developing countries irrespective of their social and economic system, and noted the readiness of some of these countries to continue to carry out, in the light of the recommendations and resolutions A.III.2, A.III.7 and 15 (II) adopted by the Conference at its first and second sessions, practical measures aimed at the expansion of imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries, including measures of a preferential nature, as clarified by the socialist countries individually or collectively; (7) the Special Committee on Preferences agreed that it had not been able to complete its work at this session and that it would therefore be necessary to convene a resumed fourth session. It further agreed to invite the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to consult informally with the Chairman and other officers of the Special Committee and with member Governments, with a view to deciding on the appropriate date for the resumed session.

D. *Financing*

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade did not meet during the past year.

The Intergovernmental Group on Supplementary Financing, which held its fifth session from 23 June to 3 July 1969, submitted its final report to the Trade and Development Board. The Group agreed that arrangements for supplementary finance can be designed to help meet the problems of disruption of development arising from adverse movements in the export proceeds of developing countries and concluded that supplementary financial measures should be administered within the World Bank Group in consultation with the International Monetary Fund. The Intergovernmental Group on Supplementary Financing was of the opinion that, in the operation of any supplementary financial measures, discretion should be left to the administering agency so as to ensure flexibility in meeting the objectives foreseen for such arrangements. The Group further stated that it could be expected that, on the basis of experience gained in the operation of supplementary financial measures, appropriate objective criteria would be developed so as to provide reasonable assurances of assistance to protect a country's development plan or programme against the effects of export shortfalls. The agency would take into account the development plan, including its targets, and all information relevant to the objectives of supplementary finance. The Group also noted that any understandings involved in the operation of supplementary financial measures should be no different in character from those which now arise in the relationships between the World Bank and member countries. It was the general consensus of the Group that it would be of little value merely to divert available resources from basic development finance for the purposes of supplementary financing.

The Trade and Development Board endorsed the findings and conclusions of the Intergovernmental Group on Supplementary Financing and invited the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, on the basis of the conclusions of the Group, to consider working out arrangements for supplementary financing.

A Group of Experts on International Monetary Issues, appointed by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, met from 17 to 25 September 1969 and, in a report entitled *International Monetary Reform and Co-operation for Development,* recommended that a link should be created between Special Drawing Rights and additional development assistance. In this connexion, the group of experts pointed out that, while hitherto a country acquired reserves only in exchange for real resources, it is an important feature of the new system of Special Drawing Rights that reserves can be created at no cost without such a surrender of real resources. It noted that therefore it would be an expression of international solidarity and an auspicious beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade if developed countries were to declare that this saving of resources, whether viewed at the national or at the world level, should accrue to those most in need—the poorest countries—and that the richer countries should have to earn at least part of the addition to their reserves.

The group of experts suggested two main avenues of implementing this proposal. These would involve a collective decision of the developed countries, either: (1) for a direct contribution to the International Development Association of some proportion of their annual allocation of Special Drawing Rights, followed by an immediate exchange of those rights into the national currencies of the donor countries concerned, or (2) for a contribution of national currencies to the International Development Association in some proportion of their annual allocations of Special Drawing Rights. The Group stated that in view of the urgency of increasing the flow of aid and the technical feasibility of either proposal, it supported whichever approach would most readily secure the agreement of Governments. The Trade and Development Board decided to refer the report of the group of experts to the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade for consideration.

E. *Invisibles, including shipping*

The Committee on Shipping held its fourth session in Geneva from 20 April to 4 May 1970. It examined questions relating to current and long-term trends of shipping problems, level and structure of freight rates, conference practices and adequacy of shipping services, and development or expansion of merchant marines in developing countries. Under the last item, the Com-

mittee considered three separate topics, namely, assistance to shipping, financial assistance for the acquisition of ships by developing countries, and manpower requirements and training facilities. The Committee also took note of the report of its Working Group on International Shipping Legislation on its first session, held at Geneva from 1 to 12 December 1969.

On freight rates and conference practices, the Committee agreed that further improvements in the liner conference system were necessary and would be in the common interests of shippers and shipowners, and it requested Governments to invite liner conferences to examine their practices thoroughly so as to eliminate any unfairness and discrimination which may exist. The Committee recognized the principle that national flag shipping lines of developing countries should be admitted as full members of liner conferences operating in the national maritime trade of these countries and that these lines should have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of cargoes generated by the foreign trade of these countries. The Committee recommended that liner conferences be invited to give favourable and fair consideration to applications from national shipping lines, in particular those of developing countries, for admission as full members of conferences in wayport trades related to the national trades of the countries concerned.

The Committee further recommended that the scope of consultation on freight rates, conference practices and related matters should be broadened to include, where appropriate, consultations between liner conferences and interested public authorities, in addition to consultations between conferences and shippers or shippers' councils. Liner conferences are invited to initiate consultations well in advance of public announcements of changes in freight rates.

In a resolution on the question of finance for the purchase of ships by developing countries, the Committee invited the signatories of the OECD "Understanding on export credits for ships" to define more precisely the conditions under which this understanding is applied to sales of ships to developing countries.

The Committee called for an intensification of national and international efforts to improve maritime training standards and increase the availability of trained maritime personnel for the merchant marines of developing countries.

The Committee was not able to arrive at a unanimous recommendation on the question of assistance to shipping. In a resolution, the Committee recognized that developing countries have the same right as other countries to assist, promote and protect their merchant marines through the adoption of measures which will enable them to compete in the international freight market. It further recognized that such measures should respect the responsibilities of Governments towards their shipowners, shippers and related interests.

The Committee recommended that special attention be given to the needs of the least developed among the developing countries in the context of bilateral and multilateral technical and financial assistance programmes in the field of maritime transport, action by liner conferences on freight rates and secretariat studies on shipping and ports.

The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation adopted a work programme consisting of six topics listed in order of priority. It also agreed on a list of items to be considered under the first priority topic, namely, bills of lading. The other topics in the work programme are, in order of priority, charter parties, marine insurance, general average, other shipping practices, and, lastly, the question of a general convention on maritime transportation and development.

The group of experts on the special problems of land-locked countries held its second meeting in May 1970. It considered a series of background studies prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the regional economic commissions, and drew up a report for submission to the Trade and Development Board at its tenth session.

F. *International Trade Centre*

The Centre continued to provide assistance to developing countries in the formulation and implementation of export promotion programmes through four main services: Market Research Service and Export Promotion Techniques Research Service (the research services); Training Service; and Trade Promotion Advisory Service (the operational services). The Publications Service disseminates information of general use to developing countries in their export promotion efforts.

The most significant development in the past year has been the shift in emphasis of the Centre's help to developing countries from the provision of information on markets and marketing techniques to the provision of technical assistance for building up their national export promotion organs and services and training their personnel, particularly by means of integrated national programmes. This reorientation has necessitated the conversion of the Centre's own organizational set-up into an operation capable of effectively back-stopping an expanding programme of technical assistance financed by UNDP and by voluntary unilateral contributions. It has also involved a modification of the objectives and method of work of the research services, whereby, while continuing their basic research, they also use their expertise to assist in the formulation and implementation of the technical assistance projects of the Centre.

The Centre's work programme and activities for the past year were determined by the governing bodies of UNCTAD and GATT on the basis of the recommendations of the intergovernmental Joint Advisory Group on the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

The Market Research Service carried out major surveys on industrial coffee, table wines, frozen food, spices, oriental handknotted carpets, leather products, Latin American forest industry products and other selected manufactured products, such as electrical household appliances, automotive parts and railway equipment. Published surveys are available on request free of charge to developing countries. The Service also provides trade and market information of a limited kind in response to country requests and market reports on specific products or aspects of marketing.

The results of the research carried out by the Export Promotion Research Service in such fields as basic

organizations for export promotion, specialized export promotion and marketing services, export promotion and marketing techniques, were used for briefing trade promotion advisers and other experts, for training syllabi and for handbooks. In addition to the Centre's bi-monthly journal *International Trade Forum,* this Service published the following handbooks in the past year: *The Role of the Freight Forwarder in Developing Countries, Multinational Product Promotion, The Organization of Trade Missions by Developing Countries, World Directory of Industry and Trade Associations, Analytical Bibliography—Market Surveys by Products and Countries, A Guide to Sources of Information on Foreign Trade Regulations.*

During 1969, over 300 exporters and trade officials from the developing countries participated in the export promotion training programmes organized by the Centre's Training Service. These courses are organized and conducted by the Centre, but financed by UNDP or by voluntary contributions. Increasing emphasis was given to programmes for individual countries and homogeneous groups of countries, and to courses forming part of integrated programmes. Training programmes offered by the Centre during 1969 included country or subregional courses for exporters and trade officials from Ceylon, Cuba, Malaysia, the Philippines, English-speaking African countries, the Republic of China and Tunisia, and seminars for trade officials from Chile, Colombia, Peru, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela, held in these countries. The Centre's training expertise also contributed to nine multinational programmes implemented by developed countries in their own countries.

The Trade Promotion Advisory Service carried out fifty-four missions in 1969, providing advisers and experts, in response to requests from developing countries for assistance in establishing or improving their export promotion programmes, institutions and services. The function of the base staff of the Trade Promotion Advisory Service is to help countries that request assistance to define their needs precisely and to formulate viable assistance projects for submission to the financing agencies. The Centre assists in finding the finance, and when a financing agency agrees to fund a project, the base staff of the Trade Promotion Advisory Service supervise the execution of the project, which is carried out with experts specially recruited. Long-term expert assistance to countries in specific fields is financed from United Nations Technical Co-operation programmes and voluntary contributions.

The emphasis of the Centre's multinational product promotion activities, forming part of the Trade Promotion Advisory Service, was oriented from research to operational and technical assistance in relation to such products as ground-nuts, tropical timber, natural rubber, tea and jute.

Centre resources comprised a regular budget, contributed by UNCTAD and GATT, of approximately US$ 1.1 million in 1969, utilized mainly to maintain the base organization of the Centre and its regular work programme, and extra-budgetary resources from UNDP and unilateral contributions, which finance the bulk of the Centre's technical assistance operations. In 1969, unilateral contributions in cash totalled $1.1 million, while UNDP-financed projects totalled $0.5 million.

G. *Action by the General Assembly*

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the annual report of the Trade and Development Board and requested the Board to seek to resolve the outstanding issues remitted to it by the Conference at its second session and to accelerate, in particular, the work already undertaken in the specific fields which determine the participation of the Conference in the international development strategy so that it may make a timely and significant contribution to the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Assembly noted with satisfaction that some of the improvements introduced in the institutional machinery and methods of work of the Conference had been utilized and expressed the opinion that the Board, while making a fuller and more effective use of the improved machinery and methods of work, should keep the question of further improvements under constant review. In resolution 2503 (XXIV), the Assembly recognized that agreement on a system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences constituted a significant step taken by the international community towards the achievement of practical results in the field of trade and development and stressed that the early implementation of the system would be a concrete example of effective international action, within UNCTAD, to promote trade expansion and accelerate the economic development of developing countries. The Assembly urged all States members of UNCTAD to engage in constructive consultations in the Special Committee on Preferences with a view to arriving at satisfactory solutions regarding the system of preferences in accordance with the time-table agreed upon by the Board.

In resolution 2564 (XXIV), the Assembly, taking into account the decisions of the Board relating to the problems of the least developed among the developing countries, affirmed the need to alleviate the problems of those countries with a view to enabling them to draw full benefits from the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the heads of specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Development Planning and the Group of Experts appointed by UNCTAD, to carry out a comprehensive examination of the special problems of the least developed among the developing countries and to recommend special measures within the Second United Nations Development Decade for dealing with those problems. The General Assembly, in resolution 2569 (XXIV) dealing with special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries, welcomed the agreement reached within the Trade and Development Board, whereby specific measures in favour of those countries would be elaborated within the context of the contribution of UNCTAD to the international development strategy and urged all States Members of the United Nations which were invited to become parties to the 1965 Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked States that have not done so to investigate the possibilities of ratifying or acceding to that Convention and to make it effective at the earliest possible date.

In resolution 2565 (XXIV) on international monetary reform, the General Assembly invited member

Governments of the International Monetary Fund to consider, at an early date after the activation of Special Drawing Rights, the possibility of the establishment of a link between the allocation of this new reserve asset and the provision of additional development finance to developing countries.

REFERENCES

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 37.

A. Review of activities

For the report of the Trade and Development Board on its ninth session, first part (26 August to 15 September 1969) and second part (15 to 23 September 1969), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/7616).

For the report of the Trade and Development Board on its ninth session, third part (2 to 16 February 1970), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/8015).

For other relevant documents, see:

(*a*) *Review of International Trade and Development for 1969*: United Nations publication, Sales No.: 70.II.D.4;

(*b*) Report of the group of experts on multilateral payments arrangements (22 September to 2 October 1969): TD/B/284;

(*c*) Report of the group of experts on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries (24 November to 5 December 1969): TD/B/288.

B. Commodity problems

For the report of the Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes on its third session (27–31 October 1969), see TD/B/287.

For other relevant documents, see:

(*a*) Technical Preparatory Meeting on Cocoa: Statement by the Chairman at the close of the session on 27 June 1969: TD/COCOA.2/TPM/R.6;

(*b*) Reports of the Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities on its third and fourth sessions: TD/B/261 and TD/B/298;

(*c*) Problems of the Iron Ore Market: Report by the UNCTAD secretariat: TD/B/C.1/Iron Ore/R.2 and Add.1;

(*d*) Report of the Special Session of the Study Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats: TD/B/C.1/86.

C. Manufactures

For the report of the Committee on Manufactures on its fourth session (20 to 30 January 1970), see *Supplement to the Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Session*: TD/B/295.

For other relevant documents, see:

(*a*) Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tariff Reclassification on its first session (21 to 25 July 1969): TD/B/C.2/76;

(*b*) Trade in manufactures of developing countries: 1969 Review: Report by the UNCTAD secretariat, Part One and Part Two: TD/B/C.2/90 and Add.1.

D. Financing

For the report of the Intergovernmental Group on Supplementary Financing on its fifth session (23 June to 3 July 1969), see *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 6*: TD/B/260/Rev.1.

For other relevant documents, see *International Monetary Reform and Co-operation for Development: Report of the Expert Group on International Monetary Issues*: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.II.D.2.

E. Invisibles, including shipping

For the report of the Committee on Shipping on its fourth session (20 April to 4 May 1970), see TD/B/301.

F. International Trade Centre

For the report of the Joint Advisory Group on the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre on its third session (13 to 16 January 1970), see ITC/AG/11.

For other relevant documents, see:

(*a*) The work programme of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and its budgetary requirements for 1970 and 1971: ITC/AG/5;

(*b*) The work programme of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, its budgetary requirements for 1971 and planning estimates for 1972: ITC/AG/9.

CHAPTER V

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

A. *Significant developments*

The highlights of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in the past year included the following: further expansion of the operational activities financed by UNDP and other sources; arrangements for the continuation of the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme financed under the UNDP Revolving Fund; expansion of the programme of industrial development field advisers; development of promotion activities; strengthening of in-plant training programmes; expansion of programmes of repair and maintenance; continuation of preparatory work for the Second United Nations Development Decade; preparation for the participation in the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization to be held in Tokyo in September 1970 as well as in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held at Stockholm in 1972; further development of UNIDO's role as exemplified by the conclusion of agreements with FAO and ECAFE; preparation of long-range programmes of technical assistance in selected developing countries; the second United Nations Pledging Conference on UNIDO.

The General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, adopted a number of resolutions concerning the work of UNIDO in industrial development. These relate to the regular programme of technical assistance in industrial development (2511 (XXIV)); the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of the developing countries (2528 (XXIV)); the report of the Industrial Development Board (2577 (XXIV)); and the Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (2578 (XXIV)).

The Working Group on Programme and Co-ordination, a subsidiary organ of the Board whose principal objective is to examine the work programmes of UNIDO, including relevant activities in co-ordination, held its second session in Vienna from 6 to 17 April 1970 and submitted its report to the Industrial Development Board at its fourth session, held in Vienna from 20 to 30 April 1970. The Board expressed its appreciation to the UNIDO secretariat both for reducing the volume of documentation and for improving its presentation. It also noted the progress made by the organization as reflected in the growth and diversification of its programmes. It further noted with approval the growing emphasis placed by UNIDO on operational activities and the gradual shift to long-range country programming of technical assistance. It emphasized the need for linking closely the future programme of work of UNIDO to the industrial strategy being evolved for the Second Development Decade and to the development plans of the individual countries. In the course of its fourth session, the Board adopted resolutions on the follow-up of the 1967 International Symposium on Industrial Development, on the role of UNIDO in the co-ordination of activities in industrial development, on the operational activities of UNIDO and on the Special International Conference on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The Industrial Development Board, following the suggestion contained in General Assembly resolution 2578 (XXIV), recommended in its resolution 29 (IV) to the General Assembly that it should convene a special international conference of UNIDO, which would be open to all States members of UNIDO at the highest possible level of governmental representation, to be held in Vienna for one week immediately after the fifth session of the Board. It recommended a provisional agenda for the conference and requested the Executive Director to undertake the preliminary action, pending the final decision of the General Assembly. It also urged the member Governments to submit their views and observations on the various items of the provisional agenda and to participate in the conference. In resolution 28 (IV) dealing with operational activities of UNIDO, the Board considered the need for an expansion of the programme of industrial development field advisers and recommended that UNIDO should maintain and develop close contacts with potential sources of finance, both internal and external, to ensure the best possible linkage between investment and pre-investment. It further recommended that UNIDO should expand its long-term country programming activities and co-ordinate it with UNDP programming activities.

The second annual United Nations Pledging Conference for UNIDO was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 11 November 1969. Contributions pledged at this Conference as well as those pledged later amounted to a total of $1,838,434. These voluntary contributions to the UNIDO General Trust Fund constitute an important element in supplementing the resources of UNIDO and represent an expression of support and confidence in the organization's work by the contributing Governments. At the end of 1969, projects with a total value of $2,154,000 had been approved by the UNIDO Committee on Voluntary Contributions and were at different phases of negotiation or implementation.

B. *Technical co-operation programmes*

The technical co-operation activities of UNIDO are financed from a number of established programmes

available to the United Nations system of organizations, including the UNDP Special Fund and Technical Assistance components, the Special Industrial Services, the regular programme of technical assistance and certain other financing arrangements such as funds-in-trust.

As a participating and executing agency of UNDP, UNIDO was responsible in 1969 for the execution of thirty-five long-term projects, financed from the UNDP Special Fund component, as against twenty-five in 1968. The total cost of the thirty-five projects amounted to approximately $85.6 million, of which $31.5 million were in UNDP allocations and $54.1 million in government counterpart contributions. In addition, UNIDO was associated in the implementation of seven projects executed by other United Nations agencies, such as the ILO and FAO. The magnitude of the share of UNIDO in the total UNDP Special Fund component remained small. It is hoped that as a result of the preparatory work carried out by UNIDO during the year, the participation of UNIDO in the UNDP Special Fund component will increase in the coming years. In 1969, the value of the UNDP Technical Assistance component, which is devoted mainly to medium-term expert services and fellowships in the UNIDO operational programmes, was about $2.4 million of which $400,000 was for regional and interregional projects.

As in the previous years, the Special Industrial Services programme provided speedy short-term assistance in the rehabilitation of existing industries and in the development of new ones. The number of projects approved during 1969 was 224, as against 157 in 1968. The financing of this programme in 1969 continued from the resources available to the Special Industrial Services Trust Fund, originally established in 1966. The cumulative amount of resources pledged to this Fund by the end of 1969 amounted to about $9 million. The cumulative value of projects approved under the programme (including agency overhead costs) amounted to about $8.5 million. In view of the depletion of the Trust Fund, arrangements were made by UNDP, following a decision taken by the Governing Council at its eighth session, for the continued financing of an SIS-type of programme from the UNDP Revolving Fund at an approved annual expenditure level of $2 million for 1970. An agreement was subsequently reached between the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNIDO for the establishment of the programming level at $4 million.

The resources available to UNIDO under the regular programme of technical assistance amounted to $1.5 million in 1969, with expenditures running at about the same level. The procedure of financing the industry part of the regular programme through a separate section in part V of the United Nations budget, subject to the approval of the Industrial Development Board, was maintained by the General Assembly in its resolution 2511 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969.

The industrial field adviser programme, which was initiated by UNIDO and UNDP in the second half of 1967, was expanded during 1969 to ten advisers. The functions of these advisers include promotion and co-ordination of UNIDO technical assistance projects, advice to Resident Representatives, national authorities and institutions on matters relating to operational activities within the competence of UNIDO, and maintenance of contact with the regional economic commissions and with the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. In response to the proposal of the Executive Director of UNIDO for the establishment of ten additional industrial field adviser posts in 1970, the Administrator of UNDP received the Governing Council's approval to make the necessary budgetary provisions for a total of twenty field adviser posts in 1970.

C. *Role of UNIDO in the co-ordination of industrial development activities*

In accordance with the recommendations of the Industrial Development Board, UNIDO has approached its role in co-ordination as one of developing co-operation in the field of industrial development between the organizations both within and outside the United Nations system. Emphasis has been placed mainly on two aspects of co-ordination: to establish joint programmes of activities and to provide effective and harmonious services to the developing countries. The efforts deployed towards achieving co-ordination of activities and co-operation in the industrial field with the specialized agencies, IAEA and the regional economic commissions. In 1968, agreements were signed with most of these organizations and, in 1969, the number was expanded by the signing of agreements with FAO and ECAFE.

Close co-operation continued with the ILO, FAO and WHO in fields of common interest as regards both supporting and operational activities. Through the intersecretariat meetings between UNIDO and the specialized agencies, areas of joint action were identified and a number of joint projects were taken up for implementation in 1969, 1970 and 1971. Discussions were also initiated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its group of agencies to develop co-operation between them and UNIDO. Programme discussions were held at the end of 1969 and early in January 1970 with the representatives of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut on the respective programmes of work and a list was evolved of specific projects to be implemented in close collaboration with them during 1970 and 1971. UNIDO also undertook preliminary action to evolve the co-operation of the national committees for UNIDO, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations. Close co-operation was also maintained with UNCTAD and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre as regards projects undertaken within the framework of the United Nations export programme. The promotion of joint programmes with UNCTAD, in areas of mutual interest, and the harmonization of activities of the two organizations are under review by the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. All these efforts to co-ordinate activities in industrial development are intended to eliminate the duplication of headquarters and field activities in industry and are aimed at evolving joint action by UNIDO and the other organizations contributing to the industrial development of the developing countries. The Executive Director was requested, in Industrial Development Board resolution 27(IV) dealing with UNIDO's role in the co-ordination of activities in

industrial development, to report to the Board at its fifth session on the progress made by UNIDO in developing co-ordination and co-operation with other bodies and organizations, especially at the country level.

An additional number of member States established national committees for UNIDO in response to the recommendation adopted by the International Symposium on Industrial Development held at Athens in 1967. The total number of such committees was thirty-six as of 13 February 1970. Close contacts continued to be maintained with these committees, and further measures are under consideration to strengthen the co-operation between UNIDO and these committees.

The organization has endeavoured to bring about the co-ordination of the bilateral and multilateral forms of assistance through consultations in the field and at the level of the donor countries. Its industrial development field advisers have maintained close contact with the officials of the bilateral programmes of assistance and have participated in meetings of UNDP officials and the officials of the bilateral programmes of assistance. The Executive Director of UNIDO has discussed with the senior officials of the aid-giving organizations in Europe, the United States of America and Canada the possibilities of comparing and exchanging information on the respective operational programmes in industry in the developing countries. In addition, UNIDO has initiated projects involving elements of co-ordination of the bilateral and multilateral forms of assistance, such as the establishment of the Centre for the Development and Training of Small-Scale Industries in Ghana. Equipment and expert services were contributed by the Government of India and corresponding physical facilities were provided by the Government of Ghana. In addition, UNIDO and ECA will provide expert and advisory services to the Centre. The interregional training programmes in textiles and electronics represent another element in the co-ordination of bilateral and multilateral programmes. These latter projects involve contributions by the Governments of Poland and the Netherlands as well as by UNDP. Also, UNIDO's industrial promotion programmes have resulted in bilateral discussions of investment possibilities for the benefit of the developing countries.

During 1969, UNIDO initiated action to prepare long-term programmes of technical co-operation for Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Similar programmes are planned in 1970 for additional countries in the Asian, African and Latin American regions. The activities of UNIDO in the formulation of these long-term programmes of technical co-operation in the developing countries have consisted of a number of actions. These involved initial discussions between UNIDO and government officials at the highest levels, a review of the organization and functioning of the industrial sector, an examination of the national plans of development, and an evaluation of the role of the business community and of the scope and content of the external bilateral assistance to industry. On the basis of these discussions and a general evaluation of the elements mentioned above, requirements for assistance to selected developing countries have evolved. UNIDO has also examined its current operational projects, including the pipeline projects, in the context of the over-all needs of the countries, thus providing a basis for follow-up action. The experience gained so far has emphasized the need for co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral forms of assistance in industry.

D. *Salient features of supporting activities*

Promotional activities

During the past year, UNIDO gave increased attention to promotional activities. The term "promotion", as used in this context, refers to those activities of UNIDO which bring interested persons and institutions from the developing countries on the demand side together with their counterparts from the developed countries on the supply side as regards the various prerequisites of the industrialization plans and programmes of the developing countries. In this connexion, UNIDO has attempted to establish a market where both "buyers" and "sellers" from the developing and developed countries can meet. The organization acts strictly as an intermediary and takes no part in the discussions that are conducted on a bilateral and even confidential basis, and it is not involved in the outcome of the negotiations, which are the sole responsibility of the parties directly engaged. Whenever applicable, UNIDO takes advantage of the opportunities offered by such events as trade fairs, equipment fairs and exhibitions, or professional gatherings of industrial engineering and management associations. In other instances, particularly with regard to investment promotion, the particular meeting is organized directly by UNIDO, whose role is to prepare and organize the meeting, including the preparation of a portfolio of candidate investment projects from the developing countries, provide the physical facilities for the bilateral discussions and service the meeting.

The first Industrial Promotion Service programme was held at Athens in December 1967 in conjunction with the International Symposium on Industrial Development. In 1969, industrial promotion services were organized at the Budapest International Fair and at the Second Asian International Trade Fair in Teheran. These services made possible the initiation of a number of special negotiations on projects of mutual interest. Two investment promotion meetings dealing with specific projects were organized by UNIDO in 1969: one in Tunisia, which was limited to industrial projects in that country, and the second in Rabat, which was of a regional scope, open to all African countries, and was organized in co-operation with ECA and the African Development Bank. Two regional meetings are planned in 1970—one in Africa and another in Asia, the latter in connexion with the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, in co-operation with ECAFE.

In-plant training programmes

For a number of years, UNIDO has been conducting in-plant training programmes for middle-level and senior engineering and managerial personnel from the developing countries with a view to providing actual plant experience. In 1969, eight group training programmes were carried out and were attended by 144 fellowship holders from developing countries. For some time UNIDO has endeavoured to put these in-plant training programmes on a more permanent

basis as well as to expand their scope in such a way that, in addition to providing a training function, the programmes could also become focal contact points in the developing and developed countries between technical and managerial personnel of the industries concerned. Projects of this type are designated as industry branch programmes. In the course of 1969, it was possible to finalize two such industry branch programmes, one in the textile industry in Poland and the other in the electric and electronic industries in the Netherlands. A special formula has been devised for the organization and financing of these projects. The formula represents a triangular arrangement between a given enterprise in a developed country, the Government of the country concerned, and the United Nations, including UNDP. The project takes the form of a UNDP Special Fund project of three years' duration, financed jointly by the Government concerned and UNDP, with UNIDO acting as the executing agency.

Repair and maintenance in manufacturing industry

The long-term programme of UNIDO to improve the repair and maintenance facilities in the developing countries, of which an outline was presented to the Board at its third session in 1969, was brought to the attention of the Governments concerned. Fifty-one countries expressed interest in receiving such assistance and in having their maintenance facilities surveyed. Consequently, survey missions were sent in 1969 to twelve countries in various regions in order to assess the situation and to identify possible areas of assistance. The reports of these missions resulted in twenty-two requests from countries for technical assistance, of which thirteen are being implemented. Ten of these projects, which are financed under the Special Industrial Services programme, are expected to develop into additional long-term projects to be financed by UNDP Special Fund. Some twenty additional requests for initial assistance are expected to be forthcoming as a result of these missions. Other activities undertaken under this programme are intended to meet the shortages of personnel in the field of repair and maintenance and to provide technical and other information. Preparatory work was carried out in 1969 for a symposium on repair and maintenance to be held in 1970.

Preparation for the Second United Nations Development Decade

The work of UNIDO on the Second United Nations Development Decade continued on the basis of guidelines contained in Industrial Development Board resolution 24 (III). With regard to the international development strategy for the 1970s, the work of UNIDO will conform to the guidelines set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1447 (XLVII) in which the Council considered that the strategy for the Decade should consist, in principle, of the specification of objectives, policy measures designed to fulfil these objectives, and a review and appraisal of both the objectives and the policies. During the period under review, the contribution of UNIDO to the over-all United Nations activities in this field consisted of: the presentation of the UNIDO programme of work in this area by the Executive Director to the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade at the July 1969 session of the Economic and Social Council; participation in meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and of the subcommittee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; and preparation of projections for industrial sectors, to be integrated with the general projections undertaken by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In addition, preparatory missions were sent to five countries to assist the Governments concerned in establishing a long-term industrialization programme as well as procedures for implementing the programme and taking stock of the results with respect to the achievement of the targets set for the Second Development Decade. At the sectoral level, studies were undertaken for five industrial branches. Close co-operation was maintained throughout with the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the specialized agencies concerned.

Preparation for participation in major United Nations meetings

Both UNIDO and ECAFE are co-operating in the organization of the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, to be held in Tokyo in September 1970, which is a follow-up of the conference convened in 1965 by the ECAFE secretariat in collaboration with the Centre for Industrial Development, the predecessor of UNIDO. The participation of UNIDO will cover a number of points on the agenda of the Conference; in particular, UNIDO will prepare a review of progress in achieving the general objectives identified by the International Symposium on Industrial Development held at Athens in 1967. Immediately after the completion of the Conference, an industrial promotion meeting, organized by UNIDO and ECAFE, will be held in Manila. As in the case of similar events previously organized by UNIDO, the Manila meeting will bring together representatives of the countries in the region with potential financial interests to discuss the financing of specific industrial projects.

At the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, UNIDO will place emphasis on measures designed to prevent the undesirable environmental effects of industrialization; these measures will be reviewed in the context of the industrial legislation and appropriate institutional arrangements. Another element of the contribution of UNIDO to the conference will consist of reviewing the existing technical devices in order to avoid or to reduce the harmful effects of industrialization on the human environment.

E. *Development of specific industrial branches*

UNIDO continued to develop activities in the following industrial branches: engineering industries, metallurgical industries, construction and building materials, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, pesticides, petrochemical industries and light industries.

In the field of engineering industries, UNIDO accorded priorities to agricultural machinery and implements, electrical and electronic equipment, metalworking and transportation equipment, and repair and maintenance. With respect to agricultural machinery and implements, a group of experts met in Vienna, and UNIDO also participated in a fact-finding team that visited twelve countries in the ECAFE region in 1969.

A mission was organized by UNIDO to visit several countries in the region within the competence of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. A meeting was organized by UNIDO at Vienna, late in 1969, to consider the production of telecommunication equipment in the developing countries and a number of recommendations were made to be developed in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union. UNIDO also proposed guidelines to be established in 1970 for the manufacture of telecommunication equipment, including low-cost radio and television receivers.

The feasibility of manufacturing machine tools in the developing countries was also given considerable attention. The efforts of UNIDO in this industrial branch are co-ordinated with those of the regional economic commissions and with the national institutions concerned. A seminar on the establishment and development of the automotive industry in the developing countries was held in Czechoslovakia in 1969. Shipbuilding and ship repair also continued to receive the attention of UNIDO.

In addition, UNIDO provided assistance to the developing countries with regard to the development of the metallurgical industries to supply the local market. Other activities in that sector were concerned with the transfer of know-how related to both extractive metallurgy and transformation (rolling, forging, casting, etc.). A meeting of experts on the recent developments in lead and zinc production and one on the utilization of non-ferrous scrap metal were also held in 1969. In addition, work was initiated by UNIDO in 1969 on the organization of a workshop on foundry technology, to be held in 1971, to identify the problems encountered by the developing countries in establishing foundry shops to produce cast iron, steel, aluminium and copper alloy castings.

The importance of the activities of UNIDO in the area of construction and building materials was stressed by the Industrial Development Board at its third and fourth sessions, and UNIDO was urged to strengthen its efforts in this area. High priority was given by UNIDO to work in the fields of cement, fibro-cement composites, use of plastics in building, clay building materials, prefabrication in the building industries and general building materials industries. An expert working group to develop the fibro-cement industries in the developing countries was organized at Vienna in October 1969. In addition, UNIDO continued to assist the developing countries to undertake feasibility studies and to improve existing plants and it also provided assistance in the fields of glass, dressed stone, refractory products and building panels. As in the past, UNIDO co-operated closely with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning as well as with the regional economic commissions.

Emphasis was placed by UNIDO on the five following sectors: basic chemicals, marine salt, pharmaceuticals, industrial fermentation and pulp and paper. Numerous requests for technical assistance were received in these sectors. In addition, UNIDO is providing assistance in essential oils, the utilization and disposal of industrial wastes and the production of chemicals from coal. In the case of basic chemicals, technical assistance requests were received from nineteen countries in 1969. These pertained to questions of the size of plants in relation to the available markets, as well as to the planning of the industry as a whole. In the development of marine salt, UNIDO also provided assistance by giving advice on such technical matters as the improvement of production and the modernization of existing plants. The follow-up of the 1969 expert group meeting in pharmaceuticals that was organized by UNIDO in Budapest has resulted in a growing number of requests for technical assistance from the developing countries. The work of UNIDO in this sector is being carried out in close collaboration with WHO.

The work of UNIDO in the fertilizer and pesticide industries is concerned with the utilization of existing capacity. Problems of preventive maintenance, the supply of raw materials and marketing have been studied. Studies in supply and demand and price trends of sulphur were undertaken, which should assist the developing countries that depend upon outside sources of sulphur to plan their purchase requirements or to switch to processes using less sulphur. An interregional symposium on the development of petrochemical industries in developing countries was held at Baku in October 1969. At a meeting to promote specific industrial projects in African countries, held at Rabat, in October 1969, the following projects were submitted for bilateral discussions: a fertilizer mixing plant, nitrogenous fertilizer plants, a urea fertilizer factory and a fertilizer bulk blending plant. In the field of petrochemicals, work continued in the use of plastics in agriculture, production trends and competition between natural and synthetic rubber, and the production of proteins from hydrocarbons.

Providing assistance to developing countries in promoting the development of their light industries is one of the major activities of UNIDO inasmuch as such industries contribute to substitution of imports, increase labour productivity and improve the standard of living of the population. In connexion with the textile industry, UNIDO continued to develop guidelines and equipment and suggested better quality control and management methods. In the food processing sector, UNIDO assisted the developing countries to establish better production techniques and to promote the industrialization of staple foods, such as carbohydrates, oil and fats. In addition, UNIDO is also concentrating its efforts on the large-scale industrial production of animal protein and industrial processing of vegetables in order to utilize conventional protein foods and to develop new sources. In the wood processing sector, work continued on the modernization and establishment of industries for the manufacture of furniture, joinery, particle boards and components for prefabricated wooden houses from indigenous forestry resources and agricultural wastes. Special attention was given to problems of leather and the export possibilities of leather goods through improved quality, design and competitive prices.

F. *Development of industrial institutions and services*

The Organization continued its activities in assisting the developing countries in building up their industrial institutions and services in the following major areas: industrial legislation; patents and licensing; industrial services and their administration; provision of industrial information; industrial training, management and con-

sulting services for industries; development of small industries, including extension services and industrial estates.

In the field of industrial legislation, patents and and licensing, UNIDO continued its co-operation with the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, the International Patent Institute, the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office, as well as with the members of the United Nations family. An Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Industrial Property Offices was held in 1969 and a draft manual on that subject was prepared. A series of subregional surveys of industrial legislation in selected countries were also prepared for publication. In industrial licensing, emphasis was placed on costs of licensing foreign technology, on training and on the preparation of material and guidelines for negotiating and concluding license contracts. The draft of a manual on licensing practices was prepared in 1969 and will be discussed at a meeting of experts to be convened in 1970.

The activities of UNIDO in the organization and administration of industrial institutions and services were geared to developing and strengthening the services provided to the industrial enterprises by private institutions (industrial and professional associations and co-operatives) as well as by Governments, either through their respective ministries or through semi-autonomous institutions such as industrial development institutes. Emphasis was placed during 1969 on developing international co-operation among industrial research institutes in the developing and developed countries through the establishment of an international association of industrial research institutes. A group of experts approved a draft of the objectives as well as the constitution of such an international association of industrial research institutes. In 1969, UNIDO co-operated with the World Federation of Engineering Organizations in undertaking a survey on the role of engineering societies in the industrialization of the developing countries.

As in previous years, UNIDO developed its activities in industrial information by providing advisory services, collecting selected documentation and data, supplying information in response to specific demands, disseminating information on industrial development through periodicals and other means. The clearing-house approach was adopted by UNIDO with a view to setting up a centre, to which industry in developing countries could direct all requests for information. In 1969, UNIDO handled more than 100 inquiries per month with the help of specialized institutes located in the industrialized countries. Information furnished by the UNIDO advisory service on the supply of industrial equipment was limited to the provision of catalogues and lists of suppliers of equipment.

UNIDO organized in-plant group training programmes for engineers from the developing countries who had been employed in industry for three to five years, as well as for senior engineers. A survey dealing with the results of these programmes from 1965 to 1969 was completed and a study on them was prepared in connexion with the International Education Year 1970.

The objective of UNIDO in the area of industrial management and consulting services is to assist managers of manufacturing industries in the developing countries to analyse, diagnose and solve immediate and long-term problems and also to establish individual factories. The organization co-operated in this area with other United Nations agencies, in particular the ILO. In co-operation with the Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency, UNIDO organized a Regional Workshop on the Use of Consultants in Tokyo, which analysed the experience of the users of consultant services. More than twenty-five such users from the developing countries participated.

The operational activities in the field of small-scale industry continued to increase during the past year, particularly in countries at an early stage of industrialization. The supporting activities of UNIDO were concentrated on industrial extension services, industrial estates, techno-economic aspects of small industry development and surveys of small-scale industry. Co-operation with the ILO increased and the projects applicable to a regional approach were implemented in collaboration with the regional economic commissions and with the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

A group of experts on the role and promotion of sub-contracting in industrial development, sponsored jointly by UNIDO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, met in Paris in October 1969. In addition, projects were started on the training of extension officers and officials in industrial extension services, solving small-scale industry financing problems, and on studies of small-scale industry in countries in the early stages of industrialization.

G. *Industrial programming and policies*

The demand for technical assistance from the developing countries in industrial programming and project planning continued to increase in 1969, during which six UNDP Special Fund projects were in operation, involving over thirty experts. Six additional projects were officially submitted to UNDP Special Fund for approval. In all, about fifty experts provided advice to the developing countries on matters related to industrial planning. Their work covered subjects such as the identification of development possibilities and the elaboration of long-term industrialization programmes and priorities, including advice on development strategy, planning techniques and organization for planning, and the preparation of preliminary pre-investment and feasibility studies and the preparation, evaluation and implementation of industrial projects. Evaluation of industrial projects in the public and private sectors was another major area of assistance. Technical assistance activities concentrated on improvement in the collection, classification and analysis of the basic data and information needed for industrial programming and project planning activities and on continuous review and assessment of industrial sectors.

A number of studies were completed, including an analysis of the industrial development plans of thirty countries, a checklist of planning and problems, industrial development strategies, organizational aspects of industrial planning and implementation and profiles of manufacturing establishments. Four meetings were

organized dealing with the problem of industrial programming data, project evaluation and project implementation.

Assistance was given to countries at an early stage of industrialization, in connexion with the formulation and implementation of industrial policies to encourage the establishment, development and expansion of industries. Advice was also provided on designing specific foreign investment policy measures, on the licensing of new investments, incentives, policy measures for specific branches of industry, administrative machinery to implement policies and policy measures, and on policies for regional co-operation. The promotion of specific industrial projects was another important area of activity in 1969 and an increasing number of countries requested assistance in investment promotion.

In addition to assisting different countries to establish and strengthen their investment promotion machinery, UNIDO carried out a programme to promote the financing and investment of specific industrial projects submitted by a wide range of countries. This direct assistance was provided through the preparation of a portfolio of projects and through the organization of various promotion meetings at national and regional levels. One such meeting was held at Tunis in May 1969 and a regional meeting was held at Rabat in October 1969 in co-operation with ECA and the African Development Bank.

In 1969 UNIDO concentrated its domestic financing activities mainly on the preparation of prototype industrial financing institutions, in anticipation of requests for assistance in the field. Following the first workshop, held in 1968, on techniques of financial planning and analysis at the project level, two further workshops were held in 1969 for participants from East and West Africa. The training programmes organized for English-speaking participants in 1968 on investment promotion techniques were followed by two more such programmes in 1969 for French- and Spanish-speaking participants.

Work in the field of promotion of export-oriented industries was devoted to identifying industries with export potential, advising Governments on export development policy measures and on raising standards of efficiency in production for exports. The supporting activities consisted mainly of strengthening the operational activities and ensuring that assistance is channelled into those sectors where it can achieve a maximum effect. Meetings of groups of experts were organized on the utilization of excess capacity for export and on metalworking industries as potential export industries. Several studies were prepared dealing with the identification of prospective export industries and industrial co-operation for export.

In line with the continuing responsibility of the UNIDO secretariat to keep abreast of and appraise world industrial development, an annual review of industrial development was prepared in summary form and submitted to the Industrial Development Board at its fourth session. In 1969, UNIDO conducted, in collaboration with ECA, the ILO, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a training course on certain aspects of industrial development. The course was held in Nairobi, Kenya, and was attended by twenty participants from eleven developing countries. A second survey of industrial development was completed during the year.

At the request of interested Governments, teams of UNIDO experts were sent on survey missions, which were generally of three to six months' duration, to review the past performance, to identify the potential for future industrial development, to delineate follow-up technical assistance and to train local counterparts.

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E. Development of specific industrial branches

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(*b*) Report of the seminar on the establishment and development of the automotive industry in developing countries, ID/36;

(*c*) Report of the expert meeting on lead and zinc production, ID/45;

(*d*) Report of the expert working group meeting on the establishment of pharmaceuticals in developing countries, ID/35;

(*e*) Report of the interregional petrochemical symposium on the development of the petrochemical industry in developing countries, ID/46.

G. Industrial programming and policies

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(*a*) Report of the expert group on metalworking industries as potential export industries in developing countries, ID/23;

(*b*) Report of the expert group meeting on utilization of excess capacity for export, ID/38;

(*c*) *Industrial Development Survey,* vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.II.B.5).

CHAPTER VI

United Nations programmes for development and technical co-operation

A. *United Nations Development Programme*

1. Operations

Implementation in 1969

The year covered by this report was one marked by many substantial achievements in the economic, social, technical and institutional progress of the developing nations in the face of serious obstacles. The year was also one of progress and growth in the volume and quality of assistance provided through the United Nations Development Programme. The growth in UNDP resources and delivery was paralleled by further intensive efforts so that the Programme might respond to needs for a progressively higher level of development assistance during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Assistance rendered under UNDP in 1969 exceeded $200 million (including agency overhead costs). This level of expenditure resulted in significant progress on some 3,000 larger-scale pre-investment and smaller-scale technical assistance projects spread across some 130 countries and territories of the developing world.

Expenditures for larger-scale projects under the Special Fund component of the Programme (excluding agency overhead costs) rose by one fifth in 1969—from $111 million to $134 million—over the 1968 level. For smaller-scale projects in the Technical Assistance component, however, the change-over at the beginning of 1969 from biennial to continuous programming of projects resulted in a sizable short-term decline in assistance delivered as compared with 1968.

The universality of the assistance effort of UNDP, coupled with what must be regarded as still very limited financial resources available for its activities, has resulted in individual country programmes of generally modest scope. In 1969, 51 per cent of the recipient countries had up to fifteen operational Technical Assistance projects and up to four operational Special Fund projects. A further 31 per cent of recipient countries had more than fifteen Technical Assistance projects (but seldom in excess of thirty) and more than four Special Fund projects (again, seldom in excess of fifteen).

The agriculture sector absorbed an increased proportion of the total resources delivered in 1969 in both components of the Programme. There was a small short-term shift, in both components, away from activities in the industry sector and a more substantial shift away from activity in the education sector.

Regionally, in both components of the Programme, the development of activities in 1969 was relatively favourable for countries in Africa. As a result, Africa accounted for 40 per cent of the total project expenditures in 1969 compared with 37 per cent in the immediately preceding years. In the other major regions of the developing world, the short-term movements were more mixed.

For the Programme as a whole, the major proportion of assistance continued to be, as in the past, devoted to the provision of expert services: 8,095 experts were in the field in 1968, and about 7,955 in 1969. Owing to the decline in the Technical Assistance component, the total number of fellowships awarded appears to have dropped by about 30 per cent, from 8,519 in 1968 to 6,034 in 1969. The value of orders placed for project equipment increased from $28 million to some $30 million between the two years. Awards of new subcontracts under the Programme are also estimated to have risen slightly, from $19 million in 1968 to $20 million in 1969. In addition, existing subcontracts were increased in 1969 by $3.9 million, as net amendments to awards made in earlier years. Nine tenths of the equipment purchased and all subcontract awards were for projects in the Special Fund component.

Special Fund component

In the UNDP (Special Fund) component, the 21 per cent growth in annual project expenditures (from $111 million in 1968 to $134 million in 1969) resulted primarily from the substantial increase of inputs into agricultural projects. This expansion accounted for $10 million of the $23 million total increment in expenditures in the Special Fund component. While this was the largest increase in absolute terms, the largest percentage increase among sectors, between 1968 and 1969, was in the public administration and technical services sector (44 per cent). Project expenditures in the industrial, public utilities and multi-sector areas increased by 16, 23, and 14 per cent, respectively. For projects in the education and science sector, however, the annual rate of expansion was more moderate, at 7 per cent. Three quarters of all larger-scale project expenditures were directed towards three sectors: agriculture (36 per cent); industry (23 per cent); and public utilities (15 per cent).

Expenditures for Special Fund research and training projects in 1969 were 24 per cent above the previous year. Corresponding outlays for surveys and feasibility studies rose by 16 per cent.

In the geographical distribution of activities under the Special Fund component, previously reported shifts were maintained. Above-average growth in Africa was sustained in 1969 and that region at present accounts

for 41 per cent of large-scale project expenditures. Outlays in Asia and the Far East expanded at the same rate as the over-all expansion, so that this region again absorbed 24 per cent of the total. Aggregate expenditures in the Americas showed no increase in 1969, and as a consequence, their share of total project expenditures declined from 25 per cent in 1968 to 21 per cent in 1969.

The year under review saw recent growth rates maintained in the number of operational projects in the Special Fund component, the figure for which increased from 596 in 1968 to 692 in 1969, representing a 16 per cent gain. Comparable rates in 1968 and 1967 had been 14 and 20 per cent respectively.

The larger number of Special Fund projects in operation during 1969 was in part attributable to the over-all growth of the programmes of approved projects; it was due also to the very substantial efforts of UNDP, the executing agencies and the Governments concerned, to shorten the interval between Governing Council approval of projects and their implementation in the field.

One of the methods employed for this purpose was the use of partial allocations to facilitate the start of field work. Advances of these funds made possible the timely appointment of a project manager, and, in certain cases, the recruitment of some of the experts needed, or the ordering of equipment required for the initial work, even while the project was still formally in the pre-operational phase.

Significantly increased use was made in 1969 of the Revolving Fund as another mechanism to accelerate the development assistance activities of the Special Fund component. The Revolving Fund increased its allocation of resources for activities to be undertaken in the pre-approval period of projects from $3 million in 1968 to $5 million in 1969. Most of these allocations were for "pre-project activities" intended to enhance the quality of assistance to Governments and to reduce the lapse of time between the submission of requests and the start of full-scale project operations.

Field work was completed on eighty-seven large-scale projects in 1969, representing a significant increase from sixty-six in 1968. The aggregate number of projects completed by the end of 1969 (331) accounted for almost one third of the total of large-scale projects approved by the Governing Council since the start of the Programme. The typical duration of field work in recent years has been five to six years.

Fifteen of the larger-scale projects completed during 1969 were followed by the approval of a second phase, for the purpose of carrying out further work in the field; in addition, twenty-three projects that had originally been scheduled to end in 1969 were extended by means of supplementary earmarkings so that the original objectives might be attained.

In 1969, over 5,100 experts from more than ninety countries served in all parts of the developing world on Special Fund projects, 1,000 of which were accounted for by subcontractors compared with some 4,600 in the preceding year. Typically, most of the experts came from a relatively small number of countries: about one half of the experts in the field on Special Fund projects in 1969 were nationals of six countries and three quarters of the total were from fifteen countries. While the expertise required on projects was generally recruited from the more advanced economies, nationals of the developing countries accounted for one out of every five to six posts filled.

The utilization for Special Fund project implementation of consulting firms and organizations under subcontract to the executing agencies, as reflected in awards of new subcontracts, expanded from $19 million in 1968 to $20 million in 1969. Also in 1969, further awards of $3.9 million were made, representing additions to awards initially made in earlier years. During the year, UNDP continued to encourage the use of subcontracting wherever it was found to be the most effective means of project implementation.

Some 1,450 counterpart personnel serving in Special Fund projects received fellowships in 1969—a slight increase over the number of awards made in 1968. The extent to which the hosting of such awards was concentrated in a relatively small number of countries was similar to that observed regarding nationalities of experts.

Equipment continued to be second only to experts in importance as an input for the implementation of Special Fund projects. Orders placed for equipment in 1969 Special Fund component projects were valued at close to $29 million, an increase of 14 per cent above 1968. Suppliers for one half of the equipment ordered were located in four countries and three quarters in fifteen countries. Almost one hundred countries played some part in the provision of project equipment. Developing countries as a whole received one seventh of the total value of orders placed. Recipient Governments provide, in cash and kind, the major share of project inputs as their counterpart contributions to Special Fund projects—typically more than half as much again as UNDP. The value of counterpart expenditures in 1969 is provisionally estimated at $258 million, an increase of about one third above 1968. Of total counterpart outlays for 1969, 37 per cent, or $95 million, was for salaries and wages for project personnel. In all, some 69,000 counterparts were serving in projects under the Special Fund component during 1969. Of this total, 13,000 were senior technical and administrative staff; 26,000 were junior-grade technicians; and 30,000 were in the service and labour categories. There was a 40 per cent growth in the estimated value of expenditures for project buildings, plant, services and supplies. As a consequence, these items accounted for nearly $163 million of total counterpart expenditures in 1969.

An effective addition to the counterpart support of recipient Governments for Special Fund projects was the assistance rendered to such projects by other multilateral, bilateral and private sources. Such "associated aid", as reported by UNDP field offices, amounted to an estimated $40 million in 1969 for 175 projects under the Special Fund component in sixty countries. Almost one third of the associated aid reported in 1969 for both components of the Programme was for expert services. Of the more than 800 experts who served in this capacity in 1969, about 100 were junior "associate experts". An estimated $18 million was for project buildings and equipment with the major share going to training and technical education projects. Fellowship awards amounted to approximately $600,000. Other reported associated aid was in the

form of grants and donations for various studies related to UNDP assistance, research and training programmes and general financial support to the counterpart budgets of projects.

Bilateral programmes furnished about four fifths of the associated aid in 1969 with the remainder coming from multilateral organizations, foundations, and companies. Altogether, assistance was provided by thirty-one countries, nearly one third of which were themselves net recipients of UNDP assistance. In addition, supplementary support for certain projects assisted by UNDP was provided by the World Food Programme and UNICEF.

Technical Assistance component

The volume of UNDP Technical Assistance rendered in 1969 in the smaller-scale project component amounted to $42 million, considerably below the annual level of the 1967-1968 biennium. It failed to match either the total attained in 1967 or that of 1968, when 55 per cent of the two-year Technical Assistance component programme was delivered. In very large measure, this decline was attributable to the major changeover, at the beginning of 1969, from biennial to continuous programming of technical assistance. The above figure excludes a significant delivery of technical assistance in 1969, which was financed by the carry-forward of obligations incurred in 1968.

The larger part of the total technical assistance provided—on the basis of final allocations for 1969—was delivered directly to more than 130 countries and territories, which absorbed in this way $31.4 million, or almost three quarters of total delivery. Practically all of the remainder was channelled to developing countries through regional or interregional assistance projects, which cost $9.9 million. The balance, involving nearly $1 million in aid, was financed by allocations from the Revolving Fund.

As in previous years, an overwhelming proportion of the aid rendered to countries in 1969 consisted of expert services—almost seven eighths of the total delivery. Most of the remainder went to finance fellowship awards, and only a fraction of the total assistance was in the form of equipment for training or demonstration purposes.

Africa was the major recipient of country technical assistance in 1969, accounting for $13.6 million, or 44 per cent of country allocations. A slightly larger amount was divided between projects in the Americas and those in Asia and the Far East. The remainder was similarly apportioned between the Middle East and Europe.

Under the UNDP (Technical Assistance) component thirteen agencies of the United Nations system carried out the smaller-scale country projects. The largest single executor was FAO, accounting for somewhat more than one quarter of the delivery in 1969. The next four agencies with large programmes (the United Nations, the ILO, WHO, and UNESCO) were together the conduit for slightly more than one half of total delivery. Other projects, executed by the remaining eight agencies, involved the handling of less than one fifth of the whole. The composition of inputs for projects carried out in 1969 by FAO, UNESCO, and the ILO differed from that of other agencies in that more than 90 per cent of their total of country assistance rendered was in the form of expert services, which averaged 80 per cent for all other agencies.

The major effort in country projects under the UNDP (Technical Assistance) component was directed towards agriculture, which absorbed more than one quarter (28 per cent) of the total country allocations in 1969. Between 10 and 15 per cent of the total was further accounted for in each of five sectors: industry, public utilities, health, education and public administration.

Delivery of $9.9 million of technical assistance in the form of regional and interregional projects was directed to about 300 projects. The Governing Council had earmarked $23.6 million for such projects for 1969 and 1970 and, by the end of 1969, it had approved projects totalling $17.7 million. About four fifths of the 1969 activities were financed from UNDP resources, and the other one fifth from the Danish Special Contribution.

A review of the estimated delivery under the Technical Assistance country project element indicates that only two thirds of what was targeted for 1969 was delivered within the year as a result of shortfalls both in programming and in implementation. Country project requests for delivery in 1969, which were originally approved by the Administrator, totalled $43 million. Consequently, programming for 1969, measured by the value of projects originally approved for delivery in 1969, was 91 per cent of the target level of $47.1 million. Estimated delivery in 1969 ($31.4 million) was only 73 per cent of what was originally approved for delivery ($43 million).

In certain cases, a shortfall in programming in a given country reflected a Government's decision to review the validity of certain Technical Assistance projects, eliminate those whose purpose had become doubtful and recover assistance funds to be used for other projects of higher priority at a subsequent date through the use of the carry-forward provision of the continuous programming system.

Results

The total UNDP effort in 1969 brought to a close over two decades of development assistance activities by the Programme and its predecessor organizations, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. From 1959 to the close of the First United Nations Development Decade, these organizations provided close to $1,200 million in technical co-operation assistance. Thousands of projects, each of modest size, were implemented under the UNDP (Technical Assistance) component at a cost to UNDP of $540 million. Counterpart support furnished to these projects by recipient Governments amounted to approximately half of that sum. During this same period, 1,075 larger-scale projects in the UNDP (Special Fund) component were approved by the Council. By the end of 1969, UNDP had spent approximately $640 million in the execution of these projects and the recipient countries themselves had contributed in cash and kind the equivalent of approximately $900 million.

Some dimensions of the results of the endeavours of the Programme may be indicated. In the years since 1959, project execution by the participating and executing agencies on behalf of UNDP involved some

60,000 expert assignments to the developing countries and the education and training of some 45,000 of their nationals on fellowships abroad as well as of many more thousands trained on the job.

Further and more substantial results of projects assisted by UNDP are difficult to delineate, if only because they meld with the benefits of other technical co-operation activities undertaken by a whole spectrum of bilateral and multilateral organizations and because most of the benefits are yet to be recorded—given the long gestation period between UNDP's pre-investment work and subsequent investment. Nevertheless, in the follow-up area of commitments to physical investment, approximately $2,100 million in funds have been reported as committed for investment directly resulting from the findings and recommendations of projects, assisted by UNDP, and a further $1,300 million for investments which were otherwise related to or supported by project activities.

Even greater benefits will undoubtedly emerge in the long run from the Programme's work in the development of human resources. Since 1959, more than half a million persons in developing countries have benefited from technical education and training, many of them from courses provided by institutes and universities established or strengthened as a result of 360 larger-scale projects assisted by UNDP. This number represents only the first part of what surely will be a continuing flow of trained personnel reaching into the millions. In addition, the establishment or support of more than two hundred applied research institutes is facilitating the transfer of technologies appropriate for development in these countries.

Programming

Recent dialogues on the objectives and methods of development assistance in the 1970s have emphasized the particular importance of pre-investment and technical assistance and the desirability of delivering more of such assistance through multilateral channels. These tendencies, coupled with the continuous effort by UNDP, in co-operation with associated agencies, to improve its programming and delivery apparatus, may well result in a substantially increased role for the Programme in the broad task of achieving more rapid economic growth and social progress in developing countries during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

The Programme had already undertaken a considerable commitment to assist general economic and social development in the 1970s even before the start of the decade. At the end of 1969, there were outstanding commitments for more than $600 million in technical co-operation projects excluding agency overhead costs.

Most of this commitment reflects Governing Council approval of Special Fund projects in the latter part of the 1960s, particularly in 1969. In that year, the Governing Council earmarked $109 million for 156 new projects and an additional $8 million in supplementary assistance for twenty-three projects under execution. The sectoral distribution of the new projects approved in 1969 differed somewhat from the pattern of approvals over the preceding four-year period. For example, agriculture accounted for 35 per cent in 1969—a little below its earlier average; while industry, with 25 per cent, was somewhat higher than in the preceding years. Public utilities, with 20 per cent of total earmarkings, had a much larger share than in prior years. Earmarkings for other projects approved in 1969 were concentrated in three sectors, namely, education and science—7 per cent; multisector—6 per cent; and public administration—5 per cent.

At the end of 1969, the advance commitments under the UNDP (Technical Assistance) component in the early 1970s amounted to approximately $260 million. This advance commitment for smaller-scale projects is less specific as to areas of assistance than in the case of larger-scale activities, since commitments authorized by the Council under the Technical Assistance component are for country targets rather than for particular projects. By the end of 1969, for example, the value of specific project activity approved for execution in the period from 1970 to 1972 in developing countries as a whole was less than one half the total value of the country targets approved.

The year-to-year growth of voluntary contributions to the Programme made possible the technical co-operation activities carried out up to the end of 1969 and shaped the level of advance commitments for further activities into the early 1970s. For the year 1959 eighty-two countries pledged a total of $55 million. For 1969, the annual contributions from 124 countries increased by three and one half times, to a total of $199 million. In all, the voluntary contributions for the period from 1959 to 1969 amounted to $1,436 million. This growth of contributions reflected in a real sense the universality of the Programme.

A closer association of UNDP with other assistance programmes is becoming increasingly essential as its contribution to the larger development effort, though still relatively small in financial terms, continues to grow.

While the total net flow of official financial resources to developing countries from all sources increased at about 3.8 per cent *per annum* during most of the 1960s, UNDP's net flow—a small element of the total—grew at about five times that pace. The marked difference in these growth rates confirmed two major shifts in the structure of the flow of financial resources to developing countries during the 1960s: more aid was being channelled through multilateral agencies and "technical co-operation" was becoming increasingly recognized as an important form of aid. Present indications are that these trends will continue.

2. Finances

In 1969, 124 Governments pledged contributions to UNDP totalling the equivalent of $198,574,980. Of this amount, $52,125,117 was pledged for the Special Fund and $28,134,443 for the Technical Assistance programme; the balance of $118,315,420 was pledged to UNDP as a whole, the distribution of the amounts pledged to be made by the Administrator in the light of the actual requirements of the two components of the Programme. The final distribution of the total contributions was recorded at $70,910,989 for the UNDP (Technical Assistance) component and $127,663,991 for the UNDP (Special Fund) component. In addition, contributions of recipient Governments in the form of assessed local costs in support

of approved projects amounted to $12,482,650 under the Special Fund component and $4,156,163 for projects under the Technical Assistance component. Within total resources available and earmarkings of funds authorized by the Governing Council (including cash counterpart contributions of recipient Governments), allocations were issued by the Administrator totalling $293 million. Actual expenditures incurred in 1969 totalled $235.4 million, including costs of technical assistance contingencies, costs of preparatory assistance to Governments and pre-project activities for Special Fund programme requests, and administrative supporting services.

The breakdown of the total expenditures between the two components is shown below:

	Special Fund component	*Technical Assistance component*	*Total*
	(In millions of US dollars)		
Project costs	140,360,103	51,935,167	192,295,270
Overhead costs	14,165,165	8,885,966	23,051,131
Administrative budget	13,048,076	7,025,887	20,073,963
TOTAL	167,573,344	67,847,020	235,420,364

SPECIAL FUND

In 1969, the Governing Council approved earmarkings from UNDP resources totalling $160,921,754 to finance Special Fund programmes. Of that amount, $127,944,400 covered the cost of 156 projects approved at the seventh and eighth sessions; $8,801,400 was authorized to supplement the earmarkings of twenty-four operational projects; and $10,939,664 was earmarked for the Administrator's contingency authority. An amount of $180,000 was earmarked to cover costs of preparatory assistance missions not resulting in approved projects, and $13,056,290 was earmarked towards the costs of the 1969 administrative budget. After the deduction of $7,533,393 in earmarkings surrendered in respect of completed and cancelled projects, the net earmarkings for 1969 amounted to $153,388,361.

Allocations issued by the Administrator in 1969 to cover project costs, pre-project activities, including preparatory assistance missions, and the administrative budget totalled $169.1 million.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

At the seventh session, the Governing Council approved earmarkings from UNDP resources totalling $74,921,131 to cover the following costs of the technical assistance programme in 1969: $47,070,000 for projects to be approved by the Administrator against country targets; $11,934,855 for regional and interregional projects; $8,885,966 for overhead costs of the participating and executing agencies; and $7,030,310 for the Technical Assistance component share of the administrative budget. In addition, the Council approved the individual country targets for 1970 to be applied provisionally for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973, and the distribution of the provisional estimate of 1970 resources totalling $80,950,966 consisting of: (1) country targets—$49,260,000; (2) the Administrator's planning reserve to be used to supplement or adjust the 1970 country targets—$3,888,000; (3) regional and interregional projects—$11,667,000; and (4) overhead costs of the participating and executing agencies—$8,885,966. The allocations issued by the Administrator for country and regional and interregional projects, overhead costs of the participating and executing agencies, and the administrative budget totalled $123,952,688.

REVOLVING FUND

At the eighth session in June 1969, the Governing Council approved an increase from $8.5 million to $12 million in the level of the Revolving Fund for the financing under this authority of expanded Special Fund pre-project activities and Governments' requests to UNDP for Special Industrial Services projects and for investment-oriented feasibility studies. The allocations totalled $7,159,846 as of 31 December 1969. Of this amount, $957,876 was for Technical Assistance contingencies, $4,400,800 was for Special Fund pre-project activities and $1,801,170 was for Special Fund preparatory assistance missions. The unallocated balance of the Fund as of 31 December 1969 amounted to $4,840,154.

3. Administration

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The capacity of UNDP to undertake a substantially increased volume of pre-investment and technical co-operation activities has been the subject of intensive study and discussion during much of the period covered by this report. In the light of the initial discussions and formulation of decisions and recommendations resulting from the the report entitled "A study of the capacity of the United Nations development system", the structure, organizational arrangements and procedures of UNDP are being reviewed in order to adapt and streamline them for a larger and more efficient programme. Pending the final outcome of this review and any major changes which may result, there have been continued efforts to achieve constant improvements in the UNDP secretariat, at headquarters and in the field.

HEADQUARTERS SECRETARIAT

In accordance with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which was endorsed by the Governing Council, the Administrator regarded 1969 as a year of consolidation at headquarters. Moreover, his approach to 1970 did not include any major expansion or change in staff resources, structure or procedures, but at the same time allowed for essential and minimal additional resources to ensure that there would be no slow-down in implementation of the functions and responsibilities of the Programme. However, these minimal additions to staff resources at headquarters were regarded as being provisional and would in no way prejudge the conclusions and decisions resulting from the "Study of the capacity of the United Nations development system".

The Office of the Administrator provides over-all direction to the UNDP secretariat. The Development Support Information Service remains attached to the Office of the Administrator and has been expanded

minimally in recognition of a substantially increasing workload. In order to meet the needs for liaison and information in Washington, D.C., a junior professional attached to the Office of the Administrator has been outposted to the information centre in that city.

In the Bureau of Operations and Programming, the area divisions have been further strengthened in accordance with the developments initiated in 1969 and in keeping with the continuing movement towards the regional approach to Programme activities. In addition, the organization and structure of the Bureau increasingly reflects the complete merger of the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components of the Programme with a view to more rational utilization of resources. Moreover, increasing emphasis is being given to "joint programming" by UNDP and the agencies at the country level and the use of the resources under the Technical Assistance component for preparing project requests in the Special Fund component and for pre-project training purposes. Such developments have given rise to substantially increased responsibilities and workload in the strengthened area divisions, the Programme Division and the Financial Management Division of this Bureau.

The Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports retains responsibility for evaluation, reports, the maintenance of liaison with other international bodies and organizations concerned with development assistance and the provision of secretariat services to the Inter-Agency Consultative Board and the Governing Council. The Reports and Statistics Division has been strengthened in response to increased responsibilities and workload growing out of far-reaching changes in the UNDP reporting system relating *inter alia* to progress reporting from the field and terminal reporting on completed projects. The work of the Evaluation Division continues to cover sectoral evaluation, with new emphasis on the evaluation of individual ongoing projects.

The Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget has retained responsibility for all aspects of organization, budget, personnel management, general services and administrative support for the smooth functioning of the UNDP secretariat both in the field and at headquarters. The organizational arrangements of the Bureau remain basically unchanged, although there has been some strengthening of certain units to deal with an ever-growing workload. In addition, the Bureau, which continues to emphasize the field establishment and provide direction and supervision for the management of the field operation, is developing plans to enable it to be more responsive to the increasing training needs of UNDP staff in the field and at headquarters.

The total number of professional and general service posts at headquarters in 1970 shows a modest but essential increase over the 1969 figure. Whereas the headquarters staffing pattern in 1969 provided for 177 posts in the professional and higher categories and 240 posts in the general service category, the approved manning-table for 1970 is composed of 201 professional and higher level posts and 278 general service posts.

UNDP FIELD ESTABLISHMENT

The central and increasingly complex role of Resident Representatives and UNDP field offices in the development activities of the United Nations system remains the basis of the organizational structure and orientation of UNDP. Hand in hand with the growth of the Programme, the variety of the tasks assigned to Resident Representatives and the magnitude of the responsibilities held by the field offices continue to multiply and become more complex. In recent years, increasingly heavy burdens have been placed on field offices in regard to programming, project formulation, preparatory assistance and fact-finding missions, speedier negotiations with Governments, better monitoring of operational projects involving, *inter alia,* more frequent visits to project sites, quicker and more critical reporting on problems, continuous assistance and evaluation follow-up activities, more effective co-ordination within the United Nations system as well as with bilateral and other development programmes and more efficient logistical and administrative support of expanding activities.

The requirements of each field office for 1970 have been carefully reviewed in relation to the factors mentioned above and, as a result, a number of offices have been strengthened. In addition, it has been found necessary to establish a new field office in Equatorial Guinea in order to take responsibility for a full-scale country programme, thereby bringing the number of UNDP field offices in 1970 up to a total of ninety-four. The staffing pattern of the field establishment in 1969 totalled 291 international posts in the professional and higher categories including twenty-eight agricultural and ten industrial development advisers and 1,808 general service staff, of whom 1,701 were locally recruited. The approved manning-table for 1970 is composed of 322 international posts in the professional and higher categories, including twenty-eight agricultural and twenty industrial advisers and 1,983 General Service staff, of whom 1,866 are recruited locally.

STAFF TRAINING

At present UNDP is an organization employing more than 2,500 staff, working in ninety-four field offices and at the headquarters in New York. For staff at headquarters, language courses are available at the United Nations as well as some short and elementary orientation sessions. However, UNDP has not had a comprehensive and systematic staff training programme either for its staff at headquarters or, what is even more important, for its staff in the field. During the last ten years, which constituted a period of fairly rapid expansion, many staff members were recruited and had to be assigned rather urgently to their duties with very little training or detailed briefing. In the past two or three years, several steps have been taken to improve this situation. Beginning in 1966, arrangements were made to include five or six Deputy and Assistant Resident Representatives in the annual seminar-cum-training course organized by UNITAR for government officials responsible for co-ordinating national development plans or external co-operation in respect of such plans. Small numbers of programme officers in field offices have also participated in similar regional seminars organized by UNITAR in Santiago, Chile, Bangkok, Dakar and Addis Ababa. In November 1969, UNDP arranged for two ten-day training courses in Dakar and Kampala for groups of administrative staff, mostly local employees, from selected offices in the African region. At headquarters, intensive orienta-

tion courses have also been arranged periodically for newly recruited secretarial personnel. While the steps so far taken have been extremely useful, the Administrator is convinced that the efficiency and productive capacity of the secretariat can be further increased with a more systematic programme of staff training, both at headquarters and for the field offices. Such a programme is now being developed for early implementation.

BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

The budget for the Administration and Programme Support Services of UNDP for 1970 as approved by the Governing Council amounts to US$ 23,858,000 (net).

From the beginning of UNDP, the annual budget has been financed from the resources of the Special Fund and Technical Assistance components of the Programme in the same ratio as the distribution of pledges of contributions. In view of the fact that Governments tend increasingly to make combined pledges without specific reference to the components, the Administrator recommended, and the Governing Council approved, a proposal to finance the 1970 budget by means of a single allocation from the total resources of UNDP without attempting to apportion costs between the two components.

CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD

Resident Representatives have indicated improvements in the co-ordination of development assistance activities financed under bilateral and multilateral auspices. In some eighty countries, either formal or informal arrangements exist for the exchange of programme information between Resident Representatives and the heads of other development assistance programmes. In addition, there is a trend towards more effective consultation between all field representatives of assistance programmes and officials of recipent Governments.

In accordance with arrangements approved by the Governing Council, UNDP-financed agricultural and industrial development advisers have been assigned to selected field offices. With the agreement of FAO and UNIDO, some twenty-eight agricultural and ten industrial development advisers together with other supporting services were budgeted for in 1969. With respect to agricultural advisers, the experience of UNDP has been extremely satisfactory and the Resident Representatives concerned have reported that the arrangements have facilitated effective co-ordination in the largest sector of UNDP activity. Following consultations between the Administrator and the Director-General of FAO, it has been agreed to maintain in 1970 the twenty-eight posts approved for 1969 and to have a thorough review of the present arrangements in the light of the decisions resulting from "A study of the capacity of the United Nations development system". At the same time, twenty-seven additional similar posts are being financed from the regular budget of FAO in 1970. With regard to industrial development advisers, the Governing Council approved an increase of twenty in the number of industrial development advisers financed by UNDP for 1970. This action was taken on the basis of a recommendation by the Administrator in response to a request by the Industrial Development Board and the Executive Director of UNIDO.

B. *Funds managed by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme*

1. United Nations Capital Development Fund

At its eight session, in June 1969, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, acting as the Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII), discussed the question of the Fund. The Governing Council reaffirmed the decision taken at its seventh session to proceed as soon as possible with the initiation of the Fund's operations. It endorsed the Administrator's view that one way of initiating operations, as an interim measure, would be for countries contributing to the Fund to fulfil their pledges in kind by making equipment of their own manufacture available as supplementary assistance or as follow-up investment on UNDP-assisted projects in other developing countries. The Administrator was requested to explore other possible ways of making the Fund fully operational.

The Economic and Social Council discussed the United Nations Capital Development Fund at its forty-seventh session. The interim arrangements adopted by the UNDP Governing Council were welcomed and an appeal was made to all countries, particularly the developed countries, to contribute to the Fund.

The 1969 United Nations Pledging Conference on the United Nations Capital Development Fund was convened by the Secretary-General on 10 October 1969 in accordance with article IV, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 2186 (XXI). Of the forty-five countries which attended the Conference, only twenty-six made pledges, which amounted to the equivalent of $775,335. Pledges were subsequently announced by three other countries, bringing the total contribution for 1970 to the equivalent of $818,835, as compared with pledges of approximately $1.3 million in each of the two previous years.

On 5 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2525 (XXIV) in which it requested the Governing Council to undertake an exploratory study with a view to broadening the functions of the United Nations Capital Development Fund so as to normalize, stimulate and develop its activities and make it operational and effective, in order to enable all Member States to give it their support. The General Assembly further decided, meanwhile, to preserve the original functions of the Fund until 31 December 1970, in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII).

The question of the United Nations Capital Development Fund was reviewed by the UNDP Governing Council at its ninth session, in January 1970. The discussion was based on a progress report in which the Administrator reported several proposed transactions under the Fund involving six developing countries, which would be beneficiaries of equipment to be supplied by three contributing countries against their pledges to the Fund. The Administrator asked the Council to approve certain suggested guidelines and terms for loans to cover these transactions. One transaction, the negotiation for which is nearing completion, involves the purchase of Yugoslav fishing boats for the expansion of the fisheries industries in

Brazil. He also requested the Council to authorize him to consummate future transactions by executing loan agreements as and when they were ready and to report them to the Council at its following session. The Governing Council approved both recommendations.

On 15 June 1970, total resources pledged to the United Nations Capital Development Fund amounted to the equivalent of $3.4 million, nearly 90 per cent of which had been pledged in non-convertible currency. Of this amount the equivalent of $788,525 had actually been paid.

2. Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian

The economic and social development programme in the West Irian Province of Indonesia financed under a funds-in-trust grant of $30 million from the Government of the Netherlands to the Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI) and the Indonesian Government counterpart support of local currency and facilities of the equivalent of $70 million, continued to make rapid progress.

The Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian is unique among United Nations development programmes in that it is authorized to provide capital investment as well as technical assistance and pre-investment surveys. To date, investment has been made in air, land and sea transport facilities, mechanized logging and sawmilling, electric power supply and telecommunications. Somewhat more than $12 million is being spent on the rehabilitation of the provincial infrastructure. The Indonesian Government has formed a small-loan agency for West Irian, the West Irian Joint Development Commission, in which it is proposed to invest $4 million of FUNDWI resources. Direct equity investment by FUNDWI in forest exploitation and marine fisheries is planned.

Projects covering a wide range of economic and social activities similar to those in other developing countries are being implemented in accordance with UNDP procedures for execution by the specialized agencies. Seventeen plans of operation obligating FUNDWI resources of $14,128,244 have been signed with the Government of Indonesia. Counterpart support is scheduled at the equivalent of $54,995,698. Some projects began field operations under advance allocation procedures in 1967 and 1968. However, large-scale project activities began in 1969 and early 1970, when equipment supplies and experts could be positioned and government support funds became effectively available in February 1970. Most of the present foreign exchange resources of FUNDWI will be utilized by 1973, although the $6 million investment in the small-loan agency and the proposed West Irian Forest Industries Development Corporation will remain as investments to be managed with the active participation of representatives of the Administrator of UNDP.

Seventy-five international personnel are on duty in West Irian in FUNDWI-financed activities, not including the expatriate crews of the seven fishing vessels engaged in the marine fisheries pilot project. Equipment delivered to West Irian, or known to be en route, is valued at more than $6 million. Fellowship awards by early 1970 total forty-two: twenty-nine in civil aviation (pilots and ground crews), nine in teacher-training, two in general education and two in public health.

The plans of operation for a number of projects are in the final stages of negotiation with the Government (the FUNDWI allocation is given in parenthesis): coastal and river transportation ($5,609,499), meteorology ($173,181), public health ($609,817), and Asmat handicraft production and marketing ($84,000). The proposed Government support for these four projects is estimated at the equivalent of $14,798,640. Advance allocations have been made by FUNDWI to start procurement of equipment and other field operations for these projects in the amount of $3,340,700 (coastal and river transportation—$290,500; meteorology—$120,000; public health—$346,200; Asmat handicraft production and marketing —$84,000).

Export earnings are already accruing from the sale of deep-frozen tuna and skipjack in an FAO-administered and subcontracted marine fisheries project, operating a pilot survey with seven vessels, and from the sale of Asmat tribal woodcarving under a project administered by the ILO. Both are still experimental undertakings. It is anticipated that the fisheries operation will confirm the profitability of a commercial fisheries operation. The handicraft project is intended to lay the basis for a tribal co-operative marketing organization.

The basic facilities have been set up for a mechanized forest-harvesting and sawmilling project executed by FAO through a subcontract. Cutting in a 10,000 hectare block near the city of Djajapura has begun and exports of logs and sawn wood were started.

About one third of the resources of FUNDWI are intended for the support and development of the human potential of West Irian in programmes of education, vocational training, on-the-job training, upgrading training and fellowships. The educational programme, which is being organized and broadened with the help of UNESCO, will be aided by a FUNDWI allocation of more than $1 million. In the school-building construction programme, $500,000 is earmarked for the import of building materials, while the human element is supported by teacher-training, programmes for the teaching of science and assistance to Tjenderawasih University in Djajapura. The development of the Institute of Anthropology, which is associated with the University, is an effort to promote understanding and provide a cultural bridge between the 500,000 members of village tribes dwelling in rural, jungle, coastal and swamp areas of West Irian and the 300,000 central Highlands people who live in stone-age surroundings, and government officials coming from other provinces of the Republic.

Grants have been made to nine West Irianese teachers, including three women, who have been sent to Australia for training. A project executed by the ILO for a vocational training scheme began the instruction of trainees in 1969 in Djajapura. A second centre is scheduled to open in the town of Manokwari in 1972. Training in nine trades is being provided both for young trainees and for the upgrading of workers.

Negotiations are continuing with the Government of Indonesia and several timber firms for the establishment of a West Irian Forest Industries Development Cor-

poration. Two million dollars will be invested by FUNDWI and the Government has agreed to provide 500,000 hectares of forest without fees or royalties, for which it will receive equity shares in the Corporation. The third partner would be an international forestry firm expected to invest at least $2 million and provide management.

The West Irian Joint Development Commission was established by a decree of the Minister of Finance in April 1969 to promote industry, agriculture and other local enterprises, to administer expenditures for social projects, such as schoolhouse construction, and to provide a focal point for provincial development. A technical advisory service with internationally recruited United Nations agency staff is foreseen as an integral part of the Commission's operation. A statute setting out the detailed provisions for the commission is expected to be enacted in July 1970. Meanwhile, recruitment of international staff on an operational assistance (OPAS) basis is under way and Bank Indonesia has agreed to extend lines of credit in local and convertible currencies to cover the initial loans. Studies are under way to identify enterprises which could benefit from loans or equity investment.

A high-level governmental organization in the Ministry of Home Affairs has been charged with the co-ordination of all development activity in West Irian, including activities financed from FUNDWI resources.

A UNDP/FUNDWI office in Djajapura, under the direction of a Deputy Resident Representative, has continued to function under the supervision of the UNDP Resident Representative in Indonesia. Fifty prefabricated houses to accommodate Agency personnel in the FUNDWI-financed projects have been built with FUNDWI contingency reserve funds. (See also Part one, Chapter IV, section N.)

3. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

In May 1969, the Secretary-General entrusted the administration of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the Administrator of UNDP in order to take advantage of its managerial experience so that population assistance might be as closely related as possible to other forms of development assistance by organizations in the United Nations system.

The policies of the Fund will be in line with the relevant policy decisions of the General Assembly, of the economic and Social Council and its functional commission in this field, that is, the Population Commission, as well as those of the governing bodies of the specialized agencies concerned.

The Fund will call upon the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies concerned for technical advice on the demographic, social, health, educational and administrative aspects of the population problems and policies of the developing countries and will seek their assistance in executing projects within their fields of competence.

It is the purpose of the Fund to provide systematic and sustained assistance to countries desiring such collaboration in assessing and coping with their population problems—and in so doing to develop competence and institutional capacity in the countries concerned. This is to enable the organizations in the United Nations system to respond better to the needs of member countries for assistance with population problems in helping them to co-ordinate population programmes executed by various elements of the United Nations system in so far as they are supported by the Fund.

As of April 1970 the Fund had received in contributions a total of $8,047,857, mainly from the Governments of Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. As of the same date, funds had been committed or allocated amounting to $5,886,874.

A large number of projects on population have been financed which would otherwise not have been implemented. They include advisory missions, experts' services and fellowships in the fields of vital statistics, census-taking, demography, health education, human reproduction, family planning, communications, mass media and evaluation of programmes. Contraceptive supplies and manufacturing materials have also been provided, upon request.

In administering the Fund, the Administrator of UNDP has been assisted by an Advisory Board, appointed by the Secretary-General, which met in January 1970 and May 1970. The Advisory Board, under the chairmanship of Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, former President of Colombia, consists of very able and well informed individuals from developed as well as developing countries who have a special interest in and knowledge of population and related matters.

A Consultative Committee, composed of all interested organizations in the United Nations system, has also been established with a view to ensuring full collaboration and co-ordination of activities related to the Fund. The first meeting of this Committee was held in January 1970 and the second in June 1970.

C. *Operational activities of the United Nations*

The financial value of the assistance provided by the United Nations under its programmes of technical co-operation totalled $47.9 million, as compared with $46.6 million for 1968 and $45.8 million in 1967. The figure for 1969 includes funds obligated under the regular programme of technical co-operation, the UNDP (Technical Assistance) and (Special Fund) components and activities financed under funds-in-trust arrangements. The increase in resources, as in the previous two years, was due mainly to the increasing number of Special Fund projects for which the United Nations served as executing agency. At the end of March 1970, it was serving in this capacity for 212 approved projects, with Governing Council earmarkings totalling $211.8 million, the second highest among the participating agencies. This was an increase of thirty projects over 1969 and an increase in earmarkings of $24.6 million. The disbursements for Special Fund projects for which the United Nations was responsible rose to $26.3 million, as compared with $25.6 million for 1968.

The 1969 level of the regular programme of technical co-operation (part V of the United Nations budget) was established at $5,408,600 for those fields of activity within the competence of the United Nations

and it was completely obligated, leaving an unobligated balance at the end of the year of only $889. With regard to the regular programme obligations, 51.4 per cent was spent for economic development activities, an increase of 1.9 per cent over 1968; 24.7 per cent for social development activities, a decrease of 3.7 per cent from 1968; 18.5 per cent for public administration, an increase of 1.8 per cent over 1968; and 5.4 per cent for human rights and narcotic drugs control, the same level as 1968.

Obligations for Special Fund projects in 1969 showed an increase of $751,074 over 1968. Expenditures for projects in the field of economic development represented 83.7 per cent of the total, a decrease of 2.3 per cent from 1968, while expenditures for social development activities represented 9.5 per cent of the total, an increase of 0.7 per cent over 1968 and expenditures for public administration represented 6.8 per cent of the total, an increase of 1.6 per cent over 1968. As a result of a changeover in reporting procedures to a cash disursements basis, with the exception of the regular programme of technical co-operation, it is difficult to compare 1969 with 1968 obligations by major fields of activity for resources derived from the Technical Assistance component of UNDP and from funds-in-trust arrangements. This will be possible in 1971, when data for 1970 will be compared with that for 1969. The same situation applies to comparisons of regional distribution of obligations.

The number of experts under all programmes, including those assigned to Special Fund projects, totalled 2,134. Increases occurred in such fields as population and economic surveys, programming and projections. Among the experts serving on Special Fund projects, increases were recorded in the fields of housing, physical planning and building; economic surveys, programming and projections; statistics; population; and transport and communications.

Fellowships awarded under all programmes totalled 2,186. Training activities increased within countries, particularly through institutes established under the Special Fund.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 2514 (XXIV), approved the application of the programming and budgetary procedures contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1434(XLVII) to the United Nations technical co-operation activities other than industrial development, which is provided for under part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget. Resolution 1434(XLVII), which took note of the action taken by the Governing Council of UNDP at its seventh session, in July 1969, provides that the Secretary-General frame his annual budget estimates for the regular programme (part V) taking into account the expressed needs of the developing countries and regions together with the recommendations of the various programme-formulating bodies of the United Nations, including the Governing Council of UNDP and the Industrial Development Board. It also provided for the replacement of section appropriations under part V by chapters reflecting targets to be applied to the major fields of activity: economic development, industrial development, social development, public administration, human rights advisory services and narcotic drugs control. It further provided that the Secretary-General would approve individual projects based on government requests to be financed under the regular programme. These modifications in the procedures for project approval will result in greater flexibility in the use of regular programme resources and will enable the Secretary-General to take into consideration changes in conditions and unforeseen needs as they may arise.

In December 1969, in the light of the above actions, the Secretary-General requested the UNDP Resident Representatives to discuss with the Governments of developing countries their needs for technical assistance under the regular programme of the United Nations in 1971, with a view to expediting the processing of the requests with sufficient time to permit an orderly implementation. The requests received have been framed by and large in the light of the programming procedures established by the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General will approve these requests on an individual basis, under the terms of resolution 1434 (XLVII), as they are received and reviewed by the secretariat units concerned. A suitable financial reserve will be set aside to enable the Secretary-General to accept late requests.

As a result of these new procedures, the Secretary-General has increased opportunities to direct resources to areas singled out for special consideration by the Governing Council. One of these areas was that of development planning and programming, including also the long-term programming of external assistance from all sources. Another area which received the Governing Council's attention at its ninth session was that of training. Formal training is one of the most valuable means of facilitating the transmission and dissemination of knowledge. But, in most instances, this training takes place piecemeal, through isolated individual fellowships or in small groups, although in the aggregate the amounts involved are considerable. With a view to assessing the effectiveness of formal training assistance, the Secretary-General has made arrangements for a study of the training component of United Nations technical co-operation programmes. This study will be limited initially to Africa, where the needs are most urgent; it is expected to contribute to meeting the requirements of resolution 195 (IX) of the Economic Commission for Africa in which ECA requested the United Nations and the specialized agencies to "draw up appropriate medium-term programmes in training based on the assessed needs and requirements of member States in critical areas of manpower and training". The co-operation of UNDP and other agencies concerned with training problems has been solicited and several interagency consultations have taken place on the best approach to identification and solution of the problems involved.

Africa

The trends noted during the previous year continued in Africa during the year under review. Progress was made in developing an integrated machinery between the headquarters, regional, and country levels designed to make the best use of limited resources by improving the planning and execution of programmes and projects. Increasing attention was given to more careful project appraisal and preparation and to continuous scrutiny and evaluation of on-going projects. There was closer correlation between the Technical Assistance component and the Special Fund component, as well as better forward planning of Special Fund projects through an

increased use of pre-project operations and a phased approach. A concerted effort was made to disengage the regular programme from long-term commitments in keeping with its new profile.

Attention was focused on human resources development, particularly in the least favoured of the developing countries, both through emphasis on on-the-job training and the devising of training programmes to build up professional and subprofessional cadres utilizing regional institutions, seminars and training workshops as well as long-term fellowships abroad. Studies that were initiated in 1969 with the objective of relating training programmes more closely to recipient Government requirements, while improving the quality and the scope of these programmes, have been followed by an interagency effort centred on Africa and aimed at improving the effectiveness of training through the utilization of novel methods and approaches and the variety of tools and resources available to the United Nations system as a whole. Examples of such approaches are the long-term fellowships leading to professional degrees in public administration in the Niger and in architecture and planning in Malawi, the special training courses in regional planning organized in Ethiopia for government officials, and the study tour of family planning services in Kenya and Nigeria organized for officials from Sierra Leone.

The volume of Special Fund operations in Africa, which had been increasing, showed signs of levelling off. At the beginning of the year, fifty projects were under way, two having been completed during the previous year. Seven more projects were approved in January 1970 making a total of fifty-seven projects, of which eight were completed during the year. There was a movement towards increased interagency collaboration in projects; the United Nations was associated with four specialized agency projects and the specialized agencies were associated with another four United Nations projects. The main emphasis in Special Fund activities continued to be directed towards natural resources surveys and development. Almost half the projects were concerned with mineral resources development and a quarter of the projects with water resources and river basin development and power.

In the case of technical assistance activities financed from all sources, including funds-in-trust but excluding regional advisers, the services of well over 300 experts were furnished to Governments or requested by them over the past year. The regional adviser programme of ECA has continued at the same level in more or less the same fields as in the past, but with greater emphasis placed by Governments on assistance in their moves towards economic integration throughout the vast continent. Specialists have been provided under technical assistance programmes to the Maghreb Economic Community and the Economic Community of Eastern Africa; to the countries of the African and Malagasy Common Organization which were aided in the organization of a conference on popular participation in planning and have requested additional assistance; and economic integration studies have been carried out in East and West Africa.

Of particular note during the past year was the tendency of African countries to favour increasingly integrated multidiscipline regional development planning within a country; in Nigeria, economic planners were serving in eight of the eleven States. At the national planning level, the Government's requests reflected their concern with plan implementation and emphasis on appraisal and formulation of investment-oriented projects and their growing awareness of the importance of integrating planning of the social sector in the over-all development planning process. A novel feature has been the organization of interdisciplinary planning missions to Dahomey, Ethiopia and Upper Volta. Altogether assistance in the planning process was given to two thirds of the African countries during the year, not including Liberia and Sierra Leone, where more intensive efforts under the Special Fund component were aimed at strengthening rapidly the planning machinery and over-all capability of the Governments. Finally, there is the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, a Special Fund project; the first phase, which was extended for a year, was completed, and the African Governments requested a second phase of the same length. A new feature was introduced in the form of an Academic Advisory Board to advise the Institute's Director on course-structuring and curriculum content.

The prominence given to statistical assistance in Governments' requests reflects their recognition of the importance of valid statistical data for planning purposes. Especially noteworthy are the eight census experts reinforced by regional adviser missions and a number of fellowships for special census training, all geared to the 1970 world census programme. Attention must be drawn also to the expertise provided in national income statistics, which is indicative of the emphasis placed on the more specialized fields of statistics now that higher-level as well as middle-level training institutions are functioning on a regional basis.

Public administration represented another field of continued sustained technical co-operation with ongoing institute-building Special Fund projects in Burundi, Libya, the Niger, Somalia and the countries of the Eastern Africa Community, and a new project in administrative reorganization and reform in Senegal. Under technical assistance, activities in the fields of organization and methods and local government predominated as in the past. In Uganda, special interest developed in the training of local government officials through correspondence courses, which could eventually lead to a Special Fund project. Of particular significance was the request received for Special Fund assistance in developing the training and applied research activities of the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development. A joint UN/UNDP/UNESCO preparatory assistance mission visited several African countries to discuss the arrangements for governmental support for the centre.

Substantial technical assistance was extended to a large number of African Governments in fiscal and financial matters with continued emphasis of financial administration and management, including the modernization of government budgeting and accounting practices in a number of countries. Of interest was the assistance initiated in Kenya in the promotion of co-operative savings and credit societies and assistance in banking to Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. A Special Fund project is under way to provide assistance to the investment unit of the Burundi National Economic Development Bank. The African Development Bank continued the activities of its pre-investment unit supported by an

on-going Special Fund project; it completed its survey of tourism in fourteen West African countries and was engaged in studying a variety of projects and loan applications from African countries, mainly relating to infrastructure development, such as road construction, radio relay links and power systems.

In the field of housing, building and planning, continued emphasis was placed on low-cost housing development, on regional and urban planning and on pilot demonstration projects. The building construction centre in Togo, supported by a Special Fund project, embarked on training programmes for building technicians and began to concentrate on experimentation in indigenous building materials and locally adapted architecture. In Malawi, a Special Fund project has been requested for the development of a pilot traditional housing scheme using local materials and self-help techniques. The scheme was developed with the assistance of the housing policy adviser who, with two other experts and two associate experts, had helped to re-establish the Malawi Housing Corporation on a viable basis. As the result of the recommendations of a special housing mission, the Government of Liberia requested a Special Fund project for assistance in establishing a housing corporation and related housing finance machinery. In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1224 (XLII) regarding assistance in improvement of living conditions in slums, squatter settlements and other low-income areas, an exploratory mission visited selected countries in East and West Africa.

In regard to the social aspects of development, emphasis was placed by Governments on the planning, organization and administration of social services and community development activities and training in these fields. Experts in social welfare served in Mali, Libya, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia, where their work was closely related to programmes assisted by UNICEF. In co-operation with UNICEF, a family and child welfare expert was sent to Ghana. The two ECA regional advisers in the field of social services met a number of requests from Governments for short-term advice. Training of welfare workers at the auxiliary and intermediate as well as the professional levels and in community development was carried out in several countries. Of considerable importance as the first integrated zonal development project in Africa is the Special Fund project for integrated development and settlement of new lands irrigated by the High Dam waters in the United Arab Republic, which was approved in January 1970. The ILO and FAO are associated with the United Nations in the execution of this project, the purpose of which is to assist the Government in consolidating supervisory and field-level settlement activities by means of a multilevel training and research programme centred in the Mariut district of the Nile delta with a limited number of pilot subcentres.

A growing recognition on the part of Governments of the need for assistance in population and family planning was evident. Population programme officers were based in Accra, Dakar and Nairobi to assist African Governments in identifying population problems and in preparing project requests. Three regional advisers based at ECA were also very active in response to Government requests. The consultative family planning mission to the United Arab Republic resulted in the initiation of a first-stage one-year programme of assistance consisting of a United Nations team co-ordinator, who will be joined by experts in maternal and child health and mass communications from WHO and UNESCO, respectively. A similar consultative mission visited Algeria. Requests were received from Nigeria for expertise in sociology and demography and from Senegal in demographic statistics. Some interest was also expressed by Burundi and Cameroon in receiving assistance in this field.

The major effort in Africa was in the field of natural resources and water resources. A reconnaissance and planning mission for the Niger River basin was carried out in collaboration with UNDP and other agencies of the United Nations system. Of particular significance for future development prospects was the assistance rendered in mining, petroleum and water legislation, as well as in petroleum concession policy. In Somalia, where radio-active mineral discoveries had been made earlier and where a second-phase mineral exploration project is under way, a Director of the Geological Survey and a Director of Mines were provided under the OPAS (operational assistance) scheme. Some preliminary results of the mineral exploration activities are of particular interest. In Ethiopia, nickel-copper and gold indications were found in the Wollega area; molybdenum-copper indications in the Kourki region of the Niger; copper mineralization was intersected in drill holes in the Gabou area of eastern Senegal; interesting radio-active mineral indications were located in Burundi; copper mineralization possibilities in the Hofrat el Nahaas area in the western part of the Sudan; the discovery of very pure manganese carbonates below the manganese oxides of the Tambao in the northeastern section of Upper Volta could improve the economic feasibility of the transport and other infrastructure requirements for the economic mining of this deposit; mineral investigations in the Republic of the Congo established that the iron ore deposits of Zanaga were uneconomic for the foreseeable future; in Morocco, very large indicated tonnages of exceptionally high-grade rock-salt were discovered. Assistance was also extended to Burundi, the Ivory Coast and Somalia, in the basic survey field of cartography; in the Ivory Cost, Special Fund assistance has been designed to strengthen the capability of the National Geographical Institute, and a similar project for the Sudan was approved in January 1970.

In the field of energy, electric power Special Fund projects were under way in Madagascar, Sierra Leone, and in Dahomey and Togo, the last of which is nearing completion with the establishment of a joint electricity authority and a vocational training school to serve both countries. The projects in Madagascar and Sierra Leone are concerned with the preparation of a fifteen-year power development programme. Also with Special Fund support, geothermal investigations have been initiated in Ethiopia and a similar project was requested by the Government of Kenya. In Equatorial Guinea, emergency technical assistance was provided in the rehabilitation of the power supply at Santa Isabel and at Bata; in Ghana, experts under the operational assistance scheme (OPAS) served with the Electricity Corporation and the Volta River Authority; assistance in this field was also extended to Zambia.

Finally, the most significant activity in transport was in river navigation, including the Special Fund-supported port and navigability studies for the Senegal

River basin development scheme, and the long-term assistance rendered to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and requested by the United Arab Republic in inland water transport. Of particular interest was the Trans-African Hovercraft Expedition covering the Senegal, the Niger, Benue, Logone and Congo Rivers, in which the United Nations and FAO participated. The Madagascar port study project got under way and the report of a Special Fund project on the study of the Trans-Saharan road was submitted to the Governments of Algeria, Mali, the Niger and Tunisia. Assistance in land transport matters was also extended to Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Mauritania and Togo.

Asia and the Far East

It is gratifying to note that although not all projects in Asia and the Far East were as successful as was expected, on the whole, as a result of advisory services provided under the UNDP (Technical Assistance) component and the regular programme of assistance of the United Nations, additional projects like those of the Special Fund were initiated, new activities were launched and greater external financing was made available to the region.

The pattern of assistance requested by the countries in the region indicates that activities in the areas of natural resources, transportation, tourism and financial management have been enlarged so that countries could develop projects leading to investments.

Through the UNDP (Technical Assistance) component and the regular programme of the United Nations, expert advisory services continued to be provided to the countries of the region. Special mention may be made of the assistance rendered to Burma in hydraulic engineering, to Fiji in economic planning, to India in tourism, to Malaysia in statistics, to Tonga in interisland shipping, to the Republic of Viet-Nam in social welfare development and to Western Samoa in water supply engineering.

In Afghanistan, the survey of a direct road from Kabul to Herat was completed in two phases. In the first phase, a reconnaissance survey was conducted for the total length of the road and, in the second phase, a final engineering design of the two end portions of the road between Kabul and Herat was completed, covering a total distance of 266 kilometres. The construction of the additional road will improve the economy in these sectors.

In Burma, the work of a technical assistance expert led to the feasibility study of the development of the Mu River. The study indicates that implementation of the recommendations would bring an additional area of 464,000 acres under cultivation.

In Cambodia, a feasibility survey of the Directorate of Electric Power, which examined the technical and economic aspects of the transmission system, its capacity to serve the southwestern provinces of the country and the extension and renovation of the electrical distribution system of Phnom Penh, has produced encouraging results. The Asian Development Bank has made available to the Government of Cambodia the sum of $1.7 million to finance the establishment of a thermal power plant at Sihanoukville and an extension of the transmission lines between that city and Phnom Penh.

In Ceylon, a Special Fund project on national economic programming and planning, under the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, is assisting the Government in formulating development plans and establishing priorities. In addition, a planning and programming mission to Ceylon was undertaken, in collaboration with several specialized agencies, to assist the Government in programming its future technical assistance needs in all sectors of the economy from all sources of financing. The mission was able to define the targets for priority development plans for the next five years and suggested possible sources of financing.

The National Maritime Development Institute project in the Republic of China started with high hopes of developing a training programme urgently needed in the country. Although some 155 deck and 130 engine cadets were trained for the merchant marine, the two-year college programme with the Taiwan Provincial College of Marine and Oceanic Technology fell short of expected results owing to inadequate counterpart support. However, one-year on-board-training proved to be more effective and made up considerably for the shortcomings of the theoretical course.

In Fiji, the survey of the transport system, a Special Fund project, was completed in October 1969. One of the important elements in the project dealing with the technical survey of the Suva/Nandi Road was concluded after some initial difficulties due to a misunderstanding concerning responsibility for the preparation of a final engineering design. The Government, on its own initiative, engaged a private engineering consulting firm which, in co-operation with the United Nations, completed this part of the survey. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has offered financial assistance for the construction of the road. Other components in the project dealing with port and harbour development, interisland shipping and the hydrographic survey were completed satisfactorily.

Progress was achieved in the field of minerals in Iran where assistance to the Geological Survey Institute has resulted in the preparation of geophysical maps for more than 160 square kilometres of land and has confirmed discoveries of phosphate, bauxite and aluminium clay and copper. Deposits of copper exceed 300 million tons. Investment of $230 million under private external investment is under negotiation for mining copper.

In India, the cavitation research project is being successfully completed with a fully equipped Cavitation Research Centre which will enable India to develop safe, economic and efficient turbines and other equipment and structures for hydroelectric plants and irrigation facilities. The multitest water tunnel, the first of its kind in India, to will be used in hydraulic investigations. The Centre will not only help to increase efficiency, but the Government will be able to save considerable foreign exchange which is now being spent for similar tests outside the country.

Another Special Fund project in India which deserves special mention is the mineral resources development project in Madras State. Among the results of investigations to date was the discovery of copper, lead and zinc, mineralization, as well as carbonatite bodies containing pyrochlore, apatite and vermiculite, quartzites containing graphite and arsenopyrite, and other minerals. More work will have to be done to determine the quantity of reserves and the quality of the minerals.

Considerable delay has occurred in the implementation of three projects under the Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian for which the United Nations is the executing agency. The projects are concerned with river transport, land transport and diesel-power rehabilitation. The cost of equipment for the three projects amounts to $5.7 million. Operations began in mid-1968, but considerable difficulties have been experienced in the procurement of the equipment owing to exceptional circumstances for which there is no provision under existing procurement rules and regulations. Changes in procedure are under consideration; most of the experts are now in the field. The arrival of equipment and supplies will enhance the effectiveness of the projects.

At the regional level, the demand has increased for the services of the regional advisers working with ECAFE. In the past year there were twenty-three regional advisers serving in various fields. These advisers have provided assistance for specific needs of individual countries and also in the development of regional projects which are of common interest to other countries, such as prospecting for off-shore minerals, training in development administration and training in regional planning.

Latin America

During the period under review, the level of activity under the UNDP (Special Fund) component increased over previous years in the Latin American area. Thirty-three Special Fund projects were in operation at the end of 1969. Six additional projects, plus supplementary assistance for two, were approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its session in January 1970. In addition, the United Nations serves in association with other executing agencies in five other projects. Special Fund revolving funds were made available for pre-project activities for off-shore petroleum exploration in Chile in the form of an aeromagnetic survey of the area, to be executed in the second quarter of 1970; this survey should determine whether there is a basis for a full-fledged seismic survey project.

Approximately two thirds of the Special Fund projects are in the field of resources, with the remaining one third in housing, public administration, community development, regional economic planning and demography.

The discovery of porphyry copper mineralization at Cerro Petaquilla during the field operations of the mineral survey of the Azuero area of Panama, a project financed by the UNDP (Special Fund) has generated considerable interest among international mining companies. The Government of Panama estimated that, during the next five years, between $50 million and $100 million may be invested in the Petaquilla copper prospects and an additional investment of $1 million or more a year for exploration activities in other parts of the country.

The seismic survey of the marine area between Trinidad and Tobago, a project also financed by the Special Fund, is considered one of the most successful projects in the Americas from the criteria of results achieved and project execution. The project developed as a follow-up of previous technical assistance rendered to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with the objective of evaluating the petroleum potential of the sea-bed off the north coast of the island of Trinidad, and to determine whether the area was a favourable one in which to pursue the exploration for petroleum and natural gas. The results obtained by the seismic survey confirmed the evidence of the earlier aeromagnetic survey, which indicated that the area was underlaid by a sedimentary basin meriting further investigation of its petroleum potential by drilling. The project has, therefore, achieved its primary objective, which was to stimulate the active interest of various groups in exploring for oil in regions which were previously considered to be of little value. Attesting to this interest, twenty-six oil companies have qualified to bid competitively for exploration and production licences. Each seeks to operate in the project area by paying the Government a registration fee of $50,000 each. To date, a total of $1.3 million has been received.

The objective of the experimental housing project in Peru, financed by the UNDP (Special Fund), is to assist the Government by establishing a long-term housing policy and to improve the living conditions of low-income groups. It will focus on developing new approaches and techniques for integrated community life in the field of urban housing, with special emphasis on serving the needs of low-income population groups. Various types of low-cost housing schemes will be built on an area north of the city centre of Lima. The project will be a part of a new residential area close to an industrial zone with growing employment opportunities. The site is to be connected to a local network of new roads linking the community to the immediate vicinity and to the metropolitan roadway system.

Projects financed under various technical assistance programmes covered a wide spectrum of activities. Training continued to be a major factor and considerable emphasis was placed on giving fellowships for attendance at the training courses arranged by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Latin American Demographic Centre, both of which receive Special Fund assistance.

There was continued emphasis on assistance in the field of economic planning. Thus, at the request of the Government of Peru, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning arranged a course in economic planning and programming, with an allocation of funds made available under the UNDP (Technical Assistance) component. The course was held in Lima, from 3 March to 24 October 1969, for Peruvian officials.

Assistance was given in fields such as natural resources development, transport and communications, public administration, housing and social services. For example, a senior petroleum geologist worked closely with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago as an operational assistance (OPAS) officer; in Guatemala, assistance was given in the form of expert advice on ways of improving the national railways; advice continued to be given for the development of the highway system in British Honduras; in Ecuador, under an OPAS arrangement, UNDP financed the post of an internationally recruited Deputy-Director of the Budget; in Haiti, advisers were brought in to study the Government's needs in the fields of social welfare training, coastal shipping and electrification; a physical planning

expert in Trinidad is advising on development which would encourage visitors; in Chile, assistance was given to a highly successful seminar on government information systems through the provision of two short-term high-level consultants and an expert in systems analysis. The seminar was attended by over 250 senior public administration executives of Chile.

A high-level planning expert was sent to Panama for six weeks in the summer of 1969 to discuss with the government officials concerned the development of policy in various fields of priority and to explore the ensuing requirements for international assistance. In connexion with his mission, the expert undertook a review of the programmes and projects under way or proposed. The expert returned early in 1970 to continue the assignment and to advise the Government on the reorganization of its technical assistance office.

Under the supervision of ECLA, a well attended Caribbean workshop on integrated rural development took place at Kingston, Jamaica, in November 1969, where discussions covered the interrelationship between community development programmes and development programmes; the mobilization of human resources and the promotion of fuller popular participation in rural development, with special reference to youth; sociological aspects of rural development in the Caribbean; objectives and planning of composite agricultural development; public administration elements of integral rural development, including the control and evaluation of programmes; training and education.

A regional seminar on the social aspects of regional development took place in Santiago, Chile, from 3 to 14 November 1969 with a view to clarifying the functions of social structure, objectives and the strategies in regional programmes and plans at the subnational level and to promoting integrated development at the regional and local levels.

The Water Resources Survey Group, a regional programme financed from UNDP (Technical Assistance) component funds, continues to assist Governments of the region in the fields of multipurpose water utilization, legal and institutional aspects of natural resources development, hydroelectricity and water resources planning. Similarly, the Central American Integration Programme, another regional project, provided valuable services in public utilities, electric power development, water resources, ports and navigation, fiscal policy, export promotion and traffic engineering.

The United Nations regular programme of technical assistance continued to play a considerable role in the development of the region. Although available resources under the programme are limited, its results frequently exceed the expected returns on the input of resources. The great strength of the programme lies in its immediate availability and in its ability to fill those needs that tend to be ignored in development plans. Thus, fields such as public administration, social and community development, narcotics control, housing, physical planning and building continue to benefit from this programme. Projects financed under this programme include an expert in hydraulic resources, who spent three months in Argentina to assist the Government in programming the development of its hydraulic resources. This very successful mission resulted in a subsequent request addressed to UNDP by the Government of Argentina for a preparatory mission to look into the establishment of a Latin American institute for water resources economics, administration and law; two technicians from United Nations Headquarters visited Colombia and assisted in the preparation of a draft request for a Special Fund project for mineral exploration in the western Cordillera. In Ecuador, an internationally recruited Deputy-Director of the National Budget and, similarly, the Chief of the Division of Engineering and Reconstruction, were made available to the Government under the OPAS scheme, with funds provided from the United Nations regular programme. In Venezuela, regular programme funds were used to finance the participation of Headquarters in the Development and Programme Review Meeting, an interagency meeting initiated by the Government to review its technical assistance programmes and future requirements. In addition, considerable assistance was also provided in the form of regional advisers, for whom seventeen posts were financed under the 1969/1970 regular programme.

Europe, the Middle East and Interregional projects

Technical co-operation activities in the countries of Europe continued to be concentrated mainly on short-term training in highly specialized fields designated by Governments to serve specific priorities of their development programmes.

Requests for technical assistance from Governments with centrally planned economies continued to follow the same pattern as in previous years, namely, short-term fellowships, usually for advanced technical training, in the fields of natural resources, development and power; trade promotion and marketing; economic programming and projections; and transport and communications.

At the Computer Research Centre in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, which is being supported with Special Fund assistance, a modern computer has been installed to assist the Government in its programme of research and training in the application of automatic data processing, mathematical methods in economics and systems and methods of computer programming and analysis. Similar institutions in the region are co-operating with the Centre and it is expected that significant regional activity will develop in this field.

In Poland, substantial funds have been committed by the Government, and technical personnel are working with international experts in the implementation of two Special projects dealing with subsurface exploration for potassium salts and with planning the comprehensive development of the Vistula River system. Highly specialized equipment is being supplied for these projects and a considerable number of short-term fellowships have been implemented or committed. Although field activities of the internationally recruited geophysicists and geologists are scheduled to come to an end in June 1970, Government crews who have been trained and equipped by the United Nations will continue exploration and drilling activities.

Assistance to the Government of Turkey has been devoted almost entirely to petroleum operations, mining, mineral exploration and mineral treatment and highway and traffic engineering, more emphasis being placed on training by means of fellowships. This

country is also receiving aid through two Special Fund projects in mineral exploration and a geothermal energy survey. In this latter project, steam wells have been discovered which, though their potential as energy-producing elements has not yet been fully assessed, appear to be of sufficient importance to indicate that they can be developed economically.

In Yugoslavia, the pattern of technical assistance was to a large extent the same as in previous years consisting of short-term fellowships and advisory expert services in the fields of mining and natural resources. As a result of these services, the Government has requested further assistance in the exploration and enrichment and beneficiation of barite.

The Special Fund project on regional development in the South Adriatic region, with emphasis on tourism, was successfully completed in April 1970, as a result of which a regional plan was prepared for the whole area, as well as six master plans and ten detailed plans for major settlements in the area, including Dubrovnik. This project created a marked interest from diverse sources in follow-up investment possibilities. A new Special Fund project dealing with the development of the North Adriatic region, the focus of which is the potential of the area for tourism, has been recommended for approval.

In its resolution 1409 (XLVI) the Economic and Social Council stressed the need to consider social programmes as an essential factor in the process of economic growth as well as for furthering social aims and ensuring a healthy social and human environment. In this context, the Middle Eastern countries of Iraq, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia received assistance in the field of social welfare in the form of fellowships and/or experts, while in Europe similar assistance was rendered to Greece, Spain and Turkey.

The European Social Development Programme is making a significant contribution to the work in the field of social development and, as in previous years, continued to organize study groups and seminars and to make short-term experts available to countries requesting them. The subjects dealt with included a seminar on research and social welfare programmes, a study group on the role of the co-operative movement in the development of human resources and a study group on the meaning and implications of community care. Under the short-term experts scheme, travel was provided for forty participants to attend expert group meetings on manpower needs in the social welfare field and implications for training programmes; socially deprived families; and social demography.

In resolution 2561 (XXIV) the General Assembly drew attention to the importance of encouraging requests for assistance from developing countries in the field of public administration and, in this connexion, it may be noted that there has been an increase in requests in this field, notably from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and in the Middle East and, from Cyprus and Malta in the European region.

In Malta, two United Nations experts in physical planning concluded a three-year mission which included the preparation of an outline development plan. Planning legislation has now been enacted by the Government as a result of the efforts of a mission sponsored by the United Nations.

While the unstable situation in the Middle East is impeding the execution of United Nations programmes, it is encouraging to note that progress has been made during the past year in several of the Special Fund projects in this region.

In October 1969, the Planning Institute for Economic and Social Development in Syria entered its fourth academic year with forty-eight students. In addition to the regular nine-month course, the Institute has organized short-term courses and seminars. The international experts have also rendered advisory services to the Government, including assistance to the State Planning Organization in preparing the third five-year plan scheduled to come into effect in 1971, and to the Ministry of Supply, the Central Statistical Office and the Ministry of Agriculture. In the field of housing and physical planning, the Centre for Housing and Construction, a Special Fund project designed to assist the Government in the establishment of housing organizations, low-cost housing pilot projects and pilot plants for the production of clay bricks and prefabricated components, is expected to become operational in mid-1970. In addition, expert assistance was continued in physical planning to advise on such problems as housing, the preparation of a five-year plan for Damascus and regional planning and urbanization.

In Kuwait, the Institute of Economic and Social Planning in the Middle East, which is assisted by the Special Fund, began the fourth academic year in October 1969 with thirty-two trainees registered, of whom thirteen are Kuwaitis and nineteen come from five other countries, namely, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, the Sudan and Yemen. In addition to the academic courses, the Institute provides advisory services to the Government and, during the period covered by this report, continued to assist, *inter alia,* the Planning Board, the Central Statistical Office, the National Industries and the Ministry of Social Affairs. An expert on physical planning was also appointed in Kuwait, under a funds-in-trust arrangement, to assist the Government in the organization of the Department of Town Planning and in the review of previous studies and proposals related to the Master Plan of Kuwait.

The project in development planning and execution in Iraq, assisted by the Special Fund, continued to make progress. The project provides institutional support to the Planning Board in the formulation and implementation of development plans and the training of staff. The formulation of the development plan for the years 1970-1974 has been completed and the international experts are now engaged in rendering assistance in its implementation and in continuing staff training. In the areas of housing and physical planning, experts continued to assist the Government in the preparation of a Master Plan for Baghdad. The Government was provided with the services of a short-term expert to advise on the requirements of the country in the field of physical planning and to formulate long-term programmes of technical assistance in this field. In addition, the Building Research Centre, a Special Fund project designed to assist the Government in research on building materials, designs and methods of construction, began its operations in early 1969 and passed through the initial stage of organization and recruitment of international experts and their counterparts. The services of individual experts were provided in demography, power engineering and public administration.

In Saudi Arabia, the Special Fund project approved in January 1969 in the field of community development will be in operation by the middle of 1970 and, when fully implemented, will provide substantial assistance in social development in Saudi Arabia. After several years of operation, the group of highway experts, working under a funds-in-trust arrangement, reached a new stage in its activities. The preliminary objective of completing a basic network of roads in the country was accomplished. A new phase in the operation of the team calls for extending the scope of its activities which would cover the infrastructure of the country, including the ports and their relationship to land-based transportation. Assistance in public administration is continuing and, as a reflection of the needs of the country at this particular stage of its development, is being concentrated in the field of local government.

In Israel, specialized short-term expert services have been provided in social welfare, community development and mineral exploration, with follow-up fellowships in the same fields. Despite delays in the procurement of some items of equipment, the Special Fund project for water desalination at Mashabei Sade, which began in December 1967, has progressed almost to the point of plant operation.

In Jordan, a project initiated under preliminary operations procedures in mid-1968 to assist the Government in strengthening the Jordan Housing Corporation and in implementing a pilot programme of housing, led to the development early in 1970 of a full-scale Special Fund project, the Jordan Housing Corporation. Advisory services in physical planning, which started three years ago, were continued with significant results towards the long-term proposals for physical planning development.

In Lebanon, an expert in the field of housing and physical planning was appointed to advise the Government on the development of planning controls, planning standards and methodology for a systematic implementation of new plans.

In Southern Yemen, in view of the difficult economic situation of this newly independent country, special efforts were made to meet the Government's requests for technical assistance. Technical assistance programmes continued in several fields of importance to the Government within the framework of a sizable UNDP Technical Assistance programme in the fields of economic planning, statistics and taxation. Attention was also directed to assisting the Government in the development of Special Fund projects in vitally important fields, such as the mineral exploration of the country and the socio-economic development of the Hadhramaut area of the country. As a result of a fact-finding mission in connexion with the mineral exploration project, it is expected that assistance to the Government in mineral exploration will consist of several experts, associate experts and considerable equipment. An expert in public administration and one in physical planning development are also being provided to Yemen, while an expert in taxation assigned to the People's Republic of Southern Yemen makes periodic visits to Yemen to advise on taxation matters.

The United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut continued to provide regional advisory services in statistics, demography and development financing and, after nearly a year's gap, is renewing advisory services in development planning. while, at the same time, innovating regional advisory services in transport and communications.

Plans were made to hold regional seminars on urban planning, trade statistics, national accounts and economic planning (agricultural sector), while another seminar is being considered in demographic studies (development planning). Meanwhile, a continuing project in social development training is in its second year.

Responsibility for the execution of three Special Fund projects in economic development in Iraq, Kuwait and Syria was delegated to the Beirut Office and the experiment is proving successful.

The services of some twenty-five interregional advisers for approximately two hundred and fifty assignments (of a duration of one month or less) were provided to Governments upon request. These services were provided in the following fields: economic planning, water resources, mineral legislation, tourism, fiscal matters, government accounting and budgeting, demographic and social statistics, computer methods, trade promotion and integration and youth; as well as in rural, regional and community development, social planning, housing policies and low-cost construction, housing, planning and building, population, regional development (intersectoral); organization and methods and regional and local administration; personnel administration and training, and general public administration.

A significant role was played by interregional seminars. An interregional training course for instructors in prosthetics/orthotics, held in Copenhagen from 12 August to 6 September 1969, was attended by twenty participants from fourteen developing countries. A seminar on coastal shipping, feeder and ferry services was held from 1 to 21 September 1969 at Solstrand, Norway, and was attended by thirty participants from twenty-nine countries. A seminar on the application of demographic data and studies in development planning was held in Kiev, the USSR, from 15 to 26 September and was attended by nineteen participants from fifteen developing countries. A seminar on the training of professional and voluntary youth leaders was held in Holte, Denmark, from 7 to 22 October. Twenty-six participants from as many developing countries attended. A seminar on government accounting and financial management in developing countries was held in Beirut from 17 November to 28 November and was attended by nineteen participants from as many developing countries. In the housing, building and planning field, a seminar on the improvement of slums and uncontrolled settlements was held in Medellin, Colombia, from 15 February to 1 March and was attended by thirty-three participants from twenty-seven developing countries. A course in social planning was held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, from 23 March to 9 May, and a seminar on financing of housing and urban development took place from 25 May to 14 June at Copenhagen. Twenty-three participants from as many developing countries attended.

In response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1444 (XLVII) a report was prepared on the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development. As requested in the resolution,

the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP, consulted with the heads of those other organizations of the United Nations system particularly concerned with volunteers. He also consulted with the heads of the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service and the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service, with specialists experienced in organizing volunteers for development work and with young people who are members of youth organizations as well as with a number of former volunteers. In his report the Secretary-General recommends the establishment of a group to be known as United Nations Volunteers to serve, at the request of Governments, in projects assisted by the United Nations system. The report sets forth a suggested pattern for the organization and administration of United Nations Volunteers and proposes that financial arrangements be flexible and that costs be shared by the volunteer-sending organization and the international organization in whose project the volunteer would serve, and from funds-in-trust which might be contributed by interested Governments, non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals. The report of the Secretary-General was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its tenth session, in June 1970.

D. *World Food Programme*

The World Food Programme, under the guidance of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee and headed by an Executive Director reporting to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, continued to provide aid in support of economic and social development and nutritional progress in developing countries as well as to meet emergency needs. In so doing, it intensified further the co-ordination of its operations with those of multilateral and bilateral aid programmes. Thus, an increasing number of development projects now receive food assistance from the World Food Programme and technical aid from UNDP or other technical aid programmes, or capital assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or regional development banks. In addition, the Programme further increased its co-operation with UNICEF and with non-governmental organizations. The United Nations and its related organizations assisted in the appraisal of requests under the Programme and participated with it in evaluating operations and completed projects.

The resources of the World Food Programme increased considerably during the past year owing mainly to a generous pledge by the European Economic Community, which became a contributor for the first time. As a result, for the first time in the history of the Programme, the target set for a pledging period was exceeded. While the target for 1969-1970 was $200 million, the total pledged as of 30 April 1970 was $256,897,588. This compares with a total in pledges of $168.4 million as of 13 May 1969, of which only $136.2 million was available owing to the matching provisions of the contribution of the United States of America. At the Fourth Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme, held on 23 January 1970, Governments made pledges amounting to approximately $215.6 million, of which $184.7 million would be actually available taking into account the matching provision of the United States pledge.

In addition to the resources available from pledges to the World Food Programme, a number of countries have decided to channel through the Programme all or part of the food grains which they are obliged to contribute as aid to developing countries pursuant to the Food Aid Convention of 1967. As a result, $39.6 million were made available as of 30 April 1970—$16.6 million for the crop year 1968-1969; $14.4 million for 1969-1970 and $8.6 million for 1970-1971.

On 14 January 1970, the completion of their terms as members of the Intergovernmental Committee, the Economic and Social Council re-elected Ireland, Pakistan, Sweden and the United Arab Republic for another three-year term. On 28 November 1969, on the completion of the terms of Colombia, the Netherlands, Nigeria and the Republic of Korea, the FAO Council elected Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico and re-elected the Netherlands as members of the Council.

The United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee held its sixteenth session in Rome in October 1969 and its seventeenth in New York in April 1970. At its seventeenth session, the Committee adopted its report on food aid and related issues during the Second United Nations Development Decade pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII), by which the Committee was requested to submit recommendations on the food aid question which might guide the activities of Member States and the competent international organizations in helping to solve the world food problem, to consider ways and means of improving its own food aid programme and to continue its examination of the question of including forms of aid in kind other than food in the resources of the World Food Programme. The Committee's report will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session and the Council's action in this connexion will be set forth in its report to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

At its sixteenth session, the Intergovernmental Committee approved nineteen development projects (including three extensions and a revision of previously approved projects) at a total cost of $123,390,900 and noted three others totalling $8,749,000, which had been approved by correspondence. The Committee also took note of fifteen other projects totalling $9,372,000, which had been approved by the Executive Director under his delegated authority.

At its seventeenth session, the Committee approved thirty development projects (including seven extensions) totalling $126,603,700. At that session, the Intergovernmental Committee took note of three projects totalling $16,075,000 which had been approved by correspondence, and twenty-three totalling $13,043,800, which had been approved by the Executive Director under delegated authority. Among the latter were five projects for resettlement and rehabilitation and for the feeding of vulnerable groups following the civil strife in Nigeria. The Executive Director had approved these projects for four months each under a special procedure for the speedy approval of development projects designed to meet the needs of quasi-emergency situations. The Intergovernmental Committee authorized the Executive Director to extend these five projects for another eight months.

Following a sharp increase in requests to the World Food Programme for emergency assistance as a result of a series of natural disasters, mainly during the second half of 1969, the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixteenth session decided to double, for 1969, the annual allocation for emergency aid placed at the disposal of the Director-General of FAO, thus increasing the amount from $10 million to $20 million. During that year, the Director-General actually approved twenty-eight emergency operations and extended four others, at a total cost of $19,902,200 (including $43,200 allocated from an extra pledge). During the first four months of 1970, the Director-General approved six emergency operations and extended one at a cost of $3,319,500, including $63,000 from resources made available to the Programme under the Food Aid Convention.

E. *United Nations Children's Fund*

The annual session of the Executive Board in April 1970 was an occasion for reviewing the main developments that had affected children and youth in the past decade and for considering general lines of action that would be required during the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was clear from the general debate in the Board that the Second United Nations Development Decade would challenge the full capacities of UNICEF to help bring to children all the opportunities they required during the short critical years in which the basis was being laid for their future potential.

It was estimated that during the Second Development Decade the number of children under fifteen years of age in the developing countries would increase by 270 million, bringing the total to 1,322 million as compared with an estimated increase of twenty million in children of the same age group in the industrialized countries. Thus, over 90 per cent of the expected increase in the child population of the world in the Second Development Decade would occur in the developing countries. It was obvious that substantially greater efforts would be required to safeguard and prepare children who were growing up in the decade of the 1970s. The main lines of these efforts were indicated in the Executive Director's general progress report and they were reflected in the almost 200 project recommendations for which the Board approved allocation.

There has been an important evolution of UNICEF programme policies in the last decade. A reorientation, approved by the Board in 1961 and reaffirmed in 1967, included the adoption of the "country approach" and a country strategy for children. Since the various needs of children were interrelated, intersectoral action was required to meet those needs. In addition to providing logistical support to specific services for children, UNICEF now has an increasingly important role in helping countries fit these services, in a mutually reinforcing way, into the larger context of the particular needs, opportunities and priorities of each country in relation to its national development efforts. Services for improving the condition of children would both benefit from and contribute to national development.

The Board noted that the world community was becoming aware that the prospects for development rested in a fundamental way upon the quality of the next generation. In the last year, several reports by expert groups concerned with international development, development planning, or social policy and planning, recognized in one way or another that children and youth were both the ultimate object of development and the basic instruments by which development could be achieved. This recognition was an important step forward, which unfortunately was only beginning to reach the policy levels of many Governments, and a great deal was required to translate it into action affecting the everyday life of children. Thus UNICEF had an important role in the Second Development Decade —a role which was especially emphasized by a number of delegations from developing countries.

In seeking to combine its humanitarian and development tasks, UNICEF has been following three main methods of giving assistance. The first, to which most of its funds were devoted, was to provide direct material support (supplies, equipment, transport and cash grants for training), as well as help in the planning and organization of projects. Recently there has been a movement away from projects seen more or less as separate entities towards a more comprehensive country approach, an increased selectivity and a larger number of long-term projects related to the period of the country's development plan. The second method was the orientation of national development policies to take account of children and youth. The third approach was to encourage the deployment of various external sources of aid towards programmes benefiting children and to co-ordinate its own assistance with broad development programmes.

It appears that UNICEF's own resources will exceed the $50 million income target for 1970 established by the Board and endorsed by the General Assembly. There was general agreement in the Board last year that it would be reasonable for UNICEF to set its sights at an annual income of $100 million. The Executive Director believed that this doubling of the volume of UNICEF aid was well within the current effective demand, much of which would be for enlarging the scope of existing programmes. It would not, in his opinion, raise technical problems that would place a substantial strain on the specialized agencies involved. There was general support in the Board for seeking to reach an income of $100 million by 1975. Several delegations said that they intended to increase their contributions substantially.

The Board approved commitments totalling $63.9 million. This included assistance for a number of projects for which aid would be required for a period of several years. Allocations for assistance in the next year, including operational services in direct support of the programme aid, totalled $50.3 million, and those for administrative costs of $4.2 million brought the total amount allocated at the session to $54.5 million. At the present time, UNICEF is aiding projects in 112 countries: thirty-four in the Americas, thirty-seven in Africa, twenty-seven in Asia, thirteen in the Eastern Mediterranean and one in Europe.

The total allocation for health amounted to $19.4 million, over four fifths of which was to build up basic health services that emphasized maternal and child health networks. At present, UNICEF is assisting basic health programmes in about ninety countries and has helped equip more than 45,600 rural health centres and

subcentres. In addition, a total of 1,600 training institutions for health personnel have been assisted by UNICEF with supplies and equipment, transport and training funds. Some 135,000 health personnel have received UNICEF training stipends. The country-wide coverage of basic health services is, however, still quite inadequate; in most of the countries only a small fraction of the population has access to even the simplest form of basic health services. Since it will take many years for most countries to achieve a network of organized maternal and child health services on a national scale, there is a growing interest in exploring other means of supplementing the traditional health services.

Large numbers of children are still being reached by UNICEF-aided mass disease campaigns. For example, in 1969, thirty-two million children were protected against malaria, twenty-five million were examined and half a million treated for yaws, two million were treated for trachoma and 1.7 million were under treatment for leprosy.

It is expected that in the future there will be more allocations for basic health services, resulting in part from the increasing interest in family planning.

In his general progress report, the Executive Director pointed out that an increasing number of countries were adopting policies relating to population, and these required wider provision for family planning services as an extension of maternal and child health services. Following the Board's decision in 1967 that UNICEF should support family planning aspects of maternal and child health services, aid for family planning was approved for a number of countries. This aid, taking the same form as that given for health services generally, has provided, mainly for countries in Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean region, transport for family planning workers, stipends for the special training of nurses and midwives, teaching manuals, teaching aids and equipment for the production of teaching aids.

The Board also directed its attention to the complex nature of the family planning problem. It was noted that, without any assurance that the children they already had would have a reasonable prospect of surviving, parents were not ready to accept the notion of limiting births. Thus, an adequate maternal and child health service was a prerequisite for successful family planning. Moreover, experience has shown that to be efficient and safe family planning programmes should be closely associated with basic health services.

When the Executive Director first recommended in 1966 that UNICEF should assist family planning, he did not recommend the provision of contraceptives as a form of aid. This was done in order to avoid controversy and also because it then appeared that a sufficient supply of contraceptives would be available from other sources. He had felt that the situation had changed in recent months—contraceptives were not available from other sources in sufficient quantity, and some Governments indicated that they prefered to receive them from UNICEF as part of the over-all aid to their maternal and child health projects involving family planning and have attached priority to these requests. The Executive Director, therefore, recommended that UNICEF should be prepared to provide contraceptives as part of its aid to comprehensive health programmes. Contraceptives would be given only at the request of Governments and with the technical approval of WHO, which supported this recommendation and was prepared to provide the necessary technical advice and support. The Board approved this recommendation.

The Board approved recommendations of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy regarding future UNICEF aid for malaria eradication. In essence, the status of each anti-malaria campaign was to undergo a serious and realistic appraisal, both in respect of the technical aspects and of the administrative, operational and financial factors. In campaigns having a good prospect of success, UNICEF would continue to offer its assistance for a further limited period. In other campaigns, UNICEF, in agreement with the Governments, should phase out its assistance; in some cases, limited aid for malaria control through rural health services might be provided, especially in areas of high endemicity. As for countries where malaria eradication was at present not feasible, and where malaria was a major health hazard for mothers and children (as in most of Africa), limited assistance might be provided for malaria control through rural health services. The door would be kept open to consider UNICEF aid for new malaria eradication programmes, provided all the conditions were present which would make eradication an attainable goal, including an adequate network of rural health services.

For some years, UNICEF has been participating in projects offering women and girls opportunities to acquire knowledge and skills in child-rearing and home improvement. Many of these projects have also emphasized local self-help and community improvement, and some have attempted to increase the earning capacity of women through improved food production, better marketing, home industries and co-operatives.

At its 1970 session, the Board considered an assessment of projects for the education and training of women and girls for family and community life that were jointly assisted by UNICEF, the United Nations Division of Social Development and FAO. One of the main conclusions of the assessment was that investment in the programmes would yield greater results if they were closely associated with, or were an integral part of, larger programmes which aimed at raising levels of family and community living, and were set in the context of national development plans.

For several years, the Board had felt concern at the relatively low level of allocations for child nutrition. At the last session, there were reasons for some encouragement: an increased interest on the part of some Governments to undertake programmes for improving child nutrition, in part through using varieties of grains and cereals with higher yields and more protein, and also varieties of legumes with higher yields; an upward trend in allocations for the Eastern Mediterranean region; an increasing emphasis on food and nutrition aspects included as an integral part of other projects, such as for community or rural development, education, integrated services and social services; and progress in the education of mothers in better child food habits. Allocations for projects in the nutrition category totalled $6 million at the session, constituting 14 per cent of programme allocations.

It is increasingly accepted that malnutrition of infants and young children at the weaning stage and in their

early years can permanently damage both their physical and mental growth, and it is apparent that, in the final analysis, a real solution of this problem can be found only through national programmes within the framework of a country's over-all food and agricultural policies. It is also clear that continued attention should be given to all possible means of improving the nutrition of children, particularly through the development of protein-rich weaning foods, milk conservation, applied nutrition programmes and nutrition education and training.

A principal objective of UNICEF aid in education and pre-vocational training, in partnership with UNESCO and the ILO, is to help the developing countries reorient their educational and training systems so that what goes on in the classroom becomes a real preparation for life and contributes to national development. Towards this end, there is a growing effort to improve the quality of education. This includes curriculum reform—the introduction of science education, health and nutrition education, rural science and agricultural training—and also new teaching methods and a mounting emphasis on improving the quality of teaching, through special in-service training of the many unqualified teachers now in schools, through improving the basic training of teachers and through a more imaginative use of technology.

In education, UNICEF's main preoccupation has been with teacher-training at the primary level. Its aid consists of funds to finance teacher-training and to provide teaching aids, transport for the training institutions and equipment for practice schools. It can also furnish equipment, supplies and cash grants to countries for the production of their own teaching aids, including teaching manuals and textbooks. By the end of 1969, UNICEF had provided equipment to about 14,000 teacher-training institutions and 47,000 associated primary and other schools. Its stipends had helped in the training of over 155,000 teachers and other educational personnel. The Board approved allocations for education and pre-vocational training totalling $12.5 million, or 29 per cent of programme allocations.

The Board welcomed the emphasis on UNICEF aid, complementary to that of UNESCO, in helping countries improve the quality of education. There was general agreement on the Executive Director's view that UNICEF should continue to focus mainly on primary education, with requests for aid for secondary education going to UNDP. In cases where there was a clear need for UNICEF support for secondary education, the guiding principle would be the country approach, the priorities which individual countries attached to those activities, and the possibilities of aid from other sources.

The Board noted that the Executive Director, in his general progress report, used the word "adolescents" —a term used in General Assembly resolution 57 (I) establishing UNICEF—rather than the word "youth", which is usually construed to include young adults who are outside UNICEF's mandate. There was general recognition in the Board that, in line with the country approach and without spreading its limited resources too widely, UNICEF should continue to give consideration to government requests for projects servicing adolescents, particularly pilot or demonstration projects.

In considering the age range with which UNICEF should be concerned, the Board felt that it was important to make a distinction between beneficiaries and participants. For UNICEF, the beneficiaries would be the adolescents, but it would be appropriate to try to involve young people of any age in supporting community or national activities benefiting children, such as building schools or health centres or volunteering in day-care centres for pre-school children. This, in fact, was being done in a number of projects supported by UNICEF. In addition, UNICEF was aiding projects that served to orient out-of-school rural youth in modern farming and rural vocational skills through community centres, youth clubs and farmers' training centres.

Training of national personnel is at the core of most projects aided by UNICEF. About one third of UNICEF's programme assistance is devoted to in-country training schemes, and there were suggestions in the Board discussion that an even greater proportion of UNICEF's resources should be devoted to this purpose. Although the major emphasis has been on training middle-level and auxiliary personnel, the range has been wide, reaching from volunteer leaders and traditional birth attendants at the village level to supervisors, professors of paediatrics and national planners. Cash grants for trainees and teaching staff and for the local production of teaching materials constituted over 60 per cent of UNICEF allocations for training in recent years. By the end of 1969, some 578,000 persons had received training stipends from UNICEF. Other forms of assistance included audio-visual aids, transport and other imported equipment.

There was a general view in the Board that more attention needed to be given in the future to the relevance of training to local conditions, to the preparation of trainers, to supervision as a form of in-service training and to the local production of suitable teaching aids.

Requests for UNICEF emergency relief for children during the past year reached a new high. While emergency needs in Nigeria continued to dominate in size and in the demands upon UNICEF funds and staff time, emergency aid was also provided to Algeria, Iraq, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Southern Yemen, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

For children in the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Board approved the continuation of aid in the fields of health, education, social welfare and nutrition, including child-feeding, and for the exploration of possibilities of creating a base for a long-term developmental and reconstruction project. It also approved the acceptance of funds-in-trust of $800,000 provided by the Governments of the Netherlands and the United States of America for a school for the training of social workers. The Board also authorized the Executive Director to accept funds-in-trust of $200,000 provided by the Governments of the Netherlands and Switzerland to provide fabric for children's clothing to be made available to the League of Red Cross Societies for the benefit of needy children in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. This was subject to the League's making the necessary detailed arrangements for distribution and to the approval of such arrangements by the Executive Director and by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, given in a mutually satisfactory form.

In connexion with aid for refugees, the Board noted that there was a widening of joint activities of UNICEF

and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, particularly in Africa. UNICEF aid for rural health centres and training had benefited refugees, especially in some rural areas where there were large settlements of refugees endeavouring to become self-supporting and to contribute to the development of the host country. The refugees' needs were thus being met as part of a wider effort which benefited the refugees as well as the local population.

The Board considered and discussed certain aspects of the report entitled "A study of the capacity of the United Nations development system" prepared by Sir Robert Jackson for UNDP. In his general progress report, the Executive Director had commented upon those aspects of the study which had a bearing on UNICEF. The Board recognized that the study was not in any way concerned with UNICEF's own capacity to carry on its work and to expand its activities. Both the Board and the Executive Director were in agreement with one of the main objectives of the study, namely, that the process of programming at the country level should be greatly strengthened. There was a reaffirmation in the Board of the validity of the UNICEF country approach and support for the logic of joining in with system-wide activities of country programming when they were set in motion under the leadership of the UNDP Resident Representative.

The Executive Director expressed serious reservations regarding the recommendations contained in the study that consideration should be given to a phased merger of UNICEF (and the World Food Programme) with UNDP. He believed that it would be premature to form a judgement on the merits of complete field integration until there was a better understanding of its implications, including what place would be given to children in the United Nations strategy for development. In the meantime, in order to bring about close co-operation at the field level, the Executive Director of UNICEF and the Administrator of UNDP had agreed to establish a joint working group to recommend further practical arrangements for closer integration of their representation in the field.

The Board welcomed the establishment of this working group. Most delegates agreed that, where country programming went into effect for United Nations development assistance, it would remain essential for UNICEF representatives in the field to maintain their direct contact with government ministries with which UNICEF was working. At the same time, they would be working as members of the United Nations team under the leadership of the UNDP Resident Representative. While UNICEF could not, by itself, solve the urgent problems of the child in developing countries, it had a unique role as a catalyst and adviser within the over-all efforts of countries and bilateral and multilateral aid.

A number of Board members commented on the statement made in the study that the main danger of merging the identities of UNICEF and UNDP was that UNICEF might thereby lose its special fund-raising appeal, which would be "tragic" if it were allowed to happen merely for the sake of "organizational tidiness". There was general support for the Executive Director's view that it was not just an organizational matter that might reduce UNICEF's fund-raising appeal. The Fund needed to maintain its identity not only for fund-raising, but as an instrument to advocate and support effective action on behalf of children and adolescents. The Board noted that this position had also been taken by the Administrator of UNDP.

Other reasons for safeguarding UNICEF's identity were advanced by delegations. The Fund had functions which did not fall within the area of development aid, the chief one of which is emergency relief, where its experience and flexibility had proved it to be well equipped. Some delegations pointed out that concern for children helped forge a link of solidarity among peoples. The tangible accomplishments of UNICEF had earned high respect throughout the world. Fund-raising campaigns carried on by UNICEF provided thousands of individuals in many industrialized countries an opportunity to participate in a direct and personal way in a United Nations activity. While the value of all this could not be estimated in monetary terms, it had become an intrinsic characteristic of UNICEF and was an asset to the United Nations that ought not to be jeopardized.

F. *Evaluation*

The report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation contains a brief section on the scope of proposed action related to programme evaluation, in addition to project evaluations carried out as a normal part of project preparation and execution. The United Nations is undertaking a sectoral evaluation of the technical co-operation activities carried out during the past five years in selected fields of activity. In the course of 1969, the methodology for the exercise was developed with the co-operation of the substantive divisions at Headquarters and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. In the initial phase, evaluation will concentrate on activities in economic planning and programming, statistics and public administration. This programme will be applied in selected countries in the developing areas with the approval of the Government in each case. In each country, a mission made up of two or three people will be organized, headed by a high-level economist, in which economic planning specialists detailed from Headquarters and the regional economic commissions will participate. The first of these missions is under way in Zambia.

REFERENCES

***A.* United Nations Development Programme**

***B.* Funds managed by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme**

***C.* Operational activities of the United Nations**

For the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth session (19 to 30 January 1970) and on its tenth session (9 to 30 June 1970), see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/4782); and *ibid., Supplement No. 6 A* (E/4884).

For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8; and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 39.

D. World Food Programme

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 11; and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 46.

For the eighth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee and the reports of the Intergovernmental Committee on its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, see document E/4835.

E. United Nations Children's Fund

For the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (20 April-1 May 1970), see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8* (E/4854).

For other relevant documents, see: General progress report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund: E/ICEF/602.

F. Evaluation

For relevant documents, see DP/RP/8.

CHAPTER VII

Questions relating to interagency co-operation and co-ordination

The increasing scope and volume of multilateral activities and their interdependence make effective co-ordination more necessary than ever. To meet this need, co-ordination arrangements within the United Nations system have been thoroughly reviewed and adapted during the last twelve months.

The Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination concluded its work in September 1969 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI). It recommended the establishment of a reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and also made recommendations regarding the use of computers in the United Nations system, the machinery for scientific and technical advisory services in the United Nations system, meetings of the United Nations top echelon in the economic and social fields, prior consultations on work programmes by agencies, co-ordination at the national level and a framework of headings for the classification of substantive programmes and activities. The General Assembly, in resolution 2579 (XXIV), endorsed the Enlarged Committee's recommendations, and the Economic and Social Council accordingly, in resolution 1472 (XLVIII), reconstituted the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with revised terms of reference and an enlarged membership of twenty-one.

There have been a number of important developments at the intersecretariat level. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), which met in October 1969 and April 1970, took a number of decisions with regard to its own organization and its subsidiary organs. It agreed on the establishment of small panels of ACC members to consider in depth certain key issues. The first of these panels is to study the implications of the "green revolution"—that is, the remarkable progress in selective breeding and cultivation of particular plant varieties which has gone a long way towards meeting the food needs of the developing countries. Other panels are expected to consider specific questions in science and technology, and a special meeting has been arranged to review the responsibilities of the various organizations for assistance in emergency situations.

As part of the over-all review, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has attempted to streamline the consultative arrangements designed to ensure co-ordination in the many substantive, administrative and other areas with which several agencies are concerned. The greater authority of the Preparatory Committee of ACC has been confirmed. A number of the subsidiary bodies have been discontinued and provisions have been made for consultations in the areas they covered on an *ad hoc* basis when circumstances require.

The Office for Inter-Agency Affairs has been strengthened and has assumed broader responsibilities, particularly in connexion with the subsidiary bodies of ACC. It is expected that there will be an increase in informal consultations with a view to settling such interagency difficulties as arise.

Preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade have been of particular importance among the substantive issues under consideration. The strategy for the Second Development Decade concerns virtually all organizations of the United Nations system, which have contributed material and co-operated closely with both the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Committee for Development Planning. A statement which was put before the Economic and Social Council in July 1969 presented the views of ACC on the goals and objectives, policies and programmes of the Second Development Decade. Intensive interagency consultations have taken place concerning the quantification of proposed targets for the Decade in each of the relevant fields.

Programme sectors that have figured prominently in recent intersecretariat consultations include science and technology, marine science and its applications, and the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. The first of these has involved the study of questions of machinery raised by the Council and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, on which ACC submitted certain observations to the Council. The Secretary-General's report on future institutional arrangements for science and technology, submitted to the forty-ninth session of the Council, was also prepared in consultation with the agencies concerned. In the closely related field of marine science, the report on the exploitation and conservation of living marine resources and the one on international co-operation on questions relating to the oceans reflect the heavy involvement of many organizations of the United Nations system in marine activities and the co-ordination they involve. Finally, the agencies are taking an active part in the preparation of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and are working in close association with the Preparatory Committee for that Conference; certain agencies will second staff to the conference secretariat.

In other programme areas, such as public administration, population, the development and utilization

of human resources and the social aspects of development, existing co-ordination arrangements seem to be generally satisfactory. With regard to public administration, in particular, arrangements are now being made for the preparation of a co-ordinated programme of activities for the Second Development Decade, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 2561 (XXIV). Co-operative arrangements are also being worked out among all of the organizations concerned for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII) and in general to ensure a wider measure of interagency co-operation in international activities with a view to ameliorating the narcotics problem.

In the area of water resources, where difficulties have been reported in the past, progress has been made in determining responsibilities for water policy and management, and water law and administration activities.

The joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which have been found useful in the past, have again been held. Such meetings took place in July 1969 and again in October 1969, and the discussions covered the preparations for the Second Development Decade, the restructuring of machinery for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system and the procedures for handling the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

The reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination which, at its earlier sessions in 1970, dealt mainly with programme questions, devoted its sixth session, held from 25 May to 5 June, to co-ordination and other interagency matters, on the basis of the report of ACC and the analytical reports of the agencies. The Committee welcomed the decisions of ACC regarding the establishment of panels to consider specific key issues is a potentially effective way of handling important co-ordination matters at the top management level. It commented on a number of other measures being taken by ACC for improving co-ordination, including the procedures being worked out for prior consultations on work programmes by members of the United Nations system. It also made recommendations regarding the format of the agencies' analytical summaries.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2580 (XXIV), the Committee examined the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans and decided, after considering a paper prepared by the Secretariat, that the review should be undertaken at an early date, leaving the modalities of carrying it out to be decided by the Council. It was also generally agreed by the Committee that a review of the regional structures of the United Nations system was desirable, such a review to cover the role of the regional economic commissions in fostering economic co-operation and integration as well as their part in technical assistance and pre-investment activities.

The Committee reviewed the co-ordination of activities in a number of fields in which the present pattern of interagency arrangements is likely to be affected by new developments, particularly science and technology, where the future institutional arrangements are being studied in accordance with Council resolution 1454 (XLVII), and tourism, where the proposed transformation of International Union of Official Travel Organisations into an intergovernmental organization will involve new arrangements for co-ordination with the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system. It also discussed questions relating to water resources, the human environment, outer space, the social aspects of development, population and public information.

REFERENCES

For relevant documents, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 18; and *ibid., Resumed Forty-Seventh Session, Annexes,* agenda item 13;

(*b*) E/4840 and Add.1/Rev.1;

(*c*) *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10.*

CHAPTER VIII

Special questions

A. *Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Pursuant to the terms of resolution 2399 (XXIII), the High Commissioner continued to provide international protection and assistance to refugees who are his concern, while giving special attention to new groups of refugees, particularly in Africa, where the majority of those requiring UNHCR material assistance are located.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN FAVOUR OF REFUGEES

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued to receive the active support of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in its task of assisting refugees.

The interest of Governments in the cause of refugees was evidenced by increased participation, financial and otherwise, in UNHCR assistance programmes. Close relations were maintained by the High Commissioner with the authorities of countries which have admitted refugees to their territory and are implementing UNHCR projects. As of 1 June 1970, thirty UNHCR representatives and ten correspondents were accredited to a total of more than sixty-five States.

In keeping with the conclusions of the *Ad Hoc* Inter-Agency Meeting on Assistance to Refugees, which were endorsed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and with Economic and Social Council resolution 1450 (XLVII) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, co-operation between UNHCR and other members of the United Nations system has considerably increased in scope and has been extended to many countries, mainly in Africa.

Representatives of the ILO, WHO and FAO have participated in fact-finding missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Ethiopia with a view to the initial land settlement of new groups of refugees, and have made available experts to advise on various aspects of the rural settlement of refugees in a number of countries in Africa.

In the important area of medical assistance, WHO is actively assisting UNHCR by assessing the health situation and nutritional requirements of refugees and has included refugee settlements in special health campaigns. Offers have been received from most members of the United Nations system to include refugees in their education and training courses and some refugees are already benefiting from such courses. As in previous years, UNESCO is giving valuable advice with regard to educational assistance for refugees.

The Office has also continued to co-operate with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa as far as refugees within the competence of UNHCR are concerned.

Fruitful co-operation has been maintained and further developed with other intergovernmental organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the Organization of American States and the Organization of African Unity, with which UNHCR has concluded an agreement.

The Office continues to receive the invaluable support of a large number of non-governmental organizations and of a few specialized technical organizations which implement UNHCR material assistance projects, maintain day-to-day contact with refugees and carry out more general activities in promoting protection, raising funds and disseminating information on refugee problems.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Significant developments have taken place in respect of international protection, the primary function of UNHCR.

Governments continued to accede to the intergovernmental legal instruments directly or indirectly affecting refugees. The number of parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and to the 1967 Protocol rose to sixty and forty-one respectively.

A Convention governing the specific aspects of the problems of refugees in Africa, which will serve as a valuable complement to the 1951 Convention, was adopted in September 1969 by the Organization of African Unity.

The principle of granting asylum to refugees is being increasingly recognized. The Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of the Problem of Refugees in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity in February 1969, includes an article on asylum which provides that no person shall be subject to rejection at the frontier or expulsion or return to a territory where his life or safety would be threatened. A similar provision has likewise been included in the Inter-American Convention of 1969 on Human Rights. However, the majority of countries have not yet reached the stage where the principle of *non-refoulement* is given legal

force through its inclusion in domestic legislation, as was advocated at the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Teheran in 1968. The High Commissioner has also been concerned that there have been certain cases of *refoulement* to countries of origin. He considers that the application of the principle of *non-refoulement* should be facilitated by the acceptance of the maxim that the granting of asylum is a peaceful act as stated in the United Nations Declaration on Territorial Asylum and in the OAU Convention of 1969. He also feels that the practice in some countries parties to the 1951 Convention and to the 1967 Protocol of declaring as prohibited immigrant refugees who would be eligible under these instruments raises serious problems, since such refugees are thereby threatened by detention and expulsion.

It is to be hoped that the intergovernmental legal instruments concerning refugees will be fully implemented and that States will take the necessary internal legal and administrative measures to this effect.

The Office of the High Commissioner continues to co-operate closely with certain Governments in the determination of eligibility for refugee status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol. This question is also receiving considerable attention now in some countries in Africa.

Further progress was made in encouraging the adoption of favourable measures on the national plane in respect of the economic and social rights of refugees, which are so important for their integration. Further results were also achieved with regard to administrative assistance and the issue of travel documents.

Special problems affecting individual refugees, including in particular family reunion in the country of reception, continue to receive every attention, and it is certainly in keeping with the humanitarian spirit of UNHCR action and with recommendation D of the final act of the Conference which adopted the 1951 Convention that all States should fully co-operate with UNHCR in its efforts to promote family reunion.

A significant development took place in respect of the acquisition by refugees of the nationality of their country of residence once it has been ascertained that repatriation is unlikely to take place in the foreseeable future. Positive action was taken by a number of individual countries, particularly with regard to naturalization, while a recommendation was adopted by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on the subject. Furthermore, the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted a recommendation, which was endorsed by its Committee of Ministers, and several resolutions the purpose of which was to facilitate the acquisition by refugees in Member States of the Council of the nationality of their country of residence through naturalization and marriage and through the accession to and the liberal implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961 and also through the dissemination of information concerning the relevant legislation among the refugees.

The High Commissioner continued to follow up on the question of indemnification of refugees in the Federal Republic of Germany. By 31 March 1970, 2,717 refugees had been paid an amount of some DM 123.5 million by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany under article 1 of the Indemnification Agreement concluded between that country and UNHCR in October 1960. The UNHCR Supplementary Indemnification Fund of DM 3.5 million ($875,000) made available in 1966 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for refugees persecuted by the national socialist régime for reasons of nationality was closed in August 1969. By the end of March 1970, 2,613 applications had been examined, resulting in 720 favourable decisions. Payments to the beneficiaries totalled $US 866,680.

Programmes of material assistance

The number of refugees assisted under UNHCR assistance projects in more than fifty countries rose from 235,000 in 1968 to some 275,000 in 1969 partly because of the limited but continued influx of new refugees and partly because a start was made with the implementation of several new projects in Africa in response to governmental requests for aid to refugees.

Assistance was given by the High Commissioner's Office through projects already started under previous programmes—the current programme for 1969, whose revised target had been fixed at $5,996,800 and the UNHCR Emergency Fund, from which an amount of $364,968 was spent mainly to meet the emergency needs of refugees in several countries in Africa. Supplementary aid was provided at a cost of some $150,000 to meet the basic needs of 75,000 refugees, the majority of whom belonged to a large group awaiting final arrangements for their rural settlement in Africa. An amount of $68,280 was committed to assist 4,583 individual refugees to solve their individual legal problems with a view to facilitating their integration. A number of refugees benefited from complementary projects outside the UNHCR programmes which were financed from trust funds in an amount of $1,741,638 including more than $1 million for educational assistance under the UNHCR Education Account.

Assistance from the High Commissioner's Office is intended primarily to stimulate or supplement governmental assistance from other sources within the country of residence of refugees. Identifiable supporting contributions totalling $7.2 million, as against $5.4 million in 1968, were made from within these countries, not including the value of land and services made available for the settlement of refugees, or the food supplies provided by the World Food Programme, or bilateral aid indirectly benefiting refugees.

In accordance with the basic principles of UNHCR action, three solutions were open to the refugees: voluntary repatriation, resettlement through migration in another country or local integration.

Every effort was made by UNHCR to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees who opted for this solution. The Office committed an amount of $22,988 under its programme, mainly towards the transportation of 1,632 refugees returning to their country of origin, mostly of whom were Congolese, Zambians and Namibians. The number of identifiable refugees known to have returned to their country and who left through their own means is estimated at some 10,500, nearly all of them Africans.

The promotion of resettlement through migration continued to play an important role in helping refugees to move to countries in which they could rapidly settle down among the local population. In this field UNHCR

assistance mainly took the form of counselling, language training and provision of resettlement grants and contributions towards resettlement processing. In 1969, an amount of $382,719 was committed for this purpose to a total of 13,762 beneficiaries, most of them in the Americas, Europe and the Middle East. The resettlement activities of UNHCR are conducted in close co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and with a number of non-governmental organizations. Arrangements for the resettlement of individual African refugees are at present being made, in co-operation with UNHCR, by the Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees established in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity.

A major part of the UNHCR programme funds—$4,738,485 and allocations from the Emergency Fund—were required to assist in the local integration of some 258,000 refugees.

The majority, that is, some 250,000 refugees, received assistance in establishing themselves on the land in Africa. Nearly three quarters of the allocations for local integration under the UNHCR 1969 programme was committed for this purpose. In some cases, they settled among the local population, but in most countries they needed help in creating self-supporting rural communities which are intended ultimately to form part of the economic and social system of the area. With this purpose in view, local settlement projects need to be of a comprehensive character. They included assistance towards the development of agriculture, as well as provision for a certain amount of infrastructure equipment, including water supply, roads and vehicles and the provision of health and primary education facilities, as far as these could not be made available from other sources. The type of assistance required from UNHCR varied again in relation to the stage of settlement of the refugees and also to the type of assistance and the amount of supporting contributions provided from other Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental sources.

In certain countries a stage was reached at which some of the refugee groups concerned have become self-supporting and where the consolidation of their settlement largely depends on the economic and social development of the area. This is the case in Burundi, where some 23,000 Rwandese are settled on the land in an area where a UNDP/FAO Integrated Rural Development project has been put into effect for the benefit of the local population and of the refugees. Similarly in the Central African Republic the approximately 20,000 Sudanese in the M'Boki settlement who were still receiving UNHCR assistance in 1969 would benefit from a UNDP/FAO project for the development of the Haut-Mbomou, including M'Boki, which is likely to begin in October 1970.

Assistance to other groups of refugees in Burundi and the Central African Republic and in other countries in Africa ranged from the provision of emergency relief, including food rations in the case of new arrivals and of crop failure, to the improvement of living conditions of refugees through assistance to enable them to develop from a subsistence economy to a market economy. The other countries concerned were Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Senegal, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Special mention should be made of three sizable rural settlement projects which were started in the course of 1969 in the Congo, Ethiopia and the Sudan and which involved the movement of refugees from the border area further inland with a view to their rural settlement. These projects, like many others, are being continued in 1970.

Geophysical conditions continued to play an important role and caused problems of water supply in certain areas which temporarily hampered the settlement of refugees, but these problems have been or are being overcome.

The problems of individual refugees, mainly of urban origin, several thousands of whom live in some of the large towns and face employment difficulties, received close attention.

The Office continued its co-operation with the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and channelled an amount of $52,000 from the Fund to a voluntary agency for the relief of refugees from South Africa who had been given asylum in various African countries.

During 1969, assistance in respect of both primary and post-primary education was provided by UNHCR, mostly in Africa, in cases where such assistance could not be provided from other sources. Under the UNHCR programmes, a contribution was made towards the financing of primary education in refugee settlements, whereas over $1 million was made available towards post-primary education under the UNHCR Education Account, which is financed from trust funds. Nearly three quarters of this amount was committed in Uganda, where the Government had decided to admit refugees to public schools in the same way as nationals and where the necessary additional facilities had to be provided.

In Asia, UNHCR assistance was concentrated again on the settlement of Tibetan refugees, of whom there are some 56,000 in India and 8,000 in Nepal. An amount of $321,000 was committed in India to continue the consolidation of earlier land settlement projects and to provide medical assistance. The office also sponsored a scheme jointly with the common project of the 1966 European Refugee Campaign to provide assistance for handicapped refugees. In Nepal, $49,000 were committed under the UNHCR programme to improve the situation of 3,000 refugees in settlements. In Macao, progress was achieved in the implementation of previous projects, particularly in the field of housing. A total of 332 housing units are planned or are under construction. In Hong Kong, small numbers of European refugees in transit were assisted pending their resettlement and the large number of Chinese continued to benefit from development aid provided by the local authorities.

In the Middle East, $165,056 were committed under the UNHCR programme for 1969 to assist some of the 10,000 refugees in the area with a view to their local settlement or resettlement through migration.

The increased influx of refugees, which started in a number of European countries in 1968, continued in 1969. In co-operation with the Governments of countries of asylum and of immigration, the Inter-

governmental Committee for European Migration and non-governmental organizations, UNHCR continued, whenever necessary, to assist the resettlement of new refugees in countries of immigration. A number of handicapped cases were again assisted towards their permanent settlement in various countries in Europe and overseas. In Spain the number of new arrivals exceeded the number of departures and measures to accelerate resettlement to other countries became very necessary. As far as local settlement is concerned, UNHCR action is confined to a limited financial participation in projects for which insufficient local resources were available. These projects mainly concerned establishment assistance, vocational training and aid to the handicapped. An amount of $570,000 was committed under the 1969 programme with this purpose in view. Housing projects from earlier programmes and a sizable project for the settlement of refugees on the land in Yugoslavia were completed.

In Latin America, UNHCR action was focused on assistance to the handicapped, including the mentally ill and aged refugees for whom a network of places was made available in institutions, mainly in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. Non-European refugees were assisted while in transit pending their resettlement and the emigration of a small group was completed. An amount of $316,250 was committed under the 1969 programme for the above purposes.

Financial questions

The appeals for financial support made by the High Commissioner in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions have resulted in an increase in the participation of Governments in the UNHCR annual programme of material assistance for refugees. Governmental contributions to the 1969 programme amounted to nearly 72 per cent of the target, whereas those so far announced to the 1970 programme already cover 78.6 per cent. The number of contributing governments has risen, reaching seventy-five in 1969, compared with sixty-seven in 1968.

Governmental contributions amounting to $4,300,173, together with $300,576 from non-governmental sources, enabled the 1969 programme target of $5,996,800 to be fully met. In addition, a total of $1,323,544 was contributed in 1969 for important supplementary assistance projects which could not be included in the programme, of which $899,810 were received from Governments and $423,734 from non-governmental sources.

Governmental contributions to the UNHCR programme for 1970 totalled $4,525,395 as of 1 June 1970. In addition to the increased number of Governments contributing, more than twenty have substantially increased the level of their financial support in 1970 over that of 1969. Further efforts will be necessary, however, in order to meet the $5,769,400 target.

The first proceeds from the new long-playing record "World Star Festival", referred to in the High Commissioner's last report to the General Assembly, were received at the end of 1969. They are being used to finance refugee projects which cannot be covered from funds available from other sources.

B. *Narcotics control*

First special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and forty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which meets biennially, held a special session in Geneva from 12 to 30 January 1970 to prepare a revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances under the authority of Economic and Social Council resolution 1402 (XLVI).

The Commission's work was based on the text that had been prepared in the light of the discussion at the twenty-third session and circulated by the Secretary-General to Governments for comment.

The text of the revised draft Protocol, as adopted by the Commission, was set forth in the Commission's report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session, of which the Council took note in resolution 1473 (XLVIII).

The Commission also included in its report the text of a draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of the Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, which the Council adopted as resolution 1474 (XLVIII). Preparations have been started for this conference, to be held at Geneva for a period of five or six weeks, beginning in January 1971.

The Council also adopted a resolution asking Governments to apply additional control measures to psychotropic substances pending the entry into force of the Protocol.

The international effort to apply controls to psychotropic substances, which is now being brought to a successful conclusion, received an important impetus from the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session when the Assembly, in resolution 2584 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, requested the Economic and Social Council "to call upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its special session to proceed without delay to complete the draft protocol . . .".

Resumption of opium production by Iran

In pursuance of the decision of the Commission at its twenty-third session, the representative of the Secretary-General held consultations with the Governments of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, and will make a report to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session on the problem of opium production and illicit traffic in the drug.

Technical co-operation in narcotics control

General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII)

The General Assembly in its resolution 2434 (XXIII) requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, and in consultation with interested Governments, to develop plans for putting an end to the illegal or uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials and to submit these plans to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. Pursuant to this, the Secretary-General has been in contact with the Governments of some

thirteen countries where such production exists. In June 1969, an interagency meeting convened by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its forty-seventh session, was held in Geneva and attended by representatives of the United Nations, FAO, the ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO, WFP and the International Narcotics Control Board. The meeting examined possible co-ordinated action to implement the resolution. The Secretary-General is taking steps to implement the agreed conclusions and recommendations of this meeting.

The Secretary-General submitted an interim report on technical assistance in the narcotics field under General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII) to the Council at its forty-eighth session which, after consideration, resolved to forward it to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV)

A total of twenty-five fellowships in various aspects of narcotics control were granted under the regular and UNDP/Technical Assistance programmes for 1969, and twelve awards were made under the 1970 regular programme.

Among regional activities, a training mission on narcotics control visited seven French-speaking countries in Africa, a United Nations regional seminar on narcotics control for enforcement officers in Latin America was held in Mexico City, a consultative mission on the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts visited Iran at the request of the Government and a training mission on narcotics control for enforcement officers in East Africa visited four countries. A staff member of the Division remained outposted in South-East Asia to advise Governments on matters concerning narcotic drugs. The library of films on narcotics subjects, which were circulated to Governments and other interested parties, was enlarged by the acquisition of new films as well as of duplicates. The increase from $75,000 to $100,000 in the appropriation for the regular programme of technical co-operation in narcotics control will, in the future, permit the implementation of an enlarged number of regional and country projects requested by Governments and included in a five-year plan (1970-1974).

Scientific research

The Laboratory of the Division of Narcotic Drugs continued its research, giving priority to the work on *cannabis* in accordance with the directives of the Commission. Special emphasis was laid on the co-ordination of the research being carried out by national scientists collaborating in the programme. Training was provided for fellowship-holders from Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ghana, Jordan, Laos, the Malagasy Republic and the United Arab Republic. During the period under review, the Laboratory was reconstructed and enlarged.

Operation of the international narcotics treaties

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Belgium, China (Taiwan), Costa Rica, France, Mauritius, Monaco, Nigeria, Switzerland and Upper Volta adhered to or ratified the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, thus bringing the total number of parties to seventy-seven as of 30 April 1970.

Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, Protocol of Signature and Final Act signed at Geneva, 26 June 1936, and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

On 5 June 1970, the Government of Spain deposited with the Secretary-General the instrument of ratification of the above-mentioned treaty.

Protocol signed at Paris on 19 November 1948, bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

In a communication received on 18 July 1969, the Government of Mauritius notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the 1948 Protocol as of 12 March 1968, the date of independence.

Laws and regulations

During the past year, fifty-six laws and regulations were received from thirty-three countries and territories.

Abuse of drugs (drug addiction)

The Secretary-General sent a questionnaire to Governments to obtain data about the extent of the abuse of the various psychotropic substances. The reports of Governments provided statistics about trends and forms of abuse of stimulant, depressant and hallucinogenic drugs.

Work of WHO in the field of narcotics drugs

The Commission at its special session received and took into account in its deliberations the seventeenth report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence. This report contained a listing of psychotropic substances in four groups according to the degree of risk to public health and to society, and the extent of therapeutic usefulness; this presentation served as a useful guide to the Commission in its discussion of the complex matter of the substances that the Protocol should cover. These listings were neither proposed by WHO as definitive, nor taken by the Commission as such; it was understood that each entry in these lists would require a careful examination and assessment at a later stage, in the light of the criteria adopted by the Commission, before they could be finalized.

Illicit traffic

The Secretary-General received 1,084 reports of seizures of narcotic drugs in illicit traffic covering 1,107 individual seizures made in twenty-seven countries in the period from June 1968 to March 1970. In the annual reports of Governments for 1968, information was received in respect of 123 countries concerning illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, fifteen countries giving details of 277 additional seizures of drugs. The Sec-

retariat has collaborated with the International Criminal Police Organization, which in 1968 received from fifty countries information of international importance on 1,120 seizures.

The principal features of the world illicit traffic remained unchanged; apart from opium, the quantities of drugs seized appeared to be on the increase, indicating a rising volume of illicit traffic, particularly in cocaine, *cannabis* and synthetic drugs.

Information

Bulletin on Narcotics

The Secretary-General published four issues of the *Bulletin on Narcotics* featuring articles on drug addiction, psychotropic substances, national and international aspects of narcotics control and scientific research on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Information letters

The periodic information letters addressed to Members of the Commission and others concerned in the field continued to be issued and evoked increasing interest and reactions.

Press and public enquiries

With the growth in interest in the drug problem, the Secretariat has met an intensive demand for information and advice from quite varied quarters of the general public, such as teaching institutions, the professions and ordinary citizens, in addition to vastly increased coverage by the press media, especially television and radio.

International Narcotics Control Board

The International Narcotics Control Board held two sessions during the past year, continuing to carry out its task of supervising the operation of the several narcotics treaties currently in force. While undertaking to scrutinize the procedures for the implementation of the treaties, much time was also devoted to assisting national narcotics administrations in the difficulties inevitably encountered in the progressive application of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, since its coming into effect in 1964.

The Board is deeply concerned that the misuse of dangerous psychotropic substances not yet under international control continues to proliferate—and increasingly among young people—to such a degree as to cause grave general alarm. The problem has long been a cause of anxiety to many Governments and to international organs, and important counter-measures have been undertaken. Work has continued on the complicated task of drawing up legal provisions which would ensure effective control over the movement of these substances and the Permanent Central Narcotics Board as well as the present Board, its successor, have taken active parts in the preparation of the material to be considered by the plenipotentiary conference to be convened with a view to framing a comprehensive international treaty.

Though they are beset by extensive new problems of drug abuse and preoccupied by questions of counteraction, the public at large and their delegated control authorities must not lose sight of the fact that the illegal and uncontrolled production and availability of classic narcotic substances continue to throw out their challenges to the forces of health and well-being. The Board is therefore gratified that its suggestions of past years for the development of a world plan for the economic and social modernization of areas with a "drug economy" were useful precursors to additional measures that were taken in this respect during the last year. In particular, important steps were taken in the movement to limit the supply of narcotic raw materials at a meeting held in June 1969 under General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII), when recommendations were formulated with the twin objectives of reducing the availability of narcotic raw materials and of abating the demand for narcotic drugs. In this connexion, it is noteworthy that Lebanon has mounted a vigorous campaign to eliminate the availability of *cannabis* by replacing it with useful crops.

Similarly, Turkey has been progressively reducing the area assigned to poppy cultivation, and if the measures planned are resolutely put into effect, they should go far to curb the illicit outflow of opium from Turkey.

But the Board has again taken the unequivocal position that isolated action by individual Governments cannot suffice to remedy a situation which, regardless of the particularity of any of its aspects, is a world problem. A co-ordinated approach on the broadest plane is essential to contribute to the improvement of the situation in respect of narcotic drugs.

C. *Assistance in cases of natural disaster*

During the past year, the Secretary-General provided assistance under General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII) on five occasions. In August, following floods in Iraq, he authorized the purchase of tents and blankets, to provide emergency shelter; in September, following a hurricane in Guatemala, he authorized the purchase of hand-tools for use in restoring crops and roofing materials for emergency shelter; in October, following floods in Algeria, he authorized the purchase of tents for use as emergency shelter; in February 1970, following a hurricane in Madagascar, he authorized the purchase of farm implements and jeeps for use in reconstruction work; and in April, following an earthquake in Turkey, he authorized the purchase of water supply equipment. Expenditures of up to $20,000 were approved for the disasters in Iraq and Guatemala, $7,500 was authorized for Algeria, $10,000 was authorized for Madagascar, and, in the case of Turkey, $15,000 was authorized.

Operative paragraph 8 of resolution 2435 (XXIII) authorized the Secretary-General, as an interim measure and to the extent that it does not prove necessary in any one year to make advances from the Working Capital Fund up to the maximum amount of $100,000, to advance the balance from the same source in the following year, in amounts not exceeding $10,000 per country, for assistance to Governments at their request, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Red Cross Societies where appropriate, in the elaboration of national preparations to meet natural disasters. This provision of the resolution became operative on 1 January 1970, and in that month the Secretary-General

approved an allocation of $3,000 to send an expert on dam construction to Argentina to develop plans for future flood prevention.

The Economic and Social Council responded to the tragic consequences of the severe floods in Tunisia and the earthquakes in Banja Luka, Yugoslavia, in the autumn of 1969, and in Turkey in early 1970, by unanimously adopting resolutions 1468 (XLVII) and 1469 (XLVII) on 31 October 1969 and resolution 1478 (XLVIII) on 31 March 1970. The resolutions, while expressing sympathy to the people and Governments of Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, requested the Secretary-General, the heads of the specialized agencies, the Executive Directors of the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in the light of the funds available, to bear in mind the needs of the three Governments in connexion with the plans for the reconstruction of their respective devastated areas when deciding on the services to be provided to Member States.

In the event that requests for emergency assistance following the disasters in Tunisia and Yugoslavia should be received from these Governments, it appeared to the Secretary-General that, taking into account the allocations for emergency assistance provided during the first ten months of 1969 to Algeria, Guatemala, Iraq, Pakistan and Syria, the annual advance of $100,000 from the Working Capital Fund for emergency aid was likely to prove inadequate to meet any further requests for assistance during 1969; also, it would not permit the provision of assistance in the elaboration of national preparations to meet natural disasters. Accordingly, the Secretary-General proposed to the General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, that the amount he is authorized to draw from the Working Capital Fund be increased by $50,000 for 1969 and be fixed at $150,000 for 1970. He indicated that he could continue to be bound by the same limitations mentioned in resolution 2435 (XXIII) concerning the normal ceiling of $20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster. The General Assembly, in resolution 2608 (XXIV), increased the amount from $100,000 to $150,000 for 1969 and, in resolution 2614 (XXIV), continued the amount at that level for 1970, with the proviso that allocations be made with a normal ceiling of $15,000 per country in the case of any one disaster, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would have the authority to grant a maximum of $20,000 at his discretion; the authorization of $10,000 per country for assistance to Governments in the elaboration of plans to meet natural disasters was continued as originally provided in resolution 2435 (XXIII).

REFERENCES

A. Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 49; and *ibid., Supplement No. 12* (A/7612) and *Supplement No. 12 A* (A/7612/Add.1).

B. Narcotics control

For the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its first special session (12 to 30 January 1970), see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8* (E/4785).

For other relevant documents, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth, Session Annexes,* agenda item 5; and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 12.

(*b*) *Multilingual List of Narcotic Drugs under International Control*: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.XI.1.

C. Assistance in cases of natural disaster

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 73.

Part Four

Legal questions

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CHAPTER I

International Court of Justice

Jurisdiction of the Court

COMPULSORY JURISDICTION

On 16 March 1970, the Government of Botswana deposited with the Secretary-General a declaration dated 14 January 1970, whereby, subject to certain reservations, it accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court.

On 7 April 1970, the Government of Canada gave notice to the Secretary-General of termination of its declaration of acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction made on 20 September 1929, under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and deposited with the Secretary-General a fresh declaration accepting, subject to certain reservations, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court.

Forty-six States have thus far accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court under Article 36 of the Statute.

INSTRUMENT CONFERRING JURISDICTION ON THE COURT

The following treaties and other instruments registered with the Secretary-General contain clauses conferring jurisdiction on the Court in certain eventualities:

Agreement relating to air services between Denmark and Afghanistan (signed at Kabul on 24 May 1967);

International Agreement on the Procedure for the Establishment of Tariffs for Scheduled Air Services (signed at Paris on 10 July 1967; entered into force on 30 May 1968);

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963; entered into force on 4 December 1969);

International Convention on the Standardization of Methods of Analysing and Appreciating Wines (signed at Paris on 13 October 1954; entered into force 14 June 1957).

Case brought before the Court

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

(New Application: 1962)

(Belgium *v.* Spain)

On 5 February 1970, the Court gave Judgment in the second phase of the case concerning the *Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited* (*New Application: 1962*).

This case, which was brought by the Belgian Government against the Spanish Government, arose out of the adjudication in bankruptcy in Spain of a company incorporated in Canada. The object of the claim was to seek reparation for damage alleged by the Belgian Government to have been sustained by Belgian nationals, shareholders in the company, as a result of acts said to be contrary to international law committed towards the company by organs of the Spanish State. The Spanish Government having raised four preliminary objections, the Court, by a Judgment of 24 July 1964 (an analysis of which appears in the annual report of the Secretary-General for the period from 1964 to 1965), had rejected two of the objections and joined the remaining two to the merits. One of these latter objections was to the effect that the Belgian Government lacked the capacity to submit any claim in respect of wrongs done to a Canadian company, even if the shareholders were Belgian; the other was to the effect that local remedies available in Spain had not been exhausted.

The Court held sixty-four public sittings between 15 April and 22 July 1969, in the course of which it heard oral arguments and replies by the Agents and Council of the two Parties, both on the merits and on the objections which had been joined to the merits.

By its Judgment of 5 February 1970, the Court rejected the Belgian Government's claim, finding that that Government lacked *jus standi* to exercise diplomatic protection of Belgian shareholders in a Canadian company with respect to measures taken against that company in Spain.

In its reasoning, the Court observed that when a State admitted foreign investments into its territory, it was bound to extend to them the protection of the law and assumed obligations concerning the treatment to be afforded them. But such obligations were not absolute. In order to bring a claim in respect of the breach of such an obligation, a State must first establish its right to do so.

In the field of diplomatic protection, international law was in continuous evolution and was called upon to recognize institutions of municipal law, according to which the concept of the company was founded on a firm distinction between the rights of the company and those of the shareholder. Only the company, which was endowed with legal personality, could take action in respect of matters that were of a corporate character. A wrong done to the company frequently caused prejudice to its shareholders, but this did not imply that

both were entitled to claim compensation. Whenever a shareholder's interests were harmed by an act done to the company, it was to the latter that he had to look to institute appropriate action. An act infringing only the company's rights did not involve responsibility towards the shareholders, even if their interests were affected. For the situation to be different, the act complained of must be aimed at the direct rights of the shareholder as such (which was not the case here, since the Belgian Government had itself admitted that it had not based its claim on an infringement of the direct rights of the shareholders).

International law had to refer to those rules generally accepted by municipal legal systems. An injury to the shareholder's interests resulting from an injury to the rights of the company was insufficient to found a claim. Where it was a question of an unlawful act committed against a company representing foreign capital, the general rule of international law authorized the national State of the company alone to exercise diplomatic protection for the purpose of seeking redress. No rule of international law expressly conferred such a right on the shareholder's national State.

The Court considered whether there might not be, in the present case, special circumstances for which the general rule might not take effect. Two situations needed to be studied: (*a*) the case of the company having ceased to exist, and (*b*) the case of the protecting State of the company lacking the capacity to take action. As regards the first of these possibilities, the Court observed that while Barcelona Traction had lost all its assets in Spain and been placed in receivership in Canada, it could not be contended that the corporate entity of the company had ceased to exist or that it had lost its capacity to take corporate action. So far as the second possibility was concerned, it was not disputed that the company had been incorporated in Canada and had its registered office in that country, and its Canadian nationality had received general recognition. The Canadian Government had exercised the protection of Barcelona Traction for a number of years. If at a certain point the Canadian Government ceased to act on behalf on Barcelona Traction, it nonetheless retained its capacity to do so, which the Spanish Government had not questioned. Whatever the reasons for the Canadian Government's change of attitude, that fact could not constitute a justification for the exercise of diplomatic protection by another Government.

It had been maintained that a State could make a claim when investments by its nationals abroad, such investments being part of a State's national economic resources, were prejudicially affected in violation of the right of the State itself to have its nationals enjoy a certain treatment. But, in the present state of affairs, such a right could only result from a treaty or special agreement. And no instrument of such a kind was in force between Belgium and Spain.

It had also been maintained that, for reasons of equity, a State should be able, in certain cases, to take up the protection of its nationals, shareholders in a company which had been the victim of a violation of international law. The Court considered that the adoption of the theory of diplomatic protection of shareholders as such would open the door to competing claims on the part of different States, which could create an atmosphere of insecurity in international economic relations. In the particular circumstances of the present case, where the company's national State was able to act, the Court was not of the opinion that *jus standi* was conferred on the Belgian Government by considerations of equity.

Since no *jus standi* before the Court had been established, it was not for the Court to take a decision on other aspects of the case.

The Court's Judgment was adopted by fifteen votes to one, twelve votes of the majority being based on the reasons set out in the Judgment. Of the Judges in the majority, Judges Petrén, Lachs and Onyeama appended Declarations to the Judgment, and President Bustamante y Rivero and Judges Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Tanaka, Jessup, Morelli, Padilla Nervo, Gros and Ammoun appended Separate Opinions (Judges Tanaka, Jessup and Gros stated that they did not base their decisions on the reasons set out in the Judgment). Judge *ad hoc* Riphagen appended a Dissenting Opinion to the Judgment.

Other activities

Amendment of Article 22 of the Statute (seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28

In May-June 1969, the Court, basing itself on Article 70 of its Statute, proposed through the Secretary-General an amendment to Article 22, paragraph 1, of the Statute and consequential amendments to Article 23, paragraph 2, and Article 28. In Article 22, paragraph 1, it was proposed to add after the words "the seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague" the phrase "or at such other place as shall at any time be approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Court". In an Explanatory Memorandum, the Court stressed that it was not recommending that its seat should be established anywhere other than at The Hague. It merely sought that its seat should in principle be fixed by the General Assembly, on the Court's recommendation, at whatever place it might be considered that it could function most effectively. It would thus be, with regard to the determination of its seat, in the same position as other international organs and agencies.

On 20 September 1969, the General Assembly decided to include the question in the agenda of its twenty-fourth session and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

On 23 October, the Security Council, by resolution 272 (1969), recommended to the General Assembly, under Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, the adoption of provisions concerning the participation of States which were Parties to the Statute, but were not Members of the United Nations, in the procedure for effecting amendments to the Statute. On 4 December, by resolution 2520 (XXIV), the General Assembly decided, in accordance with the Security Council's

recommendations, that such States might participate in the General Assembly in regard to amendments to the Statute in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations; and that amendments to the Court's Statute should come into force for all States Parties to the Statute when adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the States Parties to the Statute and ratified by two-thirds of such States, in accordance with Article 69 of the Statute and Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations.

On 12 December, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question of amendments to Article 22, 23 and 28 of the Statute of the Court and requested the Secretary-General to include the item in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth regular session.

Report by the Court to the General Assembly

At the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Court submitted a report covering its activities during the period from 1 August 1968 to 31 July 1969. The General Assembly took note thereof at its 1830th plenary meeting on 12 December 1969.

Composition of the Court and the Chamber of Summary Procedure

On 27 October 1969, the General Assembly and the Security Council elected five Judges to take the places of President José Luis Bustamante y Rivero, Vice-President Vladimir M. Koretsky, and Judges Kotaro Tanaka, Philip C. Jessup and Gaetano Morelli, whose terms of office were to expire on 5 February 1970. The new Members of the Court are: Judges Hardy C. Dillard, Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Federico de Castro, Platon D. Morozov and Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga.

On 19 February 1970, the Court elected Judge Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan as its President and Judge Fouad Ammoun as its Vice-President.

On 20 February 1970, the Court constituted its Chamber of Summary Procedure for the ensuing year as follows:

Members: President Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Vice-President Ammoun, Judges Padilla Nervo, Bengzon and Lachs.

Substitute Members: Judges Ignacio-Pinto and de Castro.

REFERENCES

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, Second Phase, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1970, p. 3. *I.C.J. Yearbook 1969-1970.*

For the report of the International Court of Justice (1 August 1968–31 July 1969), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/7605 and Corr.1).

For other relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 14, 18 and 93.

CHAPTER II

International Law Commission

Twenty-first session of the Commission

The International Law Commission held its twenty-first session at Geneva from 2 June to 8 August 1969. The following information supplements that given in last year's report on the opening phase of the session.

Most of the session was devoted to the consideration of relations between States and international organizations, and succession of States and Governments. Mr. Abdullah El-Erian, the Commission's Special Rapporteur on the first of the two topics, submitted his fourth report, containing a revised set of draft articles, with commentaries, on the legal position of representatives of States to international organizations. Those draft articles represented the continuation of the first set of twenty-one articles adopted by the Commission at its twentieth session. The Commission considered the report and adopted a provisional draft of twenty-nine articles (articles 22 to 50) on the subject, constituting sections 2 (Facilities, privileges and immunities), 3 (Conduct of the permanent mission and its members) and 4 (End of the functions) of part II (Permanent missions to international organizations).

With regard to the scope of the draft, the Commission concluded that it should include articles dealing with permanent observers of non-member States to international organizations and with delegations to sessions of organs of international organizations. The Commission also took the provisional decision of considering, at its next session, draft articles on delegations to conferences convened by international organizations, on the understanding that the final decision on whether the draft should include articles on such delegations would be taken at a later stage.

Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui, Special Rapporteur on succession in respect of matters other than treaties, submitted a second report entitled "Economic and financial acquired rights and State succession". Sir Humphrey Waldock, Special Rapporteur on succession in respect of treaties, also submitted a second report on this aspect of the topic. Owing to the lack of time, the Commission considered only the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on succession in respect of matters other than treaties, and requested him to prepare another report containing draft articles on succession of States in respect of economic and financial matters, taking into account the comments of members of the Commission on the two reports submitted by him at the Commission's twentieth and twenty-first sessions. The Commission took note of the Special Rapporteur's intention to devote his next report to public property and public debts.

The Commission examined a first report on the topic of State responsibility submitted by Mr. Roberto Ago, Special Rapporteur for the topic. The report gave a general description of the codification work undertaken on the subject by the United Nations, the League of Nations, regional bodies, learned societies and individual scholars. The Commission was in general agreement on the main lines of the programme to be undertaken on the subject during the next sessions. The Special Rapporteur was asked to submit a report on the topic, containing a first set of draft articles, at the Commission's twenty-second session.

The Commission also considered a first report by Mr. Endre Ustor, Special Rapporteur for the topic of the most-favoured-nation clause. The report contained a history of the most-favoured-nation clause up to the Second World War, with particular emphasis on the work on the clause undertaken in the League of Nations or under its aegis. The Commission instructed the Special Rapporteur to prepare next a study largely on the basis of the replies from organizations and interested agencies consulted by the Secretary-General and having regard also to three cases that were relevant to the clause dealt with by the International Court of Justice.

The Commission also reached certain conclusions concerning its programme and methods of work.

Consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Commission on the work of its twenty-first session

The Commission's report on the work of the twenty-first session was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session together with the resolution relating to article 1 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties. The resolution recommended to the General Assembly that it refer to the International Law Commission the study of the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations.

On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, to which the report and the resolution were referred, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 2501 (XXIV) on 12 November 1969. In this resolution, the Assembly expressed its profound apprecia-

tion to the Commission of the valuable work it had accomplished during its twenty-first session, noted with approval the programme and organization of work planned by the Commission, including its intention of bringing up to date its long-term programme of work, and made certain recommendations concerning its future work on relations between States and international organizations, succession of States and Governments, State responsibility and the most-favoured-nation clause. The Assembly also recommended that the Commission should study, in consultation with the principal international organizations, as it might consider appropriate in accordance with its practice, the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations, as an important question, and expressed the wish that, in conjunction with future sessions, other seminars on international law might be organized.

Twenty-second session of the Commission

The twenty-second session opened at Geneva on 4 May 1970. The agenda for the session consisted of the following items: filling of casual vacancies in the Commission; relations between States and international organizations; succession of States and Governments, including succession in respect of treaties and in respect of matters other than treaties; State responsibility; most-favoured-nation clause; co-operation with other bodies; survey of topics suitable for codification; organization of future work; date and place of the twenty-third session; and other business.

The Commission elected the following officers: Mr. Taslim O. Elias, Chairman; Mr. Richard D. Kearney, First Vice-Chairman; Mr. Fernando Albónico, Second Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Milan Bartoš, Rapporteur.

REFERENCES

For the report of the International Law Commission on its twenty-first session (2 June-8 August 1969) and twenty-second session (4 May-10 July 1970), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/7610/Rev.1); and *ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/8010).

For other relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 86 and 94 (*b*).

CHAPTER III

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The Commission was established by the General Assembly, in resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade.

The report of the Commission on the work of its second session was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. In resolution 2502 (XXIV), the Assembly noted with appreciation the progress made in the implementation of the Commission's programme of work, and recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics to which it had decided to give priority, that is, the international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration and international legislation on shipping.

The third session of the Commission was held in New York from 6 to 30 April 1970.

The Commission elected the following officers: Mr. Albert Lilar (Belgium), Chairman; Mr. Eugenio Cornejo Fuller (Chile), Mr. Abdelmajïd Ben Messaouda (Tunisia), Mr. Ion Nestor (Romania), Vice-Chairmen; and Mr. Shinichiro Michida (Japan), Rapporteur.

All decisions taken by the Commission at its third session were reached by consensus, without voting.

International sale of goods

Uniform rules governing the international sale of goods

The Commission continued its work on the unification of rules governing the international sale of goods. At its second session, the Commission had before it comments and suggestions submitted by a large number of States concerning certain existing texts: the Hague Convention of 1955 on the Law Applicable to the International Sale of Goods, and the Hague Conventions of 1964 Relating to a Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods and a Uniform Law on the Formation of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. In the light of these comments, the Commission decided to ascertain which modifications of the existing texts might render them capable of wider acceptance by countries of different legal, social and economic systems or, as an alternative, whether it would be necessary to elaborate a new text for this purpose.

In January 1970 the Working Group on Sales, consisting of fourteen members of the Commission, devoted two weeks to the intensive examination of the text of the above-mentioned Conventions, especially the Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods. The Working Group submitted a report on its study of several basic provisions of the Uniform Law in which it recommended that certain provisions should be approved and others revised or given further study.

The Commission reviewed these recommendations and decided that the work should be continued at a second meeting of the Working Group on Sales, scheduled to be held in December 1970. The Commission also took significant decisions concerning future working methods in this area, including the conclusion that the Working Group should embark on a chapter-by-chapter examination of the Uniform Law and that before a new or revised text of a uniform law is completed, the Working Group should submit only questions of principle to the Commission for decision.

Time-limits and limitations (prescription)

At its second session, the Commission decided to take immediate steps towards unification of the rules on the time-limits within which claims arising out of international sales transactions could be presented to a tribunal ("prescription"). A Working Group of seven members of the Commission met at Geneva from 18 to 22 August 1969 and analysed basic issues involved in the preparation of a convention on this subject. At its third session, the Commission reviewed the recommendations of the Working Group and requested it to hold a second meeting scheduled for August 1970 to prepare a tentative draft convention for submission to the Commission at its fourth session. The Commission also took steps to ascertain commercial practices and the views of Governments concerning the appropriate length of the prescriptive period and related questions.

General conditions of sale and standard contracts

A third approach to unification and harmonization in the field of the international sale of goods, approved by the Commission at its second session, was through appropriate general conditions of sale which might be voluntarily adopted by the parties. In this regard, attention was given to certain general conditions drawn up by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. At the third session, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to continue with a programme, with the help of the regional economic commissions, to seek the views of Governments and interested trade circles on the feasibility of extending to other regions

the use of the ECE general conditions of sale and standard contracts, and on the desirability of formulating other general conditions for products of special interest to those regions. An analysis of these views will be submitted to the Commission at its fourth session. The Secretary-General was further requested to begin a study on the feasibility of developing general conditions embracing a wider scope of commodities than the existing specific formulations.

International payments

Negotiable instruments

At its second session, the Commission instituted studies concerning the legal rules applicable to the use of negotiable instruments in making international payments. Replies to a questionnaire were received from seventy-eight Governments and banking and trading institutions; these replies provided detailed and valuable information on present methods and practices for making and receiving international payments and the problems encountered in settling international transactions by means of negotiable instruments, with special reference to the difficulties resulting from divergencies in the legal rules under present national formulations. In the light of a report of the Secretary-General analysing these replies, the Commission reaffirmed the opinion, expressed at its second session, that work should be directed towards a convention setting forth rules applicable to a special instrument for use in international transactions. The uniform rules set forth in such a convention would be applicable to an instrument, for optional use, which would bear a heading indicating that it was subject to the rules of the convention. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to continue with the analysis of the subject by including the replies that were received after the report of the Secretary-General was drawn up and, if necessary, to address supplementary questions to Governments and to banking and trade institutions.

Bankers' commercial credits

The work of the Commission in this field revolves around the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, drawn up by the International Chamber of Commerce, which seeks to achieve a standardization of practices relating to documentary credits. In connexion with a forthcoming revision of the Uniform Customs by the International Chamber of Commerce, the Commission was of the opinion that a procedure should be developed that would permit interested circles in countries not represented in the International Chamber of Commerce to make observations on the operation of the Uniform Customs. Accordingly, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments and interested banking and trade institutions to submit such observations. The Commission also invited the International Chamber of Commerce to submit to a future session of the Commission, for consideration, the proposed revised text of the Uniform Customs.

Guarantees and securities

At its second session, the Commission considered a report of the Secretary-General entitled "Preliminary study on guarantees and securities as related to international payments", a proposal submitted by Hungary concerning the preparation of uniform rules relating to bank guarantees, observations received from members of the Commission on the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, and a report submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce concerning its present work on bank guarantees.

The Commission concluded that it should concentrate on the problems that arise when the guarantor is a bank or other financial institution. The Commission was of the opinion that the International Chamber of Commerce should be invited to expand its present study (covering tender guarantees, performance guarantees and repayment guarantees) to include payment guarantees, and that Governments and banking and trade institutions in countries not represented in the International Chamber of Commerce should be given the opportunity to make observations in response to questionnaires drawn up by that organization. The Commission invited the International Chamber of Commerce to submit to future sessions periodic reports on its progress and on any proposed action in the matter of bank guarantees.

The Commission was of the opinion that at the present time it should concentrate on obtaining information about the national legal rules on security devices relevant to international transactions, and on the dissemination of such information. Accordingly, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit information on their national laws and practice and to make a study of security devices relevant to international transactions in goods, with special reference to conditional sale contracts and trust receipts.

International commercial arbitration

The Commission, at its second session, appointed Mr. Ion Nestor (Romania) as Special Rapporteur on the most important problems concerning the application and interpretation of the existing conventions on international commercial arbitration. The Special Rapporteur submitted a provisional report at the third session, during which it was decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to the fifth session. Members of the Commission and interested international organizations were requested to assist the Special Rapporteur in his task by providing information on existing laws and practices. The Commission reaffirmed the opinion expressed at its second session that the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1958 should be adhered to by the largest possible number of States.

International legislation on shipping

Following a decision taken by the Commission at its second session, to include international legislation on shipping as a priority item in its programme of work, a Working Group on International Shipping Legislation was created. The Working Group met during the third session of the Commission to which its recommendations were submitted.

The Commission gave close attention to means of achieving co-ordination and co-operation with UNCTAD and took note of the fact that the UNCTAD Working Group on Shipping had decided that its first priority item would be bills of lading. To facilitate co-ordination between the two bodies, the Commission requested that the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation should meet shortly after the UNCTAD Working Group on Shipping and that the Chairman of the former should attend the meetings of the latter. Both Working Groups were to meet before the fourth session of the Commission.

Registers and bibliography

The Commission noted that the first volume of the register of texts would be published in 1970. That volume will set out the texts of conventions and other relevant instruments, and summaries of draft conventions relating to the international sale of goods and international payments; it will also list instruments relating to international commercial arbitration and international shipping legislation. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit to its fourth session a report on the proposed contents of a second volume of the register of texts.

Consideration was also given to the publication of a register of organizations to provide information on the activities of organizations in matters dealt with by the Commission. The Commission was of the opinion that annual reports submitted to it by the Secretary-General would be preferable to a register of organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to submit such reports.

The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to obtain information on the extent to which current publications give bibliographical information relating to the Commission's programme of work.

Yearbook of the Commission

The General Assembly, by resolution 2502 (XXIV), approved the establishment of a Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and requested the Commission to consider at its third session the timing and content of the Yearbook. The Commission decided that the first volume of the Yearbook should be published in 1970 and that it should contain materials relating to the first three sessions of the Commission.

The Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on the publication of the second volume of the Yearbook to the fourth session of the Commission at which time it would take a final decision concerning the contents of the second volume.

REFERENCES

For the reports of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its second session (3-31 March 1969) and third session (6-30 April 1970), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/7618); and *ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/8017).

For other relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 90.

CHAPTER IV

Other legal questions

A. *Convention on Special Missions*

Further to its resolution 2419 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, the General Assembly resumed at its twenty-fourth session consideration of the question of a draft Convention on Special Missions on the basis of the draft of fifty articles adopted by the International Law Commission in 1967. On 8 December 1969, it adopted a Convention on Special Missions and an Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, which was opened for signature on 16 December 1969.

At the twenty-fourth session, as at the preceding one, the discussion took place mainly in the Sixth Committee. And as in 1968, the Observer of Switzerland was invited to participate in the debate without the right to vote and the Special Rapporteur of the International Law Commission, Mr. Milan Bartoš, attended discussions as an expert consultant. The Sixth Committee took decisions on the twenty-one draft articles which it had not been able to consider at the preceding session and on two proposals for new articles. It also adopted a draft preamble and a set of final clauses for the Convention. On the whole, the Committee followed the same procedure as at the twenty-third session, that is, as a first step, it considered the remaining articles and the proposals for new articles and referred them to a Drafting Committee in their original or in an amended form and, as a second step, it considered and adopted the texts recommended by the Drafting Committee. However, the definition of the term "special missions" and the preparation of the preamble and final clauses were referred to the Drafting Committee without prior consideration by the Sixth Committee.

The Committee decided to replace article 42 of the International Law Commission's draft concerning settlement of civil claims by a draft resolution which it recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

The new article proposed on the settlement of disputes was rejected; the Committee, however, decided to include the substance in a draft optional protocol, article I of which provides that "Disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention shall lie within the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice". As to the new article proposed concerning the question of the legal status, privileges and immunities of members of delegations to international conferences and the secretariat of those conferences, it was eventually withdrawn, but the Committee decided to include in its report a summary of the opinions expressed on the question, in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that the Committee requested the International Law Commission to take into account in its further work on relations between States and international organizations the interest and the views expressed in the debate in the Sixth Committee.

Concerning final clauses, the Committee adopted a draft which reproduced with minor drafting changes the final clauses of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and provided, *inter alia*, that the Convention would be open for signature to all States Members of the United Nations, to members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or to any other State invited by the General Assembly to become a Party. It rejected a draft whereby the Convention would have been open for signature to all States, as well as a draft which sought to add to the five categories of States mentioned above the Parties to one or more of the following treaties: (*a*) Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; (*b*) Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies.

The General Assembly adopted the Convention on Special Missions and the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes by resolution 2530 (XXIV), in which, *inter alia*, the General Assembly decided to consider at its twenty-fifth session the question of issuing invitations in order to ensure the the widest possible participation in the Convention. The Assembly also adopted resolution 2531 (XXIV) on 8 December 1969 on the settlement of civil claims, in which it recommended that the sending State should whenever possible waive the immunity of members of its special mission in respect of civil claims and that, when immunity was not waived, it should use its best endeavours to bring about a just settlement of the claim. Finally, the Assembly adopted unanimously resolution 2532 (XXIV) on the same date expressing its deep gratitude to the International Law Commission for its outstanding contribution to the codification and progressive development of the rules of international law on special missions.

B. *Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations*

The Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States has held two sessions during the past year.

The General Assembly, by its resolution 2463 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, requested the Special Committee to endeavour to resolve all relevant questions relating to the formulation of the seven principles of international law set forth in General Assembly resolution 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, in order to complete its work as far as possible. The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 18 August to 19 September 1969. In accordance with an understanding reached in the General Assembly the previous year, the Special Committee devoted itself, in the first instance, to completing work on the formulations of the principle on the prohibition of the threat or use of force and the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. The report of the Special Committee on the work of its 1969 session contained the reports of its Drafting Committee on these two principles. The Special Committee adopted these two reports.

The Drafting Committee took as a basis for its work on the principle on the prohibition of the threat or use of force the report of the Drafting Committee adopted by the Special Committee in 1968. It did not discuss those points on which statements had been agreed in 1968.

The Drafting Committee agreed on a number of additional statements, or in principle, concerning points relating to the use of force in territorial disputes and boundary problems, the organization of armed bands, the instigation of civil strife and terrorist acts, military occupation and non-recognition of situations brought about by the illegal threat or use of force, agreement for general and complete disarmament under effective international control and legal use of force. In the case of other points on which there was no statement and no agreement in principle, the Drafting Committee recorded relevant proposals in its report.

The report of the Drafting Committee on the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples stated that the first paragraph of the formulation should contain a general statement of the principle stressing its universality, and should be followed by a second paragraph spelling out the legal consequences deriving from it. It was not agreed whether rights or duties should appear first in the formulation, and the report set out alternative formulae for the first paragraph. So far as the second paragraph was concerned, the report contained three agreed statements. It was also agreed that a statement concerning the illegality of the subjection of peoples should be included, and the report set out two alternative formulae. The remainder of the report set out texts relevant to other points on which there was no final agreement.

The report of the 1969 Special Committee was submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session and referred to the Sixth Committee for consideration. On the recommendation of that Committee, the Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 2533 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969, in which it took note of the report, expressed its appreciation to the Special Committee, and decided to ask the Committee to meet in the first half of 1970 in order to continue and complete its work. The Assembly also requested the Special Committee, in the light of the debate in the Sixth Committee and in previous sessions of the Special Committee, to endeavour to resolve, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2327 (XXII), the remaining questions relating to the formulation of the seven principles in order to complete its work and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a comprehensive report containing a draft Declaration on all of the seven principles. The Assembly called upon members of the Special Committee to devote their utmost efforts to ensuring the success of the Committee's session, in particular by undertaking, before the session, any necessary consultations and other preparatory measures.

Following informal consultations by members of the Special Committee held in February and March, the Special Committee met at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 31 March to 2 May 1970. At the end of the session, the Committee adopted a report which contained the text of a draft Declaration on all seven principles. This draft Declaration was submitted by the Drafting Committee, which had accepted the text as expressing the consensus of the delegations members of the Drafting Committee. The Special Committee, in turn, adopted the report of the Drafting Committee containing the draft Declaration. This approval was accompanied by a number of understandings concerning the interpretation of the text. The Chairman of the Special Committee stated that the draft Declaration contained in the Drafting Committee's report adopted by the Special Committee represented the consensus of delegations. It must be read in connexion with the statements made for the record. Further, he said, a number of delegations indicated that they had agreed *ad referendum* to the adoption of the text of the draft Declaration. The Special Committee decided to authorize its Chairman to convoke an informal meeting, to be held in September, in order to ascertain the position of the Governments of States members of the Committee as regards the final adoption of the text of the draft Declaration.

The draft Declaration consists of a preamble followed by formulations on each of the seven principles and a general part. The formulations incorporate the texts which were adopted at earlier sessions of the Special Committee and statements on the principle on the prohibition of the threat or use of force, the principle of non-intervention and the principle concerning equal rights and self-determination of peoples which were agreed to and completed at the 1970 session.

C. *Question of defining aggression*

As mentioned in last year's report, the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression met at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 24 February to 3 April 1969 and adopted its report to the General Assembly on the work of this session. The report of the Special Committee was taken up by the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session and was referred to the Sixth Committee for consideration.

On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2549 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, in which it took note of the progress made by the Special Committee in its consideration of the question of defining aggression and on the draft definition, as reflected in the report. The Assembly considered that it had not been possible for the Special Committee to complete its task, in particular its consideration of the proposals concerning

a draft definition of aggression submitted to the Special Committee during its 1968 and 1969 sessions. The Assembly considered further that in its resolutions 2330 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2420 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 it had affirmed the widespread conviction of the need to expedite the definition of aggression. Considering also the urgency of defining aggression and the desirability of achieving this objective, if possible, by the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the Assembly decided that the Special Committee should resume its work, in accordance with resolution 2330 (XXII), in Geneva in the second half of 1970, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities.

D. *Declaration and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties*

The second session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties was held in Vienna from 9 April to 22 May 1969. One of the declarations and two of the resolutions adopted by the Conference referred a number of issues to the General Assembly for consideration at its twenty-fourth regular session.

The action taken by the General Assembly on the resolution adopted by the Conference relating to article 1 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties is described in chapter II of this part, as this resolution was taken up by the General Assembly in connexion with its consideration of the report of the International Law Commission.

In its Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Conference invited the General Assembly to give consideration, at its twenty-fourth session, to the matter of issuing invitations to become Parties to the Convention to States not Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. A provision empowering the General Assembly to issue such invitations is contained in article 81 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

At the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, this matter was referred to the Sixth Committee, which recommended to the Assembly that the question of issuing invitations be deferred until the twenty-fifth session. The Assembly adopted this recommendation without objection.

In its resolution relating to article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the annex thereto, the Conference on the Law of Treaties requested the General Assembly to take note of and approve the provisions in the annex to the Convention, which laid down that the costs of conciliation commissions set up under the annex should be borne by the United Nations and that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should provide assistance and facilities to such commissions.

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly referred this matter to the Sixth Committee, on the basis of whose recommendations the General Assembly adopted resolution 2534 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969, approving the provisions in question in the annex to the Convention. It also adopted a decision recommended by the Sixth Committee approving certain proposals by the Secretary-General on the financial and administrative implications of the conciliation procedure in the Vienna Convention and providing for honoraria to be paid to persons serving on conciliation commissions. Finally, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General, under the provisions of the annual resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, to incur any expenses involved in implementation of the conciliation procedures.

E. *United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law*

In November 1969, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly describing the activities which had been undertaken since 1968 by the United Nations, UNESCO and UNITAR in furtherance of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law established by General Assembly resolutions 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and continued under resolutions 2204 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2313 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968. This report, which had previously been considered by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, also contained the Secretary-General's recommendations with respect to the execution of the programme in 1970.

During 1969, fifteen fellowships in international law were awarded by the United Nations to persons from developing countries and a further three fellowships were awarded by UNITAR under a jointly administered fellowship scheme. In addition, the United Nations supplied a set of its legal publications to fifteen institutions in developing countries. In August 1969, a regional training and refresher course for Asia was organized jointly by UNESCO and UNITAR and was held at Quezon City, in response to an invitation from the Government of the Philippines. UNESCO's participation in the programme also included the provision of fellowships and the preparation of several studies relating to the objectives of the programme. UNITAR continued its work on a series of studies on subjects involving aspects of international law and completed a major study on the question of wider acceptance of multilateral treaties. In addition, UNITAR's training programmes included lectures and seminars on aspects of international law. For 1970, the Secretary-General proposed in his report that the United Nations should carry out activities broadly similar to those previously undertaken. It was expected that the future activities of UNESCO would be concentrated on the development of university teaching and research in international law. It was the intention of UNITAR to undertake further studies relating to international law, to organize a regional seminar in Africa and to award five international law fellowships in addition to the fifteen to be awarded by the United Nations.

The Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the programme was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, whereby it authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1970 the activities specified in his report and expressed its appreciation to UNESCO and UNITAR for their participation in the Programme. The Assembly reiterated its request to Member States, interested bodies and individuals to make voluntary contributions for the financing of the Programme and expressed its appreciation to those Member States which have made voluntary contributions for the purpose. The Secretary-General was requested to continue consultations with United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other bodies active in the field of international trade law, in order to meet the need for developing local expertise in international trade law, particularly in developing countries.

During 1970, the Secretary-General has been concerned with the implementation of the aspects of the Programme which he was authorized to carry out under resolution 2550 (XXIV). The activities undertaken have included the provision of its current legal publications to institutions in developing countries. The award of international law fellowships has been arranged by UNITAR in conjunction with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs. Preliminary work has been carried out by UNITAR for a regional seminar, which is expected to be held in Accra, at the invitation of the Government of Ghana, early in 1971. The Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1970, and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, will submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1971.

F. *Forcible diversion of civil aircraft in flight*

On 10 October 1969, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its twenty-fourth session and to allocate to the Sixth Committee, as an important and urgent matter, an item entitled "Forcible diversion of civil aircraft in flight", proposed by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Following a brief discussion of the item, the Sixth Committee adopted a draft resolution and decided without objection to include in its report to the General Assembly the following statement of understanding: "It was agreed in the Committee that the adoption of the resolution cannot prejudice any international legal rights or duties of States with respect to asylum".

On 12 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 2551 (XXIV), whereby it called upon States to take every appropriate measure to ensure that their respective national legislations should provide an adequate framework for effective legal measures against all kinds of acts of unlawful interference with, seizure of, or other wrongful exercise of control by force or threat thereof over civil aircraft in flight. The Assembly also urged States in particular to ensure that persons on board who perpetrate such acts are prosecuted; urged full support for the efforts of the International Civil Aviation Organization directed towards the speedy preparation and implementation of a convention providing for appropriate measures, *inter alia*, with respect to making the unlawful seizure of civil aircraft a punishable offence and to the prosecution of persons who commit that offence; and invited States to ratify or accede to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed in Tokyo on 14 September 1963, in conformity with the Convention.

G. *Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations*

On 1 December 1969, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its twenty-fourth session and to allocate to the Sixth Committee, as an important and urgent matter, an item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations", proposed by Colombia.

On 12 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 2552 (XXIV), whereby the Assembly, not having had the time to examine adequately the item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations", decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its twenty-fifth session.

Proposed amendment to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly: co-ordination of activities of the organizations within the United Nations family

This question was postponed by the General Assembly from its twenty-third to its twenty-fourth session. The Assembly had previously decided that the matter should, after its consideration by the Second and Third Committees, be transmitted to the Sixth Committee for advice on drafting.

On 18 November 1969, the Second Committee adopted a proposal by Ghana to defer *sine die* consideration of the proposed amendment to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly which would have inserted a new rule entitled "Consultation with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency".

The proposal of the Second Committee, after having been taken note of by the Sixth Committee and concurred in by the Third Committee, was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 2568 (XXIV).

Amendment to rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

At its forty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council adopted in principle a calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and a tentative calendar of meetings for 1971, which provided in particular for organizational meetings of the Council to be held for two or three days early in January, for a spring session to be convened at the end of March and to be resumed

in May, and for a summer session to begin early in July and to be resumed early in October or November.

On 17 November 1969, at its resumed forty-seventh session, the Council decided: (*a*) to adopt, on a provisional basis, the Secretary-General's proposals for amendment of the relevant rules of procedure of the Council as a result of the above-mentioned change in the pattern of its meetings, and to suspend rules 2, 9 and 14 of its rules of procedure; and (*b*) to consider, in the light of experience with the new programme of conferences and meetings in 1970, the revision of its rules of procedure at its first regular session in 1971.

H. *Treaties and multilateral conventions*

Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements

A total of 1,188 treaties and international agreements were registered with the Secretariat during the year ended 15 June 1970: 1,011 by thirty-seven Governments, 129 by four specialized agencies and four international organizations, and forty-eight *ex officio*. A total of eight treaties and agreements were filed and recorded; five at the request of four specialized agencies, one at the request of an international organization, one at the request of a Government, and one by the Secretariat. This brought to 15,073 the total number of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded from 14 December 1946 to 15 June 1970. In addition, during the year ended 15 June 1970, 672 certified statements were registered or filed and recorded, bringing up to 6,974 the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded as at 15 June 1970.

During the period covered by the present report, the Secretariat published sixteen volumes of the *Treaty Series* (volumes 591, 599-606, 608, 615, 625-629).

New multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and in respect of which the Secretary-General is the depositary

The following treaties have been drawn up since the publication of the last report:

Agreement establishing the Asian Coconut Community, open for signature at Bangkok on 12 December 1968 (deposited with the Secretary-General in 1969);

Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank, with Protocol to provide for procedure for amendment of article 36 of the Agreement, done at Kingston, Jamaica, on 18 October 1969;

Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, both open for signature at New York on 16 December 1969.

Status of signatures, ratifications and accessions: entry into force

The number of multilateral treaties for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions has risen to 188.

During the period covered by the present report, a total of sixty-three signatures have been affixed to those treaties, and 282 instruments of ratification, accession or acceptance as well as various notifications and communications relating thereto have been received by the Secretary-General.

Of those treaties, 145 have entered into force, the following since 16 June 1969:

International Sugar Agreement, 1968 (entered into force definitively on 17 June 1969);

Agreement establishing the Asian Coconut Community (entered into force on 30 July 1969);

Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank, with Protocol to provide for procedure for amendment of article 36 of the Agreement (entered into force on 26 January 1970).

Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

The following lists, corresponding to the three forms of accession provided in article 38 of the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, approved by the General Assembly on 28 April 1949, are published in accordance with the provisions of article 43, paragraph 3, of this Act:

Accessions

(a) *All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III and IV)*

Belgium	23 December	1949
Norway	16 July	1951
Denmark	25 March	1952
Luxembourg	28 June	1961
Upper Volta	27 March	1962

(b) *Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlements (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV)*

Sweden	22 June	1950

With the reservation provided in article 39, paragraph 2 (a), to the effect of excluding from the procedure described in the Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession.

(c) *Provisions relating to conciliation (chapter I) and the general provisions concerning that procedure (chapter IV)*

None.

I. *Privileges and immunities*

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

During the year under review, Lesotho and the United States of America acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. In addition, Mauritius notified the Secretary-General that it considered itself bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence. The number of States Parties to the Convention thus stands at 102.

The accession of the United States of America is of special significance in view of that country's unique position as host State to the United Nations. It will be recalled that when the General Assembly, during its first session in 1946, decided to establish the seat of the United Nations in the City of New York, it was conceived that the privileges and immunities of the United Nations in the United States would be governed by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, which the General Assembly had earlier adopted, and a Headquarters Agreement, to be concluded between the United Nations and the United States, which would regulate matters not covered by the Convention. Although the Headquarters Agreement was concluded in 1947, accession by the United States to its companion instrument, the Convention, had been delayed. Meanwhile, matters of privileges and immunities not covered by the Headquarters Agreement were left to the internal law of the United States. As a result, there have been certain gaps in the régime of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations in the United States and questions have arisen regarding, for example, the status of non-resident representatives of Member States, of the highest United Nations officials and of experts on missions for the United Nations. The accession of the United States to the Convention served to fill gaps such as these and to place the relations between the United Nations and the Government of the host country on an even sounder basis.

The accession of the United States was subject to the following reservations:

"(1) Paragraph (b) of section 18 regarding immunity from taxation and paragraph (c) of section 18 regarding immunity from national service obligations shall not apply with respect to United States nationals and aliens admitted for permanent residence.

"(2) Nothing in article IV, regarding the privileges and immunities of representatives of Members, in article V, regarding the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials, or in article VI, regarding the privileges and immunities of experts on missions for the United Nations, shall be construed to grant any person who has abused his privileges of residence by activities in the United States outside his official capacity exemption from the laws and regulations of the United States regarding the continued residence of aliens, provided that:

"(*a*) No proceedings shall be instituted under such laws or regulations to require any such person to leave the United States except with the prior approval of the Secretary of State of the United States. Such approval shall be given only after consultation with the appropriate Member in the case of a representative of a Member (or a member of his family) or with the Secretary-General in the case of any person referred to in articles V and VI;

"(*b*) A representative of the Member concerned or the Secretary-General, as the case may be, shall have the right to appear in any such proceedings on behalf of the person against whom they are instituted;

"(*c*) Persons who are entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunities under the Convention shall not be required to leave the United States otherwise than in accordance with the customary procedure applicable to members of diplomatic missions accredited or notified to the United States."

Reservation (2) above is substantially similar in terms to provision 13 (b) of the Headquarters Agreement, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States.

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

Lesotho, Maldives, Mongolia and Poland acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, while Mauritius, to which the Convention had been applicable before the attainment of its independence, notified the Secretary-General that it considered itself bound by the Convention. There are now seventy-two States parties to the Convention.

Second Supplemental Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations

On 28 August 1969, the Secretary-General concluded with the Permanent Representative of the United States of America the Second Supplemental Agreement between the United Nations and the United States regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations. This Agreement, in effect, further extended the application of the Headquarters Agreement of 26 June 1947 to additional premises leased by the United Nations to accommodate certain units of the Secretariat, namely, the entire second floor of the Chrysler Building located at 666 Third Avenue, New York City; the entire twenty-second and twenty-third floors of the building at 485 Lexington Avenue, New York City; and any additional floor space in either of the buildings described above, provided that approval through an exchange of notes between the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representative of the United States had been obtained.

Agreements between the United Nations and Member States containing provisions on privileges and immunities

A number of agreements were concluded during the year between the United Nations and Member States which contained provisions relating to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations. Besides standard agreements relating to technical assistance, the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund), operational assistance and the United Nations Children's Fund, there were, for example, the following agreements: an agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics relating to arrangements for the seminar on the participation of women in the economic life of their countries, to be held in Moscow; an agreement with Yugoslavia relating to arrangements for the seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, to be held in Belgrade; an agreement with Zambia relating to arrangements for the seminar on the realization of economic and social rights, with particular reference to developing countries, to be held in Lusaka; an agreement with Colombia relating to arrangements for the seminar on improvement of slums and uncontrolled settlements, to be held in Medellín; and an agreement with Japan concerning assistance for the establishment and operation of the Asian Statistical Institute, to be located in Tokyo.

J. *Rules of procedure of United Nations organs*

AMENDMENT TO RULES 52, 53 AND 55 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESULTING FROM THE AMENDMENT TO RULE 51

On 20 September 1969, the General Assembly included in the agenda of its twenty-fourth session the following item proposed by the Secretary-General: "Amendments to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly resulting from the amendment to rule 51". Rule 51 was amended by the General Assembly in its resolution 2479 (XXIII) to include Russian among the working languages of the Assembly.

During the consideration of this item in the Sixth Committee, a draft resolution was submitted by Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposing consequential amendments to rules 52 (interpretation from working languages), 53 (interpretation from official languages) and 55 (language of verbatim records) to make them consistent with rule 51 as amended. This draft resolution was adopted by the Sixth Committee without objection and, on its recommendation, was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 2553 (XXIV).

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

In accordance with resolutions 1375 (XLV), 1376 (XLV) and 1377 (XLV) of the Economic and Social Council, the four regional economic commissions (ECA, ECAFE, ECE and ECLA) decided, respectively, to amend their rules of procedure by inserting a new rule entitled: "Consultation with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency", similar to rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Council, and by renumbering the subsequent rules accordingly.

Having regard to Council resolution 1379 (XLV), which requested that subsidiary organs of the Council should dispense with summary records of their meetings, ECLA decided to delete rules 46, 47 and 48 from the Commission's rules of procedure and to replace them by a new rule, which reads as follows:

> "Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall not normally be kept. However, the Commission reserves the right to request summary records for any discussion which may require special treatment. Any delegation may always, at its request, have its views recorded in the annual report of the Commission."

The Economic Commission for Europe also decided in principle to dispense with summary records of its future sessions, but reserved the right to ask for summary records of the discussion of any item on its agenda should this be considered necessary. The rules of procedure of the Commission were, however, not amended.

K. *Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations*

Certain developments relating to Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations were described in last year's report. In the period under review, a situation again arose in which a Member State was in arrears within the terms of Article 19 at the opening of the twenty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly on 16 September 1969.

It will be recalled that, pursuant to the first sentence of Article 19 of the Charter, "A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years". The second sentence of the same Article nevertheless allows the Assembly to "permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member". In the event that any Member State is in arrears within the terms of Article 19, the Assembly is so informed in writing by the Secretary-General at the outset of each session.

On 15 September 1969, the Permanent Representative of Haiti addressed a letter to the President of the General Assembly, stating that certain economic difficulties had prevented his Government from discharging its contractual obligations towards the United Nations, despite its wish to do so. He referred, in this respect, to hurricane damage to Haitian agriculture; exceptional military expenditures to combat periodic invasions of the national territory by mercenaries; and the mobilization of resources for major infrastructure projects designed to lift the standard of living of the Haitian people. The Permanent Representative added that a cheque for $25,050 had been deposited to the account of the United Nations as an instalment towards the minimum deposit to reduce the arrears of Haiti below the limit specified in Article 19, and that his Government undertook to pay the remaining balance of some $15,024 within a period of not more than three months.

On 16 September 1969, the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, which reports each year to the General Assembly on the action to be taken with regard to Article 19 of the Charter, submitted reports indicating that, at that time, Haiti was in arrears within the terms of Article 19. Haiti did not participate in the election, held that day, of the President of the General Assembly.

On 17 September 1969, the Secretary-General submitted a further report informing the Assembly that Haiti had now paid the required amount.

L. *Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space*

At its eighth session, held in Geneva between 9 June and 4 July 1969, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space continued for the most part its consideration of a draft convention on liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space which had been on its agenda since 1964. It also discussed briefly the questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space including the various implications of space communications.

On the question of liability, the Sub-Committee decided that five main issues (international organizations, applicable law, settlement of claims, ceiling on liability and nuclear damage) should be considered in

plenary, and other questions in the Working Group. The Sub-Committee had before it five draft conventions submitted by Belgium, the United States of America, Hungary, India and Italy, respectively. Towards the end of the session, the delegation of India submitted a revised draft convention. In addition, the following proposals or working papers were submitted to the Sub-Committee: with respect to international organizations, a proposal by Belgium, France, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and a working paper by Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; in regard to the question of measure of damages (applicable law), a proposal by Argentina, a joint proposal by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan and Sweden, and a proposal by Austria; on the question of nuclear damage, a proposal by the United Kingdom; a working paper by Italy concerning the nature of liability for damage occurring in the different environments and a working paper submitted by Japan concerning certain aspects of the questions of damage and of joint liability. Further proposals and working papers were presented to the Sub-Committee's Working Group. On the question of definitions, proposals were made by Canada and Italy with respect to the definition of "damage", and proposals were submitted by the United States and by Argentina regarding the definition of "space object". In regard to the question of the field of application and exemptions from the provisions of the Convention, a proposal was made by Austria and France. A working paper was submitted by Austria with respect to the question of the field of application and exemptions from the provisions of the Convention and to the problem of absolute liability and exoneration from liability. With respect to joint liability, proposals were submitted by Belgium, Brazil, France, Italy and the USSR, and working papers by the USSR, the United States, and jointly by the United Kingdom and the United States. A proposal was made by the USSR with respect to the question of the currency of payment. In regard to the time-limits for the presentation of claims, a proposal was submitted by Australia and Canada.

The Sub-Committee reached agreement on certain of the principles relating to the question of applicable law. The compensation which the respondent State shall be required to pay for the damage under this Convention should be determined in accordance with international law. If there is agreement on the applicable law between the claimant and the respondent, then that law should be applied. The Sub-Committee reached provisional agreement on the following points relating to the question of international organizations. International organizations that launch objects into outer space should be liable under the Convention for damage caused by such activities. If damage is caused by a space object to the property of an international intergovernmental organization, the claim should be presented by one of the States members of the international intergovernmental organization which are Parties to this Convention. No agreement was reached on the question whether the liability of the States members of the international organizations that are parties to the liability convention (*a*) should be residual and should arise only in the event of default by the international organization, or (*b*) should arise at the same time as the liability of the international organization. Nor was agreement reached on other aspects of the question of the rights of international organizations under the Convention.

The Sub-Committee further approved the texts formulated by the Working Group, including the formulation of those points on which agreement had been reached at the Sub-Committee's sixth (1967) and seventh (1968) sessions. These texts dealt with the following subjects: definitions; field of application and exemptions from provisions of agreement—question of absolute liability and exoneration from liability; question of joint liability; presentation of claims by States or international organizations and on behalf of natural or juridical persons; presentation of claims for compensation through diplomatic channels; time-limits for presentation of claims; pursuit of remedies available in respondent State or under other international agreements.

With regard to the question of the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, the Legal Sub-Committee had before it a proposal put forward by France relating to a draft convention on registration of objects launched into space for the exploration and use of outer space and a proposal made by Czechoslovakia concerning the question of the utility of elaborating the legal principles on which the creation and functioning of space communications should be based. Also submitted were a proposal by Poland concerning the elaboration of rules relating to man's activities on the surface of the Moon and other celestial bodies; a proposal by Argentina concerning future study by the Sub-Committee of the question of the legal status of substances, resources and products originating from the Moon; and a proposal by France concerning the inclusion of items relating to the registration of objects launched into space for the purpose of the exploration and use of outer space, the definition and the use of outer space in the agenda of the next session of the Sub-Committee. The proposals made by Poland and Argentina were later combined in a single proposal. Still later, Argentina, France and Poland jointly submitted a proposal relating to the same subject.

On the proposal of Canada, the Sub-Committee recommended to the main Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee be invited to study as soon as possible the technical aspects of the registration of objects launched into space, obtaining suitable information from the specialized agencies on the registration of ships, aircraft etc., as well as from other competent international organizations. The Sub-Committee also requested the Committee, as had been proposed by Belgium and France, to invite the Secretary-General to prepare a background paper for the next session of the Legal Sub-Committee on the question of the definition and/or delimitation of outer space.

The Sub-Committee adopted the proposal of France by which the Committee was requested to invite the Secretary-General to prepare a background paper on the results of the studies to be furnished by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2453 B (XXIII).

It was agreed that, under the item on the utilization of outer space, the Sub-Committee could examine the following subjects, among others: (*a*) the question of the registration of objects launched into space, including the proposed draft convention; (*b*) questions

relating to the legal rules which should govern man's activities on the Moon and other celestial bodies, including the legal régime governing substances coming therefrom.

During the general exchange of views in the Sub-Committee, the delegations of Czechoslovakia and the United Arab Republic expressed the opinion that in the future a study should be undertaken of the usefulness and feasibility of establishing an intergovernmental international agency for outer space affairs. The delegations of Czechoslovakia and the USSR expressed the view that the question of "the utility of the elaboration of the legal principles on which the creation and functioning of space communications should be based", proposed by Czechoslovakia, should be considered. The delegation of Sweden and certain other delegations observed that the Sub-Committee could also consider the legal aspects of questions relating to direct broadcasting from satellites.

At the first part of its twelfth session, held from 8 to 17 September 1969, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, having considered the report of the Legal Sub-Committee, expressed regret that the Sub-Committee was unable to present an agreed draft convention on liability. After a number of speakers gave supplemental views on a number of unresolved issues, the Committee decided to continue consultations and negotiations on the liability convention among the States members of the Committee under the leadership of its Chairman and in consultation with the Chairman of the Legal Sub-Committee. Following extensive consultations and negotiations, the Committee resumed its session on 12 November and continued its meetings and consultations until 5 December 1969. Summarizing the deliberations, the Chairman of the Committee stated that there was consensus that agreement on the four main outstanding issues (the settlement of claims, the question of the applicable law, the question of a limit on liability and the problem of liability in connexion with activities of international organizations) "should be reached in one package". The Chairman gave a summary of these issues and said that all delegations had agreed that consultations and negotiations should be resumed early in 1970 and that a special effort should be made to complete the draft convention in time for submission to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

The report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was considered by the First Committee of the General Assembly, which also discussed a draft resolution sponsored by twenty-six countries. The draft was unanimously adopted by the First Committee on 12 December 1969 and, on 16 December, it was unanimously adopted by the Assembly as resolution 2601 (XXIV). In this resolution, the General Assembly expressed its deep dissatisfaction that efforts to complete the convention had not been successful and at the same time urged the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to complete the draft convention on liability in time for final consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. It also requested the Committee to continue to study questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including the various implications of space communications.

In accordance with the decision taken by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its thirteenth session, held from 20 to 23 January 1970, consultations and negotiations on the draft convention on liability were resumed at Geneva on 1 April and continued through 10 April 1970. An intensive exchange of views took place on the questions of settlement of claims and applicable law.

The negotiations will be resumed at the ninth session of the Legal Sub-Committee scheduled to be held in Geneva from 8 June to 3 July 1970.

M. *Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction*

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction studied, at its session in August 1969, the elaboration of legal principles and norms for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of the area. In resolution 2574 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, the General Assembly noted the synthesis contained at the end of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee, which reflected the extent of the work done in the formulation of the principles in question, and requested that a draft declaration of these principles be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. At its session in March 1970, the Legal Sub-Committee continued its efforts to prepare a comprehensive and balanced statement of the principles, for inclusion in a draft declaration. The proceedings leading up to the adoption of resolution 2574 B (XXIV) will be found in part one, chapter IV-D.

N. *International claims*

On 18 September 1969, the Secretary-General presented claims to Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic in respect of United Nations property losses incurred during the Middle East hostilities in 1967. The claims submitted to Israel were in respect of certain equipment and stores of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) located in the Gaza Strip and in the Sinai; in respect of certain equipment and stores of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) located at Government House premises, Jerusalem, and in other areas of UNTSO operations, including losses and expenditures due to the occupation of Government House premises; and in respect of half the battle damage to United Nations premises and UNTSO equipment and stores at Government House. The claim submitted to Jordan was in respect of half the battle damage to United Nations premises and UNTSO equipment and stores at Government House, and the claim presented to the United Arab Republic was in respect of certain UNEF equipment and stores located at Sharm el Sheikh and at Marina Camp, El Arish, which had been taken over by the United Arab Republic prior to the outbreak of hostilities. With respect to the latter claim, the United Arab Republic has contested liability and the matter is under negotiation. Replies from the other Governments concerned have not yet been received.

In addition, on 19 February 1968, the Secretary-General presented a claim to Israel in respect of UNEF

funds deposited with the Gaza Branch of the Bank of Alexandria. He also requested the assistance of the Government of the United Arab Republic in obtaining reimbursement of UNEF claims with respect to funds owing from the Bank of Alexandria, the National Bank of Egypt and the Engineering General Company of Cairo. These claims remain under negotiation.

O. *United Nations Administrative Tribunal*

The Administrative Tribunal met in New York from 30 September to 17 October 1969. The Tribunal examined four cases and held its annual plenary session for the consideration of matters affecting its operation. The judgements delivered by the Tribunal are summarized below.

JUDGEMENT NO. 131 DELIVERED ON 10 OCTOBER 1969 ON AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The applicant, whose permanent appointment had been terminated for unsatisfactory services following its first five-year review, requested the Tribunal to rescind the decision terminating her appointment.

After noting some procedural errors which, in its view, did not constitute sufficient grounds for rescinding the contested decision, the Tribunal stressed that, while the Secretary-General had full discretion to judge whether or not the applicant's services had been satisfactory, his decision terminating her permanent appointment had to be reached by means of a complete, fair and reasonable procedure. The Tribunal found that the examination of the applicant's case by Working Group No. II of the Appointment and Promotion Panel had fulfilled these conditions and, observing that the applicant had neither alleged nor sought to prove that the contested decision had involved an element of prejudice or any other extraneous motives, the Tribunal rejected the application.

JUDGEMENT NO. 132 DELIVERED ON 10 OCTOBER 1969 ON AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

The applicant, who had held two fixed-term appointments of one year each as a technical assistance expert, requested the Tribunal to rescind a decision by the respondent refusing to renew his appointment for another year.

Noting that certain obligations had been assumed by the respondent regarding the applicant's career, the Tribunal examined all the circumstances and special features of the case and concluded that the respondent had not fulfilled these obligations. The Tribunal decided that the respondent was called upon to execute the commitments undertaken by him, in the form of a *bona fide* search for a suitable post for the applicant, and fixed at $3,000 the compensation to be paid to the applicant should the respondent decide, under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Tribunal, to compensate the applicant for the injury sustained.

JUDGEMENT NO. 133 DELIVERED ON 14 OCTOBER 1969 ON AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The applicant, who had acted as computer programmer for the Joint Staff Pension Fund since September 1966, was granted a special post allowance to the P-2 level, effective 1 January 1968, and was promoted to that level on 1 July 1968. He requested the Tribunal to rescind a decision by the respondent rejecting his claim that the special post allowance be made effective as of September 1966.

The Tribunal rejected the application on the grounds that the payment of a special post allowance under staff rule 103.11 was left to the discretion of the Secretary-General and that information circulars ST/ADM/SER.A/849 and 1159 relied on by the applicant were not applicable to his case.

JUDGEMENT NO. 134 DELIVERED ON 17 OCTOBER 1969 ON AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The applicant, who held a fixed-term appointment at the P-3 level with the United Nations Development Programme, claimed that he was entitled to a permanent appointment at the P-4 level. He relied mainly on a letter from the Administration which, according to him, constituted a stipulation that, if the appraisal of his qualifications and performance were favourable, he would be granted a permanent appointment. The Tribunal, however, was unable to find any commitment to an obligation on the part of the respondent on the basis of the letter and rejected the application.

P. *Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements*

During the past year, the seventh session of the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements was convened at United Nations Headquarters to consider two applications by the former staff members concerned for a review of Judgements Nos. 128 and 130 rendered by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal on 22 and 23 May 1969, respectively.

The Committee, which was established by article 11 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, is composed of the Member States whose representatives have served on the General Committee of the most recent regular session of the General Assembly.

At its seventh session, the Committee held two meetings, on 3 and 17 July 1969, to consider the applications before it. At the second meeting of the session, the Committee decided unanimously that there was not a substantial basis for either application under article 11 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal and, therefore, that the International Court of Justice should not be requested to give an advisory opinion.

REFERENCES

A. Convention on Special Missions

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 87.

B. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

For the report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/7619); and *ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/8018).

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 89.

C. Question of defining aggression

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 88; and *ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/8019).

D. Declaration and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties

For relevant documents and records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda items 86 and 94 (*b*).

E. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 91.

F. Forcible diversion of civil aircraft in flight

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 105.

G. Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 107.

J. Rules of procedure of United Nations organs

AMENDMENT TO RULES 52, 53 AND 55 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESULTING FROM THE AMENDMENT TO RULE 51

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 96.

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Volume 1* (E/4639); *ibid., Supplement No. 2* (E/4640); *ibid., Supplement No. 3* (E/4641); *ibid., Resumed Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1A* (E/4735/Add.1); *ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/4832); and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/7603 and Corr.1).

K. Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations

For the report of the Committee on Contributions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/7611 and Add.1).

L. Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

For the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplements No. 21 and 21A* (A/7621 and Add.1); and *ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/8020).

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 28.

M. Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction

For the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/7622 and Corr.1); and *ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/8021).

O. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Judgements of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, Nos. 131 to 134: AT/DEC/131 to 134.

P. Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

Report of the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements on its seventh session (3-17 July 1969): A/AC.86/10.

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Part Five

Other matters

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CHAPTER I

Public information activities

In accordance with its mandate, the Office of Public Information continued during the past year to assist international and national information media in providing continuous and comprehensive coverage of the activities of the United Nations. This was accomplished by offering services and facilities to representatives of information media and of non-governmental organizations at Headquarters as well as by providing similar services through the United Nations information centres.

Coverage was provided for a number of important meetings held away from Headquarters during the past year, including meetings of the Special Working Group of Experts to investigate allegations concerning Israel's violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of hostilities in the Middle East; meetings of a sub-committee of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa; and meetings of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

Special attention was given to coverage of the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and International Education Year. Plans were formulated for publicizing the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and planning was begun for information activities in connexion with the Conference on the Human Environment, which will be held in 1972.

Details of these and other activities of the Office of Public Information during 1969-1970 are given below.

Press Services

All major United Nations activities continued to be covered by Press Services through press releases and briefings.

Approximately 3,600 press releases were issued during the year for use by news media at Headquarters and by United Nations information centres throughout the world. The releases included general coverage of United Nations meetings, statements and transcripts of press conferences by the Secretary-General, background releases, reference papers, notes to correspondents, an annotated agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly and a round-up of General Assembly resolutions. A *Weekly News Summary* continued to be issued in English, French and Spanish editions.

Material provided by the agencies of the United Nations family was also processed and distributed in the form of press releases.

At Headquarters, daily press briefings were conducted by officials of the Office of Public Information. Arrangements were also made for briefings and press conferences by members of delegations and senior members of the United Nations Secretariat and of other United Nations bodies. Approximately forty-five such news conferences were held.

Press Officers were sent to Europe, the Middle East and Africa to cover the meetings of the Special Working Group of Experts established under resolution 6 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights, of the Sub-Committee of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

Publications Service

The *UN Monthly Chronicle*, which is published in English, French and Spanish editions, continued to provide coverage of the proceedings and decisions of all major organs of the United Nations as well as of the activities of sessional and special committees. During the year, as part of the public information activities marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the *Chronicle* also carried a series of signed articles presenting a review of the activities of the Organization in several major fields.

The twenty-second and twenty-third editions of the *Yearbook of the United Nations* were in preparation during this period. The *Yearbook* gives a compact, authoritative and fully indexed account of the proceedings and decisions of United Nations organs and surveys the main activities of the agencies of the United Nations.

The eighth edition of *Everyman's United Nations*, already published in English and French, was produced in Spanish.

The Publications Service continued to issue pamphlets and leaflets on the work of the Organization, both at Headquarters and through the facilities of the United Nations information centres.

In response to requests made by various United Nations organs, including the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of

the Government of the Republic of South Africa, special emphasis during the year was placed on publications directed at wider dissemination of information on combatting *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism. A major undertaking in this regard was the establishment of a new periodical, *Objective: Justice*, the first issue of which appeared in September 1969.

The policy of *apartheid* pursued by the Government of South Africa was also reviewed in a question-and-answer pamphlet, *Segregation in South Africa*. Another pamphlet, *Action against Apartheid*, presented an account of debates and discussions in the United Nations on that subject. Both of these publications were published in about eleven languages each. A special leaflet, *International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination*, was issued in more than twenty-five languages. Two other publications on *apartheid* have been issued in a number of languages: one, *Infringements of Trade Union Rights in Southern Africa*, reproducing the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts established by the Commission on Human Rights to study trade union rights in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; the other, *Apartheid and Racial Discrimination in Southern Africa—II*, reproducing the 1969 report of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights on the situation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

On the subject of decolonization, the Office of Public Information published a number of language versions of two booklets in the series *A Principle in Torment*, the first on Southern Rhodesia and the second on Territories under Portuguese administration; a booklet, *Foreign Economic Interests and Decolonization*; and a leaflet, *The Special Committee of 24: What It Is, What It Does, How It Works*.

Other booklets produced during the year include the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, an account of the discussions leading up to the adoption of the Treaty; *The Dangers of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons*, which presented in question-and-answer form the main findings and conclusions of the Secretary-General's report on the subject.

Activities of the United Nations family in the economic field were presented in an illustrated pamphlet, *For Richer, For Poorer*, published in English.

Basic Facts about the United Nations and the *United Nations: What It Is, What It Does, How It Works*, providing reference material on the Organization and its activities, were published in 1969, and revised editions of them are being undertaken in 1970.

A new edition of the *Charter of the United Nations*, including amended Articles 23, 27, 61 and 109, was printed in more than twenty languages.

Assistance was given to outside writers and publishing houses in the preparation of books and articles about the United Nations and its activities.

Television and film services

Additional colour equipment and facilities recently installed at United Nations Headquarters made it possible to keep pace with the world-wide demands of the growing television medium. The resulting visual materials were also utilized for educational and group showings in developing areas where film projection is still a principal means of reaching large numbers of people. The film-lending libraries at United Nations offices in one hundred countries and territories were further augmented with the first copies of these films produced in colour.

These programmes concerned economic and social development and human rights, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, and colonialism. Programmes being produced for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations include several dealing with young people born since the signing of the Charter.

To assist in mobilizing support for the Second United Nations Development Decade, a series of three hour-long documentary programmes were filmed in Africa, Asia and Latin America for broadcasting in mid-1970. Programmes are also being prepared in connexion with the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in 1972, while themes such as weather control, sea-bed economy and population growth are subjects of films already completed.

In the educational field there is a growing interest in programmes at the university level, for classroom use and for school broadcasts. So far, a total of nineteen half-hour documentaries have been commissioned by one school system and are being made available for other educational organizations.

The regular coverage of General Assembly and Security Council proceedings, as well as of certain committee debates, was supplemented by interviews and dispatches recorded by accredited correspondents. Satellite transmissions took place whenever instantaneous availability of coverage was required of major news events or press conferences. These transmissions normally reach a score of participating broadcasting organizations. Global availability of these satellite telecasts will in the near future provide immediate access to United Nations news, events and programmes on a world-wide basis.

Materials in production for the twenty-fifth anniversary include a film on the work of the United Nations in decolonization, a new version in colour of the film *Workshop for Peace* and a short colour film *What Rights Has a Child*.

Radio services

This service, basically established to assist and stimulate national broadcasting organizations in their coverage of United Nations activities, extended its programming service in thirty-three languages to some 142 countries and territories, through short-wave broadcasts and transcriptions. Technical and other facilities continued to be provided to accredited correspondents, and in order to encourage radio organizations in the preparation of programmes on United Nations subjects, ready access was afforded to recording facilities, documentation, and selection of audio material from sound archives.

Proceedings of General Assembly and Security Council meetings were transmitted on short wave, with commentaries in English, French and Spanish. News programmes—daily during General Assembly sessions, weekly at other times—also continued to be transmitted by circuit and short wave to national broadcasting organizations for live rebroadcast and monitoring.

The transcription service, with annual shipments via mail and pouch amounting to approximately 40,000 tapes, provided, to broadcasting organizations requesting them, prepared programmes of various lengths and types and in many languages. These programmes included news and special features, such as documentaries marking United Nations Day and Human Rights Day and a special series on youth and development, which was produced in English, French, Spanish and Arabic during 1969 and distributed in 1970 on the occasion of International Education Year.

In 1970 a new documentary series was started to produce programmes of an educational nature on the basic structure and objectives of the United Nations. The programmes being produced this year, to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization, are on the origins of the United Nations Charter, the growing membership, the peace-keeping effort and the rule of law. Other subjects related to the twenty-fifth anniversary observance—International Education Year, the Disarmament Decade, the Second United Nations Development Decade, the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the World Youth Assembly—are being given special emphasis in 1970, when extensive coverage of the commemorative sessions and special events is planned.

In response to General Assembly resolutions, the problems of southern Africa are being stressed in regular and special programmes. A reporter from United Nations Radio was sent to eight African countries to interview local leaders in the national liberation movements as well as victims of colonialism and *apartheid* and from these interviews a series of programmes was developed. In addition, production plans are being formulated to mark the observance in 1971 of International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to cover, in 1972, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

Photographs and Exhibits Service

The photographic service continued to provide regular coverage of meetings and important events at Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva, and arrangements were made to include major meetings elsewhere. Photographers from newspapers, magazines and agencies were given facilities for the coverage of these events. Photographic missions were organized for filming economic and social development activities in several countries. The resulting photographs were made available to government information services, newspapers and periodicals through the United Nations information centres and the photo library at Headquarters.

The annual photo display set for 1969 was produced in 17,000 sets in forty-one languages. The set for 1970, under the title "Peace, Justice and Progress", was also printed during this period so that it might be distributed in time for the twenty-fifth anniversary observances. With the help of additional funds, 20,000 copies were produced for the first time in colour.

Three new wallsheets were produced—the "UN Charter", "UN and Youth" and "Towards Self-Determination for All Dependent Peoples" and, in response to the demand, several were reprinted.

In connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the resolution on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories will be reprinted in poster form.

Information centres

United Nations information centres continued to provide to press, radio, television and other information media current as well as background material on all United Nations activities in the political, economic and social fields.

More attention has been given recently to providing information on the United Nations Development Programme. Following directives of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, the information centres have also further co-ordinated programmes with local representatives of national and international non-governmental organizations in order to increase global dissemination of information about the United Nations and its objectives.

Information centres are collaborating closely with national authorities, non-governmental organizations, educational groups and the news media to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. They have also paid special attention to International Education Year, the launching of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Disarmament Decade, and the fiftieth anniversary of the International Labour Organisation.

An information centre was established in June 1970 at Bucharest, Romania, bringing the total number of centres to fifty-one.

Public services

Various public services activities carried out during the past year have shown the value of the direct approach in developing public understanding and support for the United Nations. The convening in Africa of the first regional conference of non-governmental organizations was an auspicious event of this type of activity. Similarly, the increased attention paid to teaching about the United Nations in connexion with International Education Year was encouraging. Public interest continued to be demonstrated by the large numbers of visitors taking the guided tours at Headquarters and by the many requests for information about the Organization and its activities.

Fellowship and interne programmes

The ninth annual Triangular Fellowship Programme was held in Geneva and Paris from 7 to 30 July 1969 as a seminar for educational broadcasters from developing countries where French is widely used. Seventeen participants attended, including thirteen from countries in Africa south of the Sahara, three from the Middle East and one from Asia. The Programme was planned and conducted in close collaboration with UNESCO. Particular attention was devoted to the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the context of the forthcoming Second Development Decade. The radio and television programmes resulting from the seminar were produced in the home countries of the participants without cost to the United Nations.

Under the tenth annual Triangular Fellowship Programme, six radio broadcasters from Africa partici-

pated in a seminar on international radio broadcasting held at Headquarters from 16 March to 5 June 1970 in response to General Assembly resolutions urging that special efforts be made through the information media to help the victims of *apartheid* and colonialism, including United Nations assistance to radio organizations broadcasting to the peoples of southern Africa. The participants were nominated by their respective broadcasting organizations in Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Two interne programmes were conducted during the summer of 1969, one from 4 to 29 August at Headquarters and the other from 25 July to 14 August at the United Nations Office at Geneva. Both programmes provided an opportunity for outstanding university students and graduates specializing in such subjects as international relations, economics, law and social affairs to study at first-hand the purposes and work of the United Nations system of organizations. Fifty-four internes from thirty-one countries attended the programme in Geneva. Both programmes were conducted without direct cost to the United Nations.

The Editors' Roundtable was held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 21 February 1970 simultaneously with the conference of non-governmental organizations and brought together twenty-three participants, at the policy-making level, of the mass information media of African countries to discuss the professional and technical opportunities and problems involved in the dissemination of information on the political, economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Teaching about the United Nations

Close co-operation was maintained with the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, with educational authorities and with non-governmental organizations to encourage and assist programmes of teaching about the United Nations and the agencies in educational institutions at all levels and among adult education groups and youth groups. Facilities, materials and services for this purpose were provided by Headquarters and by the information centres, which regularly maintain contact with educational authorities in their areas. In addition, special attention was given to assisting national seminars for teachers, such as those held during the year in Argentina, India, Iran, Italy, Japan and Uruguay.

In May 1970, the sixth in a series of periodic reports on teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies was prepared jointly by the United Nations and UNESCO and was presented to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session, as requested by the Council in its resolution 1012 (XXXVII) of 27 July 1964. This report, which covered the period from January 1964 to December 1969 and which summarized information provided by eighty States Members of the United Nations or members of UNESCO, was considered at the resumed forty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council. The Council took note of the report and requested the United Nations and UNESCO to prepare a further report on the subject to be submitted to the Council in 1975 and to continue their co-operation in this field.

Non-governmental organizations

Efforts to develop closer co-operation with more national organizations, particularly in Africa, received significant encouragement and support as a result of a regional conference of non-governmental organizations held in Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, from 17 to 21 February 1970. The conference, convened in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolution 1297 (XLIV), was organized by the Office of Public Information in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa. It was the first of its kind to be convened by the United Nations in Africa.

There were 104 participants and observers, representing national as well as international non-governmental organizations, from twenty English-speaking and French-speaking countries of Africa. Ten participants were from the headquarters of international organizations with African affiliates. Observers were also present from United Nations agencies and from the Organization of African Unity.

The two-part agenda dealt with problems of African economic and social development and the goals of the Second Development Decade and with efforts to combat *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa.

At Headquarters, non-governmental organizations continued to receive information about United Nations activities in all fields through weekly briefings, press releases, pamphlets and other publications. Those away from Headquarters were provided with information through information centres.

Many non-governmental organizations are planning an important role in the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. The theme of the 1970 Annual Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations, held at Headquarters, was "Goals and Commitments for the 1970s".

Visitors' Service

The major activity of the Visitors' Service continued to be the guided tours. In 1969, a total of 1,040,000 visitors to United Nations Headquarters were given tours by United Nations guides. An increase was noted in the number of requests for tours in languages other than English.

Visitors' Service also organizes special programmes for visiting groups, which may include the tour, special briefings by members of the Secretariat, attendance at official meetings and showings of United Nations films. During the year such programmes were arranged for 1,579 groups totalling 94,000 persons. The trend shown by universities to incorporate in their courses a first-hand study of the United Nations was again noticeable in 1969.

The large volume of requests for information from the public during the year (80,000) reflected a growing interest in such subjects as disarmament (including the prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons), the Middle East, Viet-Nam, Southern Rhodesia, human rights, youth, pollution of the human environment and the "brain drain". Many of these were requests for information on United Nations action in these areas.

Special observances

The Office of Public Information continued to encourage and assist in the observance of United Nations

Day and Human Rights Day, at Headquarters as well as within the Member States, in co-operation with governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations. Special information material distributed by information centres and UNDP Resident Representatives included more than 200,000 copies of a school leaflet and 30,000 copies of *Suggestions for Speakers*, both of which have been translated into numerous languages at the information centres.

Preparations for co-ordinating observances of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations during this year have been planned in conformity with the Preparatory Committee's suggestions and the General Assembly's decisions.

CHAPTER II

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Five years have passed since the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established as an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations. Under the control and guidance of its Board of Trustees and the leadership of its Executive Director, the Institute continues to strive to fulfil the purposes for which it was created, namely, to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system through the provision of appropriate research and training. Each year the Executive Director submits to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, a report on the work of the Institute.

At its eighth session, which was held in New York from 23 to 25 September 1969, the Board of Trustees reviewed the work that had been done during the preceding year, approved the work programme for 1970 and adopted the related budget estimates, which envisage an expenditure of $1,368,200, to be met from resources which could be considered as reasonably certain, and further expenditures up to $138,000 if additional general resources were to become available. A number of other projects, the total cost of which was approximately $247,000, were also approved for execution, but only to the extent to which special outside financing could be secured. The Board also approved a paper which set forth appropriate guidelines for the future and reviewed the policy and priorities of UNITAR research prepared by the Executive Director and finalized in the light of the discussion at the second session of the Board's Research Committee, held in Geneva on 7 July 1969. This paper was later included as an annex to the Executive Director's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. Following the discussion of this report, the General Assembly adopted, without objection, resolution 2509 (XXIV), by which it took note with satisfaction of the report of the Executive Director, recognized the importance of the Institute's training and research activities in enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the pursuit of its objectives and supported the case presented by the Executive Director and endorsed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for fresh financial support for the Institute for the second five-year pledging period beginning in 1970.

Besides continuing with and, where appropriate, making improvements in the existing programmes, UNITAR was also able during the past year to undertake activities in new directions in both training and research.

The UNITAR seminars in international organization and multilateral diplomacy, first introduced in 1968 and expanded in 1969, were continued in 1970 with some modifications. The number of seminars was reduced to ensure a sharper focus and to enable the participants to delve more deeply into the topics discussed. In addition to simultaneous interpretation in English and French, interpretation in Russian and Spanish was also made available. The lectures, which were linked with the seminars in former years, were directed to a much wider audience among diplomats and Headquarters staff, and so they were offered as a separate programme in the form of a special lecture series. Persons of international renown were invited to speak on subjects of their own choice within the general ambit of four events in 1970 which are of special interest to the United Nations: the international education year; the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations; and the launching of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The decentralized basic training programmes for foreign service officers were continued with a course for English-speaking participants at Makerere College (Uganda) from July to October 1969. The participants were also enabled, through the generosity of several governments, to undergo practical training by attachment to the foreign offices of several economically advanced countries.

Training in technical co-operation was also continued at two levels, with the assistance of UNDP, the specialized agencies, the regional economic comissions and a number of governments. An interregional seminar on major problems of technical and financial co-operation for top-level national officials from developing countries concerned with technical and financial assistance was held from 29 August to 8 November 1969. The participants visited Geneva, Rome, Vienna, Paris, London, Moscow, New York and Washington, D.C., to learn at first-hand about the policies and procedures which govern the provision of technical and financial assistance for development from the principal donor sources, bilateral or multilateral, and public as well as private. The seminar will be repeated in the latter part of 1970 for a similar group of high-level participants. A "Manual of external financing", describing the policies, methods and procedures followed by major sources of external financial aid, prepared by UNITAR for use at the seminar, is being issued as a companion volume to the UNITAR "Manual of United Nations technical assistance", for which there is a wide and continuing demand.

For national officials concerned, at a somewhat lower level, with co-ordination of technical assistance, the cycle of regional seminars introduced in 1968-1969 is being repeated. A regional seminar for Latin America was held at Santiago, in May 1970, and one for Europe and the Middle East is scheduled to be held at

Geneva in June 1970. The second cycle will be completed in 1970 with similar regional seminars in Asia and the Far East and in Africa.

The Institute continued to co-operate with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and UNESCO in the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions calling for programmes of fellowships, refresher training courses and seminars for the study, teaching, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. Eighteen awards were made under the United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law, of which four were financed entirely by UNITAR. These fellowships were designed to enable qualified persons from developing countries to increase their knowledge of international law and of the legal work of the United Nations and related organizations. In addition to training at the Academy of International Law at The Hague, the work programme includes research or further practical training in the legal departments of some of the organizations of the United Nations family. A total of twenty awards are being made under the Programme in 1970. A regional refresher training course in international law for participants from Asia was offered by UNITAR, in co-operation with UNESCO, at Quezon, the Philippines, from 11 to 29 August 1969. The Government of the Philippines provided the host facilities for the course. A regional seminar in international law for Africa will be held in January 1971.

In an effort to enhance the competence and effectiveness of the personnel serving in the United Nations system, UNITAR continues to provide assistance, especially in the areas in which joint or concerted action is required. The first Colloquium for Senior Officers from the United Nations System, organized by UNITAR at Geneva in July 1969, brought together twenty-five senior officers, most of whom were at the Director level or above, from seventeen organizations in the United Nations system, to discuss problems of mutual concern and to consider how more effective performance might be achieved by members of the United Nations family, jointly or severally, in the pursuit of their common goals. The exercise proved to be highly rewarding. At a second such colloquium for a similar group of senior officers, to be held in July 1970, the discussions will focus on a specific problem—The decision-making process in the United Nations system. The venue will be shifted to the ILO training centre at Turin, Italy, where the participants will be in residence and will thus have greater opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences.

The UNITAR study on the needs and feasibility of a staff college for the United Nations system is nearing completion and is expected to be available in the third quarter of 1970.

Notable among the new activities introduced by UNITAR during the past year is the launching of a series of "UNITAR week-ends", at which the most senior diplomats at the United Nations, joined by eminent personalities from academic life, may come together informally in a pleasant and relaxed atmosphere to exchange views on various aspects of the organization and functioning of the United Nations. The first such week-end was held in Toronto, Canada, from 13 to 15 March, the theme of which was the United Nations twenty-five years hence. Host facilities were provided by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Similar week-ends will be organized from time to time as the opportunity arises and as host facilities or special assistance become available.

The Institute has introduced a programme of granting research interneships to a few outstanding graduates or to persons engaged in post-doctoral research sponsored by member Governments, universities or other institutions. The internes are enabled to enhance their knowledge of UNITAR and of the United Nations and to participate in UNITAR research projects under the guidance of senior scholars. The responsibility for meeting travel and living expenses rests with the interne or his sponsor. Eleven such awards have been made since January 1970.

In research, the Institute has carried out a re-examination and reappraisal of the scope, functions, relevance and value of its programmes and has also redefined the criteria for selecting projects and the order of priority for their execution. Five panels, comprising a total of sixty-two scholars, diplomats and experts, were convened, with the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation, to discuss research on conflict resolution, on international economic co-operation, on communication and information, on United Nations structures and procedures and on the progressive development of international law. Satisfactory progress has been achieved with various continuing research projects and new ones, including a major effort in the area of peaceful settlement, have been taken up.

Computer processing, tabulation and analysis of the vast amount of information collected in the research on the use by mass media of information on the United Nations have been completed and the final report is being prepared. The data archives established by UNITAR in the course of this project are already being used by a number of scholars.

With respect to the research concerning the comparative effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination, the United Kingdom study carried out in co-operation with the Institute of Race Relations, London, has been completed; a similar study being carried out in Peru will be finished this summer. An international research conference on race relations organized by UNITAR, in co-operation with the Center on International Race Relations of Denver, Colorado, was held at Aspen, Colorado, from 7 to 9 June 1970.

As the request of the Secretary-General and in co-operation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNITAR organized and supervised the preparation of five country studies on the causes and effects of the "brain drain". Using a common framework and methodology, the studies were carried out by local research organizations or experts in Cameroon, Colombia, Lebanon, the Philippines, and Trinidad and Tobago, and were subsequently reviewed at a meeting of experts. A summary of them has been made available to the Economic and Social Council and the Institute hopes to publish them in the near future. The Institute's more extensive multinational survey project on the "brain drain" is progressing as planned. Field work is being carried out by co-operating local research organizations in eight developing and five developed countries; negotiations are under way for setting up field studies in seven developing countries.

The first in the series of case studies to examine the systems and machinery used in international organizations to ensure the observance of international treaties, to be undertaken by UNITAR, dealt with the safeguard machinery of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The study, carried out in consultation with the Director-General of the Agency, has been completed and may be published later this year.

Work is continuing on the study of relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations; the final draft of the study on relations between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity has been prepared; drafts of similar studies on United Nations relations with the Council of Europe, the European Economic Community and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development have also been completed by the Institute for Atlantic Studies of the University of Tilburg, which is co-operating with UNITAR in this project; a study in depth of the relations between the United Nations and the Organization of American States is in progress; and arrangements have been made for undertaking similar studies of relations with regional and interregional organizations in the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Asia. The project as a whole is being co-ordinated by Sir Peter Smithers, former Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, who was designated for this purpose a Senior Fellow of UNITAR under article VI, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Institute.

A major research programme in the area of the peaceful settlement of disputes, launched by UNITAR in the autumn of 1969, will continue over a number of years, with specific research papers being completed at intervals. The object is to explore the frontiers of empirical and theoretical knowledge about international conflict and the ways to cope with it. The project will also include a series of research workshops in which scholars, diplomats and experts may exchange ideas and experiences and gain fresh understanding and insights. Two such workshops were held during the past year, one dealing with environmental factors influencing the process of mediation, and the other with experience in new methods relating to the influence of perception and communication on conflicting behaviour.

In the area of the transfer of technology, UNITAR has started a number of studies in relation to several different industrial sectors. In addition, two studies are being undertaken of the experience of specific countries as suppliers of "know-how" or technology to developing countries. The first study will deal with the experience of Japan; the second, to be carried out by one of the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, will deal with the experience of the Soviet Union.

Work is also being done on the subject of multinational arrangements for resources management. A comparative study of the financial, legal and administrative aspects of major international water systems has been undertaken with the aid of a special grant from the Government of Argentina. This will be linked with an international seminar to be held in Buenos Aires. In association with the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California, UNITAR organized a panel meeting to consider planning and development in relation to ocean resources, preparatory to the *Pacem in Maribus* convocation to be held in Malta this summer.

The research project in new techniques and methods of training has been widened in scope and will result in a volume of studies covering various countries and regions.

With the approval of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, UNITAR is undertaking a research project on youth and international society.

A study of the operations and output of the Economic and Social Council is being carried out with the use of the modern tools of systems analysis and operations research.

The Institute has continued to co-operate to the maximum extent possible with the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies and other related organizations and with the regional economic commissions, as well as with numerous institutions and bodies outside the United Nations system. Because of the unique position it occupies as an autonomous organization functioning within the framework of the United Nations, the Institute has come to be recognized as a valuable link between the United Nations system and the academic world. Some seventy-five research organizations in about fifty countries are now co-operating actively with UNITAR.

The Institute provided the secretariat and the chairman for the fourth annual meeting of the directors of institutes within the United Nations family, which was held in Geneva from 2 to 4 July 1969. The main theme of the meeting was training: goals, methods, selection and evaluation, and the fifth meeting, scheduled for July 1970, will consider research—its dissemination, use and impact.

From the preceding account, it is clear that UNITAR is proving to be more and more effective in fulfilling the purposes for which it was created and in making a substantial contribution to furthering the objectives of the United Nations. It must be emphasized again, however, that its potential can be realized only to the extent to which financial resources are made available to it through voluntary contributions pledged by governmental and nongovernmental sources. As of 18 May 1970—more than five years since the establishment of UNITAR—the total of such pledges amounted to only $7,297,434, of which $5,385,854 has been paid. Without sufficient and assured resources in sight for several years to come, it will be impossible for UNITAR to plan and embark upon a co-ordinated long-term programme.

REFERENCES

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/7615); and *ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 44.

For other relevant documents, see:
Manual of United Nations technical assistance (UNITAR/EX/11) and Manual of external financing (UNITAR/EX/15).

CHAPTER III

Administrative and financial questions

A. *Staff administration*

Equity in the recruitment of the staff of the Secretariat on a wide geographical basis, efficiency in its management and a system of remuneration capable of serving these purposes continued to command the attention of the Organization in the past year.

Aspects of recruitment policy were reviewed not only in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, where the subject is considered annually pursuant to the Assembly's responsibility for the establishment of the regulations under which the staff is appointed; a number of subsidiary organs of the Assembly as well as of the Economic and Social Council also had occasion to discuss the matter within the context of their immediate substantive or administrative concern.

The question of efficiency in the utilization of the resources made available to the Organization was reflected in the Fifth Committee's debate, which led to the adoption of a resolution on the need to improve the machinery of administrative control, investigation and co-ordination. The aim of efficiency also guided the manpower survey undertaken by the Secretary-General in implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Secretariat.

The review of the principles underlying the system of remuneration for the international civil service, which have recently been the subject of critical observations and wide-ranging studies within the United Nations and its related organizations, resulted last year in the temporary reaffirmation of the current practice. A resolution taking note of this conclusion was adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

Recruitment

The General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session had before it a report on the composition of the Secretariat, which the Secretary-General submitted to it in implementation of its resolution 2480 A (XXIII) of 21 December 1968.

In his report, the Secretary-General reviewed the action taken to achieve the objective set out in the resolution, described the resulting changes in the composition of the Secretariat and recommended measures designed to advance the goal of an equitable geographical distribution of the staff.

Discussion in the Fifth Committee turned to several elements of the recruitment policy.

Some delegations endorsed the view that the system of desirable ranges of posts for each country and region was neither intended to be—nor could it be—strictly applied. It was no more than a guide for recruitment which must be used with discretion so that the posts created for carrying out the approved programmes would not remain vacant for unduly long periods. It was noted in this connexion that the reserve of posts apportioned regionally under the population factor provided a measure of flexibility in the operation of the system. Other delegations, citing the recommendation in paragraph 73 of the report of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Secretariat urged that no recruitment should take place from countries which were over the limit of their desirable range. A number of delegations questioned the appropriateness of recruiting nationals of "over-represented" countries from "under-represented" regions, while others cautioned against linking the principles of regional balance in the distribution of the staff and of linguistic balance.

The views of delegations were similarly divided on the type of appointments to be granted to staff members. Some maintained that the relatively high proportion of fixed-term staff diminished the efficiency and stability of the Secretariat and should therefore be reduced as the geographical distribution of the staff improved. Other delegations favoured more fixed-term appointments as a means of allowing the Secretariat to adjust to changing requirements and to bring about a better geographical distribution of the staff.

A proposal by one delegation to include a paragraph in the report of the fifth Committee expressing concern at the unsatisfactory progress made in achieving an equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and renewing its request to the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the earliest possible implementation of the Assembly's decisions on the matter was subsequently revised to note that some progress had been made and to include a reference to Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations. The revised paragraph was adopted by 75 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The Fifth Committee concluded its consideration of the question by adopting a revised fifteen-Power draft resolution which, in its preamble, reaffirmed the principles and factors enunciated in resolution 1852 (XVII) and recognized that long-term service was conducive to greater efficiency in certain posts entailing complex duties and responsibilities. In its operative paragraphs, the draft resolution requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to achieve a better geographical distribution of the staff, to give preference in recruitment to nationals of countries not yet represented or inadequately represented, in particular with respect to appointments to higher posts, and welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to pre-

pare a long-term plan of recruitment as a means of accelerating the achievement of an equitable geographical distribution of the staff. In section II of the draft resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to continue his efforts to achieve a better linguistic balance within the Secretariat.

The General Assembly, on 11 December 1969, adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee by 83 votes to none, as resolution 2539 (XXIV).

In accordance with the directives laid down in the resolution, renewed efforts were made to recruit staff that would meet the required qualifications from among nationals of countries not represented or inadequately represented in the Secretariat. Nationals of other countries were granted appointments only in exceptional cases and largely for fixed terms, after it had become apparent that the vacant posts could not be filled otherwise without impairing the work of the Secretariat.

Training

The importance of training in the administration of the Secretariat and its role in making a more effective use of staff resources was dealt with on two occasions during the Assembly's twenty-fourth session.

In the course of its discussion on the composition of the Secretariat, the Fifth Committee adopted by 62 votes to none, with 13 abstentions, a paragraph for inclusion in its report, in which it expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would make every effort, taking into account the recommendations of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Secretariat, to ensure the existence of satisfactory opportunities for career development for the staff.

The Secretary-General had earlier endorsed some of the recommendations of that Committee in his report, which was considered under the item on budget estimates for the year 1970. On the specific point of establishing training schemes designed to develop the capacity of staff members to make a more effective contribution to the work of the Organization, he subscribed to the Committee's view that such schemes were a good investment. He accordingly indicated his intention to include in the budget estimates for 1971 a modest provision under staff training which would enable him to make a start in that direction.

The expanded programme of language training, which was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2480 B (XXIII), continued to evoke an active response on the part of a growing number of staff both at Headquarters and in other established offices. With the recruitment of full-time teachers, intensive language courses were introduced into the programme and the number of participants in the various courses increased by a third over the previous year. Steps were taken to prepare textbooks adapted to the specific needs of the Organization. Instruction in drafting in the working languages of the Secretariat was included in the curriculum of the advanced training courses. In addition, selected staff members were offered an opportunity to study abroad.

Changes in scope and content also took place in the orientation training for new recruits and in the development of the skills of secretarial and editorial staff.

Conditions of service

Two elements of the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and benefits were considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, one relating to the method of establishing salaries for staff in the Professional and higher levels and the other to the pension benefits.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2486 (XXIII), the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session a report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board, setting out its conclusions on the review of the principles underlying the salaries for the international civil service. In its report, the Board concluded that the concept of establishing those salaries on the basis of a survey of world market rates was not capable of practical application at the present time. It was therefore of the view that it would be unwise to discontinue the system currently in operation, which was derived from the principle that, in order for the United Nations to be able to recruit staff from all countries, it must set their remuneration on the basis of the salaries of the highest-paid national civil servants adjusted for the factor of expatriation. In reaching that conclusion, the Board made it clear that it was not implying indefinite endorsement of the "one-country" principle.

On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly, by resolution 2541 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, took note with appreciation of the Board's report and requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the progress made by the Board in its examination of the subject.

By resolution 2524 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 on the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, the Assembly decided: (1) to increase the rate of accumulation of pension benefits from 1/55 to 1/50 of final average remuneration per year of contributory service; (2) to continue until the end of 1972 the system of cost-of-living adjustments, instituted in 1965; and (3) to amend, with effect from 1 January 1970, the regulations of the Fund as recommended by the Board.

In another action, affecting the conditions of service of the staff at Headquarters, the Assembly, by resolution 2612 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 on the United Nations International School, decided in principle to contribute $2 million to the Development Fund of the School over a four-year period and to make an initial contribution of $500,000 from the 1971 regular budget. The collective contribution by the United Nations reflected the Assembly's recognition of the need to provide the school with permanent premises and a development fund as a means of ensuring its financial viability and of keeping educational costs within reach of the staff of the Secretariat and the delegations.

Management

A realignment of functions within the Office of Personnel, under which its operational activities were concentrated in larger units, was put into effect on 1 January 1970.

The new organization involved the discontinuance of the post of Deputy-Director of Personnel and the establishment of two divisions dealing with recruitment and personnel administration. The function of recruit-

ment for the Secretariat and for the technical co-operation programmes was thus placed under a single direction. Similarly, all services for the staff of the Secretariat were brought under one direction, including that of training in an expanded form. The function of co-ordination was broadened to cover services common to both recruitment and day-to-day staff management, namely, computer applications and statistics, as well as the administration of the joint advisory bodies concerned with disciplinary and appeals cases. The functions of the Health Service were left unchanged, while matters of general personnel policy falling within the competence of the Assembly, interagency relations and staff relations remained within the office of the Assistant Secretary-General.

In the area of computer applications, progress was made during the year towards a comprehensive system of personnel data incorporated into the International Computer Centre. The updating of codes and classifications currently in use was directed towards the initial phase of including all staff of the Professional and higher categories assigned to established offices away from Headquarters within the central information system.

Composition of the Secretariat

As of 31 May 1970, the Secretariat of the United Nations consisted of 10,577 staff members holding permanent or temporary appointments of a year or more. Of this total, 8,518 were in the regular Secretariat financed by the annual budget of the United Nations, and 2,059 were serving with five subsidiary organs which were wholly or largely financed by voluntary contributions.

By organ and location, the staff members of the regular Secretariat were distributed as follows: United Nations Headquarters—4,122; United Nations Office at Geneva (except the Economic Commission for Europe)—978; Economic Commission for Europe—210; Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—390; Economic Commission for Latin America—454; Economic Commission for Africa—345; United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut—39; information centres—258; special missions—529; International Court of Justice—34; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—434; United Nations Industrial Development Organization—725.

The staff members serving with subsidiary organs were distributed as follows: United Nations Children's Fund—876; United Nations Development Programme (excluding local staff)—760; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—289; United Nations Institute for Training and Research—50; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (excluding local staff)—84.

By category, the staff of the regular Secretariat consisted of 2,908 in the Professional and higher categories, 5,314 in the General Service and related categories, and 296 in the Field Service category, while those specifically serving with subsidiary organs consisted of 783 in the Professional and higher categories and 1,276 in the General Service and related categories.

Interagency co-ordination

The Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions held its thirty-first session at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 20 March 1970. It adopted a report on the movement of outside salary scales relevant to the remuneration of the Professional and higher-level staff, for presentation to the International Civil Service Advisory Board at its July session. The Committee also agreed, pursuant to a recommendation of the Board in 1969, to establish a small interagency pay-and-grading research unit to improve the collection and evaluation of data required for salary reviews. The Committee completed its extended examination of the existing scheme of termination indemnities by adopting proposals to be put before the Board for its consideration and advice. In response to the Board's request, it also agreed upon reports dealing with early retirement, developments in the application of the guiding principles for establishing the remuneration of staff in the General Service category, tenure of appointment, staff training and promotion policies.

The report of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions was approved by ACC at its fiftieth session held in Vienna on 23 and 24 April 1970.

The Expert Committee on Post Adjustments held its twelfth session in Geneva from 8 to 13 April 1970. On the basis of a comparative survey of the cost of living in New York and in Geneva, which had been carried out in the latter part of 1969, the Committee concluded that the relationship at the time of the survey amounted to 123.5, meaning that a staff member assigned to New York spent 23.5 per cent more on approximately the same goods and services than a staff member assigned to Geneva. In terms of the post adjustment index, which is calculated on the basis of Geneva taken as 100 in 1965, the Committee determined that, taking account of price changes after the survey, the index for New York in February 1970 stood at 140.3.

The Committee also proposed a procedure for the application of the post adjustment index on the occasion of the consolidation of post adjustment into the base salary. As to changes in remuneration based on the post adjustment index, the Committee recommended that the four-months' rule, under which the movement in the index must remain four months at or above the level of the five percentage point difference before a new class of post adjustment is approved, should continue to be applied.

Finally, the Committee reviewed and updated the post adjustment indexes for all headquarters cities of the organizations in the United Nations common system.

Utilization of manpower resources

During the past year, the newly established Administrative Management Service, which reports directly to the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, began its programme of surveys of the utilization and deployment of Secretariat staff. While these surveys, undertaken in response to a recommendation by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, are the primary task of the Service until the end of 1971, the Service is at the same time exercising broad administrative management functions. In the future, in addition to continuing manpower utilization studies, the Service will direct comprehensive management surveys, organizational studies, the review of administrative procedures, directives and standards, the development of techniques to aid the career development of staff and various other essential management services.

In 1970, the Service will have completed surveys of the Office of Conference Services, the Office of Public Information, UNCTAD, UNIDO, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

B. *Meetings and documents services*

The Office of Conference Services at Headquarters, the Conference and General Services of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the corresponding services of UNIDO and of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions provide the interpreters, translators, précis-writers and revisers, and the necessary assistance from the various editorial, conference and documents units for all United Nations meetings and for certain other meetings held under United Nations auspices. The volume of these services provided at Headquarters in New York and at Geneva during the past three calendar years is illustrated by the following figures:

	Headquarters		
	1967	*1968*	*1969*
Meetings held	2,555	2,579	2,683
Interpreter assignments	16,185	17,547	17,862
Meetings provided with:			
Verbatim records	436	473	412
Summary records	1,240	1,174	1,002
Pages of translation and revision (in all languages)	217,464	209,154	233,435
Pages of typing (in all languages)	441,343	472,773	483,025
Pages edited for inclusion in the official records	102,190	91,996	93,661
Page-units reproduced internally	594,666,490	525,823,676	511,984,064
	Geneva		
Meetings held	2,896	3,331	3,276
Interpreter assignments	15,826	12,731	14,747
Pages of translation (in all languages)	139,800	133,700	144,700
Page-units reproduced internally	233,496,000	213,684,000	211,729,000

The Geneva Office has also been responsible for arranging for the contractual translation of 22,400 pages, submitted either by Headquarters or by the Geneva Office.

In order to reflect the magnitude of the meetings programme for which the Office at Geneva has some measure of responsibility, however, account must be taken not only of meetings of United Nations bodies at the Palais des Nations, but also meetings of specialized agencies there as well as meetings of United Nations bodies held in other cities at the invitation of host Governments. Therefore, to the 3,726 meetings held in 1969, referred to above, should be added 773 meetings of specialized agencies in the Palais des Nations and seventy meetings of United Nations bodies held outside Geneva at the invitation of a host Government. The over-all figure of 4,119 for 1969 reflects the trend in recent years towards a total of over 4,000 meetings annually.

There is every reason to expect that this pattern will continue in 1970 and 1971 within the framework of existing facilities at the Palais des Nations and that the total will increase considerably as soon as the extended facilities become fully operational.

While the figures cited above reflect some progress in reducing documentation in specific areas, notably in the provision of meetings records and in the numbers of copies of documents reproduced, the fact remains that the total volume of meetings and documentation, about which so much concern has been expressed in various United Nations organs, continues to grow as new bodies are created and as the activities of the Organization expand. The questions involved continued to be the subject of consideration and decisions during the past year.

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1966 by General Assembly resolution 2239 (XXI) "on an experimental basis subject to review by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session", submitted a report to that session. The Committee stated its conclusion that its tenure should be extended only if its mandate could be substantially strengthened, a matter to be decided by the General Assembly. By its resolution 2609 (XXIV), the Assembly expressed "regret that . . . the efforts of the Committee to bring about a more orderly and manageable calendar of conferences have not produced satisfactory results" and decided "to reconsider at its twenty-fifth session the questions of the membership and terms of reference of the Committee on Conferences, and in the meantime not to reconstitute the membership of the Committee".

The General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session considered a number of reports dealing with the control and limitation of documentation. On the basis of those reports, which contained recommendations on this subject by the Committee on the Reorganization of the Secretariat and the Joint Inspection Unit, the comments of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon, as well as a detailed account of action which had been taken in 1968 and 1969, the Assembly adopted resolution 2538 (XXIV) on publications and documentation. The Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, called for by the resolution, will describe the additional action which has

been taken. The Secretary-General will also submit to the Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, some of which dealt with meetings and documentation, and a report called for by General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV) on the question of the distribution of meetings between Headquarters in New York and the United Nations Office at Geneva.

In the previous reports, mention was made of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), which contained a number of specific recommendations to United Nations organs and requests to the Secretary-General relating to the control and limitation of documentation. The continued response of some organs to this resolution and to others adopted by the General Assembly, together with further action taken by the Secretary-General on more technical matters falling within the purview of the Secretariat, resulted in a further decrease in the number of page-units of documentation reproduced internally at Headquarters, to which reference is made above. This reduction made it possible further to alleviate the contractual printing budget by increasing the amount of budgeted work processed internally. The value of such work, based on world-wide contractual printing prices, was $606,184 in 1969, as compared with $553,226 in 1968 and $489,986 in 1967. The savings achieved through internal reproduction of documentation prepared for international conferences are not included in these figures. Internal facilities were also used to a greater extent for publications on conferences concerning economic and social questions and for statistical publications.

Reproduction facilities at Headquarters were augmented in mid-1969 by the installation of an electronic composition unit. A similar unit was installed at Geneva in 1968. These units have begun the typesetting operation of the English and French versions of some of the official records and other publications in the regular printing programme.

The sales programme was further expanded and dissemination of United Nations information increased substantially during the year. The credit to income, based on cash receipts, was $285,285, an amount of $104,845 more than was budgeted. It is estimated that sales will reach a gross total of $1,462,000 in 1970, as compared with $1,349,639 in 1969.

Library services

The most significant developments in the United Nations Headquarters Library during 1969 took place in the field of documentation.

The substantial increase in the volume of documentation produced by the Organization over the past several years has presented the Library with a serious problem of bibliographical control and indexing. To solve this problem, a reorganization of the structure of the Library was effected in 1968 by bringing together the Documents Reference Section and the Index Section to form the Documentation Division. A temporary reorganization of the Documentation Division occurred later in 1969, when it was decided that during conversion of the indexing procedures from conventional to computer-aided methods, the Division would consist of the following organizational units: Documents Reference and Indexing Section, Documents Processing Section, Computer-Assisted Indexing and Microfiching Programme.

The first phase of the Computer-Assisted Indexing and Microfiching Programme became administratively operational in January 1969. The first part of the year was spent in the preparation of manuals, forms, instructions, procedural charts and quadrilingual lists of terms required for the transcription of information in machine-readable form. Also, computer programmes were written, tested and perfected and routines for the production of printed outputs were developed and tested. Since the facilities available at United Nations Headquarters were not of the kind required by the scope of the programme, this work was conducted under contract with the State University of New York.

During September and October 1969, four document analysts and one lexicographer were trained in computer-aided indexing, which made it possible to start applying, in mid-October 1969, machine-readable annotations to the documentation produced during the forty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council. By the end of the year, experimental issues of indexes were being prepared for distribution to users early in 1970.

The programme of selective conversion to microform of the collection of United Nations documents was started in July 1969 adhering strictly to the specifications of the "United Nations Microfiche Standard". By the end of the year, 6,523 master microfiches had been produced and 325,000 pages of text copied.

For lack of funds, no substantial innovations could be introduced in other fields of library activities, such as the acquisition and processing of materials, loan services, etc. Nevertheless, efforts were made to rationalize the operations with a view to enabling the delegations, the Secretariat and other official groups of the Organization to obtain quickly, conveniently and economically the materials and information needed in the execution of their duties. The acquisition of books increased by 11 per cent, periodicals by 7 per cent, government documents by 5 per cent and maps by 50 per cent. As in previous years, the Library rendered acquisition services to UNDP and several other units of the Organization.

The Bibliographical Terminology Committee, established in 1968, continued its work on the co-ordination of the subject headings used in the card catalogues, published indexes and bibliographies produced by the Library.

As to readers' services, the increase in the number of queries requiring extensive research continued. The use of the facilities of the Library by other libraries showed an increase of 29 per cent over last year.

In the bibliographical field, a numbered series called "Occasional Reading Lists" was initiated with a view to issuing bibliographical lists on topics for which there is a persistent demand or which are under active discussion at a particular time.

Seven new depository libraries receiving United Nations materials were designated in 1969: one each in Barbados, Fiji, Iran, Mexico, the United States of America and two in Italy. At the close of the year, there were 300 depositories, in 105 countries. Never-

theless, there were still twenty-nine Member States without a depository library at the end of December 1969.

Active participation in interagency co-ordination of activities relating to documentation and indexing matters continued. Among the meetings in which the Library took an active part was the Meeting of Consultation on the Information Sub-System of the Capacity Study, held at Geneva on 20 and 21 March; the Meeting of the International Advisory Committee on Documentation, Libraries and Archives (UNESCO), held in Paris from 19 to 22 August; the ACC *Ad Hoc* Meeting on Microfiche Matters, held in New York from 16 to 18 December.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Library of the United Nations Office at Geneva was celebrated in 1969 and a volume commemorating the event is in preparation. A Development Programme of the Geneva Library, 1969-75, has been approved by the Director-General of the Geneva Office and by the Director of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library. This programme sets up the main purpose of the proposed reforms to develop the Library into an even more dynamic scientific institution. A structural reorganization of the Library has taken place in accordance with the programme.

At the end of 1969, the collections of the Library at Geneva amounted to 682,843 volumes, as compared to 667,453 volumes in 1968. The Library receives regularly 12,420 serial titles and a complete list of these titles will soon be published. A total of 68,095 volumes of documents were placed in circulation, 31,591 persons made use of the reading rooms and 3,500 pages were photostated or microreproduced. Two new rapid-photocopying machines were installed in the Library and a new cataloguing method was adopted which is less costly and more rapid than that previously used.

The Library has prepared a number of internal reading lists on economic and social matters. The first issue entitled "East-West Trade, a Selective Bibliography" (April 1970), was prepared on the occasion of the twenty-fifth annual session of the Economic Commission for Europe. Measures have been taken to improve co-operation with the various services located at the Palais des Nations on questions of acquisition policy and information work. The Economic Commission for Europe is especially interested in this co-operation.

In December 1969, the Secretary-General approved the rules governing access to the archives of the League of Nations. A provisional edition of the guide to the archives was issued as well as three volumes of the inventory of the archives.

During the past year, the members of the Library staff have participated more actively than in previous years in international professional workshops.

C. *Financial and other administrative questions*

1. Budgetary and related matters

Regular budget

During the twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 2607 (XXIV), approved revised gross appropriations for 1969 in the amount of $156,967,300 and revised estimates of income amounting to $26,501,950, including $17,520,000 as income from staff assessment. By resolution 2613 (XXIV), the Assembly approved gross appropriations for 1970 in the amount of $168,420,000 and income estimates amounting to $19,180,000 for income from staff assessment and $9,944,125 for other income, for a total estimated income of $29,124,125.

The gross budget expenditure for 1969, including unliquidated obligations, amounted to $156,780,541. Income from staff assessment was $17,726,529 and from other sources $9,559,328, leaving a net expenditure of $129,494,684.

The balance in the surplus account on 31 December 1969 was $1,608,434, after $947,820 had been applied as credit against the contributions of Member States for 1970.

The initial budget estimates for 1971, forming part of the documentation for the Assembly's twenty-fifth session, anticipate a gross expenditure of $183,974,800. Income from staff assessment is estimated at $20.2 million and other income at $9,579,900, leaving an estimated net expenditure of $154,194,900.

Working Capital Fund

By its resolution 2615 (XXIV), the General Assembly established the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1970 at $40 million, the advances from Members to the Fund being according to the scale of assessment for the 1970 budget.

At the end of May 1970, all advances due from Member States had been fully paid.

Under the authority granted by the General Assembly in resolution 2615 (XXIV), paragraph 4, the Secretary-General had made advances from the Fund as of 31 May 1970 totalling $40,064,000, as follows: unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, $7,079; self-liquidating purchases and activities, $227,177, and regular budget expenditure pending receipt of assessed contributions $39,829,744.

Contributions to the regular budget

The contributions of Member States to the United Nations regular budget for 1970 were established under General Assembly resolution 2613 C (XXIV) on the basis of the scale of assessment for that year, as approved by the General Assembly in resolutions 2291 (XXII) and 2472 (XXIII).

Under the terms of resolution 2291 (XXII), the Secretary-General was authorized to accept a portion of the contributions of Member States for the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 in currencies other than United States dollars. Taking into account actual United Nations requirements in the various currencies, arrangements were made to extend to Member States the maximum facility for payments in currencies other than United States dollars for 1970. Seven Member States have so far availed themselves of this prerogative.

As of 31 May 1970, the status of contributions to the regular budget for 1970 and prior years was as follows:

(In U.S. dollars)

	1970	*1969*	*1968*	*1967*	*1966*
Total gross assessments	159,833,395	143,543,854	130,499,440	118,068,671	114,891,620
Credits from staff assessment income and cash payments received	44,705,455	112,104,269	124,529,235	116,435,736	114,850,743
Unpaid balance 31 May 1970 .	115,127,940	31,439,585	5,970,205	1,632,935	40,877

Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force

No expenditures were incurred in respect of 1969 under the Special Account pursuant to the authority granted by General Assembly resolution 2304 (XXII).

The amount in the surplus account as of 31 December 1969 was $4,987,608. This amount included $4,282,034 derived from the unencumbered balances of the appropriations for the years 1963 to 1967 as well as miscellaneous income of $1,090,214 from 1956 to 1969, less $384,640 transferred to finance the liquidation of the Force during 1968 pursuant to Assembly resolution 2304 (XXII).

Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo

By its resolution 1885 (XVIII), the General Assembly decided that, in connexion with any necessary expenditure after 30 June 1964 relating to the disposal of United Nations-owned equipment and supplies and the termination of the operation, including the closing of the accounts, the Secretary-General, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, would be authorized to utilize for those purposes, to the extent required, any balance remaining in the *Ad Hoc* Account as of 30 June 1964, and, not withstanding the provisions of rule 111.9 of the Financial Rules of the United Nations, the proceeds from the sale or other disposition after 30 June 1964 of United Nations-owned property. The amount utilized for the year 1969 totalled $9,326.

The amount in the surplus account as of 31 December 1969 was $35,210,566. This amount was composed of $32,272,715 derived from the unencumbered balances of the appropriations for 1960 to 1964 inclusive, and the 1965-1969 allotments, as well as miscellaneous income from 1961 to 1969 of $7,351,401, less $4,413,550 transferred to finance the liquidation of the operation during the years 1964-1969 pursuant to resolution 1885 (XVIII).

Special Account for the United Nations Force in Cyprus

In its resolution 186 (1964), the Security Council recommended that a United Nations Force should be established in Cyprus for a period of three months. The mandate of the Force was subsequently extended for further periods, most recently by Council resolution 274 (1969), which provided for an extension to 15 June 1970.

As provided in resolution 186 (1964), the costs of the Force are being met by Governments providing contingents, by the Government of Cyprus and by voluntary contributions from a number of Member and non-member States.

In a report issued on 3 December 1969, the Secretary-General stated that the estimated costs to the United Nations of maintaining the Force from its inception on 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1969 totalled $110,210,000. In a letter dated 17 February 1970 containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the Force, the Secretary-General stated further that the estimated costs to the Organization for the six-month period ending 15 June 1970 would be $7,430,000. Accordingly, the total costs to the Organization for the period 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1970 were estimated to be $117,640,000. This estimate included provision for the final repatriation of contingents and for subsequent liquidation costs. It did not, however, take account of the extra costs borne by Member States which provided contingents and units to the Force, namely, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

As of 22 May 1970, total payments and pledges of voluntary contributions received were $108,471,139. In addition, as of 30 April 1970, an amount of $839,161 was received from interest earned on the investment of temporarily surplus funds, public contributions, gains on exchange and other miscellaneous income. Accordingly, and on the assumption that all contributions pledged would be paid in full, additional contributions in the amount of $8,329,700 were required to fulfil past commitments and maintain the Force until 15 June 1970.

2. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations

Co-ordination of the activities of organs concerned with investigation and co-ordination

At the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, during the discussion in the Fifth Committee of the implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Study the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, a number of delegations stressed the necessity of ensuring co-ordination in the activities of the various organs which, under their existing terms of reference, had investigatory and co-ordinating functions in the field of administration and finance. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Ques-

tions, in its review of the budget estimates for 1970, noted that it had found some evidence of duplication of effort among those organs which, if permitted to continue, would be wasteful not only of the resources of the organs themselves, but also of the time of senior staff and other resources of the organizations within the United Nations system.

In this connexion and with a view to resolving the broader issue of the proliferation of control, investigative, co-ordination and management bodies, the General Assembly, on 11 December 1969, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, unanimously adopted resolution 2537 (XXIV). Under the terms of resolution 2537 B (XXIV), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for its twenty-fifth session setting forth, *inter alia,* the dates of inception, the terms of reference, the annual expenditures and outlay of manpower for each of the bodies and organs established for purposes of administration and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination. Work on the preparation of this report is progressing in the various units concerned, and similar information has been sought of the specialized agencies for inclusion in the report, as requested by the General Assembly.

Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit

During the past year, the Joint Inspection Unit submitted eight formal reports, which have been transmitted together with the Secretary-General's comments —including, where appropriate, comments by the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNICEF—to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in accordance with the procedures governing the handling of these reports. The reports and related comments which have been circulated to Governments bear the following titles: "Some aspects of the technical assistance activities of the United Nations", "The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East", "Programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations", "Report on a visit to Malaysia and Singapore", "Selected ideas for improving field operations", "The use of minutes instead of summary records", "A visit of inspection to Malawi", and "Observations on the work of the Office of Technical Co-operation in Colombia".

Study of the nature of increases in the level of expenditures under the regular budget

Pursuant to the terms of General Assembly resolution 2617 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969, work is progressing on a study of the nature of the increases in the level of expenditures under the United Nations regular budget.

At the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in the course of the discussion of the budget estimates for 1970, a number of delegations voiced their concern at the increasing level of expenditure of the Organization. It was the opinion of other delegations that, in order to obtain a proper perspective of the problem and in order to be in a position to assess the future needs of the Organization, it would be necessary to examine the expansion which had taken place in the regular budget in terms of other relevant factors rather than in terms of the increased dollar level alone.

On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, therefore, the General Assembly, in resolution 2617 (XXIV), has requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the nature of the increases in the regular budget for presentation to its twenty-fifth session, taking into account, to the extent possible, the following factors: (1) the reduction in the purchasing power of the amounts contributed by Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations as a result of a general rise in the cost of goods and services and the rise in the cost of living at the locations of principal United Nations offices; (2) the correlation between the rise in the contributions to the regular budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as well as to international programmes within the United Nations system for promoting the economic development of the developing countries, and the rise in the level of national budgets with particular reference to the rate of expansion of the national administrative establishments and the level and growth of the gross national products of States contributing more than 1 per cent of the regular budget of the United Nations; (3) the growth in the traditional and the new fields of activity of the United Nations in carrying out its responsibilities in promoting international co-operation in the areas of economic and social development; (4) the extent of the increase in the United Nations regular budget as a result of the increase in the membership of the Organization, the increase in the number of working languages, and the wider experience and higher qualifications of personnel now required by the Organization, particularly for its development work, because of the growing complexity and interdisciplinary character that developmental problems have come to acquire.

Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

As required under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2475 A (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, the Secretary-General will submit to the Assembly at the twenty-fifth session a full and detailed progress report on the implementation of the recommendations made by the *Ad Hoc* Committee in its second report to the Assembly at the twenty-first session.

D. *General services*

The Office of General Services continued to provide administrative, financial and logistical support for the various peace-keeping missions in the Middle East, Korea, India and Pakistan. Corresponding support was also provided for a number of missions to Africa, the Middle East, Europe and outlying Pacific Islands in connexion with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in connexion with questions of human rights. Administrative and financial services continued to be rendered to the United Nations Mission to Nigeria on Humanitarian Activities. Similar support was provided to the Good Offices Mission sent to Bahrain in March 1970. Administrative guidance and budgetary control continued to be exercised by the Office in support of the fifty information centres overseas.

Procurement of supplies and contractual services for world-wide operations remained one of the major ac-

tivities of the Office of General Services. During the past year, supplies and services of an approximate value of $15.5 million were purchased. In addition, the estimated dollar value of official travel handled by the Office amounted to about $6.5 million. The work on the modernization programme regarding the installation of electronic equipment in the conference rooms continued. In addition, an electronic voting system was designed by the technicians of the Office and is now under construction for installation in one of the conference rooms.

The extension of radio teletype facilities throughout the United Nations international radio network was completed with the exception of the Seoul/Bangkok link, which still uses Morse code.

Some temporary relief of the problem relating to the serious shortage of office space was achieved by the transfer of about 350 staff members from the Headquarters building to rented premises. Arrangements are in hand to transfer a further complement of staff to additional rented office space in order to relieve the existing congestion in the Secretariat building and also to provide for the expansion of the language training programme. Action has been taken to rent warehouse space in the metropolitan area to accommodate archival material and retired files as well as the staff employed in this service. Preliminary plans were prepared and cost estimates obtained in order to develop financial arrangements for the proposed expansion and improvement of the Headquarters premises. Work on the revised programme for the extension of conference facilities and services at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, authorized by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, has progressed virtually according to plans in spite of difficulties due to the shortage of manpower and of certain materials experienced by contractors as a result of expanded economic activities in Europe.

The operations of the United Nations Postal Administration have shown a marked expansion both in the number of overseas sales agencies, of which there are now more than sixty-five, and in gross revenue from the sale of United Nations stamps totalling more than $4.2 million, an increase of some 40 per cent over the previous year. This increase in gross sales is primarily due to the sale at the Palais des Nations of United Nations stamps issued for the first time in 1969 in Swiss denominations as a result of an agreement with the Government of the Swiss Confederation. More extensive participation by the Postal Administration in national and international expositions has also contributed to the increased sales.

The Office of General Services has been increasingly engaged in providing technical guidance and assistance regarding specific building projects in progress or under study for the alteration, improvement, acquisition or new construction of United Nations premises at Geneva, Santiago, Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Vienna and Beirut. Further progress has been made in determining, through co-ordinated studies and evaluation, the needs with respect to accommodation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in certain locations with a view to making fuller use of common premises, services, and facilities in overseas offices.

REFERENCES

A. Staff administration

For relevant documents, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth session, Annexes,* agenda items 77, 83 and 84;

(*b*) E/4840, paras. 92-94.

B. Meetings and documents services

For relevant documents, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/7626) and *Supplement No. 26A* (A/7626/Add.1); and *ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda items 76 and 82;

(*b*) United Nations Microfiche Standard: ST/PB/30;

(*c*) List of depository libraries receiving United Nations material: ST/LIB/12/Rev.3

C. Financial Questions

For relevant documents, see:

(*a*) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda items 74, 80 and 81;

(*b*) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/8006), *Supplement No. 6A* (A/8006/Add.1) and *Supplement No. 8* (A/8008).

D. General Services

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes,* agenda item 74.



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