



**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**  
**on the work of its**  
**FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIRST SESSIONS**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION**  
**SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/8403)**

**UNITED NATIONS**

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**UNITED NATIONS**  
*New York, 1971*

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<sup>d</sup> The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session includes the item: "The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa".

<sup>e</sup> The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

<sup>f</sup> The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session includes the item: "Measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance".

<sup>g</sup> The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights".

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<sup>1</sup> The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Pattern of conferences".

## EDITORIAL NOTE

### SYMBOLS

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

E/—	Council
E/AC.6/—	Economic Committee
E/AC.7/—	Social Committee
E/AC.24/—	Co-ordination Committee
E/AC.51/—	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
E/AC.52/—	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
E/AC.54/—	Committee for Development Planning
E/C.2/—	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/C.6/—	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
E/C.7/—	Committee on Natural Resources

### SUMMARY RECORDS

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

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

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

### ANNEXES

Documents selected for inclusion in the printed records of the relevant session of the Council are issued as annexes to the Official Records. They are printed in fascicles, one for each agenda item. Thus, for example, the reference "*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/5025*" means that document E/5025 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 6. Such references are usually given

only after the first mention of a document in any given section.

### RESOLUTIONS

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

### OTHER OFFICIAL RECORDS

The Official Records include also the resolutions and the reports of the various commissions and standing committees of the Council. A list of the resolutions and reports issued in the Official Records of the fiftieth and the fifty-first sessions is given below:

Supplement No.		Document symbol
<i>Fiftieth session</i>		
1.	Resolutions adopted at the fiftieth session	E/5044
2.	Report of the Statistical Commission on its sixteenth session	E/4938
3.	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-second session	E/4984
4.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-seventh session	E/4949
5.	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its eighth session	E/4989
6.	Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session	E/4969
<i>Fifty-first session</i>		
1.	Resolutions adopted at the fifty-first session	E/5073
2.	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	E/5020
3.	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/5001
4.	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	E/5027
4A.	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	E/5027/Add.1
5.	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa (volumes I and II)	E/4997
6.	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its eleventh session	E/4954
6A.	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twelfth session	E/5043

<i>Supplement No.</i>		<i>Document symbol</i>
7.	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session	E/4990
8.	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	E/5035

<i>Supplement No.</i>		<i>Document symbol</i>
9.	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its ninth session	E/5038
10.	Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (eighth report)	E/4970

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
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
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IACB	Inter-Agency Consultative Board
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IIAS	International Institute of Administrative Sciences
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILPES	Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
IOB	Inter-Organization Board (for information systems and related activities)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESOB	United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## INTRODUCTION

### I

The Economic and Social Council is at a stage of its history which the future may well single out as an important turning-point. Only occasionally does an institution have an opportunity to take stock of its purposes and of its deeds and, as a result, to trace more clearly and more responsively its aims for the future and to bring about the reforms necessary for the fulfilment of those aims. The Council is now in the midst of such an endeavour. This process of self-renewal is certainly a sign of vigour and of confidence in the future. If it is a time for optimism, it is not one for complacency. The fact that the fifty-first session of the Council was sometimes marked by significant differences of opinion is understandable, given the importance of the moment. We have now completed one phase of a complex process. The General Assembly will consider this matter at its forthcoming twenty-sixth session. It is my fervent hope that goodwill and openmindedness will prevail so that we can make that extra effort in future discussions which will permit all of us to move forward together.

The members of the Council must however redouble their efforts not merely with respect to the quality of the Council's work but more importantly with respect to the manner in which they translate the decisions of the Council into action. For it is how we give meaning to reforms and to the Council's decisions that will determine whether the Council will continue as in the past or whether it will reach new heights in its role in the development process.

The general debate at the fifty-first session brought out quite clearly the serious concern caused by the marked slow-down in the world economy in 1970. The deceleration in production, the slow expansion of exports from developing countries and the stagnation of the net flow of finances from developed countries are major problems affecting the situation in developing countries. The mounting burden of external indebtedness also continues to pose serious problems for developing countries. Thus the need for re-scheduling debt repayments and for softening the terms by assistance remains paramount. Furthermore, the inflationary forces which know no national boundaries have brought about a crisis of confidence and disturbances which are not limited to industrialized countries but also affect developing countries. This situation of the world economy requires, more than ever, dynamic national and international measures applied in a sustained and concerted manner. This is the supreme goal to which the world community is committed through the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade unanimously adopted by the General Assembly last year.

I was gratified by the participation in the general debate at the fifty-first session of the Heads of many of the United Nations organizations. Their contribution was most useful to the discussion of the economic and social situation in the world. Particular mention

should be made of the proposal by the Director-General of the World Health Organization that the Economic and Social Council should review in depth, each year, the activities of two or three agencies. I am therefore pleased that this suggestion was incorporated in a resolution adopted by the Council. This should enable the Council to carry out more meaningfully the co-ordinating role entrusted to it by the Charter of the United Nations.

For a number of years the Council has been concerned with the increasingly close link between science and technology on the one hand and economic and social development on the other, and, with the advice of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the Council has been able to make considerable progress in this area. The developments of recent years have further emphasized the importance of science and technology in our affairs. We are all convinced that while they are not a magic panacea, they are supremely important and must play a leading role in achieving the goals of the Second Development Decade.

An important step forward has been the submission of the Advisory Committee's World Plan of Action. This report and the far-reaching ideas contained in it deserve the closest study and attention by all elements of the United Nations system as well as by national governments, and I hope that at the fifty-second and fifty-third sessions of the Council it will be possible, as a result of the studies that will have taken place by then, to consider it in depth and to reach specific conclusions regarding its implementation.

The problem of supply and consumption of edible protein is one with which the Council has been seized for some time and one which is of vital importance in the developing world from every point of view—humanitarian, economic and social. The Council's consideration of the report on the strategy statement prepared by the Panel of Experts for the Secretary-General will, I hope, help to advance the attack on the problem being made by the United Nations family and by the Council.

The problems of industrialization in developing countries are very much in our minds and the Council welcomes the extensive interest evidenced in this field in bodies like the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as among the specialized agencies and IAEA. The studies which have been undertaken by these bodies and by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the transfer of technology, on appropriate technology and on industrial research in developing countries are all helping to establish a desirable ferment of thought and action in this area. The Council's resolution calling upon UNDP to give special attention to requests in the field of industry is also significant in this connexion.



The Council had before it at its fifty-first session a number of reports related to the sea touching upon marine science, marine pollution and marine resources. These are crucial matters whose importance for the benefit of mankind cannot be over-estimated. These vital subjects, which are increasingly being dealt with in many quarters, must be viewed in a co-ordinated manner and I am therefore pleased that the Council, in line with its responsibilities, decided to keep under review the questions related to the sea.

It is certain that an outstanding feature of the United Nations system is its operational activities. The Council had before it the reports of the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, which were devoted to the implementation of the consensus approved last year. The reorganization of UNDP on the basis of country programming was met with overwhelming support, and there is broad optimism that the current difficulties resulting from the transitional phase through which UNDP is going will result in a stronger and more effective organization. However, I also share the considerable anxiety that was expressed over the fact that the financial resources being made available to UNDP have increased at a rate considerably lower than was foreseen in the consensus. This is particularly disappointing in the light of the needs of so many countries and their hope that the resources available to UNDP would be doubled by the middle of the Second United Nations Development Decade. I therefore earnestly hope that the resolution adopted by the Council on this matter will be promptly heeded. I am also pleased to note the adoption of a resolution on the United Nations Volunteers, whose establishment the Council recommended to the General Assembly last year. It is clear that additional financial support is required to permit the participation of Volunteers from every corner of the globe, thereby making it the truly international endeavour that is the very basis for its foundation. Another important measure in the field of technical co-operation adopted by the Council is that related to regional and subregional advisory services.

The question of assistance in cases of natural disaster is yet another challenge of international co-operation with which the Economic and Social Council came to grips at its fifty-first session. Despite a long tradition of bilateral aid from governmental and other sources to countries struck by such disasters, it is only in recent years, particularly in response to numerous appeals for assistance from developing countries, that the United Nations family has concretely manifested its concern to establish arrangements for rapid relief and reconstruction. It must be acknowledged that the arrangements which the Secretary-General established some months ago, with the endorsement of the Council, for the co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disasters, have been very helpful in providing a clearing-house for information and have served to facilitate interagency consultation when disasters strike. Even so, the world community, anxious to assist, has felt an increasingly deep frustration at the woeful inadequacy of international efforts at times of disaster. Bearing these considerations in mind, the Council can justifiably take credit for the adoption of its resolution 1612 (LI), which is designed to meet the need for a major strengthening of existing arrangements within the United Nations system and for ensuring

that international action in natural disasters and other emergency situations shall measure up satisfactorily to the technical capacity and resources of modern society. In addition, the Council held a full discussion on humanitarian assistance to refugees from East Pakistan in India, and to the population in East Pakistan based on statements made to the Council by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Assistant-Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs.

The past several years have brought into increasingly sharp focus the fact that the major tasks which the United Nations has embarked upon in the economic, social and human rights fields—tasks that open to us new and enormously challenging perspectives for the welfare of mankind—cannot succeed without the intensive and well co-ordinated efforts of the entire United Nations system. It is not surprising therefore that serious consideration has recently been given by the Economic and Social Council, and under its authority the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, to the broad questions of interagency machinery and relationships at all levels. The very useful discussions which have taken place in the Council and the resolution which ensued have helped to dispel potential misunderstandings and underline the central role of the Economic and Social Council in the process of decision-making and in the task of co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system. They have also thrown light on the part which the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination can and should play in assisting the Council by providing the machinery through which the preoccupations and decisions of all the competent legislative organs can be taken into account in the basic preparatory work essential for the effective discharge of the Council's functions.

## II

In accordance with the decision taken at its 1779th meeting<sup>1</sup> the Council decided to hear a statement from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in his capacity as the focal point for assistance to the Pakistan refugees in India and devoted its 1783rd meeting on 16 July 1971 to the matter. The High Commissioner reported in detail on the problem of the humanitarian needs of the refugees from East Pakistan and the response from the United Nations system to alleviate the situation. At my invitation, the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs informed the Council at the same meeting of the efforts of the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to provide humanitarian assistance to East Pakistan. Most representatives took part in the full and comprehensive discussion, which is reflected in the summary record of the 1783rd meeting.<sup>2</sup>

At the conclusion of the debate, I made the following statement:

"We have heard the comprehensive statement of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the views of Member States. I wish to convey to the High Commissioner the deep appreciation of this Council for the vigorous and efficient way in which he is co-ordinating, as the focal point of the United Nations system, the multilateral programme of humanitarian assistance to these unfortunate refugees.

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1779.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1783.

"Seldom has the international community been confronted with a refugee problem of such gigantic proportions. Seldom have the possible consequences been so grave. In this situation, I know I express the feeling of the Council in conveying to the High Commissioner our profound concern and sincere support.

"But good wishes are not enough. It is quite apparent from what we have heard that the needs of the refugees are immense. The burden shouldered by the Indian authorities, both governmental and non-governmental, must be matched by massive international assistance from abroad. This is the responsibility which Governments throughout the world must accept.

"We are all agreed that voluntary repatriation of the refugees is the best and, indeed, the only solution to this grave problem. The sooner this can be brought about the better. A climate of confidence is necessary to ensure that the flow of refugees is stopped and their voluntary repatriation secured. This can only be achieved if all concerned show the requisite spirit of co-operation and understanding. In this context we welcome the appeals addressed by the President of Pakistan for the return of the refugees. We would earnestly hope that this objective, which we all desire, will be rapidly attained under the best possible conditions.

"Until this comes about, the lives of millions will depend upon the massive humanitarian response of us all. I cannot overemphasize the duty of the international community when faced by this problem of unprecedented magnitude. To the High Commissioner and to his colleagues, the Executive Heads of the other concerned programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, we should like to convey our appreciation and commendation of their endeavours

to ensure the welfare, rehabilitation and repatriation of the refugees.

"The Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs has made a review of the efforts of the United Nations system to provide humanitarian relief assistance to East Pakistan. He has explained the background and modalities of the current operation, and has made a succinct but comprehensive assessment of the food, transportation and health conditions prevailing in East Pakistan—and also of the assistance required to meet existing problems. Due note has been taken of the fact that a report is being issued today containing full details of the humanitarian relief work of the United Nations family of organizations in East Pakistan.

"We appreciate the deep concern expressed by the Secretary-General in his appeal of 16 June, and which he has renewed today. We are touched by his humanitarian determination to bring urgently needed relief for the plight of the people of East Pakistan. We share his preoccupation. We hope that Governments, organizations and private donors will join in a concerted endeavour—on behalf of the peoples of the United Nations—to alleviate the suffering which has befallen the population of East Pakistan. This is an opportunity to prove the validity of the basic tenets and purposes of world solidarity and co-operation embodied in the Charter."



Rachid DRISS  
*President*

*Economic and Social Council*

Geneva, July 1971



## Chapter I

### ORGANIZATION OF THE FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIRST SESSIONS

1. The Council held the organizational meetings of its fiftieth session from 11 to 13 January and its fiftieth session from 26 April to 21 May 1971 at United Nations Headquarters. It held its fifty-first session at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva from 5 to 30 July 1971.

2. At the opening meeting of the organizational meetings<sup>1</sup> the Council elected Mr. Rachid Driss (Tunisia) President for 1971; and Mr. João Augusto de Araujo Castro (Brazil), Mr. Costa Caranicas (Greece) and Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary) Vice-Presidents. At the 1773rd meeting,<sup>2</sup> the Council elected Mr. Sergio Armando Frazão (Brazil) Vice-President to replace Mr. Castro, who had resigned because of his transfer to other duties. Mr. Szarka served as Chairman of the Social Committee at the fiftieth session. Mr. Frazão served as Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee and Mr. Caranicas as Chairman of the Economic Committee at the fifty-first session.

3. The agendas adopted by the Council for the organizational meetings of its fiftieth session, its fiftieth session and its fifty-first session are reproduced in annex I.

4. At its 1738th meeting,<sup>3</sup> at the fiftieth session, two additional subitems — 6 (a) (Proposal to convene a Plenipotentiary Conference to Amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961) proposed by the

United States of America; and 6 (c) (United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances) proposed by the Secretary-General — were included in the agenda without objection. A third item, Accession of the Republic of Korea to the Convention on Road Traffic of 19 September 1949, proposed by the Secretary-General, was included by a vote of 18 to 5, with 4 abstentions. At the 1744th meeting, also at the fiftieth session, the Council agreed, on the proposal of the representatives of Ghana and Norway, under rule 17 of the rules of procedure, to include an additional item, Emergency assistance to Palestine refugees.

5. This report covers the work of the Council's fiftieth and fifty-first sessions. It will be supplemented by an addendum covering the work of the resumed fifty-first session to be held later in 1971. The resolutions and decisions adopted are issued in separate volumes as supplements to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*. The summary records of the meetings of the Council are also issued as part of the Official Records of the Council. The summary records of the Social Committee at the fiftieth session are contained in documents E/AC.7/SR.648-680. The summary records of the Economic Committee at the fifty-first session are contained in documents E/AC.6/SR.523-539, and those of the Co-ordination Committee at the fifty-first session in documents E/AC.24/SR.412-433.

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1733.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1773.

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1738.

## ISSUES REQUIRING ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

6. The Council at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions adopted a number of resolutions and decisions which appear to require either (A) that action be taken by the General Assembly or (B) that they be brought specifically to the attention of the General Assembly. The resolutions and decisions in these two categories are listed below under the relevant chapter or section headings of this report.

### MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL (chapter IV)

#### A. *Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly*

(1) In resolution 1621 A (LI), the Council recommended the General Assembly to take all necessary steps to amend the Charter to ensure an early enlargement of the Council to 54 members, decided to enlarge, in the interim period, the membership of its sessional committees to 54 members and requested the General Assembly to elect 27 States Members to serve on them. (See paragraph 54 below.)

(2) In resolution 1622 (LI), the Council recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly on procedures for the consideration of economic and social, scientific and technical questions at the sessions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council. (See paragraph 55 below.)

#### B. *Other resolutions and decisions*

(1) In resolution 1623 (LI), the Council decided to reorganize its report to the General Assembly and took a number of other decisions on the organization of its work, on its agenda, on the nature, scope and form of documentation submitted to it, and on the participation of Member States which are not members of the Council in its deliberations. (See paragraphs 56 to 59 below.)

(2) In resolution 1624 (LI), the Council took a number of decisions with a view to ensuring the timely and simultaneous distribution of documents in the working languages. (See paragraph 60 below.)

### REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE: SYSTEM OF OVER-ALL APPRAISAL OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY (chapter V)

#### A. *Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly*

At its 1799th meeting the Council made a recommendation to the General Assembly in respect of the report (E/5040) on this subject submitted by the

Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 1641 (XXV). (See paragraph 102 below.)

#### B. *Other resolutions and decisions*

(1) In resolution 1621 C (LI), the Council decided to establish a Committee on Review and Appraisal to "enable the Council to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly." (See paragraph 100 below.)

(2) In resolution 1625 (LI), the Council assigned to the Committee for Development Planning the task of preparing comments and recommendations that could help the Council in discharging its responsibility to the General Assembly relating to the biennial over-all appraisal. (See paragraph 103 below.)

(3) In resolution 1626 (LI), the Council made a request to the Secretary-General and the organizations in the United Nations system on the review and appraisal of the progress in the application of science and technology to development during the Second Development Decade. (See paragraph 105 below.)

### IDENTIFICATION OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (chapter VI)

#### A. *Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly*

In resolution 1628 (XLI), the Council requested the General Assembly to take a decision at its twenty-sixth session concerning an agreed list of the least developed among the developing countries. (See paragraph 119 below.)

### THE SEA (chapter VII, section B)

#### A. *Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly*

At its 1799th meeting the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session for further consideration the report of the Secretary-General on the prevention and control of marine pollution (E/5003) called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 2566 (XXIV). (See paragraph 157 below.)

#### B. *Other resolutions and decisions*

In resolution 1641 (LI), the Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 2414 (XXIII), made a number of recommendations concerning the United Nations programme of education and training in the field of marine mineral resources and related issues. (See paragraph 156 below.)

### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (chapter VIII, section A)

#### B. *Other resolutions and decisions*

(1) In resolution 1613 (LI), the Council took note of the reports of the Governing Council of the United

Nations Development Programme at its eleventh and twelfth sessions. (See paragraph 213 below.)

(2) In resolution 1615 (LI), the Council requested the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to review the planning estimates on which the indicative planning figures as approved by it were based in order to attain the goal of doubling the resources of the Programme during the next five years. (See paragraph 214 below.)

(3) In resolution 1616 (LI), the Council took a decision with regard to the implementation of the special natural resources advisory services and on the proposal of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme for a joint study by the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme of short-term special advisory services in other fields or of various separate advisory services. (See paragraph 215 below.)

(4) In resolution 1617 (LI), the Council took a decision on projects in the field of industrial development. (See paragraph 216 below.)

#### UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS PROGRAMME (chapter VIII, section D)

##### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

(1) In resolution 1614 (LI), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Volunteers programme (E/5028) and transmitted it to the General Assembly. (See paragraph 232 below.)

(2) In resolution 1618 (LI), the Council requested the co-ordination of all volunteer activities within the United Nations-assisted projects and urged Governments, international organizations and voluntary agencies to contribute to the Special Fund for United Nations Volunteers. (See paragraph 233 below.)

#### REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAO INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (chapter VIII, section E)

##### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

At its 1799th meeting, the Council took note of the ninth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/5022), and deferred to its resumed fifty-first session the adoption of a resolution on the pledging target for the World Food Programme for the period 1973-1974. (See paragraph 237 below.)

#### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (chapter VIII, section F)

##### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

In resolution 1619 (LI) the Council endorsed the policies of the United Nations Children's Fund and appealed for increased contributions to the Fund. (See paragraph 259 below.)

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT (chapter X, section A)

##### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

In resolution 1567 (L), the Council adopted a number of decisions with respect to the Secretary-General's

proposed objectives and programmes in public administration for the Second United Nations Development Decade and his proposed work programme for the Public Administration Division for the period 1971-1975 on the basis of the recommendations made by the second meeting of experts of the United Nations programme in public administration. (See paragraph 301 below.)

#### OUTFLOW OF TRAINED PERSONNEL FROM THE DEVELOPING TO THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (chapter X, section C)

##### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

In resolution 1573 (L), the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report (E/4820 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) on the outflow of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2417 (XXIII) and made a number of recommendations on that subject. (See paragraph 333 below.)

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT (chapter XI)

##### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

At its 1785th meeting, the Council took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment on its second session and decided to transmit the summary records of the Co-ordination Committee's discussion on the item to the General Assembly. (See paragraph 355 below.)

#### QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (chapter XIII)

##### *A. Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly*

In resolution 1638 (LI), the Council *inter alia* recommended that the General Assembly defer any in-depth consideration of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development until its twenty-seventh session. (See paragraph 385 below.)

##### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

(1) In resolution 1571 (L), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the application of computer technology to development prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) and *inter alia* requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further report on the subject, taking into account the discussion of the present report in the Council and the General Assembly. (See paragraph 406 below.)

(2) In resolution 1621 B (LI), the Council decided to establish a Standing Committee to provide policy guidance and make recommendations on matters relating to the application of science and technology to development and to report to the General Assembly, through the Council, and decided further to maintain the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. (See paragraph 379 below.)

(3) In resolution 1639 (LI), the Council requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council and the Gen-

eral Assembly regularly informed of the progress of the preparatory work on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States, requested by the General Assembly in resolution 2658 (XXV). (See paragraph 391 below.)

(4) In resolution 1640 (LI), the Council commended the Secretary-General for his report on edible protein (E/5018 and Corr.1) and the strategy statement of the high-level panel of independent experts prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2684 (XXV) and made a number of other recommendations with regard to edible protein. (See paragraph 399 below.)

#### REGIONAL CO-OPERATION (chapter XIII)

##### A. *Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly*

(1) In resolution 1601 (LI), the Council recommended to the General Assembly that it decide to establish a separate section in the United Nations regular budget to make provision for a unified system of regional and sub-regional advisory services and transfer to that section the existing regional advisory services at present in part V and further recommended that the existing section 13 of part V of the budget be maintained for 1972 at its current level. (See paragraph 463 below.)

(2) At its 1785th meeting, the Council transmitted the note by the Secretary-General on the question of the representation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique in the Economic Commission for Africa (E/5051) to the General Assembly for appropriate action at its twenty-sixth session. (See paragraph 473 below.)

##### B. *Other resolutions and decisions*

(1) In resolution 1600 (LI), the Council decided on the admission of the Swiss Confederation to the Economic Commission for Europe (see paragraph 462 below); in resolution 1603 (LI), the Council approved the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East that the British Solomon Islands Protectorate be admitted as an associate member of the Commission (see paragraph 465 below); in resolution 1604 (LI), the Council approved the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to admit the Kingdom of Tonga as a member of the Commission (see paragraph 466 below); in resolution 1605 (LI), the Council approved the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to admit the Republic of Nauru as a member of the Commission (see paragraph 467 below).

(2) In resolution 1610 (LI), the Council, after having considered, as recommended in General Assembly resolution 2686 (XXV), the question of re-naming the regional economic commissions, decided to retain their present names. (See paragraph 472 below.)

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (chapter XIV)

##### B. *Other resolutions and decisions*

(1) In resolution 1634 (LI), the Council took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its fifth session and transmitted it, together with

the comments of delegations, to the General Assembly. (See paragraph 500 below.)

(2) In resolution 1635 (LI), the Council took note of the report of the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and transmitted it, together with the comments of delegations, to the General Assembly. (See paragraph 509 below.)

(3) At its 1799th meeting the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries, prepared in pursuance to General Assembly resolution 2528 (XXIV). (See paragraph 512 below.)

#### WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION (chapter XV, section A)

##### B. *Other resolutions and decisions*

In resolution 1581 (L), the Council decided to consider the question of achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purposes of social progress at its fifty-second or fifty-third session, endorsed the conclusions of the *1970 Report on the World Social Situation* and took a number of other decisions on this matter. (See paragraphs 543 and 544 below.)

#### CRIMINALITY AND SOCIAL CHANGE

##### (chapter XV, section D)

##### A. *Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly*

In resolution 1584 (L), the Council requested the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Criminality and social change" to enable the General Assembly to consider fully the situation arising from increasing criminality and such measures as might be necessary to deal with it. (See paragraph 562 below.)

#### DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS (chapter XV, section E)

##### A. *Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly*

In resolution 1585 (L), the Council decided to transmit the text of a draft declaration to the General Assembly for adoption at its twenty-sixth session. (See paragraph 566 below.)

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (chapter XVII)

##### A. *Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly*

*The protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions*

In resolution 1597 (L), the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly the preliminary draft international convention on this subject. (See paragraph 613 below.)

*Racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres*

In resolution 1588 (L), the Council recommended a number of actions by the General Assembly to combat racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. (See paragraph 617 below.)



## *Policies of apartheid and racial discrimination*

In resolution 1591 (L) the Council urged the General Assembly to provide funds on the scale required to combat effectively the propaganda undertaken by the Government of South Africa, by which that Government sought to defend and justify the policy of *apartheid*. (See paragraph 621 below.)

## *Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination*

In resolution 1592 (L), the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on this subject. (See paragraph 624 below.)

## *Danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance*

In resolution 1590 (L), the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on this subject. (See paragraph 627 below.)

## *Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights*

In resolution 1599 (L), the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit that resolution and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on this subject (E/4953) to the General Assembly. (See paragraph 659 below.)

## REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (chapter XVIII, section B)

### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

At its 1799th meeting, the Council decided to transmit the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly. (See paragraph 674 below.)

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (chapter XVIII, section C)

### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

In resolution 1574 (L), the Council, after examining the report on capital punishment submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII), *inter alia*, invited Member States which had not yet done so to inform the Secretary-General of their attitude to possible further restriction of the use of the death penalty or to its total abolition, by providing the information requested in paragraph 2 of resolution 2393 (XXIII). (See paragraph 683 below.)

## EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES (chapter XVIII, section D)

### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

In resolution 1565 (LI), the Council requested all organizations of the United Nations system to include in their annual reports information on their possible present and future assistance to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and on their activities that benefited the Palestine refugees. (See paragraph 690 below.)

## ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTERS

### (chapter XIX)

#### *A. Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly*

In resolution 1612 (LI), the Council recommended that the General Assembly endorse the proposals and recommendations concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster and other emergency situations contained in that resolution. (See paragraph 709 below.)

#### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

In resolution 1611 (LI), the Council *inter alia* requested the Secretary-General to ask members of the United Nations system to aid the Governments of Colombia and Chile in their reconstruction work following the natural disasters in those countries. (See paragraph 708 below.)

## 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 (chapter XX)

### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

At its 1792nd meeting, the Council decided to postpone its consideration of this question until its resumed fifty-first session. (See paragraph 711 below.)

## CO-ORDINATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND RELATIONS WITH NON-UNITED NATIONS INTER- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (chapter XXI)

### *B. Other resolutions and decisions*

(1) In resolution 1642 (LI), the Council, *inter alia*, instructed the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to recommend, for the Council's approval at its spring session, the choice of two or three reports of the specialized agencies which the Council might appropriately study in depth. (See paragraph 719 below.)

(2) In resolution 1643 (LI), the Council made a number of recommendations concerning the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its role in assisting the Council in fulfilling its task of co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields. (See paragraph 730 below.)

(3) In resolution 1645 (LI), the Council took note with appreciation of the special report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the implications of the green revolution and made a number of recommendations on this subject. (See paragraph 746 below.)

(4) In resolution 1646 (LI), the Council welcomed the new format of the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes and made recommendations on this subject. (See paragraph 747 below.)

(5) In resolution 1644 (LI), the Council made a number of recommendations regarding the format and content of future reports of the Secretary-General on work programme performance. (See paragraph 731 below.)

(6) At its 1769th meeting, the Council approved procedures in respect of the Council's relations with non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations. (See paragraph 750 below.)

REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT  
(chapter XXII)

B. *Other resolutions and decisions*

At its 1799th meeting, the Council took note with appreciation of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

which were before it and drew the attention of all concerned to the comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its eighth and ninth sessions. (See paragraph 765 below.)

ORGANIZATIONAL AND OTHER QUESTIONS  
(chapter XXIV)

B. *Other resolutions and decisions*

At its 1799th meeting, the Council approved the calendar of conferences for 1972. (See paragraph 787 below.)

## GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY

7. The Council considered item 2 of the agenda of its fifty-first session (General discussion of international economic and social policy) at its 1774th to 1782nd, 1791st, 1793rd and 1799th meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it the *World Economic Survey, 1969-1970*, comprising the Secretariat study entitled *The Developing Countries in the 1960s: the Problem of Appraising Progress* (E/4942),<sup>2</sup> the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Review of the salient features of the world economy, 1970-1971" (E/5036 and Add.1-3), a summary (E/5007) of the *Economic Survey of Europe, 1970*, a summary (E/5016) of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1970*, a summary (E/5009) of the *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1970*, a summary (E/5004) of *Economic Conditions in Africa, 1970*, a summary (E/5010) of *Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1971*, a summary (E/5005) of the *1970 Report on the World Social Situation*, related portions of the report of the Commission for Social Development (E/4984)<sup>3</sup> and a statement by the Catholic International Union for Social Service, a non-governmental organization in category II consultative status (E/C.2/726).

8. The Secretary-General, in a statement read to the Council by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, declared that among the accomplishments to which the Economic and Social Council had contributed, the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade stood out as a particularly notable event. Only a year earlier few people had believed that a global development strategy for the 1970s could be agreed upon by the many diverse interests existing in the world. The dedication of Governments to the fundamental purposes stated in the United Nations Charter and the indefatigable efforts they had put forth in preparations and negotiations for the Strategy had confounded the sceptics. The tasks of translating the global strategy into practice would now require even more determination and understanding and greater good will than the original formulation and the agreement which had brought it into being.

9. The Council could neither vacillate on the road of performance nor be content with conservative and half-hearted objectives. It might be necessary to challenge and even reject some of the established patterns of thought and policies. If the existing mechanisms, methods and flows of international trade and aid did not permit a rapidly rising level of economic and social development for all, that could not be accepted as a mere fact of life. One of the functions of the review and appraisal foreseen under the Strategy

would be to bring about the necessary changes in the patterns of international economic relations.

10. The Secretary-General appealed to Governments and peoples of the developed and developing countries alike to join in the great endeavour of the Second United Nations Development Decade. He made the appeal, not only because there was a moral and formal international obligation which must be fulfilled, but because the Strategy was in the interests of peace, and therefore of all peoples.

11. The Secretary-General stressed the need for redressing the distorted priorities prevailing in the world. In the past year alone some \$204,000 million had been spent on armaments. People everywhere were increasingly conscious of such wasteful distortions of priorities and of the widening gap between national objectives and the common goals of humanity. The time had come for forming a new great alliance of all concerned peoples against the common enemies of human poverty, injustice, moral and physical misery, and the rapid deterioration of the earth's beauty and life-sustaining elements.

12. Members of the Council expressed concern that there had been a marked slowdown in the world economy in 1970 and that the slackening in the pace of activity had been fairly general, affecting most regions, and agriculture as well as industry. However, although the over-all activity in developing countries had not expanded in 1970 at as promising a rate as in the preceding two years, it had increased by about 5 per cent, and the gain in 1970 just about equalled the average for the developing countries during the 1960s. On the other hand, despite that increase in the over-all rate of growth, the economic and social ailments of developing countries had continued to be vast. Rapid population growth, rampant unemployment, haphazard urbanization and inadequate social amenities still loomed large in most developing countries. The growth of production needed to be linked with social problems. Harmonious economic advancement required supporting measures to improve education, health and the general well-being of the mass of the people.

13. Several representatives commented upon the widespread appearance in 1970 and 1971 of inflationary pressures. Inflationary impulses had tended to travel rapidly from one country to another, and had brought in their wake large movements of short-term capital and disturbances in foreign exchange rates. The uncontrolled competition among the various social groups to obtain a larger share of national income for themselves was sparking cost inflation. Continued inflation and instability of exchange rates would distort investment decisions and increase uncertainty about the future, thereby jeopardizing economic growth and social justice; they might also encourage protectionist trade policies and make it difficult to maintain a

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1774-1782, 1791, 1793, 1799.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.C.1.

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

desirable flow of official economic assistance to developing countries. Inflation in developed countries also tended to raise the prices of the development goods imported from them by developing countries, which was likely to give an additional set-back to the development process. Industrially advanced countries, therefore, needed to adopt suitable policies for achieving an orderly economic expansion, which was vital not only for their own benefit but also for the progress of developing countries by virtue of the critical links of international trade and finance.

14. While the continued vigour shown by international trade in 1970 was considered an encouraging feature of the world economy, it was noted that the exports of developing countries had not expanded as rapidly as the exports of the rest of the world, and the share of those countries in total world trade had declined still further. It was emphasized by many representatives that much remained to be done to lower the barriers in the developed countries against the goods exported by developing countries. The implementation by a number of developed countries of the generalized scheme of preferences for the products of developing countries was widely welcomed. Some representatives felt, however, that the scheme covered too restricted a range of products and that it should be enlarged to include primary commodities, which constituted the main source of foreign exchange earnings for most developing countries. The need for new measures to stabilize prices of primary commodities was also mentioned. The importance of appropriate measures by developing countries to expand trade and economic co-operation among themselves was also stressed.

15. The possible enlargement of the European Economic Community also received attention during the discussion. Several representatives emphasized that the Community should follow outward-looking policies which would ensure that the exports of developing countries should not be jeopardized. The need for expanding trade among countries with different economic and social systems was also mentioned.

16. Many representatives noted with concern that, in relation to gross national product, the net flow of development finance from developed countries had been stagnant, while the continued burden of external indebtedness had continued to pose serious problems for developing countries. Improvement was needed in both the quantity and the quality of economic assistance provided to developing countries. The special role of official assistance was emphasized. One representative expressed the belief that if the major developed countries wrote the basic principles of foreign aid policy into their national legislation, that would give developing countries a valuable indication of the future prospects of foreign aid and would help them to plan their own development. Several representatives strongly endorsed the Secretary-General's appeal for the diversion of wasteful expenditure on armaments to the constructive tasks of development.

17. The activities of multinational corporations also figured in the discussion. It was pointed out by some representatives that such corporations helped to expand

production, technical knowledge and management skills in developing countries. Some other representatives drew attention to the conflicts that could arise as a result of operations of foreign private capital. It was emphasized that foreign private capital should be directed to activities that were in harmony with national economic objectives.

18. Members of the Council agreed that the world social situation presented a discouraging picture. It was no longer possible to view development as a purely economic phenomenon; it must be linked with the solution of social problems. Freedom not only from want but also from disease and ignorance was fundamental. Integrated planning was necessary if the ultimate objective of improving the well-being of the individual and bringing benefits to all was to be attained. The problem of development was a problem of justice, which was an essential element of the concept of quality of life.

19. The view was expressed that although social objectives were difficult to quantify, even rough figures would be helpful, for the absence of a social policy, particularly an employment policy, would in the end destroy the economic foundations of international co-operation.

20. It was pointed out that the scope for collective action by the international community was often more limited in the case of social problems than in that of economic problems. There was an urgent need for research to be undertaken by the United Nations system in the field of measurements of social development. The lack of knowledge in that area had no doubt contributed to the difficulties of promoting multisectoral projects. In that context, reference was made to the project on the "unified approach" undertaken by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development,<sup>4</sup> which might shed some light on the problem of integrated development.

21. The representative of Kenya, on behalf also of Indonesia, Jamaica and Malaysia, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1432) on the international monetary situation. The draft resolution as revised by the sponsors, who were joined by Greece and the Sudan (E/L.1432/Rev.1), was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

22. In resolution 1627 (LI), the Council (1) called upon States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, individually and collectively, to take positive and co-ordinated fiscal and monetary measures to remedy such imbalance as might exist or from time to time occur within the international monetary system, and to improve the working of that system; and (2) invited the international Monetary Fund to accord the highest priority to seeking long-term improvements of a kind which would be of benefit to developed and developing countries alike, and in that connexion to consult with and seek, in accordance with established procedures, the co-operation of the Secretariat of the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other appropriate organizations.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 214.



## *Chapter IV*

### **MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL**

23. The Council considered the question of measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council at the organizational meetings of the fiftieth session (agenda item 5), at its 1734th to 1737th meetings;<sup>1</sup> at the fiftieth session (agenda item 16) at its 1738th, 1739th, 1743rd, 1745th, 1761st, 1765th, 1768th and 1772nd meetings;<sup>2</sup> and at the fifty-first session (agenda item 17) at its 1775th, 1777th, 1779th, 1781st, 1784th, 1789th, 1794th to 1799th meetings.<sup>3</sup>

24. At the organizational meetings, the President of the Council for 1970, introducing his note of 31 December 1970 (E/L.1369) concerning the informal meetings he had convened in response to the Council's request at its forty-ninth session, said there had seemed to be general agreement that the Council's role should be reaffirmed and its methods of work improved so as to enable it to discharge its functions under the Charter of the United Nations. It had been noted that those functions would assume enhanced importance in the discharge of the responsibilities the General Assembly might wish to entrust to the Council for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy. A great many suggestions had been put forward during the informal discussions; the next stage should be to invite Member States to submit their proposals more formally and to devise means of translating them into practical recommendations for the improvement of the Council's work.

25. During the discussion, a number of representatives noted that although certain reforms of a mainly procedural nature could be undertaken immediately, others related to structural questions that had far-reaching implications and might require amendment of the Charter. It was also pointed out that comprehensive action to improve the Council's methods of work was impossible before decisions had been taken on the question of a system of over-all appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy and the question of future institutional arrangements for science and technology, both of which were to be considered at the fifty-first session.

26. Several representatives suggested that the shortcomings in the Council's work could not be blamed solely on poor organization or structural defects. They could also be ascribed to resistance to its action by international economic forces. The prestige and effectiveness of the Council would depend on the extent to which it functioned as a forum for inducing Governments to exercise their political will for resolving major issues of economic and social development and for providing new impetus to the development process.

27. At the 1737th meeting, the Council decided to transmit the records of its discussions, together with the note by the President for 1970, to the Governments of Member States and to invite them to communicate their views and proposals in time for consideration by the Council at the fiftieth session.

28. When the Council resumed its discussion of this question at the fiftieth session, it had before it the views and proposals of Governments contained in document E/4986 and Add.1-3. Further replies were circulated in addenda to the document (E/4986/Add.4-9).

29. In the course of the discussion, many representatives expressed the view that it was essential to restore confidence in the Council and in its ability to discharge its responsibilities. Procedural reforms, however desirable, could not accomplish that purpose. Members should take stock of the Council's place within the United Nations system and make sure the opportunities it afforded were exploited to the full. Some of the Council's difficulties, it was suggested, resulted from the expansion of the activities of the United Nations system and the creation of new organs with specific mandates. The Council was left with the essential but difficult task of synthesis and co-ordination, a task that would become increasingly complex and important during the Second United Nations Development Decade. Other representatives suggested that the Council's co-ordinating function should not be over-emphasized at the expense of its policy-making role. The Council should identify the major problems, indicate new policy directions and recommend ways and means of meeting the challenges of development.

30. Many representatives considered that in order to increase the Council's effectiveness, it was essential to make its membership more representative of the total membership of the United Nations and to ensure the continuous participation in the Council's work of countries with the means and the desire to contribute to the implementation of the Organization's economic and social policy. Other representatives, while supporting measures to increase participation in the Council's work, doubted the necessity or the desirability of enlarging its membership. The creation of enlarged committees for the application of science and technology to development and for the review and appraisal of the Second Development Decade would, it was suggested, ensure increased participation and strengthen the Council's effectiveness and prestige. Enlargement of the Council itself would make it unwieldy and perhaps decrease its ability to cope with its complex tasks. Some representatives considered that the arguments in favour of enlargement were not convincing and disregarded the principle underlying the Charter provisions concerning the membership of the Council. Whereas all Member States were represented in the

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1734-1737.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1738, 1739, 1743, 1745, 1761, 1765, 1768, 1772.

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1784, 1789, 1794-1799.

General Assembly, the Council represented the regional groups and took account of regional problems when formulating proposals.

31. Some representatives emphasized that, although measures to transform the Council into an effective instrument as part of the international development machinery were long overdue, the reactivation of the Council should not upset the constitutional balance of the United Nations by interfering with the normal development of UNCTAD, UNIDO or UNDP or disturbing the basic relationship that had developed between the Council and the General Assembly. Other representatives drew attention to the danger of establishing an artificial dichotomy between the Council and the General Assembly. The Council did not compete with the Assembly. It was subordinate to the Assembly, which set policies and expressed the political will of the United Nations. The Council had the important policy-formulating role of examining difficult technical issues and thus helping the Assembly to act on them. It could also ensure that the Assembly's will was carried out by co-ordinating and supervising the economic and social activities of the United Nations system.

32. At the 1765th meeting, the representatives of Greece and New Zealand introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1408), under which the Council would take a number of short-term measures and, in part IV, decide to consider at the fifty-first session changes in its structure and in that of its committees, including the possibility of the enlargement of their membership, and modification of their terms of reference and the pattern of their meetings.

33. At the same meeting, the representative of the USSR introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1382) under which the Council would recommend for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution intended to introduce a more rational procedure for the consideration of economic, social, scientific and technical questions at the sessions of the General Assembly and the Council.

34. At the 1768th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf also of the delegations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, the Sudan and Tunisia, introduced amendments (E/L.1421) to the preamble and part IV of the joint draft resolution submitted by Greece and New Zealand. Under the amendment to part IV, the Council would have decided to recommend that the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session take all necessary steps to ensure an adequate and early enlargement of its membership and would have decided, in the interim, to enlarge the membership of its sessional committees to 54 and that of CPC to 27.

35. At the same meeting the representative of Brazil introduced amendments (E/L.1422) proposing changes in the preamble to the two-Power draft and the addition of a new part IV dealing with the participation of observers in the work of the Council. The United States of America also submitted amendments (E/L.1423) to part IV of the two-Power draft, under which the Council would have decided to establish enlarged standing committees on science and technology and on review and appraisal of the Development Decade, and to consider changes in the structure of the Council and its committees at the fifty-first session.

36. At the 1772nd meeting, the representative of Indonesia informed the Council that, following consultations in a working group under his chairmanship, the sponsors of the two-Power draft resolution had agreed to put forward a revised text (E/L.1408/Rev.1) which, *inter alia*, incorporated the concepts put forward in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Brazilian amendment (E/L.1422). The working group had been unable to agree on part IV of the revised draft and the sponsors of the 10-Power amendments, with the delegations of the Niger and Norway, had proposed revised amendments to part IV (E/L.1421/Rev.1). The representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the sponsors, later withdrew the revised amendments and stated that, if the question were postponed to the fifty-first session, the original amendments would be maintained.

37. On the motion of the representative of Brazil, supported by the representative of the United States of America, the Council, by 12 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions, decided, under rule 50 of the rules of procedure, to adjourn the debate on the item to the fifty-first session.

38. The Council resumed its discussion of the question at its fifty-first session. It had before it the draft resolution submitted by the USSR (E/L.1382), the revised draft resolution submitted by Greece and New Zealand (E/L.1408/Rev.1), and the amendments to that text submitted by the 10 Powers (E/L.1421), Brazil (E/L.1422, para. 3) and the United States of America (E/L.1423).

39. The item was one of the topics included in the general discussion at the 1774th to 1782nd meetings, in the course of which a number of representatives expressed their support for the enlargement of the Council. Some representatives stressed that the enlargement of the Council should not be designed to encourage the enlargement of other bodies, but rather to make the Council an effective arm of the General Assembly. It was pointed out by those representatives that the Council was the only body in a position to make a system-wide evaluation of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade or in the manifold aspects of science and technology under the authority of the General Assembly. Other representatives considered that the General Assembly, being the highest authority and the most effective forum for negotiations and commitments, should itself deal with those matters. The view was expressed that enlargement should be considered on its merits; only political reasons could explain the refusal to take appropriate action or the attempt to link it with a change of jurisdiction over the new functions to be assigned to the United Nations system by restricting the freedom of action of other organizations in the system already exercising such functions satisfactorily.

40. At the 1784th meeting, the representative of New Zealand introduced a revised text of the two-Power draft resolution (E/L.1408/Rev.2). The fourth paragraph of the preamble and section IV had been omitted, so that the draft was concerned only with procedural matters. Paragraph 4 of section III, concerning the desirability of eliminating the existing exceptions to the rule that functional commissions and subsidiary bodies should meet biennially, had also been omitted, since that seemed to be the wish of most members of the Council.

41. At the same meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf also of Brazil, Ghana, Jamaica, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru and Tunisia introduced amendments (E/L.1431) to the two-Power draft calling for the addition of a section IV in which the Council would (1) decide to recommend that the General Assembly, at its twenty-sixth session, take all necessary steps aimed at amending the Charter, to ensure an early enlargement of the Council to 54; (2) decide to enlarge, in the interim period, the membership of its sessional committees and the standing Committee on Natural Resources to 54 as from 1 January 1972; (3) request the General Assembly to elect, at its twenty-sixth session, in addition to the nine new members of the Council, 27 Member States to serve on the sessional committees of the Council; (4) decide that, in the interim period, all substantive items on the agenda of the Council, apart from the general debate, would be allocated to the sessional committees for their in-depth consideration and with a view to submitting concrete recommendations to the Council; and (5) decide to review its co-ordinating machinery at the fifty-third session, including the possibility of intersessional meetings of the Co-ordination Committee, to deal with the task currently entrusted to CPC with a view to strengthening the co-ordinating role of the Council. In the course of the discussion, a number of representatives urged that an effort should be made to find a comprehensive solution commanding the widest possible support. In that connexion some representatives stressed that the purpose of enlargement was to enable the Council to carry out more effectively the functions assigned to it under the Charter and that it would therefore be illogical to propose enlargement without also establishing committees to discharge the Council's responsibilities for appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy and questions of science and technology.

42. At the same meeting, the representative of France, on behalf also of Brazil, Tunisia and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1435) concerning the circulation of documents in all the working languages, and in due time in accordance with rule 14, paragraph 4, of the Council's rules of procedure.

43. At the 1794th meeting, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf also of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, the Niger, Norway, Tunisia and the United States of America, proposed that the Council should discuss item 17 (Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council) jointly with items 10 (b) (Future institutional arrangements for science and technology) and 3 (a) (System of over-all review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade). He proposed also that the Council should give priority to the draft resolution (E/L.1451) dealing with the three subjects submitted by his delegation and the other delegations supporting the motion. The Council decided, by 18 votes to 8, with 1 abstention, to discuss the three items jointly. It also decided, by 16 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions, to give priority to the 15-Power draft resolution (E/L.1451).

44. At the 1795th meeting, the representative of the Sudan, introducing the 15-Power draft resolution, said that the joint draft was the outcome of intensive consultations among the sponsors and other delega-

tions and drew largely on other proposals before the Council. New Zealand later became a sponsor of the joint draft.

45. During the ensuing discussion,<sup>4</sup> a number of representatives explained that they could not support part A of the draft resolution. Some representatives stated that enlargement of the Council was unnecessary and would be contrary to the Charter. The conversion of the Council into a miniature Assembly would not increase its effectiveness and would weaken its co-ordinating role. The weakness of the Council was due to the distribution of forces within it. Other remedial measures should be envisaged. Several representatives expressed doubts regarding the legality and propriety of the proposal to enlarge the Council's sessional committees, pending the enlargement of the Council itself. It was suggested also that the provision in operative paragraph 3 regarding the geographical distribution of seats would perpetuate a pattern that was already unsatisfactory. It was further pointed out that the proposed arrangement for the election of additional members of the sessional committees was unsatisfactory, since no provision was made either for the duration of their term of office or for their election after the Assembly's twenty-sixth session. In particular, members of the Council retiring in 1972 and 1973 would only be able to serve in the enlarged sessional committees if they were re-elected to the Council. A number of representatives stated that, although in favour of enlargement, they could not support part A of the draft because of the basic juridical constitutional and even political defects of the measures proposed for enlargement as well as the context in which enlargement was proposed. They pointed out that the proposal for enlargement was in any case unrealistic since only one of the permanent members of the Security Council had expressed support for it. In the circumstances they considered that a decision on the matter should be deferred.

46. At the 1796th meeting, the representative of Greece introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1458) under which the Council would decide (1) to defer the adoption of decisions on questions concerning structural reforms as well as institutional arrangements for science and technology and review and appraisal of the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, to its resumed fifty-first session for further consideration in the light of all relevant documents on those matters, including all draft resolutions and amendments already submitted to the Council; and (2) to call upon all Governments to continue active consultations with the objective of reaching final decisions at the resumed fifty-first session.

47. At the 1798th meeting, the Council voted on the draft resolutions and amendments before it. On a roll-call vote requested by Peru, the draft resolution submitted by Greece (E/L.1458), which was voted upon first, in accordance with rule 66 of the Council's rules of procedure, was rejected by 17 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Greece, Hungary, Peru, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

<sup>4</sup> For an account of the discussion and action on parts B and C of the draft resolution, see chapter XII, section B, and chapter V, respectively. For the vote on the draft resolution as a whole, see chapter V, paragraph 49.



*Against:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Norway, New Zealand, Sudan, Tunisia, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

48. On a roll-call vote requested by the USSR, the Council adopted part A of the joint draft resolution (E/L.1451), concerning the enlargement of the Council by 17 votes to 10. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, United States of America.

*Against:* Brazil, Ceylon, France, Greece, Hungary, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

49. On a roll-call vote requested by Brazil and Yugoslavia, the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 17 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions.

The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, United States of America.

*Against:* Brazil, Ceylon, Hungary, Peru, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Abstaining:* France, Greece, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

50. The Council adopted the draft resolution concerning the rationalization of procedures for the consideration of economic, social, scientific and technical questions submitted by the USSR (E/L.1382) by 8 votes to 4, with 15 abstentions.

51. The Council next considered the two-Power revised draft resolution (E/L.1408/Rev.2) and the amendments thereto. The amendments contained in documents E/L.1421 and E/L.1423 were withdrawn. The sponsors accepted operative paragraph 1 of section IV proposed by Brazil (E/L.1422 para. 3). The remaining amendment in that document was withdrawn. The amendments contained in document E/L.1431 were also withdrawn.

52. The Council adopted the joint draft resolution, as revised, by 26 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

53. The Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution on the documentation of the Council submitted by Brazil, France, Tunisia and Uruguay (E/L.1435) as orally revised by the sponsors.

54. In resolution 1621 A (LI), the Council (1) recommended the General Assembly to take, at its twenty-sixth session, all necessary steps to amend the Charter to ensure an early enlargement of the Council to 54 members, the additional 27 seats to be allocated in accordance with the current geographical distribution in the Council; (2) decided to enlarge, in the interim period, the membership of its sessional committees and the Committee on Natural Resources to 54 members as from 1 January 1972; (3) requested the General Assembly to elect, at its twenty-sixth session, in addition to the nine new members of the Council, 27 States Members of the United Nations to serve on the sessional committees of the Council in accord-

ance with the current geographical distribution of seats in the Council; (4) decided also that, in the interim period, all substantive items on the agenda of a session of the Council, apart from the general debate, would be allocated to the sessional committees for their in-depth consideration, with a view to the submission of concrete recommendations to the Council; and (5) decided further to review at its fifty-third session its co-ordinating machinery, including the possibility of intersessional meetings of the Co-ordination Committee to deal with the task currently entrusted to CPC, with a view to strengthening the co-ordination role of the Council.

55. In resolution 1622 (LI), the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution under which the Assembly would (1) deem it advisable for any new economic, social, scientific or technical questions appearing on the agenda of the General Assembly to be considered, as a rule, first by the Council, which would make specific recommendations concerning the nature of possible future decisions to be adopted by the General Assembly on such questions; (2) instruct the Council to submit, in due time, a list of questions concerning the economic, social, scientific and technical activities of the United Nations, accompanied by appropriate recommendations for consideration at sessions of the General Assembly; (3) request the Council, at one of its forthcoming sessions, to indicate the range of problems on which the Council itself, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, considered it advisable to take final decisions and to submit its proposals on that question for the approval of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session; (4) invite the Council to take appropriate measures with a view to the regulation and improved co-ordination of economic, social, scientific and technical activities within the United Nations system and, in that connexion, call the attention of the Council to the need for greater precision and efficiency in the exercise of its functions and powers, as defined in the Charter, in particular, in Article 63; and (5) instruct the Council, having regard to paragraph 4 of the present resolution, to prepare and submit to the General Assembly, for consideration at its twenty-seventh session, proposals concerning effective measures to remedy existing shortcomings in the co-ordination of economic and social development programmes and thereby to eliminate overlapping, duplication, over-staffing and over-expenditure of budgetary funds.

56. In part I of a four-part resolution (1623 (LI)) the Council (1) decided that in its review of the overall economic and social situation the Council should formulate new policy recommendations to meet the challenges of development, define major lags and constraints in the field of development and recommend ways and means for their removal; (2) decided to arrange its programme of work, taking into account the rules of procedure of the Council, to provide for: (a) a short organizational session in January; (b) a session in the second quarter of the calendar year devoted mainly to social questions, the reports of subsidiary bodies and elections; (c) a session in the third quarter of the calendar year at Geneva devoted to major questions arising from the world economic situation and in alternate years a debate on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade with a view to assisting the General Assembly in the over-all appraisal, and to the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields; (d)

a brief resumed session during the General Assembly to deal with items that could not normally be considered at the regular sessions.

57. In part II, the Council (3) requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the members of the Council, to develop a more rational agenda designed to avoid duplication of discussion and to enable the Council to concentrate on policy issues, grouping items on related issues and providing for the consideration of important substantive issues on a longer-term planning cycle, where that was appropriate; (4) reaffirmed its decision that the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should be transmitted to the General Assembly without debate, unless the Council decided otherwise, at the specific request of one or more of its members or of the High Commissioner, at the time of the adoption of its agenda; (5) decided that, as a general rule and in order to avoid repetitious debates, consideration of the reports of all its functional commissions and subsidiary bodies should be confined, as far as possible, to matters which required decisions or guidance from the Council; (6) invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with delegations, to circulate a more detailed schedule of work for each session and to ensure that the annotated provisional agenda for each session should be more informative; (7) requested the Secretary-General to prepare for each substantive agenda item a short document summarizing the previous consideration of the question and the various options for decision by the Council, as well as the consequences likely to arise from such decisions.

58. In part III of the resolution, the Council (8) requested the Secretary-General to take urgent steps to reform the nature, scope and form of documentation submitted to the Council to ensure that Governments should be able to review reports adequately and also that the Council should be able to concentrate on issues requiring intergovernmental consideration, that reports submitted to the Council should be action-oriented and concise (normally not more than thirty-two pages), and present clear and precise recommendations drawing attention to issues that should be taken into account by the Council and possible alternative courses of action proposed for the Council and their implications, and that, in the case of meetings of experts convened by the Secretary-General, only a concise report by the Secretary-General setting out the relevant recommendations for action by the Council should be submitted; (9) requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the guidelines should be observed in reports submitted to the Council and its functional commissions and subsidiary bodies beginning in 1972; (10)

decided that the reports of its functional commissions and subsidiary bodies should contain, in addition to a résumé of the discussions, a concise summary of recommendations and a statement of issues requiring action by the Council, and that all resolutions adopted by its functional commissions and subsidiary bodies should normally be in the form of drafts for approval by the Council; (11) decided that the Council's report to the General Assembly should be reorganized to provide the Assembly with an effective basis for discussion, and that it should consist of a clear statement of the issues on which Assembly action was required and a summary of the Council's discussions and a record of its decisions, including details of votes; (12) reaffirmed the importance of the strict observance of rule 14, paragraph 4, of the rules of procedure of the Council and decided that the calendar of conferences should be drawn up in such a way as to permit the observance of that rule; (13) invited the specialized agencies and IAEA to continue to provide analytical reports, bearing in mind the recommendations in Council resolution 1458 (XLIX).

59. In part IV, the Council (14) welcomed the participation in its deliberations, in accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure of the Council, of Member States which were not members of the Council, in the conviction that such participation would ensure a politically more solid and wider basis for decisions.

60. In resolution 1624 (LI), the Council (1) again called upon the Secretary-General to take such action as would ensure that the documents submitted to the Council and to its subsidiary organs should be available to Member States in sufficient time (at least six weeks before the beginning of the session) and simultaneously in the working languages of the Council and of its organs, without prejudice to the other languages; (2) decided that, for the future, the calendar of conferences should so be established that paragraph 1 above could be complied with, and requested CPC to submit to it, at its fifty-third session, practical suggestions for attaining that objective; (3) requested the Secretary-General, after consultations with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and after obtaining any outside advice which he might think helpful, to review the measures currently in force with respect to the preparation, translation and distribution of documents submitted to the Council or to its subsidiary organs; and (4) further requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its fifty-third session, through CPC, a report giving the results of the study defined in paragraph 3 above and indicating what new measures had been taken or envisaged to improve the existing situation.



## REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE\*

61. The Economic Committee considered item 3 (a) of the agenda of the Council's fifty-first session (System of over-all appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade) at its 529th, 530th, 532nd, 533rd and 539th meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it the report of the Secretary-General entitled "A system of over-all review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy (E/5040); a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of Governments on a system of over-all appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy (E/5000 and Add.1-6); chapter I of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session (E/4990);<sup>2</sup> chapter VII of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-second session (E/4984);<sup>3</sup> a draft resolution proposed by the Commission for Social Development on the implementation of the International Development Strategy, a draft resolution submitted by Pakistan (E/AC.7/L.592), a draft decision submitted by France, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/AC.7/L.594) and the texts submitted orally at the 667th meeting of the Social Committee by the United States of America and Brazil, all of which were deferred from the fiftieth session and contained in the annex to the report of the Social Committee (E/5029<sup>4</sup>), as well as the summary records of the Social Committee on the item (E/AC.7/SR.660-665, 667 and Corr.1, and 668); statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in category I consultative status (the International Council of Women: E/C.2/724; the Women's International Democratic Federation: E/C.2/728 and Corr.1; the Inter-Parliamentary Union: E/C.2/729) and statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in category II consultative status (Pax Romana, the International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and the International Movement of Catholic Students: E/C.2/736; the Boy Scouts World Bureau, the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service, the International Conference of Catholic Charities, the International Student Movement for the United Nations, the World Assembly of Youth, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, the World Federation of Catholic Youth, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Student Christian Federation, the World University

Service, the World Young Women's Christian Associations: E/C.2/739). The International Union of Students, a non-governmental organization on the Roster, participated in the submission of the statement contained in document E/C.2/739.

62. Introducing the report of the Secretary-General (E/5040), the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs stated that the report had taken into account the views expressed by Governments in their replies to a note verbale circulated by the Secretary-General. The Strategy was essentially an instrument of international co-operation and was intended to serve as a basis for further negotiation among Governments. It should not be allowed to become stale or obsolete, but should be continually enriched through the infusion of new concepts and ideas. Such enrichment would be possible only if the international community were prepared to make adjustments in the Strategy as they became necessary in the light of changing circumstances. Therein lay the rationale for continuing review and appraisal of progress during the Decade.

63. Progress would be reviewed and appraised at four levels: at the national level, at the regional level, at the global sectoral level, and finally at the over-all level. National appraisals, the main undertaking of Governments, would be of fundamental importance, since a strategy that did not take into account national targets and objectives would be valueless. For national appraisals to be effective, it would be necessary to provide Governments, upon request, with assistance in development planning and evaluation. Apart from meeting domestic requirements, national appraisals by developing countries should be helpful for appraisals by the international community at the regional, global sectoral, and over-all levels as part of its pluralistic system.

64. Concentrating on aspects of over-all appraisals, the Under-Secretary-General emphasized the importance of information required for the task. He drew attention to the preliminary list of indicators of progress contained in the annex to the Secretary-General's report, which was intended to invite reactions of Governments: the list did not foreclose the content and presentation of over-all review and appraisal. The relevant information and analysis would be presented in a simple and concise way, but in a professionally thorough manner so as to facilitate decision-making by Governments. The Committee for Development Planning could be particularly helpful in that respect, both through suggestions relating to the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General on over-all review and appraisal of progress and through presentation of its own comments and recommendations that could be of assistance to intergovernmental bodies.

\* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.6/SR.529, 530, 532, 533, 539.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, *Annexes*, agenda item 2.

65. Members of the Committee generally agreed that the continuing review and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade would impart dynamism to the International Development Strategy. The periodic reviews and appraisals of progress would analyse the emerging trends, identify the obstacles to development and suggest possible remedial measures. Although based on a retrospective analysis, the reviews and appraisals would be of a forward-looking character. They would be designed to facilitate inter-governmental negotiations for evolving new concepts of international co-operation and for widening areas of agreement that could further help the progress of developing countries. It was recognized that the appraisals at the national, regional, global sectoral, and over-all levels would all have their distinctive functions. Appraisals by the international community should not, however, pronounce judgement on the performance of individual countries. Rather, they should be designed to strengthen co-operation among countries of the world in accordance with the provisions of the Strategy.

66. It was emphasized that each country would be responsible for evaluating the progress it had made and the obstacles it had encountered in terms of its national strategy and the objectives it had adopted as best suited to its economic and social structure. A number of representatives considered that developed countries should also undertake national appraisals to assess their contribution towards the implementation of the objectives and policies of the Strategy.

67. Several representatives considered that the national appraisals to be undertaken by the countries concerned would constitute the nucleus of the system, for basic decisions must inevitably be taken at the country level. Information emerging from national appraisals and from national sources in general should serve as a basis for the appraisals by the international community at the regional, global sectoral, and over-all levels. Some representatives expressed the view that appraisal at the national level should not be regarded as a pre-condition for the over-all appraisal. Technical assistance by the United Nations to Governments that requested it for establishing or strengthening their planning machinery would be of critical importance; such assistance would be needed for plan formulation and implementation as well as for evaluation of progress, including the development of statistical services required for such evaluation.

68. The role of country surveys made by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the country consultations carried out by the International Monetary Fund was touched upon, and it was noted that the results of such work would be useful but could not be published unless the Governments concerned were willing to release them.

69. At the regional level, it was generally agreed that evaluation was the task of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, in co-operation with regional development banks and subregional economic groupings. Regional appraisals would be the link between national appraisals on the one hand and the global sectoral and over-all appraisals on the other. Some representatives stated that in order to carry out their new tasks the regional economic commissions would require additional technical and financial resources.

70. It was felt that regional appraisals would provide a valuable framework for expanding regional economic co-operation and integration. It was emphasized in that connexion that the important part sub-regional groupings could play within a region should be given appropriate attention.

71. The global sectoral appraisals would provide a world-wide view of a particular economic or social activity. The International Development Strategy had rightly stressed the importance of the work undertaken for that purpose by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the specialized agencies. Many representatives drew attention to the fact that most of the important policy measures in the Strategy were within the competence of UNCTAD. In that context, the view was expressed that it would be necessary to improve the machinery and methods of evaluation of UNCTAD. A number of representatives were of the opinion that not all sectoral appraisals needed to be conducted biennially; it might be better to make an in-depth analysis of a selected number of major issues at less frequent intervals during the Decade.

72. The biennial over-all appraisal would constitute the culminating point for the international community to take stock of unfolding trends and to open up new avenues of international co-operation for economic and social development. The over-all appraisal would need to draw to the greatest extent possible on appraisals at other levels. It would need to examine the problem of development in its entirety, ensuring that those aspects of development—income distribution, for example—that cut across the traditional classification of sectors as agriculture or industry or health should be given full attention.

73. There was general agreement that suitable indicators would need to be fashioned for monitoring economic and social progress. The indicators would need to be deployed in such a manner as to bring out the crucial aspects of development. It was noted that a provisional list of indicators was contained in the report of the Secretary-General and that a number of useful ideas had been put forward by the Committee for Development Planning in its report. A number of representatives expressed dissatisfaction with the list of indicators and questioned the methodology used in its compilation. It was generally felt that further work on the indicators was required. In that context it was suggested that the main elements should be regrouped according to the various policy areas outlined in the Strategy, such as international trade, financing, and science and technology, and that the elements in each area relating to developing and developed countries should then be placed side by side, so as to keep the organic connexion between the two. One representative felt that the indicators should help in measuring directly the application of science and technology to the development of various sectors of the economies of developing countries. It was also suggested that a proper distinction should be maintained between quantitative and qualitative performance. It was noted with interest that an interagency technical body and a working group of the Committee for Development Planning were scheduled to discuss the question of indicators.

74. Members of the Committee recalled that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2641



(XXV), the final decision on the system of over-all appraisal rested with the General Assembly.

75. While recognizing that the ultimate responsibility for over-all appraisal lay with the General Assembly, many representatives considered that a prominent role would necessarily devolve upon the Council in assisting the General Assembly in discharging its responsibility. They recalled that, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, had a central role to play in promoting international economic and social co-operation. It was pointed out that the Council already carried out a continuous review of the international economic and social situation, scrutinized all international programmes, and maintained functional links with the various specialized intergovernmental and expert bodies. Those representatives recognized that one of the inherent weaknesses of the Council was its limited membership and they therefore advocated an enlargement of the Council and the establishment of a standing committee for review and appraisal larger than the present membership of the Council.

76. Several representatives stated that any attempt to concentrate the over-all appraisal within the Council itself would be unconstitutional since it would contravene decisions already taken by the General Assembly and the spirit of the Strategy. Although it was proper for the Council to debate the world economic and social conditions thoroughly within the context of the Strategy, it would be entirely unacceptable for it to modify recommendations or reopen issues already decided upon at the global sectoral level by organizations such as UNCTAD. The over-all appraisal should be made by the General Assembly, as the highest and most representative organ of the United Nations. For that purpose, the Assembly should establish a new intergovernmental organ which would report to it through the Economic and Social Council. The Council would make such observations as would assist the Assembly in the adoption of final conclusions, recommendations and decisions.

77. While agreeing that the primary responsibility for assisting the General Assembly lay with the Council, which had expressed its readiness to do so in resolution 1556 (XLIX), a few representatives were of the view that the Council was well equipped to assume that task and should continue to perform its current co-ordinating functions so as to be able to forward to the General Assembly for final consideration the results of the global sectoral and regional appraisals undertaken by the various organizations of the United Nations system.

78. One representative expressed the view that the Council should be responsible for correlating the results of the various appraisals to preserve the unity of the objectives and policy measures of the Strategy. It should not, however, be entitled to reopen the discussion of areas on which agreement had already been reached within UNCTAD and UNIDO, whose prerogatives in their respective sectors should be respected. The Council could be used to obtain agreement on unresolved issues.

79. A few representatives, while concurring in the proposal to establish a standing committee of the Council for review and appraisal with a membership larger than that of the Council, were unable to support an enlargement of the Council itself.

80. A number of representatives stated that developing countries were scheduled to hold deliberations at a high political level later during the year which would cover, *inter alia*, questions relating to review and appraisal of progress during the Decade. In their opinion, the Council should not take a decision on arrangements for review and appraisal at its fifty-first session, but should transmit the question to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session for a decision. A number of other representatives, however, considered that, given the importance of the question and the responsibility of the Council in the matter, a firm recommendation regarding such arrangements should be made by the Council to the Assembly.

81. It was generally agreed that the views and recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning would be of great assistance in providing expert advice in the review and appraisal process. There was wide support for the modifications suggested by the Committee in its methods of work to enable it to carry out additional tasks. Some representatives thought that it would be useful to receive a single report on review and appraisal by the Secretary-General and the Committee for Development Planning but said that if, because of timing and other factors, a single report was not feasible, care should be taken to make sure that the reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee for Development Planning were complementary.

82. The representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf also of Brazil, Haiti and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.427), on the system of over-all appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The draft resolution was subsequently co-sponsored by Ceylon. In accordance with the draft resolution, the Council would (1) request the intergovernmental bodies of the specialized agencies and of other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD and the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, to consider procedures for review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy falling within their competence and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council; (2) express its readiness to contribute to the review and appraisal, within the over-all mechanism to be established and in accordance with the functions attributed to it by the Charter; and (3) recommend that the General Assembly, at its twenty-sixth session, give consideration to the matter and take a final decision thereon, taking into account all relevant elements including the report of the Secretary-General, the records of the discussion at the fifty-first session of the Council, and the policy documents and recommendations emanating from regional intergovernmental bodies.

83. The sponsors revised the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.427/Rev.1) by accepting an oral amendment proposed by the representative of the USSR whereby paragraph 2 was replaced by a text under which the Council would again express its readiness, in accordance with the functions attributed to it by the Charter, to contribute to the review and appraisal and to give it the highest priority in its work.

84. Amendments to the revised draft resolution were submitted by Norway and the United States of America (E/AC.6/L.437); in addition to adding a



new paragraph in the preamble, they called for (1) the addition at the end of operative paragraph 2 of the words "and in that connexion decide to establish a standing committee on review and appraisal"; and (2) the replacement of operative paragraph 3 by a text under which the Council would recommend to the General Assembly (a) that it endorse the report of the Secretary-General as generally providing a sound basis for a system of over-all review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy; and (b) that it invite the Secretary-General to prepare a revised version of his report for consideration by the Council at its fifty-third session, taking into account the deliberations of the Council and its Economic Committee at its fifty-first session, the deliberations and decision of the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, and the further work which would meantime have been undertaken by various bodies and organizations within the United Nations system.

85. The representative of Kenya introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.436) regarding the need to monitor the application of science and technology to development in the review and appraisal process.

86. The representative of Indonesia, on behalf also of Kenya, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.429) on the role of the Committee for Development Planning in over-all appraisals of progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

87. The representative of the Sudan, on a point of order, and on behalf also of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, the Niger, Norway, Tunisia and the United States of America, moved the adjournment of the discussion of agenda item 3 (a). After the representative of Brazil had opposed the motion and the representative of Italy supported it, the Committee approved the motion by 16 votes to 8, with 1 abstention. The Committee agreed to transmit to the plenary meeting of the Council the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Social Committee (E/5029) and the proposals and amendments submitted to the Committee during its consideration of the item.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

88. The Council, at its 1794th to 1799th meetings,<sup>5</sup> considered the report of the Economic Committee (E/5059).<sup>6</sup> It also had before it the following proposals:

(1) A draft resolution submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, the Niger, Norway, Sudan, Tunisia and the United States of America (E/L.1451), and subsequently co-sponsored also by New Zealand, part C of which was entitled "Machinery for review and appraisal";

(2) Amendments submitted by Brazil, Ceylon, Uruguay and Yugoslavia (E/L.1454) to part C of the joint draft resolution (E/L.1451), calling for (a) the insertion of a new second paragraph of the preamble reading as follows:

"Recalling operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2641 (XXV) in which the

General Assembly decided to take a final decision on a system of over-all appraisal at its twenty-sixth session,"

(b) the replacement of operative paragraphs 1 and 2 by the following text:

"1. *Recommends* that the General Assembly, at its twenty-sixth session, give consideration to this matter and take a final decision thereon, taking into account all relevant elements, including the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session, the records of the debates held on it at the fifty-first session, as well as the policy documents and recommendations emanating from regional intergovernmental bodies;" and (c) the deletion of operative paragraph 4;

(3) An amendment submitted by Yugoslavia (E/L.1455) to part C of the joint draft resolution (E/L.1451) which proposed the insertion in operative paragraph 1, of the words "subject to the final decision of the General Assembly" between the words "Decides to establish" and "a Committee";

(4) A draft decision submitted by the United States of America (E/L.1456) on the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Social Committee (E/5029);

(5) A draft decision submitted by the United States of America (E/L.1457) on the report of the Secretary-General on a system of over-all review and appraisal (E/5040);

(6) A draft resolution submitted by Greece (E/L.1458) under which the Council would, *inter alia*, decide to defer the adoption of decisions on questions concerning review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy to its resumed fifty-first session.

89. The Council decided to give priority to the joint draft resolution (E/L.1451).<sup>7</sup>

90. After being voted upon first in accordance with rule 66 of the Council's rules of procedure, the draft resolution submitted by Greece (E/L.1458) was rejected by the Council by 17 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

91. The four-Power amendments (E/L.1454) were voted upon separately at the request of the representative of Yugoslavia. The amendment to the preamble was rejected by 16 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions. The amendments to the operative part were voted upon by roll-call at the request of the representative of Brazil. The first amendment to the operative part was rejected by 16 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Peru, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Sudan, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* France, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

92. The second amendment to the operative part was rejected by 17 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Peru, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1794-1799.

<sup>6</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

<sup>7</sup> See chapter IV, paragraph 43 above.

*Against:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Sudan, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

93. The amendment contained in document E/L.1455 was voted on by roll-call at the request of the representative of Yugoslavia and was rejected by 18 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Peru, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Sudan, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Haiti, Hungary, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

94. Part C of the joint draft resolution (E/L.1451) was voted on by roll-call at the request of the representatives of Brazil and Yugoslavia, and was adopted by 18 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.<sup>8</sup> The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Sudan, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Against:* Brazil, Ceylon, Peru, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Abstaining:* Greece, Hungary, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

95. The Council adopted the draft decision E/L.1456 without objection.

96. The draft decision contained in document E/L.1457, as revised orally by the sponsor in the light of suggestions made by members of the Council, was adopted without objection.

97. The Council next considered the proposals transmitted in the report of the Economic Committee (E/5059).<sup>6</sup> The representative of Brazil, on behalf of the sponsors, withdrew the draft resolution submitted in the Committee in document E/AC.6/L.427/Rev.1. In consequence, no action was required on the amendments to that draft resolution submitted in the Committee in document E/AC.6/L.437.

98. On a separate vote requested by the representative of the USSR, the Council adopted operative paragraph 3 (d) of the draft resolution submitted in the Committee in document E/AC.6/L.429, by 17 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously. On an oral proposal made by the representative of Italy, the Council agreed to make a recommendation relating to the composition of the Committee for Development Planning.

99. The draft resolution submitted in the Committee in document E/AC.6/L.436 was adopted without objection.

<sup>8</sup> For the vote on the draft resolution (E/L.1451) as a whole, see chapter IV, paragraph 49.

100. In resolution 1621 C (LI), the Council (1) decided to establish a committee of the Council on review and appraisal composed of 54 members to be elected at the fifty-second session, in accordance with the present geographical distribution of seats in the Council, to enable the Council to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to the Council by the General Assembly, in accordance with the Council's functions under the Charter of the United Nations, to assist the General Assembly in the over-all review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), in particular in paragraph 83; (2) decided further to review at its fifty-seventh session the machinery for over-all review and appraisal in the light of the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 1 of resolution 1621 A (LI) and the provisions of its resolution 1623 (LI); (3) requested the intergovernmental bodies of the specialized agencies and of other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD and the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, to consider adequate procedures for review and appraisal of the policy measures and the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy falling within their competence and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council; and (4) requested the Committee for Development Planning to assist the Committee on Review and Appraisal by reviewing all relevant material concerning the over-all progress made in implementing the International Development Strategy and by conveying to that Committee its comments and recommendations.

101. At its 1799th meeting, the Council decided to defer to its fifty-second session consideration of the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Social Committee (E/5029).<sup>4</sup>

102. At the same meeting, the Council recommended to the General Assembly that, at its twenty-sixth session, it take note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on a system of over-all review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy (E/5040) as generally providing a sound initial basis for a system of over-all review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy, taking into account the deliberations of the Council and its Economic Committee at the Council's fifty-first session.

103. In resolution 1625 (LI), the Council (1) took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session (E/4990) containing, *inter alia*, the views and recommendations of the Committee on aspects of its work relating to over-all appraisals of progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade and on the formulation of a strategy against mass poverty as part of the work on appraisals of progress; (2) assigned to the Committee for Development Planning, in addition to its current functions, the task of preparing comments and recommendations that could help the Council in discharging its responsibility to the General Assembly relating to biennial over-all appraisals of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy, as envisaged by paragraph 36 of the report of the Committee for Development Planning (E/4990) and the relevant paragraphs of the report

of the Secretary-General (E/5040); (3) decided, in order to permit the Committee for Development Planning to carry out its tasks efficiently: (a) to enlarge, effective 1 January 1972, the membership of the Committee from 18 to 24; (b) to provide for an additional session of the Committee in each year of the years of biennial over-all appraisal; (c) to permit the Committee to continue its existing practice of holding meetings of its working groups; (d) to authorize the Committee to commission research work on selected topics considered important for making appraisals of progress; (4) expressed the hope that organizations of the United Nations system would continue to offer co-operation and assistance to the Committee for Development Planning in performing its expanded functions; and (5) requested the Secretary-General to continue to furnish to the Committee for Development Planning the necessary help through the appro-

priate work undertaken by both the staff of the Secretariat and the consultants to the Secretariat appointed for specific research assignments.

104. At its 1799th meeting, the Council recommended that two members of the enlarged Committee for Development Planning should be specialists in the social aspects of development.

105. In resolution 1626 (LI), the Council requested the Secretary-General and organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that the reports and studies prepared for periodic appraisals of progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade should bring out clearly, in accordance with the provisions of the International Development Strategy, the application of science and technology to the development of various sectors of the economies of developing countries.



## IDENTIFICATION OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES\*

106. The Economic Committee considered item 3 (b) of the agenda of the Council's fifty-first session (Identification of the least developed among the developing countries) at its 534th and 539th meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it chapter II of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session (E/4990)<sup>2</sup> and chapter VII, section D, of the report of CPC on its ninth session (E/5038).<sup>3</sup>

107. Introducing chapter II of the report of the Committee for Development Planning, the Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs stated that both the Committee and the Secretariat had been conscious of the shortcomings of the available data—a feature that in itself reflected the low level of development of the countries concerned. Because of limitations of data and of the need to use a simple method that could be readily understood, the Committee had selected three principal criteria for identification of the least developed among the developing countries, namely, (a) *per capita* gross domestic product at market prices of \$100 or less, (b) share of manufacturing in total gross domestic product of 10 per cent or less, and (c) literacy rate—the proportion of literate persons in the age group of 15 years and more—of 20 per cent or less.<sup>4</sup> The Committee had, however, employed the criteria in a somewhat flexible manner. It had felt that the list of the least developed countries should include not only those countries which satisfied all three criteria but also those which satisfied two out of three criteria provided that the figure for the third criterion exceeded the proposed cut-off limit for it by only a small margin. In considering border-line cases, the Committee had also taken into account special circumstances that might have distorted the picture. On the basis of such reasoning, it had specified 25 countries which could constitute a general list of the least developed among developing countries. At the same time, the Committee had reiterated that the existence of a general list of least developed countries would not rule out the use of different classifications for the adoption of special measures in the context of particular geographical regions and of the functional areas of competence of international organizations. An UNCTAD group of experts, whose report<sup>5</sup> would soon be considered by the Trade and Development Board, had in general expressed its agreement with the views of the Committee on the subject.

\* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.6/SR.534, 539.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7, para. 60.

<sup>5</sup> "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Special Measures in Favour of the Least Developed among the Developing Countries" (TD/B/349).

108. The Committee for Development Planning had also made a number of suggestions with regard to the special measures that might be adopted in favour of the least developed among the developing countries. In making those suggestions, the Committee had been guided by paragraphs 56 to 58 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The suggestions made by it related to technical co-operation, financial assistance, and international trade and regional co-operation.

109. There was general agreement that the work of the Committee for Development Planning on the subject of the least developed countries had marked an important step forward. The Committee had suggested a pragmatic approach. The criteria for identification of the least developed among the developing countries were simple and realistic. The Committee had itself recognized the need for further work by interested parties in the light of new information when it became available. It was, nevertheless, necessary to make a beginning towards identification of such countries so that special measures could be formulated in their favour.

110. The hope was expressed that the discussion on the subject to be undertaken soon by the Trade and Development Board would help to establish a common base. Several representatives thought that the work had made sufficient progress to suggest that a general list, such as that proposed by the Committee for Development Planning, might be endorsed by the international community. Some representatives were of the opinion that the criteria selected by the Committee for Development Planning were inadequate and incomplete. A number of representatives were of the view that the question of identifying the least developed among the developing countries should be discussed among the developing countries themselves. In that context reference was made to the deliberations to be undertaken by developing countries at a high political level later in 1971. It was also suggested that a definitive decision on the matter could be taken at the third session of UNCTAD. On the other hand, it was stated that because of the political nature of the question the General Assembly rather than UNCTAD was the competent organ to take a decision.

111. There was a consensus that whatever list of the least developed countries was agreed upon it would not remain fixed for ever. Revisions in the list would be needed from time to time. The Committee for Development Planning had suggested that the list might be reviewed and, if necessary, revised on the occasion of the mid-Decade over-all appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy.

112. Several speakers reiterated the view of the Committee for Development Planning that the problems

of the least developed countries should be approached in a balanced, comprehensive and concerted manner. It was also stressed that the basic objective of special measures should be to improve the capacity of those countries to undertake an expanding range of development efforts.

113. Technical assistance from the United Nations and from other sources was considered of crucial importance for the least developed countries. It was suggested that UNDP should not be rigid with regard to requirements for counterpart funds in the case of the least developed countries and that it should appoint more qualified persons than hitherto as its resident representatives in those countries.

114. The importance of international financial assistance was also emphasized. It was generally agreed that such assistance for the least developed countries needed to be in the form of grants or of loans on exceptionally soft terms.

115. A number of representatives pointed out that regional and subregional co-operation among least developed countries required urgent attention since such co-operation was needed to make them economically viable. The regional economic commissions could be particularly helpful in that respect by virtue of their familiarity with local conditions.

116. The representative of the Sudan introduced and orally revised a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.435). During the discussion of the text, it was suggested that paragraph 1 should be reworded in such a way that the Council would only take note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning. It was also suggested that paragraph 2 should be reworded in such a way that the Council would request the General Assembly to consider at its twenty-sixth session an agreed list of the least developed among the developing countries. Those suggestions were not accepted by the sponsor.

117. In a separate vote at the request of the representative of Peru, operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. The draft resolution, as orally revised by the sponsor, as a whole, was adopted unanimously.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

118. The Council, at its 1799th meeting,<sup>6</sup> adopted, without objection, the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee in its report (E/5061).<sup>7</sup>

119. In its resolution 1628 (LI), the Council (1) commended the Committee for Development Planning for its technical work reflected in chapter II of its report on its seventh session (E/4990) that helped to identify, on the basis of a set of criteria, the least developed among the developing countries and to formulate special measures in their favour; (2) requested the General Assembly to take a decision at its twenty-sixth session concerning an agreed list of the least developed among the developing countries on the basis of the aforementioned work of the Committee for Development Planning and the reports to be submitted to it at its twenty-sixth session by the Trade and Development Board through the Economic and Social Council and by the Secretary-General; and (3) recommended that the Secretary-General and the organizations concerned in the United Nations system, including the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, should continue to examine, as part of the work on the review and appraisal of progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade, the economic and social advancement of the least developed among the developing countries, keeping in view the possibility of modifications in the list of such countries at the time of the comprehensive mid-term appraisal in 1975.

<sup>6</sup> E/SR.1799.

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND TRANSPORT

### A. Natural resources

120. The Council considered item 8 (a) of the agenda of its fiftieth session (Report of the Committee on Natural Resources) at its 1758th, 1762nd, 1764th and 1766th meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it the report of the first session of the Committee on Natural Resources (E/4969),<sup>2</sup> and chapter VI, section C, of the report of CPC on its eighth session (E/4989).<sup>3</sup>

121. Introducing the report of the Committee on Natural Resources, the Chairman of the first session said he thought the Committee should play a central role in assisting the Council in the formulation of natural resources policies and work programmes and should plan its work on the basis of short-term and medium-term programmes.

122. Many representatives emphasized the importance of natural resources in the economic development of developing countries, and the need to recognize their permanent sovereignty over such resources, and stated that the international community had a significant role to play in assisting developing countries to utilize their resources. While a number of representatives expressed satisfaction with the documentation presented to the Committee, others felt that it contained too many proposals, that those proposals were very often of a defective nature and could not be related to any rational plan or set of priorities, that the Committee in its future deliberations should concentrate on short-term or medium-term proposals of immediate concern to developing countries, and that emphasis should be put on ways of applying existing technology to the development of natural resources. Some representatives thought that the Committee on Natural Resources should refrain from adopting too broad an interpretation of the term "natural resources", since too broad an interpretation could divert it from concentrating on water, mineral and energy resources, which should constitute its main spheres of activity. One representative was of the opinion that some of the proposals, like the one relating to the schemes of intercontinental transfer of energy, contained concepts that were politically unacceptable and that others, mainly in the domain of water resources, reflected a faulty juridical approach.

123. In reference to the Committee's work programme, several representatives expressed the view that the Committee should concentrate mostly on technical matters, leaving issues of a more political nature to be considered by the competent bodies. They also felt that the Committee should provide general guidelines for policy in the field of natural resources for the United Nations system of organizations as a whole rather than become a programming body for the Resources and

Transport Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. Some suggested that the practice of holding a session more often than once every other year could, in their view, be justified if at each session the Committee would concentrate its attention on one of its three main spheres of activity.

124. Many representatives expressed their support for natural resources advisory services and welcomed the proposed creation of an intergovernmental working group on the revolving fund for natural resources exploration. Some representatives expressed doubts about both proposals. A few stated that while they supported the concept of a revolving fund, they objected to the formation of a working group as they favoured bringing the matter direct to the Council. The need to consult UNDP was emphasized in both cases; some delegations thought that, in order to obtain the best possible working arrangements, the proposal with regard to advisory services should be referred to the Governing Council of UNDP at its twelfth session.

125. The representative of UNDP stated that UNDP-financed experts in developing countries were already being used under UNDP preparatory assistance arrangements and by FAO. The Governing Council of UNDP would have to state its views on the matter, and arrangements would have to be worked out in consultation with those concerned. He further stated that the Administrator of UNDP hoped to consult with the intergovernmental Working Group of the Committee on the matter of the revolving fund.

126. Several representatives expressed support for the calling of an international water conference in 1975. Others thought the proposal, as set forth in the Committee's report (E/4969, paras. 28 and 53), was too vague, and they questioned the usefulness of such a conference or declared themselves opposed to the idea of holding it.

127. At the 1764th meeting, the representative of Kenya, speaking also on behalf of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Pakistan, the Sudan and Yugoslavia, introduced a seven-part draft resolution (E/L.1411) dealing respectively with (A) sessions of the Committee; (B) special natural resources advisory services; (C) the United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration; (D) the international water conference; (E) studies requested by the Committee; (F) the work programme of the Committee; and (G) permanent sovereignty over natural resources in developing countries.

128. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil, speaking also on behalf of the USSR, introduced three amendments (E/L.1413) to the draft resolution. Under the first of the amendments, operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of section D would be replaced by a single operative paragraph. Whereas,

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1758, 1762, 1764, 1766.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid, Supplement No. 5.*



under the original text, the Council would (1) request the Secretary-General, in order to define more clearly the objectives and purposes of an international water conference and the topics that would be discussed by it, to prepare, in close co-operation with FAO, UNESCO, regional bodies and other interested organizations within the United Nations system, a comprehensive report for consideration at the second session of the Committee; and (2) recommend that for the above-mentioned purposes the Secretary-General convene, if necessary, in consultation with the specialized agencies, regional bodies and agencies mentioned above, an *ad hoc* group of experts to assist and advise him on the matter, it would, under the amendments, request the Secretary-General to prepare, after ascertaining the views of Governments of Member States, of FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, regional bodies and other interested organizations within the United Nations system, a consolidated document with the views expressed on the desirability and possible topics for the Conference, such a document to be submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources at its second session. The amendment called also for the deletion of operative paragraph 3 of section D, by which the Council would urge the Committee to consider water resources development as one of the priority items at its second session; and for the inclusion, in section F, of a new operative paragraph 3 whereby the Council would endorse the wish expressed by CPC in paragraph 67 of the report on its eighth session (E/4989), in relation to the drafting of the work programme for 1972 in the field of natural resources.

129. The representative of New Zealand submitted three amendments (E/L.1414) whereby operative paragraph 1 of section B would read "approves in principle" instead of "approves" the establishment of special natural resources advisory services; a new operative paragraph 3 would be introduced in section B, by which the Council would request the Governing Council of UNDP "to consider these arrangements at its twelfth session with a view to offering its comments to the Council at its fifty-first session"; and in operative paragraph 1 of section F, the word "first" would be added before the word "priority".

130. The representative of the United States of America introduced an amendment (E/L.1415) to operative paragraph 2 of section F adding the words "with a full explanation of financial implications" after the words "a draft short-term and medium-term work programme".

131. The Council voted at its 1766th meeting on the draft resolution (E/L.1411) and the amendments thereto (E/L.1413, E/L.1414 and E/L.1415).

132. It adopted the amendments by Brazil and the USSR (E/L.1413) by 16 votes to 7, with 1 abstention. The three amendments by New Zealand (E/L.1414) were voted on separately at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom.

133. The Council rejected the first amendment by 13 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions; adopted the second amendment by 16 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions; and rejected the third amendment by 8 votes to 7, with 10 abstentions.

134. The Council adopted the amendments by the United States of America by 10 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions.

135. The sponsors agreed to the deletion of the first paragraph of the preamble of section D, concerning the need for the availability of water where and when required.

136. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a separate vote was taken on each part of the draft resolution, and at the request of the representative of Yugoslavia the vote was taken by roll-call.

137. Part A was adopted by 21 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* France, Greece, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

138. Part B, as amended, was adopted by 21 votes to 5, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Greece, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Norway.

139. Part C was adopted by 22 votes to 4, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Greece, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:* Brazil.

140. Part D, as amended, was adopted by 26 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Brazil.

141. Part E was adopted by 23 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

142. Part F, as amended, was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ghana, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* France, Greece.

143. Part G was adopted by 22 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ghana, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* France, Greece, New Zealand.

144. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* None

*Abstaining:* Brazil, Greece, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

145. In resolution 1572 A (L) the Council (1) took note of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session; (2) agreed that the Committee on Natural Resources should meet and report to the Council at least once every other year; (3) agreed further that subject to determination of specific date and venue in conjunction with the calendar of conferences, the second session of the Committee should be convened in the early part of 1972.

146. In resolution 1572 B (L) the Council (1) approved the establishment of special natural resources advisory services; (2) recommended that the United Nations Secretariat and UNDP work out arrangements to ensure the harmonious functioning of such services; (3) requested the Governing Council of UNDP to consider those arrangements at its twelfth session with a view to offering its comments to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session;<sup>4</sup> (4) recommended further that the concept of special advisory services be broadened to include experts who might be made available by States Members of the United Nations on a short-term non-reimbursable basis; (5) requested the Secretary-General to invite interested Member States to submit rosters of such experts; (6) further requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made to the Committee on Natural Resources at its second session.

147. In resolution 1572 C (L) the Council endorsed the setting up of an intergovernmental working group concerning the revolving fund for natural re-

sources exploration to consider the detailed administrative institutional and financial aspects of the proposal, together with alternative proposals.

148. In resolution 1572 D (L) the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare, after ascertaining the views of Governments of Member States, of FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, regional bodies and other interested organizations within the United Nations system, a consolidated document containing the views expressed on the desirability of and possible topics for the international water conference, for submission to the Committee on Natural Resources at its second session.

149. In resolution 1572 E (L) the Council (1) endorsed the requests made by the Committee for studies as set out in paragraphs 94 and 98 of its report; (2) requested the Secretary-General, within the existing means, to give all possible assistance to the Committee in the preparation of the studies; and (3) called on the secretariats of all regional economic commissions, UNDP, the specialized agencies, IAEA and other bodies concerned to co-operate where appropriate, with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the studies.

150. In resolution 1572 F (L) the Council (1) recommended, as a matter of priority, that the Committee plan and undertake its future work in such a manner as to ensure that short-term and medium-term work programmes should be formulated and subjected to a continuous process of review, taking into account the merits of each specific proposal; (2) recommended further that the Secretary-General submit a draft short-term and medium-term work programme, with a full explanation of the financial implications, after appropriate consultations with all concerned within the United Nations system to the Committee at its second session; (3) endorsed the wish expressed by CPC in relation to the drafting of the work programme for 1972 in the field of natural resources.

151. In resolution 1572 G (L) the Council endorsed the preparation of a periodic report on the advantages to be derived from the exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources.

## B. The sea

152. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 12 of the agenda of the fifty-first session (The sea: (a) marine science; (b) prevention and control of marine pollution; and (c) mineral resources) at its 430th to 433rd meetings.<sup>5</sup> The Committee had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General on the long-term and expanded programme of oceanic research (E/5017), a report of the Secretary-General on the prevention and control of marine pollution (E/5003) and a report of the Secretary-General on the mineral resources of the sea (E/4973 and Corr.1).

153. Introducing the reports, the representative of the Secretary-General explained that in the progress report on the long-term and expanded programme of ocean research, the secretariat of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), in co-operation with the organizations concerned, had provided a factual account of the steps taken to streamline the programme of ocean research. The report on the prevention and control of marine pollution, which had

<sup>4</sup> See chapter VIII, paragraphs 206, 207, 215 and 222-225 below.

<sup>5</sup> E/AC.24/SR.430-433.



been prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 2566 (XXIV) described the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system, with particular reference to the work of the expert advisory group jointly sponsored by the United Nations, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and IAEA. It also summarized the views of Member States on the desirability and feasibility of an international treaty or treaties on the prevention and control of marine pollution. The report had been submitted to the Intergovernmental Working Group of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at its recent meeting as a background document and was also intended as an aid to preparatory work for the forthcoming Conference on the Law of the Sea. The third report, on mineral resources of the sea, was a revised version of the report submitted under Council resolution 1380 (XLV) (E/4680)<sup>6</sup> and described recent developments in the field of marine resources as well as the work being done by the United Nations in respect of education and training.

154. In the course of the discussion many representatives expressed their appreciation of the reports submitted to the Council and emphasized the need for continuing study of the complex problems posed by the exploitation of marine mineral resources and by the prevention and control of marine pollution. In that connexion some representatives regretted the reference in the Secretary-General's statement at the opening meeting of the Council's session to unilateral extensions of territorial limits. Many representatives stressed the need for co-ordination. As many organizations of the United Nations system were dealing with various aspects of marine questions, the Council had an important role to play in ensuring the effectiveness of the work undertaken and in minimizing overlapping and duplication.

155. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution submitted by Jamaica on education and training in the field of mineral resources and related issues (E/AC.24/L.411), and a draft decision suggested by the Chairman covering other aspects of the item.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

156. At its 1799th meeting<sup>7</sup> the Council, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5065), adopted resolution 1641 (LI) in which it (1) requested the Secretary-General to pursue his programme of education and training in the field of marine mineral resources and related issues; (2) called upon the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP to extend their support to that programme, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and organizations concerned; and (3) appealed to the Governments of Member States to consider the possibility of offering host facilities for the convening of seminars and training courses in that field.

157. At the same meeting, the Council, also on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5065),<sup>7</sup> (a) took note with appreciation of the

three reports presented by the Secretary-General on marine science (E/5017), mineral resources of the sea (E/4973), and the prevention and control of marine pollution (E/5003), and decided to keep under review the problems dealt with therein; (b) endorsed the proposal that continuing efforts should be made in order to disseminate information regarding the mineral resources of the sea and that a programme of seminars and training courses for the benefit of developing countries should be implemented; (c) decided that the summary records of the Co-ordination Committee's discussions relating to the prevention and control of marine pollution should be transmitted to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, since the report contained in document E/5003 could, in the view of the Co-ordination Committee, contribute to the preparatory process for the Stockholm Conference; and (d) decided that document E/5003 should be transmitted to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly for further consideration.

#### C. Establishment of a United Nations transport economics and technology documentation centre

158. The Council considered item 9 (a) of the agenda of its fiftieth session (Establishment of a United Nations transport centre) at its 1741st, 1751st, 1752nd, 1757th, 1759th and 1760th meetings.<sup>9</sup>

159. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations transport economics and technology documentation centre (E/4964 and Add.2), chapter VIII of the report of CPC on its eighth session (E/4989)<sup>8</sup> and comments on the matter from ICAO (E/4964/Add.1), UNCTAD (E/L.1381) and ECE (E/4964/Add.4).

160. A representative of the Secretary-General informed the Council that the centre would be a clearing-house for information on transport economics and technology. It would gather, analyse, evaluate and disseminate information on transport research and experience, paying particular attention to problems in connexion with the development of transport in developing countries. It would, if requested, also undertake documentation studies for any of the agencies within the United Nations system, and place its experts at their disposal for field missions, if required. The operating cost of the proposed centre, when fully developed, was estimated at \$660,400 a year (E/4964/Add.2).

161. Sixteen United Nations organizations concerned with transport questions had commented on the draft proposal for the establishment of the centre. One of them, ICAO, expressed opposition to it on the grounds of possible duplication of activities, and two others, ECE and UNCTAD, indicated reservations as to the justification of the proposed centre. The remaining organizations either supported the proposal or requested that the work of the proposed centre be carried out in co-operation with them.

162. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its eighth session examined the proposal for the establishment of the centre and recommended that the matter be considered by the Council in the light of the debate in the Committee and taking into account the full competence of the regional economic commis-

<sup>6</sup> *Mineral Resources of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.II.B.4).

<sup>7</sup> E/SR.1799.

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1741, 1751, 1752, 1757, 1759, 1760.

sions and the appropriate specialized agencies in their respective fields of action.

163. As requested by the Council at its 1741st meeting, a revised version of the proposal was presented by the Secretary-General (E/4964/Add.3). It called for a clearing-house operation on transport research and experience in the fields of inland and combined (intermodal) transport. It was estimated that after the centre's functions had been fully developed, the cost would be lowered to \$557,900 a year.

164. During the debate, the Council found itself divided on the proposed centre. A number of representatives spoke in favour of the revised proposal, considering the centre to be an effective means of assisting the developing countries in their transport development efforts. Others expressed either hesitation or strong objection with regard to the justification of the centre on the grounds of economy and possible duplication of effort. Between the positions of support and opposition, many representatives favoured a middle course.

165. At the 1759th meeting, the representative of Brazil, on behalf also of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1401) under which the Council would decide to set up a centre with the terms of reference defined in document E/4964/Add.3, to be built up in not more than three years. The representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1397) in accordance with which the Council would (1) express the belief that the purposes could be achieved, at least initially, without the establishment of a separate centre; and (2) request the Secretary-General to develop the activities outlined in document E/4964/Add.3 within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs over the next few years as budgetary and/or extrabudgetary resources became available for the purpose, and report to the Council at its fifty-fourth session on the progress in the implementation of the task.

166. As observed by one representative, the sponsors of both draft resolutions had agreed that there was a need for more systematic evaluation and dissemination of the results of research and operational experience regarding transport planning as well as technology and economics of inland and intermodal transport, to assist the developing countries.

167. The representative of Greece moved, in accordance with rule 66 of the rules of procedure, that the Council take no decision on the two draft resolutions. The motion was carried by 12 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions.

168. At the 1772nd meeting, during the discussion on the provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Council, it was proposed that the question of the establishment of a transport documentation centre be included in the list of items. Some representatives were opposed to the suggestion. After a short debate, the Council agreed that the question of the establishment of a transport economics and technology documentation centre should be placed on the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the Council.

#### **D. Preparation for the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic**

169. The Council considered item 9 (b) of the agenda of its fiftieth session (Preparation for the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container

Traffic) at its 1747th-1749th, 1751st, 1755th, 1757th and 1760th meetings.<sup>10</sup>

170. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the Conference (E/4963), an extract (E/L.1380) from the report of the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping on its fifth session and a cable from IMCO (E/L.1388) concerning a resolution adopted by the UNCTAD Shipping Committee.

171. During the discussion, members of the Council reiterated their support for the decision taken by the Council at its resumed forty-eighth session<sup>11</sup> to convene the United Nations/IMCO Container Conference. Many representatives stressed the need to ensure that the developing countries should benefit from the development of containerization. The hope was expressed that as many of them as possible would attend the Conference. One representative questioned the inclusion of the proposed draft Convention on the International Combined Transport of Goods (TCM) among the topics to be discussed at the Conference, since that draft was not specifically related to the problems of containerization and covered a much broader issue in such a manner that no reference was made to containers or container traffic. Some representatives expressed their apprehension that the proposed draft convention would tend to favour industrialized countries over developing countries, but others maintained that a careful study of the draft convention would show that it would be advantageous to the developing countries. There was general agreement that a study should be undertaken on the economic implications, in particular for developing countries, of the proposed convention, as recommended by the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping (E/L.1380). On the one hand, the view was expressed that such a study should be completed in time to allow the draft convention to be considered by the Conference; on the other, it was pointed out that too strict a time limit would be bound to affect the quality and scope of the study and that in any event further consideration of the draft should proceed separately from the Conference itself. There was broad support for the establishment of a small intergovernmental preparatory group for the Conference.

172. At the 1749th meeting, the representative of Brazil, on behalf also of India,<sup>12</sup> introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1391). Several delegations questioned whether it was appropriate, under rule 75 of the rules of procedure, for an observer to co-sponsor a draft resolution. Following a decision by the Council, a legal opinion on the matter was given by a representative of the Legal Office of the United Nations Secretariat.

173. At the 1751st meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom introduced amendments (E/L.1393) to the draft resolution. The representative of the United States of America orally proposed two amendments to the draft resolution, which had been revised by the sponsors (E/L.1391/Rev.1) and in which Chile had joined as a co-sponsor.<sup>12</sup> The amendments of the United States of America were accepted by the sponsors and incorporated into a new revised text (E/L.1391/Rev.2), of which the United States of America became a sponsor. The representative of the United Kingdom withdrew those of his amendments which had been covered by the revision and introduced

<sup>10</sup> E/SR.1747-1749, 1751, 1755, 1757, 1760.

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-eighth Session, Supplement 1A, "Other decisions"*.

<sup>12</sup> Under rule 75 of the rules of procedure.



a revised text (E/L.1393/Rev.1), which contained two amendments. The first proposed the addition of a new preambular paragraph in which the Council would note further that the Legal Committee of IMCO had suggested<sup>d</sup> that any study on the economic implications of the proposed TCM Convention should be completed and distributed by November 1971.

The second amendment proposed the addition of a new paragraph after operative paragraph 6 stating that the Council considered that the study should be completed in sufficient time to allow for further consideration of the proposed TCM Convention in connexion with the preparations for the Conference.

174. The United Kingdom amendments (E/L.1393/Rev.1) were rejected by 9 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions.

175. The representative of the USSR introduced an amendment (E/L.1398) to the draft resolution (E/L.1391/Rev.2) to the effect that operative paragraph 6 should be replaced by the following text:

*"Requests also that the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with UNCTAD, the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, and in consultation with IMCO, prepare a study on the economic implications, in particular for developing countries, of the proposed TCM Convention, such study to be conducted:*

*"(a) With the assistance of experts, after ascertaining the views of Governments of Member States on those aspects and questions which in their view require clarification;*

*"(b) On condition that this study does not entail the exclusion from the future agenda of the United Nations/IMCO Container Conference of the question of the proposed TCM Convention."*

176. At the 1757th meeting, the amendment was rejected by 8 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions.

177. The Council then adopted the draft resolution (E/L.1391/Rev.2) by 19 votes to 2 (for the text, see paragraph 184 below).

178. With regard to the right of observers to co-sponsor draft resolutions, no action was taken by the Council on a draft decision presented by Brazil, Ghana and Yugoslavia (E/L.1394) by which the Council, in accordance with the statement of the representative of the Legal Office of the United Nations Secretariat, would accept Chile and India as co-sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document E/L.1391. Some representatives reaffirmed their position that the submission of the draft resolution had given rise to a violation of the rules of procedure. It was also stated that that particular case should not be interpreted as a precedent. Others maintained that co-sponsorship of draft resolutions by non-members of the Council fell within the purview of rule 75 of the Council's rules of procedure.

179. At the 1760th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf also of France and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1402) by which the Council would decide that all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA and, in an advisory capacity, the specialized agencies and also, as observers, interested intergovernmental organizations having consultative status with the Council or having such status or special working

arrangements which IMCO should be invited to the Conference.

180. The representative of the Sudan, on behalf also of Hungary, the USSR and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1405) under which the Council would have invited all States to the Conference.

181. The representative of Ceylon introduced two oral amendments to the draft resolution contained in E/L.1402, the first of which called for the deletion of the words "Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency", and the second, for the addition of the words "the International Atomic Energy Agency" after the words "and in an advisory capacity, the specialized agencies,".

182. The draft resolution contained in document E/L.1405 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

183. The second amendment submitted by Ceylon, relating to IAEA, was incorporated by the sponsors into the text of the draft resolution (E/L.1402). The first amendment submitted by Ceylon was rejected by 13 votes to 6, with 7 abstentions. The draft resolution (E/L.1402) as a whole, as revised by the sponsors, was adopted by 19 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions (for the text, see paragraph 185 below).

184. In resolution 1568 (L), the Council (1) agreed that the Conference on International Container Traffic should begin at Geneva on 13 November 1972 and that it should not extend beyond five weeks; (2) stressed that the Conference should have its scope limited to the international aspects of containerization, including in particular those international aspects related to combined transport and its requirements, and that that scope should not comprehend over-all transport control; (3) stressed further that the Conference should have as its guiding principle the development and facilitation of container traffic on a global basis while safeguarding the interests of the developing countries; (4) requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Governments of Member States as to their priorities for the Conference from among the topics and areas of action referred to in the decision of the Council at its forty-eighth session; (5) requested further that a small intergovernmental preparatory group, half of whose members should be designated by the President of the Economic and Social Council and the other half by the Chairman of the Council of IMCO, with due regard to geographical representation, be convened as early as practicable to review the responses of Governments and propose a specific provisional agenda to the Economic and Social Council; (6) requested also that the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with UNCTAD, the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, and in consultation with IMCO, prepare a study on the economic implications, in particular for developing countries, of the proposed TCM Convention, such study to be conducted with the assistance of experts, after ascertaining the views of Governments of Member States on those aspects and questions which in their view required clarification; (7) requested also that the Secretary-General distribute the study to the Governments of Member States as soon as it was available; and (8) invited the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping, the regional economic commissions, UNESOB and IMCO to review the matter in the light of the results of the study in order to consider whether

the draft TCM Convention or alternative proposals were ready for international consideration.

185. In resolution 1569 (L), the Council decided that all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of IAEA and, in an advisory capacity, the specialized agencies and IAEA, and also, as observers, interested intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council or having such status or special working arrangements with IMCO should be invited to the Conference.

#### **E. Accession of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations Convention on Road Traffic of 19 September 1949**

186. The Council considered item 19 of the agenda of its fiftieth session (Accession of the Republic of Korea to the Convention on Road Traffic of 19 September 1949) at its 1742nd meeting.<sup>13</sup> It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4972) in which the Council's attention was drawn to a communication from the Government of the Republic of Korea, dated 16 February 1971, expressing the wish to accede to the Convention on Road Traffic.

187. The representative of New Zealand introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1383) by which the Council would declare that the Republic of Korea was eligible to accede to the Convention on Road Traffic.

188. Some representatives considered that the question was of a political rather than a technical nature. It would constitute a violation of international law if the Council were to declare that the Republic of Korea could accede to the Convention, since the authorities in the southern part of Korea did not have the right to assume international obligations on behalf of the Korean people.

189. Several representatives expressed the view that the Republic of Korea met the conditions required for accession to the Convention and recalled that, previously, the Council, in two similar instances, had taken a positive decision. Some of those representatives were of the opinion that the question at issue was that of accession to a convention of an essentially technical nature on conditions set out in the Convention itself. Therefore, the Council should confine itself to the consideration of the technical aspect of the problem. One representative observed that the General Assembly, through resolution 195 (III), had recognized that the

Government of the Republic of Korea was the only lawful government in Korea.

190. The draft resolution was adopted by 16 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

191. In that resolution (1563 (L)) the Council declared that the Republic of Korea was eligible to accede to the Convention on Road Traffic.

#### **F. International co-operation in cartography**

192. The Council considered item 8 (b) of the agenda of its fiftieth session (International co-operation in cartography) at its 1758th and 1762nd meetings.<sup>14</sup> It had before it the relevant part of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session (E/4969,<sup>15</sup> paras. 144-147) and the report of the Secretary-General on the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East (E/4943).

193. At the 1762nd meeting the representative of New Zealand, on behalf also of Indonesia and Malaysia, introduced and orally revised a draft resolution (E/L.1406) on international co-operation in cartography.

194. Some representatives expressed their regret that the draft resolution, through its request to the Secretary-General for the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, would exclude certain Asian countries from participating in the Conference.

195. The revised draft resolution was adopted by the Council at its 1762nd meeting by 22 votes to 2.

196. In the resolution (1570 (L)) the Council (1) requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, and to convene the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East in Japan in the second half of 1973, including the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and to the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations; and (2) further requested the Secretary-General to take practical measures for the implementation, as appropriate, of the recommendations of the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East.

<sup>14</sup> E/SR.1758, 1762.

<sup>15</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6.*

<sup>13</sup> E/SR.1742.



## OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT\*

### A. United Nations Development Programme\*\*

197. The Council considered item 8 (a) of the agenda of its fifty-first session (United Nations Development Programme) at its 1788th to 1792nd meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it the reports of the Governing Council of UNDP on its eleventh and twelfth sessions (E/4954 and Corr.1 and E/5043 respectively).<sup>2</sup>

198. Introducing the reports, the Deputy Administrator of UNDP stated that the United Nations was well on the way towards the achievement of a coherent and effective United Nations development system. The growth of the development efforts of the United Nations system had been made possible by the substantial strengthening of the field work of the co-operating agencies and the United Nations itself. During the past 18 months both the Governing Council and the administration of UNDP had been engaged in a thorough review of the administrative capacity of the United Nations system to carry out a greatly enlarged programme of development activities. At the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Governing Council, the administration's recommendations for implementing the consensus of the Governing Council at its tenth session<sup>3</sup> had been examined and largely approved. Putting the decisions of the Governing Council into effect, the organization at Headquarters had been restructured with the establishment of the six new bureaux. The role of the resident representative, whose original title was being retained, had been enlarged as regards both project selection and monitoring performance, and evaluation of results and approaches. The resident representative had been and would be called also to play an important role in assistance in cases of natural disaster. As regards overall progress, the following questions remained to be decided upon: the criteria for establishing indicative planning figures, the codified UNDP statute, responsibility for custody of UNDP funds, and the Administrator's authority for approving projects on an interim basis.

199. The Governing Council had also streamlined some of its own methods of work. The Interagency Consultative Board, with an enhanced policy interest, would continue to advise the Administrator on his conduct of the Programme. A proposal for enlarging the Governing Council was under consideration. Despite the fact that the Governing Council had been largely concerned with review problems, UNDP had

implemented the largest programme in its history in 1971. Some 8,800 experts had been engaged in 3,500 projects which had been in progress in 1970 in 130 countries. A number of UNDP projects were concerned with the problems of population, employment, education, health, protein, youth, housing, human environment, production and transfer of science and technology, the green revolution, export promotion and assistance in the administration of trade preferences, promotion of new industries, nuclear technology, satellites and mass communications, and the uses of computers in management. The activities of UNDP were thus profoundly relevant to implementation of the International Development Strategy. The increase of delivery capacity called for increased contributions. The desired annual goal of \$500 million in pledges by mid Decade could be reached only if there was a sharp over-all increase in contributions.

200. The Deputy Administrator stressed that the work of UNDP within the United Nations development system was complementary to the vital and primary role of the United Nations in peace-keeping and global security.

201. Referring to some of the points mentioned by the Deputy Administrator, the President of the Governing Council for 1971 further stressed the importance of decentralization in the reorganization of UNDP and of close consultation with regional and subregional organizations in the United Nations system, in particular with the regional economic commissions. He commended the arrangements made with FAO for the assignment of Senior Agricultural Advisers/FAO Country Representatives to selected UNDP field offices. He also pointed out that the setting-up of a budgetary and finance committee would make it possible to undertake, in co-operation with the administration, an in-depth analysis of the budget estimates for administrative and programme support services, as well as other matters related to the financial management of the total programme. Expressing his regret that the rate of increase in resources in 1970 had been lower than that in 1969, he stated that the Governing Council had urged Governments to increase their financial contributions to the Programme.

202. The representatives who took part in the discussion expressed their satisfaction at the restructuring of UNDP that was in progress at Headquarters and their hope that the challenges of the current transitional period would be met so that a speedy implementation of the provisions of the consensus would contribute to the success of the Second Development Decade. UNDP would thereby be enabled to handle effectively twice its current resources. They stressed the importance of country programming and the role beneficiary Governments would have to play in that process with the assistance of the resident representatives.

\* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

\*\* Subitem on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1788-1792.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplements Nos. 6 and 6A.*

<sup>3</sup> For the text of the consensus, see Council resolution 1530 (XLIX), annex.

203. Many representatives were in favour of enlarging the Governing Council. The view was however expressed that it would be necessary to wait until the Governing Council had studied the question more thoroughly. Some representatives felt that in deciding on its future size and composition the Governing Council should take account of the proposals for the possible enlargement of the Economic and Social Council.

204. Several representatives stressed the need to give special consideration to the least developed among the developing countries in establishing indicative planning figures and in providing assistance adapted to their particular needs. The arrangements between UNDP and FAO for the assignment of agricultural advisers in the field were welcomed. Many representatives hoped that more projects could be entrusted to UNCTAD. They also referred to the relatively small number of industrial projects and the low level of participation by UNIDO in the Programme. One representative observed that the Inter-Agency Consultative Board should not intervene in the distribution of resources or in the drawing up of assistance policies, which were the prerogative of Governments and of the Governing Council. Further, any reorganization of the UNDP administration should be carried out without incurring any additional administrative costs, and the improvement of the UNDP machinery should be based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Another representative emphasized the need to harmonize the activities of the regional bureaux and expressed the view that the specialized agencies should co-operate fully in the implementation of projects and receive remuneration corresponding to their actual expenses. He considered it inconceivable that the Governing Council should merely approve, without adequate supporting evidence, the proposals made with regard to the country programmes.

205. Another representative considered that the regional economic commissions should play a more direct role in the formulation of country programmes. It was also stated that the Development Support Information Service should be co-ordinated with other information services, in particular the Centre for Economic and Social Information. Concern was expressed that contributions to UNDP for 1971 had fallen short of the minimum annual increase envisaged in the consensus.

206. At the 1788th meeting, a draft resolution entitled "Special advisory services on natural resources" (E/L.1439) was introduced by the representative of Kenya, on behalf also of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Jamaica, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution was revised twice in an effort to meet various points raised by several representatives during the discussion. At the 1790th meeting, amendments to the first revision of the draft resolution (E/L.1439/Rev.1) were submitted by the United States of America (E/L.1445) and France (E/L.1450). Those amendments were later withdrawn.

207. By a roll-call vote taken at the 1792nd meeting at the request of Kenya, the Council adopted the revised draft resolution (E/L.1439/Rev.2), by 16 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions (for the text, see paragraph 215 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Sudan, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:* Hungary, Norway, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

208. At the 1789th meeting, a draft resolution on projects in the field of industrial development was introduced by the representative of Brazil, on behalf also of Kenya, Pakistan, the USSR and Yugoslavia (E/L.1444). Haiti, Hungary and the Sudan later joined as sponsors. Amendments to the draft resolution were submitted by Madagascar (E/L.1448), the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/L.1449). The amendments were withdrawn after the sponsors had made a number of revisions in their draft resolution. The revised draft resolution (E/L.1444/Rev.1), as orally revised, was adopted unanimously (for the text, see paragraph 216 below).

209. At the 1791st meeting, the representative of Brazil introduced a draft resolution regarding financial contributions to UNDP (E/L.1447 and Corr.1). The text was orally revised to include suggestions made during the discussion. At the request of France, the Council voted separately on operative paragraph 1 of the revised draft resolution. At the request of Brazil, the votes were taken by roll call. The Council adopted paragraph 1 by 16 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* France, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), Greece, Haiti, Hungary, New Zealand, Norway, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

210. The Council adopted operative paragraph 2 by 20 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Greece, Italy, Norway, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

211. By a roll-call vote requested by Brazil, the Council adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised, by 17 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions (for the text, see paragraph 214 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* France, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), Greece, Hungary, New Zealand, Norway, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

212. At the 1790th meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Council adopted, without objection,



a draft resolution regarding the reports of the Governing Council on its eleventh and twelfth sessions (E/4954 and Corr.1 and E/5043 respectively) (for the text, see paragraph 213 below).

213. In resolution 1613 (LI), the Council took note of the reports of the Governing Council of UNDP on its eleventh and twelfth sessions (E/4954 and Corr.1 and E/5043).<sup>2</sup>

214. In resolution 1615 (LI), concerning financial contributions to the United Nations Development Programme, the Council (1) requested the Governing Council of UNDP to review at the first possible opportunity the planning estimates on which the indicative planning figures as approved by it were based, in order to attain the goal of the doubling of the resources of the Programme during the next five years, thus imparting a real meaning to the concept of country programming on a long-term dynamic basis; and (2) urged Governments to increase their financial contributions to the Programme so as to enable it to use as fully as possible its improved capacity to assist developing countries in reaching the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

215. In resolution 1616 (LI) concerning special natural resources advisory services, the Council (1) urged all the parties to whom the implementation of Council resolution 1572 B (L) had been assigned, to implement forthwith all provisions of the resolution as stipulated, taking into account, when appropriate, the results of the joint study referred to in paragraph 2 below; and (2) welcomed the proposal of the Governing Council of UNDP for a joint study, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of the Programme, of short-term special advisory services in other fields or of various separate advisory services, all based on the principles of speedy action in response to Government requests, of efficiency in using all existing high-level expertise and in minimizing costs to developing countries, and of full consultation with the Governments involved in each case.

216. In resolution 1617 (LI), concerning UNDP projects in the field of industrial development, the Council (1) requested the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to instruct the Administrator of the Programme: (a) to give, in accordance with the priorities assigned by the developing countries, special attention to requests submitted by them, in the field of industrial development, including requests for industrial technological development and industrial pilot projects; (b) to present to the Governing Council at its summer session each year a comprehensive progress report on the preparation, approval and implementation of projects in the field of industrial development; and (2) further requested the Governing Council to give due consideration, during its summer session each year, to the report referred to above.

## **B. United Nations Capital Development Fund\*\***

217. The council considered item 8 (b) of the agenda of its fifty-first session (United Nations Capital Development Fund) at its 1788th to 1792nd meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it chapter VIII of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its eleventh session (E/4954 and Corr.1) and chapter IX of the report of the Governing Council on its twelfth session (E/5043).<sup>2</sup>

218. Several representatives expressed regret at the lack of success in the work of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, which they attributed to insufficient contributions, and voiced the hope for increased contributions as a demonstration of greater faith in the objectives of the Fund. The hope was also expressed that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2690 (XXV), suggestions would be made for strengthening the Fund and that the report of the Administrator of UNDP to the Governing Council at its thirteenth session would show more positive results.

## **C. Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General\*\***

219. The Council considered item 8 (c) of the agenda of its fifty-first session (Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General) at its 1788th and 1789th meetings.<sup>4</sup> It had before it chapter VII of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its eleventh session (E/4954 and Corr.1) and chapter VIII of the report of the Governing Council on its twelfth session (E/5043).<sup>2</sup>

220. The Commissioner for Technical Co-operation drew the Council's attention to some of the specific United Nations technical co-operation programme achievements during 1970. He also reviewed the progress being made in implementing the new guidelines for the United Nations regular programme, which had been established by the Governing Council of UNDP in 1969 and subsequently approved by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1530 (XLIX)) and endorsed by the General Assembly (resolution 2688 (XXV)). He gave the details of the new profile for the regular programme which would emerge for 1972 and beyond.

221. The Commissioner noted that in the spirit of the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the projects which were being planned in close collaboration with Governments and resident representatives of UNDP for inclusion in the regular programme from 1972 onwards, were intended to assist the least developed among the developing countries and thereby serve as catalysts for accelerated economic and social progress. He also outlined the action being taken by the Secretary-General to make an effective contribution to country programming. Steps had been taken to bring about better co-ordination of efforts among the relevant substantive divisions of the Secretariat to improve the information system and generally to cope with the additional responsibilities involved in the new country programming approach. An effort was being made to make programming an integral part of the responsibilities of United Nations personnel concerned with technical co-operation activities, with a view to considering the problems of each country over a period of time and within the over-all framework of its development objectives rather than on an *ad hoc*, compartmentalized basis, as had been the case in the past.

222. The Commissioner also referred to the question of the establishment of special natural resources advisory services (Council resolution 1572 B (L)), which related to agenda item 8 (a).<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1788, 1789.

<sup>5</sup> See section A above.

223. The Governing Council had not responded directly to the request addressed to it in resolution 1572 B (L). Rather, it had recommended<sup>6</sup> that the Economic and Social Council postpone consideration of the item until its fifty-second session pending examination of a comprehensive report which it wished the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP to prepare on the special natural resources advisory services and similar systems of short-term expert assignments in other areas of activity, taking into account the ideas and views expressed by members of the Governing Council.

224. The Commissioner indicated that the Secretary-General required guidance from the Economic and Social Council as to whether he should continue in his endeavour to introduce those advisory services as he had been instructed in the resolution to do while he was preparing, with the Administrator, a comprehensive report called for by the Governing Council, or whether he should suspend his efforts to establish such advisory services.

225. During the discussion, many representatives expressed their appreciation of the statement made by the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation and the new approach that was being taken with a view to improving the value of the United Nations regular programme to the developing countries. One representative considered the regular programme vital in character and felt it should be used to provide assistance to all developing countries. Another member reaffirmed his Government's position that the regular programme should be transferred to UNDP and should be financed from voluntary contributions.

#### **D. United Nations Volunteers programme\*\***

226. The Council considered item 8 (d) of the agenda of its fifty-first session (United Nations Volunteers programme) at its 1788th to 1790th and 1792nd meetings.<sup>7</sup> It had before it the report of the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP (E/5028) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV), and a statement submitted by the International Student Movement for the United Nations (E/C.2/740), a non-governmental organization in category II consultative status.

227. The Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers programme introduced the report of the Secretary-General (E/5028) and outlined the progress achieved during the very short time since the inception of the United Nations Volunteers. He stated that the initial difficulties had been overcome and the support of those mostly interested in the success of the programme secured. Since under the terms of reference of General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV), the United Nations Volunteers were to operate within the framework of United Nations assistance projects, it was important that the specialized agencies should co-ordinate the work of volunteers supplied by bilateral agreement with those of the United Nations. In view of the complexities of the programme, experience had shown that it was not practicable to wait for requests from Governments and that it would be useful to offer the services of the programme to interested Governments in order that they might identify the projects

in which Volunteers would be most useful to them. The Co-ordinator also expressed concern that some of the least developed countries felt it would be difficult for them to pay the local costs of the Volunteers whose services they had requested, and yet it was in those countries that the need for Volunteers was most acute. Finally, the Co-ordinator conveyed his appreciation to the countries that had contributed to the Special Voluntary Fund.

228. The Secretary-General of the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service observed that the conclusion of an agreement for co-operation between ISVS and the United Nations Volunteers could assist the development efforts of thousands of developing communities throughout the world through the participation of young people.

229. Many representatives reiterated their support for the United Nations Volunteers programme and welcomed the progress made since its inception, in particular the fact that arrangements were under way to send Volunteers to six countries. In their view, the programme offered an opportunity to young people throughout the world to contribute to the efforts being undertaken to accelerate the economic and social progress of the developing countries and to promote a better understanding among peoples. It was pointed out that a number of developing countries and in particular the least developed among them, would have difficulty in meeting the local costs of the programme. In such cases it would be appropriate for the Administrator of UNDP to waive the local costs. Some delegations stressed that the success of the Volunteers depended on the support of Governments and endorsed the appeal of the Administrator of UNDP for voluntary contributions. Some representatives were of the opinion that the United Nations Volunteers programme should be located at Geneva. One representative stated that from the outset his Government had had doubts about the need to set up a United Nations Volunteers programme and was not convinced that a small group of Volunteers could make any substantial contribution to the development of developing countries. Another representative had reservations about the establishment of the Special Fund for United Nations Volunteers and was reluctant to increase the number of such special funds.

230. At the 1790th meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Council adopted without objection a draft resolution regarding the report of the Secretary-General (E/5028) (for the text, see paragraph 232 below).

231. At the 1792nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a revised draft resolution (E/L.1446/Rev.1) which Kenya and Lebanon joined in sponsoring. During the discussion, the draft resolution was further revised orally. The Council adopted operative paragraph 3 of the revised draft resolution, on a separate vote requested by Norway, by 17 votes to none, with 10 abstentions. It adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised, by 23 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (for the text, see paragraph 233 below).

232. In resolution 1614 (LI), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Volunteers programme (E/5028) and transmitted it to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

233. By resolution 1618 (LI), the Council (1) commended the efforts of the Administrator of UNDP

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first session, Supplement No. 6A*, para. 259.

<sup>7</sup> E/SR.1788-1790, 1792.



and the Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers in initiating the programme; (2) requested all the specialized agencies and volunteer organizations concerned to co-ordinate all volunteer activities within the United Nations-assisted projects with the Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers; and (3) urged Governments, international organizations and voluntary agencies, especially those that were in a position to do so, to contribute to the Special Fund for United Nations Volunteers, in order to meet the external costs of Volunteers from developing countries and to make the programme truly universal in scope.

#### **E. Report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme**

234. The Economic Committee considered item 8 (f) of the agenda of the fifty-first session of the Council (Report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme) at its 536th meeting.<sup>8</sup> It had before it the ninth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which covered the period 16 April 1970 to 6 April 1971 (E/5022).

235. Introducing the report, the Deputy Executive Director of the World Food Programme gave a review of the activities of the Programme in the past 12 months and outlined the current situation as regards resources. He informed the Economic Committee that the target of \$300 million for the period 1971-1972 had not been met. Consequently, although the Intergovernmental Committee agreed with the Executive Director's proposal that a target of \$400 million should be set for the period 1973-1974 as realistic and even modest in terms of the need for WFP aid, it was unable to make a firm recommendation regarding the target and decided to defer the matter until its twentieth session, to be held in October 1971. The draft resolution which the Intergovernmental Committee proposed for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and for approval by the General Assembly and the Conference of FAO, therefore lacked a target figure for the next biennium. There was clearly a need for the Programme to reach a level of resources that would allow not only for current commitments but also for further expansion of the activities of the World Food Programme.

236. Representatives who participated in the discussion expressed their support for the World Food Programme and commended it for giving assistance in emergency situations as well as for contributing towards the implementation of projects in economic and social development. Some representatives expressed the view that the Programme could be substantially expanded, and concurred with the view put forward by the Intergovernmental Committee that the target of \$400 million for the period 1973-1974 was realistic.

#### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

237. The Council at its 1793rd meeting,<sup>9</sup> on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5057),<sup>10</sup> took note of the ninth annual report of the

Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and deferred, to its resumed fifty-first session, the adoption of a resolution on the pledging target for the World Food Programme for the period 1973-1974.

#### **F. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund**

238. The Economic Committee considered item 8 (e) of the agenda of the Council's fifty-first session (Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) at its 531st meeting.<sup>11</sup> It had before it the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (E/5035)<sup>12</sup> on its 1971 session held at Geneva from 13 to 29 April 1971.

239. Introducing the report, the Chairman of the Executive Board reminded the Committee that UNICEF had celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary during the Board's session. He emphasized the interrelationship between economic and social development and stressed that the Fund's services to the children and young people of today were a major assurance of economic development in the future.

240. Describing the proposed participation of UNICEF in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, he stated that during that Decade the proportion of children and adolescents in the populations of the UNICEF-assisted countries was expected to rise by a further 30 per cent from the present figure of 45 per cent. By applying its country approach to the planning and implementation of its programmes and projects, UNICEF intended to participate fully in the system of country programming currently being developed under the leadership of UNDP.

241. In the course of his review, the Chairman of the Board gave information concerning the Fund's policy and the Board's decisions in the fields of child health (including family planning), education and training, nutrition, the special needs of the vulnerable pre-school child, and the situation of children and adolescents in slums, uncontrolled settlements and shanty towns, in all of which close co-operation was being maintained with the appropriate specialized agencies.

242. The major investment of UNICEF continued to be in the field of health services, where it took the form of assistance in the development of basic health services, training of national auxiliary and para-professional personnel, and the provision of equipment and supplies in addition to medicines and vaccines for a wide range of children's diseases. Help in the field of family planning was provided only at the request of Governments, and with the sole object of improving family life and welfare. Much of the Fund's assistance in that field had been made possible by grants from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

243. The problem of malnutrition and dietary deficiencies as it affected children was one of serious concern to UNICEF; certain Governments did not seem to realize what adverse effects malnutrition could have on the physical and mental growth of the young child, nor what a serious deterrent that could be to national development. UNICEF was giving special attention to the problem and to the provision of vitamin A, an

<sup>8</sup> E/AC.6/SR.536.

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1793.

<sup>10</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.*

<sup>11</sup> E/AC.6/SR.531.

<sup>12</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 8.*

inadequate intake of which was a cause of blindness in many otherwise healthy children in the developing countries.

244. Its main objective in the field of education was curriculum reform in the primary schools and, to that end, the training and retraining of teachers in new methods and techniques. Help was also given through the provision of school equipment for training and demonstrations in schools and for the local production of teaching aids, manuals and textbooks.

245. Training of national personnel was a central feature of UNICEF aid in all fields; one third of the Fund's resources was now being expended for that purpose. Up to the end of 1970 no less than 746,000 persons had benefited from training schemes, mostly within their own countries or regions.

246. Its aid in emergency situations was well known and extensively appreciated, both in cases of natural disaster and in situations such as the one that had obtained in Nigeria and the one that currently existed in East Pakistan and the eastern States of India. UNICEF would co-operate fully in any new system designed to provide faster and expanded aid to deal with emergencies of whatever kind.

247. The Fund's income had been steadily rising in recent years. In 1970 it had amounted to \$59.4 million, an increase of 26.4 per cent over the previous year. Nevertheless, it still fell far short of the amount required to meet the increasing needs of children and adolescents. The Board had reaffirmed its decision to aim at a target income of \$100 million by 1975.

248. In the discussion in the Committee, several representatives expressed their gratitude for the assistance provided by UNICEF for the children of their own countries. Some representatives thought it was not advisable for UNICEF to extend its assistance to categories of young people beyond the age of childhood and to undertake too wide a range of activities. One representative drew attention to the fall in the percentage share of resources devoted to health measures.

249. The Chairman of the Board explained that the help provided for children and adolescents was usually limited to those under the age of 15. It did not include all those participating in youth movements, who were often much older than the age limit adopted. The Chairman also explained that so far as assistance to health projects was concerned, it was true that while the percentage figure had declined somewhat, the actual amount of money involved was continuing to increase.

250. Some representatives doubted whether the participation of UNICEF in educational projects was appropriate to its objectives, but most of the speakers approved of the development of aid in that field, particularly as it was undertaken in association with UNESCO and involved no duplication between the two organizations. One representative welcomed the decision to hold a full review of the Fund's educational activities at the Executive Board meeting in 1972.

251. There was general approval of the increased activity undertaken by UNICEF in the field of family planning, although a few representatives doubted whether that was an appropriate responsibility of the organization. They argued that population policy was a matter for national Governments, that the Fund's duty was not to prevent children from being born but to help and succour all those who were born. In reply, it was explained that UNICEF did not attempt to

influence Governments in any way in the formulation of their population policies, that help was provided only at the request of Governments, and that it was supplied in accordance with the technical advice of WHO. It was recognized that parents had the sole responsibility for determining the size of their families, and that the Fund's object was simply to help to ensure the health and welfare of mothers and existing children and so encourage a satisfactory family life.

252. Several representatives stressed the importance of improving child nutrition, and the hope was expressed that UNICEF would be able to do more in that field.

253. One representative drew attention to the expenditure of 7.7 per cent of resources on administrative costs, but was sceptical about establishing arbitrary ceilings and admitted that no objective criteria existed. Every effort should be made to operate UNICEF as efficiently and economically as possible and, many representatives agreed, that was in fact being done. The same representative welcomed the decision to review the organization and operations of the Greeting Card Fund and make sure that it was run on a sound commercial basis.

254. Another representative expressed the hope that it would soon be possible to provide help for children of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. It was explained by the Chairman of the Board that resources had been earmarked for that purpose, that negotiations had been going on through the League of Red Cross Societies and that, although those negotiations were proving protracted, it was hoped that arrangements could be made to help the children in the not too distant future.

255. General approval was expressed of the Board's reaffirmation of its aim of achieving a target figure for income of \$100 million by 1975, although several representatives explained that their support for such an objective did not imply any definite commitment on the part of their Governments. One representative doubted the ability of UNICEF to double its programme of operations within four or five years. In reply, it was stated that, judging by unfulfilled requests, the doubling of the volume of UNICEF aid was well within the current effective demand. Moreover, such a development would not place any substantial strain on other organizations of the United Nations system.

256. General appreciation was expressed for the help which UNICEF had provided and was continuing to provide for those suffering in emergency situations, and for the longer-term assistance planned for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

257. The representative of Norway, on behalf also of the delegations of Indonesia, Peru and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.426) on the report of the Executive Board. The Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

258. At its 1793rd meeting the Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in its report (E/5056).<sup>13</sup>

259. In that resolution (1619 (LI)), the Council (1) endorsed the policies of the United Nations Children's Fund and commended its work as an important

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.*

element in furthering economic and social development as well as in assisting countries whose children suffered from natural and other disasters; (2) requested the Fund to continue and expand the assistance it was providing to aid countries in the preparation of the

younger generation for their future responsibilities; and (3) appealed to the Governments of Member States and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to the Fund, so as to enable it to reach its target figure of \$100 million by 1975.



## FISCAL AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

260. The Economic Committee considered item 5 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-first session (Fiscal and financial matters: (a) promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries; (b) export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries; (c) tax reform planning; and (d) budget policy and management) at its 534th to 537th meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries for development financing (E/4996), a report of the Secretary-General on export credits and export promotion in developing countries (E/5011 and Corr.1), a report of the Secretary-General on practical considerations relating to the establishment and operation of multinational export credit insurance schemes (E/4834), a report of the Secretary-General on refinancing of short-term export credits granted by developing countries (E/4992), a report of the Secretary-General on taxation, mobilization of resources, and income distribution in developing countries (E/4988 and Corr.1), a note by the Secretary-General on tax reform planning (E/5002) and a progress report of the Secretary-General on budget policy and management (E/4999).

### A. Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries

261. In an introductory statement, the Director of the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions described the rationale of the work of the United Nations in the promotion of private foreign investment, citing UNCTAD resolution 33 (II), Council resolutions 1359 (XLV) and 1451 (XLVII) and General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) as the basis for the work programme in that field. He stressed the important role which foreign investment played in increasing the rate of growth of developing countries by bringing to those countries modern production and management techniques, in addition to needed capital.

262. He informed the Committee that the global Panel on Foreign Investment, held at Amsterdam in February 1969,<sup>2</sup> and the regional Panel on Foreign Investment in Latin America held at Medellín, Colombia, in June 1970,<sup>3</sup> had consisted of government officials from developing countries, businessmen from developed countries and international organizations. The Medellín Panel, which had included businessmen from Latin America, had discussed substantive issues of direct relevance to Latin America, including trends

in technology, the definition of development objectives, the setting up of investment priorities, and the relationship between foreign investment and the development of exports from developing countries. Means of improving the investment climate had also been reviewed. At the invitation of the Government of Japan, a world-wide panel was to be held in Tokyo from 29 November to 2 December 1971.

263. Many representatives stressed the importance of private foreign investment to both the developing and the developed countries, and the role it could play in furthering the economic growth of the developing countries, provided that such investment was coupled with proper legislation and safeguards to protect the interests of the recipient countries.

264. A number of representatives emphasized the importance of a good investment climate in attracting foreign capital and discussed existing and possible procedures for settling disputes. The importance of establishing a multilateral investment insurance association was also mentioned.

265. One representative expressed the view that private foreign capital, if not subjected to strict limitations to ensure that it should conform to the economic and social requirements of the recipient countries, could be detrimental to the interests of the developing countries.

266. At the 534th meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf also of the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and Jamaica, introduced a draft resolution on the subject (E/AC.6/L.431).

267. The Economic Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

268. The Council, at its 1799th meeting,<sup>4</sup> considered the report of the Economic Committee (E/5060),<sup>5</sup> and adopted, without a vote, the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee.

269. In the resolution (1629 (LI)), the Council (1) invited the Secretary-General to pursue with the Governments of Member States and the international organizations concerned arrangements for other panels and technical assistance activities for the promotion of foreign investment in developing countries; (2) welcomed the generous offer by the Government of Japan to act as host to a world-wide panel on foreign investment, in Tokyo, from 29 November to 2 December 1971; and (3) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its fifty-third session on the progress in the matter.

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1799.

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

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.6/SR.534-537.

<sup>2</sup> For the report of the Panel, see *Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries: report of a meeting held at Amsterdam from 16 to 20 February 1969* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.12).

<sup>3</sup> For the report of the Panel, see *Panel on Foreign Investment in Latin America* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.14).



## **B. Export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries**

270. Introducing item 5 (b), the Director of the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions stated that the Interregional Seminar on Export Credit Insurance and Export Credit Financing, convened by the United Nations at Belgrade in 1970, had underlined the need for greater subregional and regional co-operation between the national credit insurance systems of the developing countries. Reviewing recent changes in export credits for consumer and semi-processed goods, he noted that short-term credits were becoming longer; credits of one and even two years were being granted for commodities such as meat, wheat, pesticides, fertilizers and cotton. Credits were thus being granted for periods much longer than the 180 days generally considered by the Berne Union as reasonable for such exports. The same was true of medium-term or long-term export credits for capital goods. The need for assisting export credit financing institutions in developing countries was therefore obvious. Refinancing by a possible affiliate of the International Monetary Fund which would benefit from the collective guarantee of the developed countries concerned and endorse bills signed by central banks of governments of developing countries would result in improved access to international capital markets.

271. The representative of the International Monetary Fund informed the Committee that the Fund had not been consulted during the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on international refinancing of short-term export credits granted by developing countries (E/4992). The document reflected a number of misunderstandings regarding the operation of the Fund which would have a bearing on the implementation of the proposals in so far as they affected the Fund.

272. Some representatives pointed out the significance of export credit financing and export credit insurance in promoting exports from developing countries and advocated the utilization of the accumulated experience of the developed and developing countries and of international institutions concerned with those questions in order to support the efforts of developing countries to diversify their economies and to increase their foreign exchange earnings. The developing countries expected the United Nations to provide guidance and assistance at the national level, and to devise an effective system of multinational co-operation at the subregional, regional or global level.

273. Many representatives expressed their general agreement with the proposals of the Belgrade Seminar. Some representatives observed that the study on refinancing of short-term export credits (E/4992) was in some respects too ambitious and should be regarded as a preliminary study to be followed by a thorough analysis by the Secretariat of the proposals and their implications.

274. Some other representatives regretted that IMF had not participated in the preparation of the report.

275. The representative of Jamaica introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.428), of which Yugoslavia subsequently became a sponsor. The Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised by the sponsors, without a vote.

## **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

276. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>4</sup> the Council considered the report of the Economic Committee (E/5060/Add.1),<sup>5</sup> and adopted, without a vote, the draft resolution recommended by the Committee.

277. In the resolution (1630 (LI)), the Council (1) took note with interest of the report of the Interregional Seminar on Export Credit Insurance and Export Credit Financing and of the observations of the Secretary-General on the conclusions and suggestions of the Seminar (E/5011, paras. 5-17); (2) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the refinancing of short-term export credits granted by developing countries (E/4992) and invited the Secretary-General to revise the report, in the light of the discussion in the Council, for submission at its fifty-third session after consultations with appropriate specialized agencies, and also to make a final report available to the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD for its substantive consideration; (3) invited the Secretary-General to convene late in 1972 two intergovernmental working groups of interested Member States: (a) the first to deal with the various aspects of arrangements for a multinational export credit insurance scheme at the subregional or regional level among developing countries and/or with the co-operation of developing countries, (b) the second to deal with the harmonization of the terms of financing export credits for engineering and similar capital goods and related services in developing countries; (4) invited the Secretary-General to expand further within the technical assistance programmes the share devoted in that field to advisory services, training programmes and similar activities, including the convening of an interregional seminar on export credit insurance and export credit financing in 1973; (5) emphasized the need for active support by the Secretary-General of initiatives towards the establishment of subregional or regional schemes for the association of export credit financing institutions in developing countries, in co-operation with the relevant regional and interregional organizations; and (6) invited the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its fifty-fifth session on the findings and recommendations of the intergovernmental working groups.

## **C. Tax reform planning**

278. The Director of the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions informed the Committee that the conclusions arrived at by the Expert Group on Tax Reform Planning,<sup>6</sup> convened in pursuance of Council resolution 1271 (XLIII), demonstrated that tax reform required continuous planning and that there was a need for feedback between experts on tax reform planning and tax administrations. The country and sectoral studies carried out under General Assembly resolution 2562 (XXIV) had shown the importance in some countries of social security taxes, the link between the amount of available public savings in a country and its economic growth, the importance of sales and excise taxes and the increasing trend towards land taxation in many developing countries.

279. Members of the Committee emphasized that tax reform planning systems were important to the development of developing countries, as a means of

<sup>4</sup> For the report of the Group, see *Report of the Expert Group on Tax Reform Planning* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XVI.1).

mobilizing financial resources for development. Many representatives expressed their appreciation of the work done by the United Nations in the tax reform planning field and supported the recommendations of the Expert Group on Tax Reform Planning. The value of exchanges of information on administrative and policy problems in that area was recognized.

280. At the 535th meeting, the representative of the Niger introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.432) on the mobilization of financial resources, which he revised orally in response to suggestions made during the discussion. Many representatives stated that they were unable to support that part of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution in which the Secretary-General was invited, *inter alia*, to study the possibility of setting up a Council committee in that field, inasmuch as the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade already dealt with such questions. An oral amendment proposed by the representative of Ceylon calling for the deletion of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution was rejected at the 537th meeting by 11 votes to 10, with 2 abstentions. The representatives of France and Tunisia proposed a revised text of operative paragraph 2, which was adopted by 12 votes to 10, with 1 abstention. The draft resolution as a whole, as so revised, was adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

281. At the same meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf also of Brazil and Kenya, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.433) on tax reform planning. The sponsors orally revised the draft resolution in the light of suggestions made during the discussion. The draft resolution, as revised, was adopted without a vote at the 537th meeting.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

282. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>4</sup> the Council considered the report of the Economic Committee (E/5060/Add.2).<sup>5</sup> The draft resolution on the mobilization of financial resources was adopted by 16 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions (for the text, see paragraph 283 below). The draft resolution on tax reform planning was adopted without a vote (for the text, see paragraph 284 below).

283. In the resolution on the mobilization of financial resources (1631 (LI)), the Council (1) noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's report on taxation, mobilization of resources and income distribution in developing countries (E/4988 and Corr.1); (2) invited the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the most suitable ways and means of promoting the mobilization of financial resources for the developing countries in an appropriate framework, within which an effort would be made (a) to consider and evaluate the programmes and activities of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies regarding the mobilization of national and external financial resources, and propose to the Council measures for improving them; (b) to study problems relating to the mobilization of resources at the subregional, regional and international levels; (c) to examine certain questions relating to the mobilization of financial resources submitted by the Council or the executive heads of the specialized agencies; (3) requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the Council at its fifty-fifth session; and (4) requested the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to continue their technical assistance activities relating to the mobilization of financial

resources, in co-operation with IBRD, IMF, the specialized agencies and the Governments concerned.

284. In the resolution on tax reform planning (1632 (LI)), the Council (1) expressed appreciation of the note by the Secretary-General on tax reform planning (E/5002); (2) noted with appreciation the general findings and views expressed by the Expert Group on Tax Reform Planning in its report; (3) requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with IMF and any other interested organization to formulate and undertake a programme of work in that area based on the report of the Expert Group and the views expressed by the Council particularly with a view to creating capacity for tax planning in developing countries through the organization of training programmes and for exchange of experiences at the regional and subregional levels, paying attention to the need to take account of local situations in various developing countries; and (4) invited UNDP within its country programming procedures to extend the fullest support possible for training and technical assistance activities in that area.

#### D. Budget policy and management

285. The Director of the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions reviewed the work of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Government Accounting and Financial Management, held at Beirut, Lebanon, in December 1969.<sup>7</sup> The Seminar had noted that government accounting was becoming an increasingly useful element in development planning, although it still remained a means of controlling budgetary expenditure. The Seminar had also emphasized the need for continuing work on public enterprises.

286. The representative of the International Monetary Fund observed that the exchange of information at the Seminar among the civil servants of the countries represented had been useful. The Interregional Seminar on Government Auditing held at Vienna, Austria, in May 1971 had also shown the value of such exchanges of information. The Fund supported the view that other similar seminars should be held.

287. Members of the Committee recognized the value of budget policy and management in developing countries and the need for further work in that regard.

288. At the 537th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf also of Kenya, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.434) on budget policy and management which he orally revised in the light of observations made by members of the Committee.

289. The Committee adopted the draft resolution, as revised, without a vote.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

290. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>4</sup> the Council considered the report of the Economic Committee (E/5060/Add.3)<sup>5</sup> and adopted without a vote the draft resolution recommended by the Committee.

291. In the resolution (1633 (LI)), the Council (1) took note with appreciation of the progress made by the Secretariat in the area of budget policy and management; (2) requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake work on techniques of budget policy and management in developing countries; (3) further

<sup>7</sup> See *Report of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Government Accounting and Financial Management* (ST/TAO/SER.C/117).

requested the Secretary-General to undertake studies on the financing of investment of enterprises, whether State-owned or with State participation, of developing countries, with a view to assisting them to improve their financial management practices and to play a greater role in the development process; (4) invited

UNDP, within its intercountry and country programming procedures, to continue to support interregional seminars and technical assistance requests from developing countries in that area; and (5) further invited the Secretary-General to submit periodically to the Council progress reports on the work in that area.



## OTHER ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

### A. Public administration and development

292. The Council considered item 10 of the agenda of its fiftieth session (Public administration and development) at its 1748th, 1749th, 1750th and 1753rd meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on public administration in the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/4950), and the views thereon of CPC contained in chapter VI, section B, of the report on its eighth session (E/4989).<sup>2</sup> The report of Second Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration (ST/TAO/M/57)<sup>3</sup> convened in pursuance of Council resolution 1199 (XLII) and General Assembly resolution 2561 (XXIV) was also available to it.

293. The Director of the Public Administration Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs drew the attention of the Council to the report of the Second Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration in which the progress achieved since the First Meeting of Experts in January 1967 was reviewed. During that period, individual requests from Governments for assistance had continued to increase, were larger in scope because of the availability of UNDP Special Fund financing, required more highly sophisticated experts working as a team, and involved increasingly the training of senior officials and the improvement of the performance of public enterprises. Small public administration units had been established in ECA, ECAFE and ECLA and a post had been established in UNESOB, but it had not been possible, owing to lack of staff, to supplement them by outposting personnel from Headquarters as envisaged in Council resolution 1199 (XLII). Resources had also been inadequate to provide the kind of support for country projects that was advisable and to permit the carrying out of some of the interregional studies and other projects recommended by the First Meeting of Experts. Working relations between the Public Administration Division and other organizations were maintained on an informal basis and were regarded by ACC as good. The basic principle underlying co-ordination among organizations in the United Nations family, briefly stated, was that all units and agencies engaged in development work must concern themselves with public administration. While the Public Administration Division had primary responsibility for supporting over-all improvement of public administration at all levels, other substantive offices and the specialized agencies had primary responsibility with respect to the

administration of individual development functions in their respective fields. There were wide areas in which many units had a common interest and which required close collaboration. The Division also worked closely with international non-governmental organizations and national institutions that could contribute to its programme.

294. Many representatives stated that the Secretary-General's proposed objectives and programmes in public administration for the Second United Nations Development Decade provided a good basis for a co-ordinated international programme in that field. The hope was expressed that organizations in the United Nations system and other organizations that fostered technical co-operation in public administration would take account of that programme in planning their activities. Moreover, the next Meeting of Experts, tentatively scheduled for 1975, should, in reviewing the United Nations public administration programme, take account of the related programmes of other organizations in the United Nations system.

295. It was generally stressed that in the interest of the rational utilization of investments and avoidance of duplication, organizations within the United Nations system should co-ordinate their public administration activities. Some representatives were of the view that the danger of overlapping among projects implemented by the members of the United Nations family would not arise if the public administration components of the work programmes of the various organizations were properly dovetailed before they took final form. Mention was made of the Experts' recommendation that the organizations in the United Nations system should collaborate at the headquarters level with each other; at the regional level, with the regional commissions; and at the country level with the UNDP resident representatives, with a view to helping Governments to improve the administration of development programmes. In that connexion, it was suggested that greater attention should be paid to public administration in country programming and that the United Nations interdisciplinary teams should include public administration experts.

296. There was general support for the proposed 1971-1975 work programme of the Public Administration Division. However, with respect to certain specific items on the proposed work programme, some of the same observations were made as had been made by CPC (E/4989, paras. 55-56). Various other items were also commented upon. Some representatives were of the view that priority should be given to the evaluation of technical co-operation projects in public administration and to the mid-term review of progress in implementing the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy. With regard to the project on substantive support of the public administration units in the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, it was mentioned that the Public Adminis-

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1748-1750, 1753.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 5.*

<sup>3</sup> *Public Administration in the Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Second Meeting of Experts* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.H.3), circulated to the Council by a note by the Secretary-General (E/4950/Add.1).



tration Division should be able to outpost personnel with the requisite expertise. One representative expressed doubt as to whether small States and landlocked States had special problems, and suggested that priority be given to the problems of the least developed among the developing countries. The view was expressed that the proposed study of the special administrative problems of nomads would be of interest only to a small number of countries. The project on position classification and grading techniques as well as that for the training of trainers was considered important.

297. A number of representatives expressed doubts about the project on studies of measures to promote high ethical standards in public administration. The appropriateness of the United Nations carrying out a study on corruption in government was questioned. One representative thought that the project would have merit if it included analyses of positive approaches. The Director of the Division stated that the proposed project would concentrate on successful experience in combating corruption in government and that the United Nations would not execute the study directly but would conclude arrangements with the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) to develop a study plan, and would encourage the Institute to include the subject on the agenda of a future IIAS World Congress.

298. Several representatives thought the Public Administration Division did not have enough staff to discharge its current work programme effectively. Moreover, its activities were expected to increase, to require more expertise for the support of country projects and to require greater effort to keep abreast of developments in the field of public administration. There was general agreement that the work of the United Nations in that field was so important that the Division and the public administration units in the regional economic commissions and UNESOB should have sufficient staff to discharge fully their approved work programmes. Some members felt that the strengthening of the public administration staff at Headquarters and in the regions should be carried out whether or not that would involve an over-all increase in the Secretariat. Others felt that the strengthening could be effected through a redistribution of posts within the Secretariat and through greater use of international non-governmental and national research institutions. In addition to staff, adequate travel resources should be made available to the Division to enable it to provide effective substantive support to country projects.

299. The representative of Kenya, on behalf also of the Sudan and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1392). Pakistan and Tunisia joined the sponsors in submitting a revised draft resolution (E/L.1392/Rev.1). The revised draft was subsequently further revised orally.

300. At the request of the representative of the USSR, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 5. The paragraph was adopted by 20 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. The revised draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. On the proposal of the President, the Council agreed that the adoption of operative paragraph 5 did not necessarily mean an automatic increase in staff and did not rule out the possibilities offered by a careful redistribution of personnel.

301. In that resolution (1567 (L)) the Council (1) called the attention of Member States to the importance of measures to increase administrative

capability for development and of incorporating such measures in development plans; (2) endorsed the Secretary-General's proposed objectives and programmes in public administration for the Second United Nations Development Decade as constituting the basis for a co-ordinated international programme in public administration and recommended that it be taken into account by the governing bodies of all organizations in the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations when they were programming activities in that field; (3) approved the Secretary-General's proposed 1971-1975 work programme for the Public Administration Division, subject to the proposed changes and views of CPC; (4) invited the Secretary-General to undertake preparations for the Third Meeting of Experts in 1975 to review the United Nations public administration programme, taking into account the programmes of other United Nations organizations in that field, and to contribute to the mid-term review of progress in implementing the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy; and (5) requested the Secretary-General to ensure, with due regard to paragraphs 25 and 58 of the report of CPC on its eighth session (E/4989), that the Public Administration Division at Headquarters and the public administration units of the regional economic commissions and of UNESOB should have the necessary staff to implement fully their work programmes.

## **B. Report of the Statistical Commission**

302. The Council considered item 7 of the agenda of its fiftieth session (Report of the Statistical Commission) at its 1740th, 1741st, 1744th, 1746th and 1747th meetings.<sup>4</sup> It had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its sixteenth session (E/4938),<sup>5</sup> chapter VI, section A, of the report of CPC on its eighth session (E/4989),<sup>6</sup> and a note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1372) concerning the report.

303. In introducing the report, the Director of the Statistical Office drew the Council's attention to the increased demands of the international community for statistics in general and to the new statistical requirements for the Second United Nations Development Decade in particular. The Commission had considered that during the following five years greater emphasis would need to be placed on social statistics; statistical activities related to the developing countries; matters related to the growing use of computer technology; increased international co-ordination and co-operation; and the continuation of recurrent statistical activities.

304. Members of the Council expressed appreciation of the high professional quality of the Statistical Commission's work. Attention was drawn to the contributions the Commission had made in the fields of national accounts statistics, statistics for the system of demographic, social and manpower accounts and indicators, statistics of income distribution, the System of Material Product Balances (MPS) and links between MPS and the System of National Accounts (SNA).

305. Various representatives mentioned, as areas of considerable importance in the work of the Commission, environmental statistics, statistical methodology pertaining to services, the establishment of the links

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1740, 1741, 1744, 1746, 1747.

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 2.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5.

between the Standard International Trade Classification and the external trade classification of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and the statistical tasks related to the analysis of international trade data.

306. It was stated that the priority to be given to projects in statistical methods should be evaluated in the light of the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Attention was drawn to the close alignment of the activities of the Statistical Commission with the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council.

307. Resolution 1 (XVI) of the Statistical Commission on the co-ordination of the planning of international statistical activities was welcomed. The presentation of the five-year programmes of international statistical activities in terms of major strategies of statistical development, and the review by the Commission of the high-priority statistical projects of the organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of such strategies were considered to constitute an important contribution by the Commission towards the achievement of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was suggested that the Council should reaffirm and strengthen the role played by the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office of the United Nations in the co-ordinated development of international statistical activities.

308. Members of the Council expressed approval of the Commission's work with respect to the international statistical programmes for 1971-1975. Attention was drawn to the significance of the work suggested on matters of statistical organization. In view of the need for strengthening national statistical services during the Second United Nations Development Decade, the preparation and publication of a revised issue of the *Handbook of Statistical Organization*<sup>7</sup> was a timely measure.

309. Resolution 2 (XVI), in which the Statistical Commission had requested the Secretary-General to arrange, if possible with the help of the United Nations Development Programme, a seminar on the organization of national statistical services, was considered to be another significant measure, indicating the Commission's awareness of the fact that the improvement of statistics was particularly important for the purposes of economic and social development programmes.

310. It was stressed that the ultimate goal of the work of the Statistical Commission and of that of the statistical services within the organizations of the United Nations system should be the achievement of an integrated programme for the collection, data-processing and dissemination of international statistics, with special regard to the need for reviews and appraisals, which would require the establishment of an interrelated system of development statistics. It was suggested that the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, UNCTAD and UNIDO should be requested to co-operate fully with the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office of the United Nations in their efforts to carry out the tasks related to the international statistical programmes, especially in respect of the co-ordination of long-term programmes.

311. It was suggested that in its deliberations the Statistical Commission should bear in mind that projects of technical assistance in statistics should constitute an integral part of assistance activities in general

and should be carried out within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme.

312. Interest was also shown in matters related to the statistical implications of the growing use of computers in the United Nations system.

313. The representative of Pakistan, speaking also on behalf of Brazil, the Sudan and Yugoslavia, introduced amendments (E/L.1386) to the draft resolution recommended by the Statistical Commission entitled "Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system" (E/4938, chap. XV). One amendment sought to include in the preamble of the draft resolution a specific reference to paragraph 78 of the International Development Strategy. One representative, while not opposing that reference, drew attention to the joint statement made to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session by eight socialist countries on the Second Development Decade and social progress (A/8074). A second amendment called for the replacement of the word "Governments" in operative paragraph 2 by the words "developing countries". The draft resolution, as modified by the four-Power amendments was adopted by the Council at its 1744th meeting without objection (for the text, see paragraph 315 below).

314. The representative of the USSR, on behalf also of Hungary, Pakistan and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1389) on co-ordination of work in the field of statistics. The text was subsequently revised by the sponsors (E/L.1389/Rev.1) to reflect suggestions made by various representatives. The revised draft resolution was adopted by the Council at its 1747th meeting without objection (for the text, see paragraph 316 below).

315. In its resolution (1564 (L)) the Council (1) requested the Secretary-General to publish the "Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system" (E/CN.3/411 and E/CN.3/411/Annex) and to distribute them widely; and (2) further requested the Secretary-General to give assistance to developing countries in the implementation of those principles and recommendations by mobilizing all available resources, both international and bilateral, to help in the very large task of assisting those countries to develop, improve and maintain civil registers of vital events and to use those registers for statistical purposes as well as other sources of vital statistics as provided in the World Programme for the Improvement of Vital Statistics.

316. In its resolution (1566 (L)) the Council (1) requested the Statistical Commission to assign high priority in its work programme to the task of assisting the Council in the co-ordination of activities of United Nations organs and agencies in the statistical field; (2) considered that the ultimate goal of the work of the Commission and that of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in that respect should be the achievement of an integrated system in the collection, data-processing and dissemination of international statistics by the organs and agencies of the United Nations system with special regard to the requirements of reviewing and appraising economic and social progress, particularly in the context of the policy measures and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the needs of the developing countries; (3) requested the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, UNESOB, UNCTAD, and UNIDO to continue to co-operate fully with the Statistical Commission in their

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 54.XVII.7.



efforts to carry out those tasks and to regard them as of first importance in co-ordinating their work programmes, especially long-term programmes, and also any work in new directions; (4) emphasized the importance for Member States to seek improved procedures for ensuring that statistical matters at the national level should be dealt with in a co-ordinated manner; (5) recognized the interest of the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office in matters related to the use of computers in the United Nations system and drew attention to that field where further co-ordination was likely to be most required; (6) requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and in the context of UNDP, concerted action to assist the developing countries in strengthening their statistical systems as the basis for their development plans and the evaluation of their economic and social progress; and (7) requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations system of organizations, to submit to the Council at its fifty-second session, through CPC, a report on the existing technical assistance of the United Nations system of organizations to the developing countries as well as on the steps envisaged to assist those countries in improving their statistical services with a view to meeting the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

317. At its 1741st meeting the Council took note with satisfaction of the report of the Statistical Commission on its sixteenth session (E/4938)<sup>5</sup> and endorsed the work programme contained therein.

### **C. Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries**

318. The Council considered item 3 of the agenda of its fiftieth session (Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries) at its 1756th, 1759th, 1760th, 1763rd, 1765th, 1767th and 1768th meetings.<sup>8</sup> It had before it the report entitled "Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries" (E/4820 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with UNITAR and in consultation with the specialized agencies and other interested organizations. It also had before it two progress reports of the Executive Director of UNITAR on the same subject (E/4798 and E/4948 and Corr.1), a draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/L.1379), and a statement submitted by the International Hotel Association, a non-governmental organization on the Roster (E/C.2/722).

319. Introducing the report, the representative of the Secretary-General said that one of the main obstacles to the clearer understanding of problems associated with the international migration of trained manpower was the lack of comprehensive data and, in particular, data on the number of those who returned to their countries after being abroad for some time. There were also substantial differences of opinion among those who studied the "brain drain" in terms of its effects; those differences arose from the assumptions made in evaluating the harmful or beneficial aspects. There was no simple over-all solution to the problems associated with the outflow. Developing countries could use the country studies in the report

as a model for similar studies. Such studies would require only modest resources and could be carried out in a short period of time. The Secretariat could provide guidance for their design, organization and implementation. The developed countries could provide resources for research in the developed countries towards which the flow was directed as well as in developing countries. In the developed countries more could be done to identify and analyse the shortfalls among certain categories of highly trained manpower that constituted a strong "pull" factor for those in the developing countries.

320. The representative of UNITAR set out the aims and current status of the survey being carried out by UNITAR. The study, which covered five developed countries and 15 developing countries, differed from the others in that, first, it used the questionnaire technique and, secondly, it attempted to explain the motivation not only of trained personnel who stayed away from their countries but also of those who returned, and the conditions which were operational in the reverse flow. The study would also examine what could be done to ease the problems and to encourage better reverse flow.

321. It was generally observed that although the lack of adequate data had not permitted a full review of all aspects of the problem in the report, nevertheless the factors causing the outflow and the recommendations for practical action had been analytically and clearly presented. The view was, however, expressed that because the study covered only five countries the applicability of the findings would be restricted.

322. Several representatives considered the problem of the outflow to be one of the most serious obstacles to social and economic progress in the developing countries. It was also emphasized that the outflow was to a large extent caused by underdevelopment. It was a vicious circle since, for lack of qualified personnel, such as scientists, doctors and engineers, and of middle-level skills, many developing countries were unable to carry out essential development programmes and undertake the long-term planning necessary to stem the outflow.

323. It was generally agreed that effective measures should be taken to counter the causes of the outflow by both the developing and the developed countries. However, several representatives were opposed to measures that might restrict individual freedom of movement or in any way infringe the rights of the individual as enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

324. Some representatives stressed that it was the responsibility of the developing countries to adopt measures to retain or to encourage the return of their qualified nationals by reorganizing their systems of education and training, providing training facilities at home and relating those systems to local development needs, thereby creating a better balance between manpower output and employment opportunities; improving professional working conditions and opportunities for advancement, offering economic and social inducements such as higher salaries, housing and up-to-date research facilities; and instituting a system for informing their nationals studying abroad of the employment needs and opportunities at home.

325. It was observed that in their efforts to reduce the outflow, developing countries could benefit from

<sup>8</sup> E/SR. 1756, 1759, 1760, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1768.



the experience of other countries; in that connexion, the programme of the Institute for Student Loans and Advanced Training Abroad (ICETEX) in Colombia was mentioned. One representative endorsed the recommendation in the report of the Secretary-General relating to regional arrangements, whereby those developing countries which had an oversupply of trained manpower could make professionals available to other developing countries experiencing shortages.

326. Some representatives considered that the onus for the "brain drain" rested essentially on those developed countries that adopted policies which encouraged trained personnel from the developing countries to remain in the host country, and requested such developed countries to refrain from encouraging the outflow. Other representatives, however, considered that it would be erroneous to think of the developed countries as luring trained personnel away from the developing countries. In fact, most scholarship students returned home. The overproduction of graduates by some developing countries whose rate of manpower training was far above their absorptive capacity, and their inertia in adequately using their manpower were some of the main causes of the outflow. It was further pointed out that many developed countries had not only sponsored programmes to encourage the return of foreign students to their own countries on the completion of their studies but were providing, through technical assistance, the services of their own nationals to assist many developing countries.

327. Many representatives felt that measures taken to stem the outflow should be in accordance with the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which called upon the developed countries to assist the developing countries in carrying out their development programmes. Practical measures could include increased technical assistance for extending or establishing research and training institutions and for stimulating other areas of social and economic development. In the private sector, foreign concerns could play an important role in employing more nationals in key posts, giving nationals priority in employment and offering them training facilities.

328. A few representatives suggested that compensation, in the form of subsidies or increased technical assistance, should be paid by the host countries to the losing countries on the basis of education and training costs. Other representatives considered monetary compensation to be unrealistic, but suggested that an increase in technical assistance would be feasible. It was generally agreed that further study of the problem was needed and in that connexion much interest was evinced in the UNITAR study. It was also suggested that a few more country studies might be attempted to augment those already done, which should also be brought up to date. Finally, the importance of international co-operation in helping to solve the problem was stressed.

329. At the 1756th meeting, the representative of the USSR reintroduced a draft resolution (E/L.1379) which his delegation had submitted to the Council at its forty-ninth session. Subsequently, the USSR, together with France, Hungary, Madagascar, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a revision of the draft resolution (E/L.1379/Rev.1); the draft was introduced at the 1763rd meeting by the representative of France.

At the same meeting, the representative of Uruguay also introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1409).

330. In the course of the discussion of the two draft resolutions, many representatives pointed out that the drafts were complementary and made suggestions with a view to combining the two texts. It was decided that a working group composed of the sponsors of the draft resolutions and those who had made suggestions should try to reach consensus on a combined draft.

331. At the 1765th meeting, the representative of Lebanon introduced the draft resolution prepared by the working group (E/L.1412). Subsequently, the working group was reconvened to revise the draft resolution with a view to taking additional amendments into account. The representative of Lebanon, in introducing the revised draft resolution (E/L.1412/Rev.1), informed the Council at the 1768th meeting that the sponsors of the amendments had agreed to support the new text.

332. The revised draft resolution was adopted by the Council at its 1768th meeting<sup>9</sup> by consensus.

333. In that resolution (1573 (L)), the Council (1) took note of the Secretary-General's report on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries; (2) requested the Secretary-General to continue to study, in close co-operation with UNITAR, the problem of the "brain drain" with a view to assessing its consequences for the economic development of the developing countries, and, in particular (a) to prepare a study on the effect of foreign specialists on the economies of countries which admitted them to their enterprises and institutions; (b) to devise methods of assessing the impact of the "brain drain" on the economies of developing countries; (c) to prepare, with the specialized agencies concerned, a preliminary study of the methods of strengthening co-operation among developing countries for the purpose of overcoming the problem by greater common utilization of their experts and trained personnel; (3) drew the attention of the Governments of the developing countries to the need, as part of their development plans and with respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: (a) to adapt educational programmes to national requirements; (b) to provide correct vocational guidance for the personnel to be trained; (c) to encourage the return of scientists and skilled personnel and to promote the training of technicians, by providing special allowances and benefits, by creating and exchanging fellowships with other countries and by measures such as the provision of favourable working and housing conditions; (d) to exchange information with other countries about the measures taken and the results achieved in halting the outflow of skilled personnel; (e) to seek the necessary technical assistance from developed countries, UNDP and other international agencies, in accordance with the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; (4) called upon developed countries, UNIDO, UNDP, IAEA and other organs in the United Nations system to assist developing countries, upon their request, to establish and strengthen the existing scientific and technological research centres, at the national and regional levels, in accordance with the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; (5) invited the Governments

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1768.

of the developed countries, without prejudice to the international agreements in force and with respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to refrain from taking any special measures to induce scholarship students and trainees from the developing countries to settle permanently in their countries; (6) requested developed countries to encourage their private investors in developing countries to absorb local trained personnel with their projects; (7) urged the ILO to assist, upon request and in co-operation with UNDP and other international organizations, in the implementation of programmes which would help developing countries to combat the outflow; and (8) further urged the organizations of the United Nations system and especially UNDP, with due regard to their recruitment, contracting and subcontracting procedures and taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV), further to increase employment of local qualified experts and to use indigenous technology and services in the planning and implementation of field projects.

#### D. Development planning and projections

334. The Economic Committee considered item 4 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-first session (Development planning and projections: (a) problems of planning; (b) developing planning advisory services) at its 537th meeting.<sup>10</sup> It had before it a chapter of the report of Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session relating to the matter (E/4990,<sup>11</sup> chap. III) and a progress report of the Secretary-General on development planning advisory services (E/5034 and Corr.1).

335. Introducing the reports, the Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs stated that the review of planning problems in Europe made by the Committee for Development Planning differed in a number of important ways from its reviews of planning problems in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which it had presented in its earlier reports to the Council. In its latest review, the Committee had concentrated attention on long-term perspective planning rather than on medium-term planning, as it had done in its earlier reviews. Moreover, the Committee had looked at the European experience in long-term planning against the larger setting of the world as a whole; in particular, it had sought to draw conclusions that might be of use to developing countries in their efforts to accelerate their development. The text submitted by the Committee was compact, but it covered a wide spectrum of critical problems and issues. One set of problems and issues related to the rationale and methods of long-term plans and studies, including in particular the elements of uncertainty inherent in long-term planning and aspects of choice of objectives and growth patterns. Another set of problems and issues related to the key aspects of industrialization and foreign trade, including questions regarding the choice of industries and techniques for development, first, as between labour-intensive and capital-intensive patterns, and secondly, as between patterns involving trade substitution and those involving trade expansion.

336. Turning to the progress report on development planning advisory services, he stated that the

establishment of multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams (UNDATS) constituted a significant new approach in the efforts of the United Nations to assist developing countries upon request. The teams were intended to help developing countries in various aspects of development planning and plan implementation, including, at their request, country programming for technical assistance. Preparations for the establishment of advisory teams for the Caribbean, Central Africa and the South Pacific area were now well advanced. Consideration was being given to the possibility of establishing teams for East Africa, West Africa and the Andean Group of countries in Latin America, provided resources became available. Close co-operation was maintained among organizations of the United Nations system with regard to the establishment of teams. The resources currently available for the financing of three teams, for which plans were well advanced, emanated from the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance and from the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections. The limitation of resources continued to be a major problem.

337. Members of the Economic Committee recognized the value of perspective planning and long-term prognoses or projections which could help in selecting suitable development strategies and operational plans. It was emphasized that the preparation in long-term perspectives was in itself an evolutionary process, and the experience of countries which undertook such a task showed that advances were being made in developing a meaningful methodology.

338. Many representatives observed that the Committee for Development Planning had rightly pointed out that a number of elements of uncertainty were inherent in the formulation of long-term plans; for example, scientific discoveries and technological applications could bring about far-reaching changes, consumer habits could change very substantially over a long stretch of time, and the safeguarding of environment could become a major goal of society. It was difficult to quantify such possibilities. It was nevertheless necessary to undertake the task through appropriate studies and analyses. Examples of the work under way in some European countries were cited during the discussion. One representative expressed the view that uncertainties of long-term planning occurred in the absence of public ownership of the means of production.

339. It was pointed out that the problems encountered by developing countries differed in many ways from those facing mature economies. That did not imply, however, that developing countries could not gain from the experience of those economies. Particularly in technological matters, their experience could be very useful.

340. It was stressed that in drawing up long-term plans, the industrially advanced countries should take into account the need for enlarging their markets for the exports of developing countries. The suggestion made by the Committee for Development Planning that the role of international corporations in influencing the shape of developing economies needed to be investigated, was supported during the discussion. It was noted, however, that the problems of transfer of technology to developing countries were already receiving attention within the United Nations system; and therefore the results of the work under way should be fully utilized by the Committee for Development Planning

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.6/SR.537.

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.*

before it considered whether it needed to undertake a new study.

341. The important role that multinational development advisory teams established by the United Nations could play was emphasized by several representatives. It was stated that there should be continuing co-operation and co-ordination among organizations of the United Nations system for that new task, and possible conflicts and overlaps should be avoided. There should be close contact between the teams and the resident representatives of UNDP in the countries concerned. Experts for the teams should be drawn from a wide geographical base.

342. It was pointed out that African countries were particularly in need of assistance from development advisory teams. Members of the teams should be well versed in the problems of the countries receiving help from the teams. In that connexion, one representative suggested that in general a team should be constituted for a period of five years so as to allow sufficient time

for its members to become thoroughly familiar with the problems of the countries concerned and simultaneously to ensure that such people remained on the job for a reasonable length of time.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

343. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>12</sup> the Council approved the recommendation of the Economic Committee in its report (E/5062)<sup>13</sup> that it take note of the examination of the European experience in long-term planning and its relevance for developing countries, contained in chapter III of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session (E/4990), and also of the progress report of the Secretary-General on development planning advisory services (E/5034 and Corr.1).

<sup>12</sup> E/SR.1799.

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*



# UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT\*

344. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 11 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-first session (United Nations Conference on the Human Environment) at its 412th to 416th meetings.<sup>1</sup> The Committee had before it the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment on its second session (E/4991); a note by the Secretary-General concerning developments since that session (E/4991/Add.1); and the relevant parts of the thirty-seventh report of ACC (E/5012 (Part I), paras. 20 and 21); chapter IX of the report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions held in 1971 (E/5039); and a statement submitted by St. Joan's International Alliance, a non-governmental organization in category I consultative status (E/C.2/734).

345. Introducing the report of the Preparatory Committee, the Secretary-General of the Conference said that preparations for the Conference were proceeding on schedule and within the budgetary limits set by the General Assembly. He drew attention to the Preparatory Committee's recommendations concerning the Conference agenda and the establishment of intergovernmental working groups. He was gratified by the response of Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the appeal for contributions of basic documents for the Conference. Various measures had been taken to ensure the active participation of developing countries in the preparations for the Conference, including a series of regional seminars on development and environment to be convened by the regional economic commissions for Africa, Asia and the Far East and Latin America, and by the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. A valuable contribution to the preparatory process had been made by the ECE Symposium on Problems relating to Environment held at Prague in May 1971. Although there were understandable differences of approach to environmental problems by developed and developing countries, the full participation of developing countries in the Conference would make it possible for such differences to be reconciled within the United Nations framework.

346. Members of the Committee expressed satisfaction with the progress that was being made in the preparatory work for the Conference. It was stressed that the Conference should concentrate on issues on which practical progress was likely to be achieved through international action and that there must be selectivity in the presentation of action proposals. A number of representatives pointed to marine pollution as one area in which such results could be obtained. One representative emphasized that the Preparatory Committee must be kept fully informed of all aspects of the preparatory process.

347. Several representatives pointed out that the developing countries could not consider policies for the protection and enhancement of the environment outside the context of their development programmes and policies. In that connexion, the Panel of Experts on Development and Environment which had met at Founex (Switzerland) in June 1971 was welcomed as a first serious attempt to appraise systematically the effects of development on the environment and *vice versa*. The view was also expressed that the formulation of environmental policies by developing countries would depend on the availability of additional scientific and other data and that the implementation of such policies would depend on the provision of additional financial and technical assistance to those countries.

348. A number of representatives expressed their Governments' dissatisfaction with the draft of a preamble and fundamental principles for a Declaration on the Human Environment put forward by the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Declaration for consideration by the Preparatory Committee. They considered that a fresh attempt would have to be made by the Committee to reach a consensus on that matter. It was recognized that further consultations among Governments would be necessary before a draft Declaration could be submitted to the Conference.

349. The view was also expressed that the Conference should stimulate activities at the national, sub-regional and regional levels and that international collaboration on the environment should not develop to the detriment of national sovereignty, including sovereignty over natural resources, but should supplement it.

350. One representative reiterated his Government's reservations concerning the establishment of the terms of reference and composition of intergovernmental working groups. He considered that neither the Preparatory Committee nor the Secretary-General had been authorized by the General Assembly or by existing practice to elect or nominate the members of such groups. The Secretary-General of the Conference remarked that he had taken the advice of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations before convening the groups.

351. On the question of institutional arrangements for future work on the human environment within the United Nations system, one representative expressed the view that the arrangements should be such as to make full use of the existing and potential capabilities of the components of the system. Another representative stressed the need for an interdisciplinary approach; any new institution in that field should have sufficient prestige to implement and co-ordinate international actions in the environmental field.

352. Some representatives stated that the principle of universality should be observed at the Conference and in the preparatory process and that all interested

\* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.24/SR.412-416.

States should be permitted to participate. Other representatives considered that, since the question of participation in the Conference was to be decided by the General Assembly, it need not be discussed by the Council.

353. One representative suggested that there should be an "Environment Decade", which would be integrated with the Second United Nations Development Decade.

354. In reply to questions, the Secretary-General of the Conference assured the Committee that the Conference documents would be presented in a concise and easily readable form and that the requirements concerning the publication of documents in the working languages would be fully respected.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

355. At its 1785th meeting,<sup>2</sup> the Council, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5052),<sup>3</sup> took note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment on its second session (E/4991) and, in the light of the importance of the subject, decided to transmit the summary records of the Co-ordination Committee's discussion of the item to the General Assembly and to the Preparatory Committee at its third session.

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<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1785.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 11.*

## QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### A. Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

356. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 10 (a) of the agenda of the fifty-first session (Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology) at its 420th and 433rd meetings.<sup>1</sup> The Committee had before it the eighth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4970).<sup>2</sup> Parts of the report relating to other items on the Council's agenda were brought to the Council's attention in connexion with the items concerned.

357. Introducing the report, the Director of the Office for Science and Technology of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs said that the report was largely devoted to a review of the Advisory Committee's work programme. Among the subjects covered in the report was the question of global research projects. The Advisory Committee was disappointed that UNDP, after establishing the principle of setting aside a percentage of its resources for intercountry research projects, had in fact reduced the funds available. The Committee intended to examine the question further and to study definitions and criteria that could be used to define such projects. The report also stressed the Advisory Committee's interest in the subject of the transfer of technology and briefly reviewed the action taken on its earlier recommendations. The Committee had welcomed the establishment of an Intergovernmental Working Group on the Transfer of Technology within UNCTAD and hoped it would develop concrete proposals for action at the intergovernmental and national levels. The Committee had continued to stress the importance of collaboration between scientists of developed and developing countries and had made further suggestions for stimulating such co-operation. The recommendations fell largely within the province of UNESCO. The Committee had also taken up the question of natural disasters, and was undertaking a preliminary study as a contribution towards the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2717 (XXV).

358. Representatives expressed satisfaction with the report and with the work the Advisory Committee was undertaking. One representative expressed the view that the Advisory Committee appeared to have departed from its role of advisory group and was behaving as an intergovernmental body. The Advisory Committee should, he suggested, confine itself to recommending studies to intergovernmental bodies. The suggestion was also made that the Committee should hold only one plenary session and a number of working group meetings during the year.

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.24/SR.420, 433.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 10.*

359. At the 433rd meeting, the representative of Norway introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.416) on the eighth report of the Advisory Committee. The Co-ordination Committee adopted the draft resolution unanimously.

### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

360. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>3</sup> the Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Co-ordination Committee in its report (E/5068).<sup>4</sup>

361. In the resolution (1637 (LI)), the Council (1) noted with appreciation the eighth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development; (2) welcomed the Committee's continuing emphasis on the importance of the transfer of technology to developing countries and its collaboration with UNCTAD, UNIDO and other United Nations bodies in that field; and (3) requested UNESCO to consider the Committee's recommendations to proceed with a survey of research institutions and laboratories in developed countries which had been concerned with research on problems of developing countries, and to implement the Committee's recommendations concerning bilateral links between research institutions of developed and developing countries.

### B. Future institutional arrangements for science and technology

362. The Council resumed consideration of the question of future institutional arrangements for science and technology, as item 11 (a) of the agenda of its fiftieth session, at its 1752nd to 1754th, 1756th, 1766th, 1767th and 1772nd meetings.<sup>5</sup> It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/4845), the views of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4827), chapter VII of the report of CPC on its eighth session (E/4989),<sup>6</sup> and a note by the Secretary-General (E/4959) summarizing the debate which had taken place at the forty-ninth session on the subject and giving additional relevant information relating to the item.

363. On the question of the establishment of machinery for the application of science and technology to development, several representatives were in favour of a standing committee of the General Assembly which would report to the Assembly through the Council. In their view, a standing committee of the Assembly would have the requisite political leverage.

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1799.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.*

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1752-1754, 1756, 1766, 1767, 1772.

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftyieth Session, Supplement No. 5.*



Some representatives believed that the establishment of a standing committee of the Council would best meet the required objectives, and would facilitate the co-ordination by the Council of the activities in the field of science and technology in the United Nations system. Other representatives considered that the Council itself should establish and co-ordinate policies on questions of science and technology, either in plenary or through a new sessional committee. Emphasis was laid on the need to define clearly the mandate of the proposed intergovernmental machinery. In that context, reference was made to assistance to developing countries to overcome the lag which separated them from the developed countries in the field of science and technology. Many representatives also stressed the importance of safeguarding the competence of the Intergovernmental Group on the Transfer of Technology established by the Trade and Development Board. It was further pointed out that, at the sectoral level, the specialized agencies should be responsible for promoting the wider application of new scientific and technological developments in their respective fields of competence. Several representatives favoured the retention of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development which, in their view, would continue to serve, in its capacity as an independent panel of experts, as a necessary complement to intergovernmental bodies active in that field.

364. The representative of Brazil, on behalf also of Kenya, the Sudan and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1400) by which the Council would (1) decide to recommend the establishment, by the General Assembly, of a standing committee to deal, at a general and planning level, with all questions related to science and technology; (2) recommend to the General Assembly that the proposed committee should submit its reports to the General Assembly through the Council; (3) request the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the possible terms of reference of the standing committee, taking into account the specific competence of UNCTAD, UNIDO and other inter-sessional organs of the General Assembly, as well as the need for co-ordination between them and the proposed standing committee; (4) recommend that the standing committee should have at its disposal the necessary scientific and technical expertise drawn from *ad hoc* panels of experts attached to it or from the specialized agencies and IAEA as appropriate; and (5) reiterate the view that any institutional arrangements in the field of science and technology could only be meaningful if additional resources were made available for tackling major problem areas along the lines recommended in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

365. The representative of the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (E/L.1407) by which the Council would (1) decide to set up a standing intergovernmental committee on science and technology to report to the Council; (2) decide that, pursuant to Article 62 of the Charter, the Council would report to the General Assembly what action it had taken on the report of the standing intergovernmental committee on science and technology and what matters in the committee's report were forwarded for consideration of the General Assembly; (3) decide that the standing committee should be composed of \_\_\_\_\_ members, taking into account equitable geographical distribution and membership of developing as well as

developed nations; (4) decide that the intergovernmental committee should have at its disposal the necessary scientific and technical expertise drawn from *ad hoc* panels of experts attached to it or from the specialized agencies and IAEA, as appropriate; (5) decide that the responsibilities of the committee would be to advise the Council and to make recommendations as appropriate on scientific and technological matters of importance to the United Nations system in the economic and social sphere, including the application of science and technology to development, scientific exchange among nations, forecasting future developments in science and technology and their social implications, priorities for international action, and environmental aspects of the foregoing; and (6) decide to reconstitute the Advisory Committee as expert panels of the standing committee in conformity with the needs of the committee.

366. The representative of France introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1420) by which the Council would (1) decide to maintain, in order to achieve the aims of the International Development Strategy in the sphere of science and technology, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, with a membership of 24, to be appointed in the manner laid down in Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI); (2) decide that the term of office of members should be three years and should be renewable; and (3) request the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-first session suggestions on the more extensive help the Advisory Committee might give the Council and the intergovernmental body contemplated in its resolutions 1454 (XLVII) and 1544 (XLIX), in order to enable the Council better to co-ordinate and stimulate the work of bodies and agencies of the United Nations system dealing with science and technology.

367. On the proposal of the representative of Yugoslavia, supported by the representative of the United States of America, the Council decided, by 17 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, to adjourn the debate on the subitem, along with the proposals under consideration, to its fifty-first session.

368. At its fifty-first session, the Council considered, at its 1795th to 1798th meetings,<sup>7</sup> the question of future institutional arrangements for science and technology as item 10 (b) of its agenda. In addition to the documents mentioned in paragraph 362 and draft resolutions submitted at the fiftieth session (E/L.1400, E/L.1407 and E/L.1420), it had before it chapter I, section B, of the thirty-second report of ACC (E/5012 (Part I)).

369. At the 1795th meeting, the representative of the Sudan introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1451), part B of which dealt with future institutional arrangements for science and technology. The sponsors, in addition to the Sudan, were the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, the Niger, Norway, Tunisia and the United States of America. New Zealand subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

370. Brazil, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted two amendments (E/L.1459) to part B of the draft resolution (E/L.1451). The first amendment provided for the replacement of operative paragraphs 1 and 2

<sup>7</sup> E/SR.1795-1798.

by a text under which the Council would decide to establish a Special Committee, composed of the 27 members of the Council and 27 other States Members of the United Nations, to deal, at a general and planning level, with questions relating to the application of science and technology to development, the terms of reference of which would be established by the General Assembly; the Committee would be regularized as a standing committee of the Council after the enlargement of the Council and would report to the General Assembly through the Council. The second amendment concerned paragraph 3 and provided for the replacement of the words "fifty-second" by "resumed fifty-first"; the deletion of the word "standing", and for the addition of the following words at the end of the paragraph: "with a view to enabling the General Assembly to establish its terms of reference at its twenty-sixth session".

371. The representative of the United States of America withdrew his delegation's draft resolution (E/L.1407) at the 1796th meeting. At the same meeting, the representatives of Kenya and the Sudan withdrew their sponsorship of the draft resolution contained in document E/L.1400.

372. Some representatives felt that questions of science and technology would more appropriately be dealt with by the General Assembly. In any event in their view a decision should not be taken when even the terms of reference of the proposed standing committee were not defined. Another representative thought it would be pointless to establish such a committee unless adequate resources were available for its use. One representative, while supporting the establishment of a Council committee on science and technology, said his delegation would make further efforts at the appropriate time to obtain agreement on expanding the scope of the committee's functions.

373. At the 1796th meeting, the representative of Greece introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1458) by which the Council would decide to defer the adoption of decisions on questions concerning, *inter alia*, institutional arrangements for science and technology, to its resumed fifty-first session.

374. At the 1794th meeting the Council decided to give priority to the draft resolution contained in document E/L.1451.<sup>8</sup>

375. The Council voted on the proposals before it at its 1798th meeting. In accordance with rule 66 of the rules of procedure it voted first on the Greek draft resolution (E/L.1458). It rejected the text by 17 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

376. The Council voted on the amendments by Brazil, Uruguay and Yugoslavia (E/L.1459) by roll call at the request of the representative of Brazil. It rejected each of the amendments by 18 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions. The voting in each case was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Peru, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

377. The Council adopted part B of the draft resolution (E/L.1451) by 19 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions, by roll call at the request of the representatives of Brazil and Yugoslavia<sup>9</sup> (for the text, see paragraph 379 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), France, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Against:* Brazil, Ceylon, Peru, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Abstaining:* Greece, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

378. At the 1798th meeting, the representative of Brazil, on behalf also of Yugoslavia, withdrew the draft resolution contained in document E/L.1400. At the same meeting, the representative of France informed the Council that he would not press the draft resolution contained in document E/L.1420 to the vote at that stage.

379. In resolution 1621 B (LI), the Council (1) decided to establish a standing committee of the Council composed of 54 members, to be elected in accordance with the present geographical distribution of seats in the Council, to provide policy guidance and make recommendations on matters relating to the application of science and technology to development and to report to the General Assembly through the Council; (2) decided further to review at its fifty-seventh session the institutional arrangements for science and technology in the light of the implementation of the provisions contained in operative paragraph 1 of resolution 1621 A (LI) and of the provisions of its resolution 1623 (LI); (3) requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council at its fifty-second session on the possible terms of reference of the standing committee referred to in paragraph 1 above, taking into account the specific competence of UNCTAD, UNIDO, the specialized agencies and IAEA and of the intersessional organs of the General Assembly, and the need for co-ordination between them and the standing committee; (4) decided further to maintain the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, with a membership of 24, to be appointed in the manner laid down in Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963, that the term of office of the members should be three years and could be renewed, that the Advisory Committee was to furnish expertise to the standing committee, in addition to its terms of reference as set forth in that resolution and that it might receive such instructions from the standing committee as would be necessary to provide it with scientific, technological and innovative advice and ideas in that field; (5) reiterated the view that any institutional arrangements in the field of science and technology could only be meaningful if adequate resources were made available for tackling major problem areas, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

380. At its 1798th meeting, the Council decided to postpone consideration of the draft resolution sub-

<sup>8</sup> See chapter IV, paragraph 43.

<sup>9</sup> For the vote on the draft resolution (E/L.1451) as a whole, see chapter IV, paragraph 49.

mitted by France in document E/L.1420, and to include in the agenda of the resumed fifty-first session an item on the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

### C. World Plan of Action

381. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 10 (c) of the agenda of the fifty-first session (World Plan of Action) at its 425th, 426th, 432nd and 433rd meetings.<sup>10</sup> The Committee had before it the report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4962 and Add.1 (Parts I to XII)).

382. Introducing the report, the Director of the Office for Science and Technology of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs said that the Advisory Committee had prepared the World Plan of Action in response to General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII). The Plan, which had been prepared in close association with the specialized agencies and IAEA and a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, was intended to provide a framework for some of the principal efforts of United Nations organizations in the application of science and technology during the Second Development Decade. Volume I of the report listed priority areas in which the Advisory Committee considered that science and technology could make a major impact. Volume II contained more detailed proposals for a wider range of areas. The Committee had set out its various proposals for action to implement the Plan in a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council in the annex to volume I.

383. Members of the Committee congratulated the Advisory Committee and the organizations concerned on the report submitted and stressed the potential contribution the Plan could make to the Second Development Decade. It was noted, however, that most Governments had not had time to examine the Plan thoroughly and were not, therefore, in a position to make more than preliminary comments on the Plan or on the Advisory Committee's proposals for its implementation.

384. At the 432nd meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf also of France, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.413). The representatives of the USSR, Norway and Brazil suggested amendments. At the 433rd meeting, the representative of France introduced a revised draft (E/AC.24/L.413/Rev.1) taking into account the suggestions made. The Committee adopted the revised draft unanimously.

### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

385. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>3</sup> the Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Co-ordination Committee in its report (E/5068).<sup>4</sup> In the resolution (1638 (LI)), the Council (1) commended the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the Secretariat, the specialized agencies and IAEA for the activities which had culminated in the World Plan of Action and for the stimulating ideas contained in volume I; (2) noted with great interest the World

Plan of Action as an important adjunct to the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; (3) decided, in view of its inability to study the Plan adequately at its fifty-first session and in the light of its continuing importance and dynamic nature, to consider it in more detail at its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions; (4) recommended that the Secretary-General solicit the views of all concerned prior to 1 February 1972 so that appropriate follow-up action could be taken, and that the General Assembly defer any in-depth consideration of the Plan until its twenty-seventh session; (5) called on Member Governments to consider carefully the World Plan of Action, and to bear in mind its ideas where appropriate, when considering their bilateral programmes of aid to developing countries; (6) further called on UNCTAD, UNIDO, the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, in particular IBRD, and those of IAEA and other intergovernmental bodies, and more especially UNDP in connexion with global projects, to study the World Plan of Action and to bear in mind the ideas proposed in it in developing their own programmes; and (7) requested the regional economic commissions to consider the proposals contained in the World Plan of Action in the light of the needs of the countries in each of the regions, with a view to preparing specific plans of action for each region.

### D. The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States

386. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 10 (d) of the agenda of the fifty-first session (The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States) at its 421st, 423rd, 432nd and 433rd meetings.<sup>11</sup> It had before it the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/5019) on the study to be prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2658 (XXV) and the views and suggestions of the Advisory Committee contained in its eighth report (E/4970,<sup>2</sup> paras. 36-38).

387. Introducing the progress report, the Director of the Office for Science and Technology of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs said that the Secretary-General had consulted the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and the latter would consider the matter further at its fifteenth session, to be held in November 1971. The Secretary-General had also sought the views of Governments and of the organizations of the United Nations system. It was expected that a first draft of the study would be circulated to Member States in 1972 and that the final text would be completed early in 1973.

388. There was general support in the Co-ordination Committee for the Advisory Committee's suggestion that the report to be prepared under General Assembly resolution 2658 (XXV) should be limited and well-defined in scope and not encyclopaedic. Representatives also stressed that the report should be forward-looking and not simply a review of work already carried out.

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.24/SR.425, 426, 432, 433.

<sup>11</sup> E/AC.24/SR.421, 423, 432, 433.



389. At the 432nd meeting, the representative of France, on behalf also of Kenya, the Niger, Norway, Tunisia, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.412). The representative of the USSR suggested amendments. At the 433rd meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution taking into account the suggestions made. The Committee unanimously adopted the draft as so revised.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

390. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>3</sup> the Council considered the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in its report (E/5068). The Council agreed, on the proposal of the representative of France, to add the words "and essentially forward-looking" at the end of paragraph 2. The draft resolution, as so amended, was adopted unanimously.

391. In the resolution (1639 (LI)), the Council (1) took note with appreciation of the draft outline submitted by the Secretary-General in the annex to his report (E/5019), expressing at the same time the wish that an effort would be made to shorten and simplify that plan; (2) endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development that the proposed study should not be encyclopaedic in character, but limited and well-defined in scope and essentially forward-looking; (3) called again on the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO and WHO, IAEA, and the other organs of the United Nations system concerned to contribute to the preparation of the study requested in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 2658 (XXV); (4) invited the Secretary-General and UNESCO to take all necessary steps to promote the preparation of those studies; (5) expressed the wish that UNESCO should examine, in agreement with the Secretary-General, the possibility of combining those studies, as would be eminently desirable, in a single publication; and (6) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council and to the General Assembly on the result of those exchanges of view and to keep the Council, the General Assembly and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development regularly informed of the progress of the preparatory work.

#### E. Edible protein

392. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 10 (e) (Edible protein) at its 426th to 429th meetings.<sup>12</sup> The Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General entitled "Strategy statement on action to avert the protein crisis in developing countries" (E/5018 and Corr.1); the relevant part of the thirty-seventh report of ACC (E/5012, Part I, paras. 13-19) and the comments by ACC (E/5047) on the Secretary-General's report (E/5018 and Corr.1). It also received statements submitted by the International Conference of Catholic Charities (E/C.2/737) and the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (E/C.2/738).

393. Introducing the Secretary-General's report (E/5018 and Corr.1), the Director of the Office for Science and Technology said that the strategy statement had been prepared by a high-level panel of

experts convened by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 2684 (XXV), in which the Secretary-General had been requested to transmit the report to the General Assembly through the Council. The Secretary-General had commended the strategy statement to Governments for urgent consideration.

394. Commenting on the structural proposals put forward by the panel of experts, a number of representatives stressed that the protein problem could not be treated in isolation since it was an integral part not only of the world food problem but of the development problem as a whole. There was general support for the panel's proposal for the expansion and strengthening of the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group to serve as the principal technical body in that field in the United Nations system. Opinion was divided with regard to the proposal for a new inter-governmental committee operating at the highest level. Many representatives questioned the need for, or utility of, such an organ. Others expressed support for the establishment of a body capable of mobilizing international opinion and action. Similarly, a number of representatives considered that the establishment of a special protein fund would be undesirable and might be counterproductive, while others thought the creation of a fund would greatly assist efforts to resolve the edible protein crisis. The view was expressed that before establishing a special fund or new political body, it might be well to explore further the possibilities of strengthening the existing machinery. Several representatives pointed out that their Governments had not had time to have the report thoroughly studied by the competent national authorities and had not taken a final position on the proposed strategy.

395. At the 427th meeting, the representative of Kenya introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.404) on measures to avert the protein crisis in developing countries. At the 428th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.405). After consultations among the sponsors and interested delegations, the two draft resolutions were withdrawn and the representative of Kenya, at the 429th meeting, introduced a joint draft resolution sponsored by Ghana, Kenya, the United States of America and the USSR (E/AC.24/L.408).

396. At the same meeting the representative of France proposed the addition of the words "distributed too late to be the subject of detailed examination by the Council" after the reference to the report of the Secretary-General in the first paragraph of the preamble. The amendment was adopted by 9 votes to 7, with 8 abstentions.

397. The representative of Brazil proposed the addition of a new operative paragraph 8 under which the Council would transmit the report of the Secretary-General contained in document E/5018 for further consideration by the General Assembly. The amendment was rejected by 15 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

398. The draft resolution as so amended and as orally revised by the sponsors was adopted unanimously.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

399. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>3</sup> the Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by

<sup>12</sup> E/AC.24/SR.426-429.

the Committee in its report (E/5068)<sup>4</sup>. In the resolution (1640 (LI)), the Council (1) commended the Secretary-General for his report and strategy statement of the high-level panel of independent experts, prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 2684 (XXV); (2) requested the Administrator of UNDP to circulate the substantive portions of the report (chapters I, II, III and the annex) to the resident representatives of UNDP, with a view to maximizing their efforts and collaboration with the various Governments, so that that very important problem could be brought more forcibly to the attention of the national development planning officials at the highest possible level; (3) urged that greater emphasis in meeting the problem be placed on national development planning; (4) urged also the Governments of developed countries Members of the United Nations to reinforce their support of programmes and projects dealing with the problem on bilateral and multilateral levels; (5) recommended the appropriate United Nations organs and the specialized agencies to participate in the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group, in order to broaden its activities, and continued to urge the expansion of that Group to include all the organizations concerned; (6) requested the legislative bodies of UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations family of organizations, including the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, to incorporate in their agendas as a major topic of consideration, at the earliest possible date, the discussion of the strategy statement for solving the protein gap as contained in chapters I, II and III and the annex of the report of the Secretary-General (E/5018), and requested that appropriate experts of the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group be invited to participate in the consideration of the strategy by those bodies; and (7) requested the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group to submit to the appropriate inter-governmental bodies of the United Nations system an annual report giving an analysis of the progress and problems encountered in the solution of the problem of the protein gap, with suggestions and options for possible courses of action by those intergovernmental bodies.

## **F. Application of computer technology to development**

400. The Council considered item 11 (b) of the agenda of its fiftieth session (Application of computer technology to development) at its 1753rd, 1755th, 1756th and 1763rd meetings.<sup>13</sup> It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the application of computer technology to development (E/4800).<sup>14</sup>

401. It was generally agreed that there was a great need in the developing countries for the training and education not only of computer experts but also of managers, decision-makers and the general public. Although the developing countries would have to continue for the foreseeable future to send their nationals abroad for training until they could establish adequate educational facilities at the national or regional level, an increasing proportion of such training should be

carried out in the developing countries themselves. There was wide support for the suggestions that each developing country needed a broad national policy on the application of computer technology. Clearly, that would have to take into account the level of development of each country.

402. While some representatives were of the opinion that the proposal contained in the report for establishing an international advisory board on computer technology for development might not be timely, others believed it should be further examined. Although it was emphasized that the developing countries should not consider it as a panacea, it was recognized that computer technology would increase in importance in the developing countries during the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was appreciated that at times caution was needed in using computer technology, as had been pointed out in the report. With respect to the relationship between the use of computer technology and the level of employment in developing countries, it was suggested that the United Nations should initiate a study on that topic.

403. It was noted that the report did not give a comprehensive description of computer installations in the developing countries. It was also pointed out by one representative that the report touched only lightly upon a number of questions of major importance for decisions in connexion with computer investment.

404. The representative of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) informed the Council that, in response to one of the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report dealing with legal protection of computer programmes, a meeting of an advisory group composed of representatives of Governments and experts had been convened in March 1971.

405. The representative of France, on behalf also of Lebanon, Madagascar, Norway, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1410) at the 1763rd meeting. In response to suggestions made during the discussion, the sponsors orally revised their draft by inserting in operative paragraph 3 between the words "Development" and "to prepare" the words "and with the assistance of the specialized agencies concerned, in particular UNESCO aided by the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics". At the 1763rd meeting in a separate vote requested by the representative of the USSR, the new phrase was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 10 abstentions. The revised draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted without objection.

406. In the resolution (1571 (L)) the Council (1) took note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General; (2) requested the Secretary-General to circulate the report widely to the Governments of Member States and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations interested in the application of computer technology to development, so as to elicit their comments on the conclusions and recommendations in the report; (3) further requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and with the assistance of the specialized agencies concerned, in particular UNESCO aided by the Intergovernmental Bureau of Informatics, to prepare for the fifty-third session of the Council another report on the subject, taking into account the discussion of the current report in the

<sup>13</sup> E/SR.1753, 1755, 1756, 1763.

<sup>14</sup> *The Application of Computer Technology for Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.1).

Council and in the General Assembly and the comments made on it by the Governments and organizations consulted; (4) invited UNDP to consider granting to developing countries, at their request and with the help of the specialized agencies concerned, suitable assistance for the application of computer tech-

nology to development; and (5) urged the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and IAEA, and the other international organizations concerned to help the Secretary-General to promote international co-operation among Member States in the application of computer technology to development.



## REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

### A. Reports of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

407. The Council began its consideration of item 6 (a) of the agenda of its fifty-first session (Reports of the regional economic commissions and of the UNESOB) at its 1777th meeting<sup>1</sup> in the context of the general discussion of international economic and social policy (item 2 of the agenda of the fifty-first session). The item was subsequently considered in the Economic Committee at its 523rd to 528th and 530th meetings.<sup>2</sup> The Council had before it the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/5001)<sup>3</sup> and summary; the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/5020<sup>4</sup> and Add.1 and summary); the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/5027<sup>5</sup> and summary); the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (E/4997<sup>6</sup> and summary); a report on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (E/5006); the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the activities of ECLA (E/4935 and Add.1-2); a letter dated 5 July 1971 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/L.1427); the report of the meetings of Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions held in 1971 (E/5039); a note by the Secretary-General on the question of representation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique in ECA (E/5051); and a note by the Secretary-General on the participation of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper-Exporting Countries (CIPEC) as an observer in the work of ECLA and ECA (E/AC.6/L.424).

408. The Executive Secretary of ECE said that ECE was giving special attention to studies of long-term economic trends since long-term trends in the region, which accounted for some 75 per cent of all the world's exports, were bound to have a profound effect on world trade. The study on structural trends in the European manufacturing industries in progress had already shown that intensified specialization was taking place within the broad branches of industry and that the traditional pattern of international trade built on comparative advantages derived from natural resources factor endowments had become less marked in industrialized Europe. International trade specialization was increasingly based on man-made advantages, mainly derived from research and technology.

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1777.

<sup>2</sup> E/AC.6/SR.523-528, 530.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4 and Supplement No. 4a.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5, vols. I and II.

409. Another secretariat study on the consistency of foreign trade indicated, as one of its preliminary conclusions, that the 6 per cent growth rate envisaged for the Second Development Decade was feasible provided that the rate of growth of the developed world remained high in real terms and that the structural trends in European industries continued along the same lines as in the past. It might be useful for ECE to review the growth performance of both the developing and the more developed countries of its region.

410. The growth of East-West trade had been particularly dynamic and, contrary to expectations, had maintained a rather rapid rate of increase in 1970. Taking into account the Executive Secretary's annual report on the state of intra-European Trade (E/ECE/761/Rev.1),<sup>7</sup> the Commission had decided to continue its efforts to solve major outstanding trade policy issues and to intensify its work on practical measures for trade promotion.

411. In science and technology, a field which had received the highest priority from the Commission, a new trend had become apparent; instead of competing in parallel research, which was very expensive, Governments were beginning to co-operate and specialize. In all the ECE countries, irrespective of their social and economic systems, there was a growing interest in co-operation in the field of science application and technological policies. Against that background the Commission had established a new principal subsidiary body, the Senior Advisers on Science and Technology to ECE Governments. Close consultation and co-operation with UNESCO was being maintained. Particular attention was being devoted to the problems of the less developed countries of Europe. It was also considered that the more developed countries of the region had much to offer to developing countries outside the region. A recent decision of the Special Conference of UNIDO related to co-operation with ECE for the purpose of disseminating through UNIDO the positive experience in industry and the scientific, technical and industrial know-how of the developed countries of the ECE region.

412. The Commission was dealing also with the negative side-effects of technological progress, particularly the environmental effects. A successful symposium on environmental problems had been held at Prague in May 1971. The transformation of the meeting into a symposium had made it possible for experts from the German Democratic Republic to attend the meeting in accordance with the established practice for decentralized meetings of ECE. The Commission at its last session had also decided to establish a new principal subsidiary body, the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems. The results of the Prague Symposium constituted an important

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3, para. 212.

contribution of ECE to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

413. The purpose of the Commission's long-term projections programme was to understand the present as well as to foretell the future. The Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments had decided to concentrate their attention on the policy problems faced by Governments in the light of future prospects.

414. Noting that the Commission had decided to commemorate its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1972, the Executive Secretary pointed out that the Commission had been envisaged in 1947 as the central region-wide organization for promoting co-operation among all European countries and the United States of America. Since 1947 intensive subregional integration had taken place in the West and in the East. Much more intensive co-operation on a region-wide basis was feasible, as the countries of the region had adopted policies of *détente* and *rapprochement* between East and West, and as technology required that economic ties be strengthened and widened.

415. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE said that the economic situation in Asia had considerably improved in 1970. Most countries had apparently attained or exceeded the 5 per cent annual growth rate in gross national product set for the First United Nations Development Decade but the rise in *per capita* income in most ECAFE countries had been less impressive because of rapid population growth. Moreover, the gains from development had not been equitably distributed. During the Second Development Decade the peoples of Asia expected not merely national development but development with welfare. The Governments of the region would, therefore, be seeking assistance to meet the dual obligations of investment and welfare.

416. Commenting on developments in the region, he noted that the Kabul Declaration on Asian Economic Co-operation and Development adopted by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation at its meeting, at Kabul in December 1970 called for the promotion of intra-regional trade within the framework of regional economic co-operation, setting forth specific steps for the early establishment of an Asian clearing-union, and subsequently of an Asian reserve bank and a scheme of intra-regional trade expansion. He referred also to a number of the regional projects undertaken by the ECAFE secretariat in close co-operation with the Office of Technical Co-operation, UNDP and the various specialized agencies. Recent proposals for regional co-operation undertakings included an Asian centre for development administration, a regional typhoon and cyclone damage control centre, a pepper community and periodical consultations on rice.

417. As the Commission's membership grew, the strain on the resources of ECAFE was becoming increasingly evident. He hoped that the Council would consider providing the Commission with increased means to carry out its expanding tasks. Noting that ECAFE was making increasing use of group missions and related interdisciplinary assistance to countries of the region in implementing its work programme, he informed members that the first United Nations development advisory team to be established in the ECAFE region would be in the South Pacific area and would operate under the auspices of ECAFE in close co-

operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

418. In the field of trade, ECAFE had been able to intensify its work on commodity plan harmonization. The Commission had received co-operation from many organizations and agencies within the United Nations family, particularly from UNCTAD. Similarly, ECAFE and UNIDO had co-operated in organizing the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization held at Tokyo in September 1970.

419. The devastating typhoons and cyclones in the Philippines and East Pakistan had increased the determination of ECAFE and WMO to mitigate the effects of such natural disasters. A joint WMO/ECAFE panel on tropical cyclones, whose responsibilities would complement those of the existing Typhoon Committee, was planned.

420. ECAFE had been giving due attention to the social aspects of development. The meetings in 1970 of the Expert Group on Social Development and the regional seminar on the role of youth in national development had provided the basis for formulating appropriate action programmes. The Asian Population Programme established within the ECAFE secretariat included many action-oriented projects at the country, subregional and regional levels as well as several study projects to be carried out with the co-operation of Governments. The Second Asian Population Conference was planned for October 1972 in Tokyo.

421. With regard to the review and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade, the Commission had decided to use a high-level expert group as continuing machinery to assist the secretariat in providing guide-lines for appraisal at the regional level and to assist countries in their preparation for national appraisal upon request.

422. The Executive Secretary of ECLA stated that Latin America's economic growth had improved in recent years, the average growth for the period 1968 to 1970 being 6.5 per cent with a *per capita* annual growth rate of more than 3.5 per cent, despite the high levels of population increase in most Latin American countries. That trend was largely influenced by the dynamic performance of such large countries as Brazil, but the 19 countries where statistical information was available had had growth rates exceeding 5 per cent annually. In none of the remaining eight countries had the rate fallen below that of population growth.

423. The trend towards a more balanced sectoral growth of production had continued, the most rapid expansion being in the basic services and manufacturing sectors. Investments and private consumption had reached high levels, growing by 8.5 per cent and 7 per cent per annum respectively. Productivity in some of the modern sectors of the Latin American economies was close to the average in the industrialized countries and the levels and patterns of income distribution were also similar. Technical progress and improvements in income related, however, only to the modern sector. The other sectors, in which most of the active population was employed, were untouched by the progress made. One of the main problems of economic development in Latin America remained, therefore, to draw the underprivileged groups into the development process, in particular by means of a more equitable distribution of income.



424. With regard to foreign trade and external financing, the region's exports had increased by 9.5 per cent in 1970 but Latin America was still losing ground in world trade, which had expanded at an annual rate of about 14 per cent. The value of the region's imports had, however, risen for the third successive year. As a result, the foreign trade surplus had been reduced and the balance of payments on current account had shown a larger deficit than in previous years. The persistent increase in external indebtedness was also a cause for serious concern in Latin America. Rates of interest continued to be high, with short repayment periods and the continuance of tied loans. Foreign investments in Latin America were directed towards the most dynamic sectors of the economy such as industry, banking and finance. It was understandable therefore that steps were beginning to be taken in the region to enable the countries concerned to keep control of certain key economic activities. Some recent events had had an impact on economic trends in Latin America. The Petroleum Agreement of the Teheran Conference was an encouraging example of the results which could be achieved by the developing countries when they co-ordinated their efforts. Another development which would encourage exports from the developing countries and Latin America in particular was the agreement adopted by UNCTAD late in 1970 regarding the system of generalized non-reciprocal preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries. It was hoped that as a result of the International Development Strategy a new order of international trade would come into being. With regard to the scheme for Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), he noted that the allocation to Latin America was barely equivalent to 2 per cent of the region's exports of goods and services. As the developing countries needed more finance to develop their foreign trade and accelerate their economic growth, the criteria which had governed the allotment of SDRs should be revised.

425. The annual report of ECLA gave a detailed account of the activities of the Commission and the secretariat, including the Commission's programme of work and priorities. The secretariat's traditional tasks covered three major areas: research, technical co-operation and information. The secretariat's activities ranged from strictly economic questions to those with an important social content and from the preparation of analytical reports to practical technical co-operation on special problems. In view of the lack of resources, there was a danger of superficiality in the secretariat's work. More adequate resources were needed.

426. In future ECLA would be giving priority to studies connected with development policy and strategy. With regard to the International Development Strategy, specific research would be undertaken on such problems as income distribution, balanced regional development, employment and technological development. In addition, ECLA would give high priority in the field of social development to the project on the unified approach now being undertaken in co-operation with UNRISD. Recognizing the importance of the Strategy to Latin America, the Commission had decided to establish a committee of high-level Government experts from the developing countries members of the Commission to assist with the review and appraisal work the Commission was called upon to undertake during the Second Development Decade. In addition,

the ECLA secretariat had been authorized to convene a technical meeting of Latin American officials to frame general directives to help countries make their own appraisal and facilitate regional appraisal efforts. The Commission intended to co-operate with the non-United Nations intergovernmental bodies in the region. The ECLA secretariat had been recommended to give high priority in its studies on the Strategy to the questions most directly related to those that would be discussed by UNCTAD at its third session. It was hoped that the studies would provide information and technical criteria to support and harmonize the action of the Latin American countries.

427. The report of the Joint Inspection Unit on ECLA (E/4935 and Add. 1 and 2) had been carefully reviewed and ECLA was already implementing a number of its recommendations.

428. The Executive Secretary of ECA stated that the economic performance of African countries between 1965 and 1969 suggested that much remained to be done if the majority of African countries were to reach the targets set for the Second Development Decade. Available data indicated that the growth rate had been less than 2 per cent in 10 of the 46 African countries, between 2 per cent and 6 per cent in 24, and 6 per cent or more in 12. On the assumption that countries now growing at annual rates of 5 per cent or more had a reasonable chance of reaching the targets set in the Strategy, the preliminary evidence for 1970 suggested that about two-thirds of the countries of Africa had fairly good prospects. It was more difficult to make predictions regarding 1971. Higher oil prices recently negotiated by Algeria, the Libyan Arab Republic and Nigeria should significantly improve the gross domestic product and export earnings of the region as a whole, but the recession in a number of the world's important trading countries was likely to affect the demand for some African products. With regard to the future, it was noteworthy that the development plans of some African countries included growth targets of 6 per cent or more. The attainment of those targets would represent a formidable challenge both to the African countries and to the international community.

429. Recent developments in agriculture, still the dominant activity in most African economies, had been encouraging. Gross agricultural output had risen by about 3 per cent in 1970 for developing Africa as a whole. However, there would have to be a considerable improvement in African agriculture if the target of 4 per cent annual expansion set for the 1970s was to be achieved. Violent price fluctuations continued to cause a large measure of economic instability in most countries dependent on agricultural exports. It was hoped that at least some of the price stabilization systems which had been under intensive consideration since the creation of UNCTAD would be adopted and put into operation during the 1970s. Between 1965 and 1969 there had been impressive increases in the production of crude petroleum, natural gas and nickel ore as well as smaller but still significant increases in iron ore, bauxite and platinum. In May 1971, the African ministers responsible for industrial development, reviewing performance during the 1960s and the measures needed in the 1970s, had given particular attention to the relatively high installation and running costs of African industry, the role of foreign private investment, and the need to relate industrialization to employment. African countries were still troubled with



balance-of-payments problems, and debt-servicing was assuming increasing importance. They were becoming more concerned with achieving monetary independence and were increasingly relating their commitment to income payments abroad to the likely level of export earnings.

430. Since African population growth in the 1960s had been high, the African population would have a large proportion of young persons and the African labour force must be expected to grow rapidly until the end of the century. There would, therefore, be a heavy demand for education and for manpower training and it would be necessary to provide for employment and social overhead facilities.

431. The Conference of Ministers, held at Tunis in February 1971, had adopted a resolution (233 (X)) on the participation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia in the work of the Commission and had requested the Executive Secretary to do everything in his power to assist the liberation movements of African countries under colonial domination in their preparation for accession to national sovereignty in the best possible conditions by providing them with the means for training competent senior officials and to associate the representatives of those territories with all the Commission's multinational economic projects.

432. In the field of transport, many African countries were receiving support from international finance institutions to develop their national networks, and the Commission itself was trying to build the main artery to link up those national networks. The Commission had also been promoting collective development efforts in the Chad, Niger and Senegal basins, some of which had been assisted by UNDP. With regard to agriculture, a number of West African countries had agreed to establish a West African Rice Development Association. The Commission was also promoting a livestock project on similar lines. In such projects the Commission had established close co-operation with the specialized agencies. One of the Commission's main tasks had been the promotion of multinational economic co-operation, particularly to assist countries with small populations and those which could be classified as the least developed countries. It had stressed that special attention should be given to the least developed among the developing countries in the matter of preferences. Other areas receiving attention from the Commission were rural development as an aspect of social development in Africa, public administration and trade promotion.

433. With respect to the Second Development Decade, the Commission had formulated its own regional strategy, the aim of which was to determine the region's own goals and the rate at which it was attaining them. The secretariat would also undertake studies on the possible impact of the expansion of the European Economic Community.

434. The Director of UNESOB, analysing the development situation in the region, said the countries of the region could be divided into four categories. Those in the first category, the oil-exporting countries (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq) were free from foreign exchange shortages and their growth rates were in the neighbourhood of 8 per cent per annum for gross national product and above 10 per cent annually for exports. Diversification was the basic target of development policy. A great effort was being made to extend and expand production through the establishment of

new industries, particularly petrochemicals, and through the development of agricultural resources. Assistance to those countries should help to establish a more balanced pattern of production and exports. That was all the more necessary because the principal source of income was a non-renewable natural resource. In the countries in the second category the public sector played a major role in the development process (Syria and Iraq). Most development problems arose from the need for the rapid assimilation of new institutions, new forms of social action and new relationships between different parts of the economic and social system. The rate of growth was generally above the average for developing countries as a whole. Remarkable progress had been made in industrialization and in the creation of an economic and social infrastructure, but the performance of the agricultural sector had been less than expected. The countries already possessed some fairly well developed industries and were particularly concerned with the promotion of exports of non-traditional goods. There was also an awareness of the need to improve the planning process. The countries in the third category were at an early stage of economic development (Yemen and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen). There was an urgent need for financial as well as technical assistance, tailored to their specific requirements and stage of development. The countries in the fourth category were directly affected by the war situation in the region (Jordan, Syria and Lebanon). It was very difficult to give a quantitative assessment of the waste caused by the war, but military expenditure was known to run into several thousand million dollars. The countries directly engaged in the conflict also sustained losses in tourist revenue, in the flow of investments and in export potential. The true cost of the war was, however, to be measured primarily by the misery and hardship suffered by the population. The Middle East region had a great potential based on its natural resources, the traditional skills and enterprise of its people on both sides of the conflict and its excellent geographical location. It would not, however, be able to rise to its full potential as long as it was disrupted and torn by war.

435. In the discussion in the Economic Committee,<sup>2</sup> there were many expressions of appreciation of the work undertaken by the regional commissions and UNESOB. Many representatives stressed that the resources of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB should be augmented. It was pointed out that the regional bodies would be playing a vital role in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Development Strategy. One representative expressed the view that that additional task could be implemented from within their existing resources. Many representatives felt that every effort should be made to achieve further decentralization, as soon as possible, of United Nations economic and social activities. Several representatives agreed that the commissions should play a leading role in promoting further co-operation at the regional level among the organizations of the United Nations system. Most representatives also considered that the commissions and UNESOB should play a greater part in operational activities. Several representatives welcomed the implementation of the UNDAT programme through the commissions.

436. One representative stated that the Council should devote greater attention to the problems of the

commissions with a view to strengthening the economic independence of developing countries. Another representative called for greater liaison between the regional planning institutes established by the regional commissions with universities in the developing countries. It was noted that the commissions and UNESOB had established closer co-operation with UNCTAD and UNIDO as well as with the specialized agencies. Such relationships should be further strengthened.

437. With regard to the renaming of the regional economic commissions to regional economic and social commissions as suggested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2686 (XXV), it was generally agreed that the Council should respect the wishes of the commissions expressed at their recent sessions.

438. The work programme of ECE, which gave priority to the four areas of trade, environment, science and technology, and projections, was commented upon favourably. The Commission's emphasis on an integrated approach to development was also endorsed. The establishment of two new principal subsidiary bodies relating to environment and science and technology in the ECE machinery was welcomed. Appreciation was expressed for the Commission's efforts to promote East-West trade as well as the exchange of information concerning science and technology and development experience.

439. Many representatives noted the progress made by ECAFE during the year. There was wide support for the admission of the Kingdom of Tonga and Nauru as full members of the Commission and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate as an associate member. A number of representatives supported the efforts being made by ECAFE to stimulate the growth of intra-regional trade as recommended by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation in December 1970. One representative thought that the work of the Asian Industrial Development Council should be expanded in such spheres as the over-all development of national industry in accordance with long-term plans, the introduction of scientific planning systems, the mobilization of internal resources and the promotion and co-ordination of joint projects. The steps being taken by ECAFE to mitigate the effects of typhoons and cyclones were commended. A number of representatives noted with satisfaction the improved work programme of ECAFE and expressed the hope that it would be further rationalized in consultation with member Governments.

440. The work of ECLA was commended. It was noted that the Commission was providing guidelines for a realistic approach to Latin American problems. It was noted also that although development in Latin America during the First Development Decade had surpassed all expectations, greater progress could have been made if international assistance had been more effective. The Commission's work should not overlap with the activities of such existing non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations as the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination. During the Second Development Decade, ECLA should intensify its work concerning Latin America's dependence on external factors.

441. A tribute was paid to the efforts made by ECA to further the economic and social development of Africa. Many representatives endorsed the Commission's policy of exploring ways of expanding intra-

African trade and of ensuring a fair share for Africa in world trade as a whole. It was mentioned that more research would be needed on the possibility of industrial co-operation and the promotion of small-scale industries. The Commission's assistance, with the co-operation of FAO, in establishing the West African Rice Development Association was regarded as an important step towards the realization of economic co-operation in the subregion concerned. It was noted that there were several fields in which co-operation was lacking in Africa, at both the subregional and the regional levels, one of them being the field of tourism. The hope was expressed that ECA would encourage the improvement of the collection and dissemination of statistical data. It was also noted that many of the least developed among the developing countries of Africa were land-locked and had single-crop agriculture economies; every effort should be made to secure special preferences for the products of those countries. On the question of the representation of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Namibia, some representatives expressed reservations about the legal basis of the Commission's decision on the question and stated that their representation was the responsibility of the Administering Authorities. Other representatives, however, supported the recommendations of ECA.

442. The valuable work done by UNESOB was commended and it was noted that the volume and diversity of the activities of UNESOB were growing. In that context it was emphasized that a greater effort should be made to co-ordinate its work with the other organizations in the United Nations system to achieve a better utilization of resources.

443. At the 524th meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf also of France, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.422) on the admission of Switzerland to ECE. While members of the Committee welcomed the admission of Switzerland, some were of the view that the exclusion of the German Democratic Republic from the Commissions' activities was detrimental to the work of the Commission and called for its early admission. A number of representatives considered that the admission of the German Democratic Republic to ECE would be inopportune, and in that context referred to the conclusions reached by ECE at its twenty-sixth session.<sup>8</sup>

444. On the suggestion of the representative of Hungary, the sponsors deleted the first preambular paragraph reading:

*"Considering that the Swiss Confederation is a participant in most of the specialized agencies and various bodies of the United Nations"*.

445. The draft resolution, as so revised, was adopted by the Committee without objection (for the text, see paragraph 462 below).

446. The representative of the Sudan introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.421) on regional and sub-regional advisory services. He subsequently introduced and revised orally a corrected text of the operative part of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.421/Corr.1).

447. On a request by the representatives of Italy and France for separate votes on paragraphs 1 and 2 and on a roll-call vote requested by the representative of the Sudan, the Committee adopted paragraph 1 by

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 19-29.



19 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* France, New Zealand.

448. The Committee adopted paragraph 2 by 19 votes to 6, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* France, Hungary, New Zealand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Italy.

449. By a roll-call vote requested by the representative of the Sudan, the draft resolution as a whole, as revised, was adopted by 21 votes to 5, with 1 abstention (for the text, see paragraph 463 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* France, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* New Zealand.

450. The Committee adopted without objection a draft resolution on the report of ECE (E/5001) part IV, four draft resolutions on the report of ECAFE (E/5020) part IV, a draft resolution on the report of ECLA (E/5027), part IV, and a draft resolution on the report of ECA (E/4997), part IV. The Committee also adopted without objection a draft resolution on the report of UNESOB. (For the texts, see paragraphs 464 to 471 below.)

451. The Chairman proposed a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.423) on the question of renaming the regional economic commissions. After consultations, the Chairman revised the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.423/Rev.1); the text was adopted by the Committee without objection (for the text, see paragraph 472 below).

452. The representative of Ghana introduced a draft decision on the question of representation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique in ECA (E/AC.6/L.425). At the request of the representative of Ghana, the Committee, on a roll-call vote, adopted the draft decision by 18 votes to none, with 6 abstentions (for the text, see paragraph 475 below). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Ceylon, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Brazil, France, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

453. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided without objection to make a recommendation to the Council on the question of the participation of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper-Exporting Countries (CIPEC) in the work of ECLA and ECA (see paragraph 474 below).

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

454. The Council, at its 1785th meeting,<sup>9</sup> considered the report of the Economic Committee (E/5054).<sup>10</sup>

455. With regard to the draft resolution on the admission of the Swiss Confederation to ECE, it was noted that in resolution 2654 (XXV) the General Assembly had fixed the scale of assessments for Member States' contributions to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1971-1973. Subparagraph (d) of that resolution provided that States which were not Members of the United Nations but which participated in certain of its activities should be called upon to contribute towards the 1971, 1972 and 1973 expenses of such activities. In the scale established for those States, Switzerland's assessment had been set at 0.84 per cent. The contribution to ECE referred to in operative paragraph 2 should therefore also be at the rate of 0.84 per cent.

456. The draft resolution was adopted without objection (for the text, see paragraph 462 below).

457. On a request by the representative of France for separate votes on paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution on regional and subregional advisory services, and on roll-call votes requested by the representative of the Sudan, paragraph 1 was adopted by 19 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* France, New Zealand.

458. Paragraph 2 was adopted by 17 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* France, Hungary, New Zealand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Greece, Italy, Uruguay.

459. On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of the Sudan, the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 20 votes to 5, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy,

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1785.

<sup>10</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.



Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* France, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* New Zealand.

460. The draft resolutions recommended by the Economic Committee in its report (E/5054)<sup>10</sup> on the basis of the reports of the regional economic commissions as well as on the basis of proposals by the Chairman, were adopted without objection.

461. On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Ghana, the draft decision on the question of representation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique in ECA was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Brazil, France, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

462. In resolution 1600 (LI), the Council (1) decided to change paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of ECE by adding the Swiss Confederation to the list of members of the Commission, on condition that the State offered itself as a candidate and agreed to pay each year an equitable contribution, the total amount of which would be determined periodically by the General Assembly in accordance with the procedure established by the Assembly in similar cases; and (2) invited the Secretary-General to enter into the consultations and to take the steps necessary for the Swiss Confederation and the General Assembly to reach agreement on the contribution which that State would be required to make to the United Nations budget.

463. In resolution 1601 (LI), the Council (1) recommended that, as a first step and at least partially to relieve the financial and administrative burden on the regional economic commissions and UNESOB imposed by the expanded scope of those responsibilities, the General Assembly should decide to establish at its twenty-sixth session a separate section in the United Nations regular budget to make provision for a unified system of regional and sub regional advisory services, earmarked for the operations of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, and to transfer to that section the existing regional advisory services at present under Part V; and (2) further recommended that the existing section 13 of part V of the United Nations budget for the regular programme of technical assistance be maintained for 1972 at its current level of \$5,408,000 and concentrate its operations substantially to support country programmes of the least developed among the developing countries, as well as regional and subregional programmes of special interest to those countries.

464. In resolution 1602 (LI), the Council (1) took note of the annual report of ECE for the period 25 April 1970 to 30 April 1971 (E/5001),<sup>3</sup> of the views expressed during the discussion, and the resolutions and other decisions adopted by the Commission during its twenty-sixth session (E/5001, part III); and

(2) endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained in the report (E/5001, part V).

465. In resolution 1603 (LI), the Council (1) approved the recommendation of the ECAFE that the British Solomon Islands Protectorate be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted as an associate member of the Commission; and (2) decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

466. In resolution 1604 (LI), the Council (1) approved the recommendation of ECAFE that the Kingdom of Tonga be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted as a member of the Commission; and (2) decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

467. In resolution 1605 (LI), the Council (1) approved the recommendation of ECAFE that the Republic of Nauru be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted as a member of the Commission; and (2) decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

468. In resolution 1606 (LI), the Council endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the annual report of ECAFE for the period 28 April 1970 to 30 April 1971 (E/5020<sup>4</sup> and Add.1).

469. In resolution 1607 (LI), the Council (1) took note of the annual report of ECLA covering the period 8 May 1970 to 8 May 1971 (E/5027<sup>5</sup> and Add.1) and of the resolutions and recommendations contained in parts II and III of that report; and (2) endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of that report.

470. In resolution 1608 (LI), the Council (1) took note of the report of the ECA covering the period 15 February 1970 to 13 February 1971 (E/4997)<sup>6</sup> and the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report; (2) endorsed the programme of work and priorities, 1971-1973, with projections to 1976, contained in part V of the report; (3) took note of the recommendations made in the Commission's resolution 217 (X) on regional structures within the United Nations system (E/4997, part III), with respect to the implementation of Council resolution 1533 (XLIX); and (4) commended the Commission for the measures it had taken (E/4997, part III, resolution 218 (X)), to chart a meaningful strategy for Africa's economic and social development in the 1970s, within the framework of the global International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2626 (XXV).

471. In resolution 1609 (LI), the Council took note of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut covering the period 15 April 1970 to 15 April 1971 (E/5006).

472. In resolution 1610 (LI), the Council decided to retain the present names of the regional economic commissions.

473. At its 1785th meeting, the Council transmitted the note by the Secretary-General on the question of the representation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique in ECA (E/5051) to the General Assembly for appropriate action at its twenty-sixth session.

474. At the same meeting it decided to take no action on the recommendation made by ECA that the Intergovernmental Council of Copper-Exporting Countries (CIPEC) should be allowed to attend Commission sessions and meetings of its subsidiary bodies concerned with issues of interest to CIPEC and participate in an observer capacity, as that Commission was competent under its terms of reference to enter into the proposed arrangements with CIPEC.

## **B. Report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries**

475. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 6 (b) of the agenda of the fifty-first session (Report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries) at its 423rd meeting.<sup>11</sup> The Report (E/5039) covered the meetings held under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs from 27 to 29 January 1971 at United Nations Headquarters and from 28 to 30 June and on 3 July at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva. The report dealt with the role of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB in the review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy, the study on regional structures, the decentralization of operational activities to the commissions and UNESOB, the United Nations export promotion programme, co-operation between UNCTAD and UNIDO and the commissions and UNESOB, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the renaming of the commissions and the work programme of the Commission for Social Development for 1971-1975. Portions of the report relating to other items on the Council's agenda were brought to the Council's attention in connexion with the items concerned.

### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

476. At its 1785th meeting,<sup>12</sup> the Council, on the recommendation of the Committee (E/5053),<sup>13</sup> took note with appreciation of the report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries held in 1971 (E/5038).

## **C. United Nations export promotion efforts**

477. The Economic Committee considered item 6 (c) of the agenda of the Council's forty-first session (United Nations export promotion efforts) at its 527th and 536th meetings.<sup>14</sup> It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations export promotion efforts (E/4940 and Corr.1), the report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries (E/5039, chap. VI), and the comments and observations of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (E/L.1419).

478. Members of the Committee agreed on the importance of increased and co-ordinated export promotion efforts to assist the developing countries to make full use of their export potential as one of the principal means of attaining the over-all growth targets set in the International Development Strategy. It was generally considered that the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre had emerged as the focal point

within the United Nations system for technical assistance and co-operative activities in the field. Export promotion activities were becoming increasingly important, particularly in the context of the generalized system of preferences.

479. Many representatives expressed deep concern at the declining share of the developing countries in international trade. Assistance in regard to marketing services, market projections and training courses in marketing techniques was urgently needed. It was emphasized that the developed countries should support the expansion of export promotion efforts, particularly those of the International Trade Centre and the regional economic commissions. Special efforts should be made to assist the least developed among the developing countries. Several representatives expressed the view that export promotion activities were seriously hampered by the limited resources available. They noted that the report of the Secretary-General explained that although increasing co-operation and co-ordination among the participating organizations and agencies had helped to make the most effective use of available resources, the demand by developing countries for United Nations assistance could be expected to grow considerably. It was proposed that a special fund should be established to assist all the developing countries in their export promotion efforts so that they could derive full benefit from the generalized system of preferences.

480. Other representatives, although fully supporting the efforts made by the International Trade Centre and the regional commissions, considered that emphasis should be placed on better utilization of existing resources and better co-ordination of activities among the various agencies concerned rather than on the creation of a special fund.

481. At the 536th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf also of Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia and Yugoslavia, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.430/Rev.1).

482. In separate votes on paragraphs 1 and 3, requested by the representative of Italy, paragraph 1 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, and operative paragraph 3 by 12 votes to 7, with 1 abstention. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 11 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

483. At its 1793rd meeting,<sup>15</sup> the Council considered the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5058).<sup>16</sup>

484. At the request of the representative of the USSR, a separate vote was taken on the fourth pre-ambular paragraph. The paragraph was adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

485. At the request of the representatives of Italy and the USSR, separate votes were taken on paragraphs 1 and 3. Paragraph 1 was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, and paragraph 3 by 15 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 18 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

486. In resolution 1620 (LI), the Council (1) urged developed countries to give their full sup-

<sup>11</sup> E/AC.24/SR.423.

<sup>12</sup> E/SR.1785.

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6.

<sup>14</sup> E/AC.6/SR.527, 536.

<sup>15</sup> E/SR.1793.

port to the regional export promotion centres, as well as to the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and other agencies and organizations participating in the United Nations export promotion programme, and to make contributions commensurate with the increasing requirements of the developing countries in the field of export promotion during the Second United Nations Development Decade; (2) requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to prepare periodic reports on the United Nations export promotion and development efforts, to be submitted to the Council on a biennial basis, after a substantive examination by the Trade and Development Board, as provided for in Council resolution 1464 (XLVII); and (3) further requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the feasibility of establishing a United Nations export development fund, in order to assist all the developing countries in their export promotion and development efforts and also in taking full advantage of the generalized system of preferences, and to report on the matter to the Council, through the Trade and Development Board, as early as possible.

#### D. Study of regional structures

487. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 6 (d) of the agenda of the fifty-first session (Study of regional structures) at its 423rd meeting.<sup>11</sup> It had before it the preliminary report of the Secretary-General (E/5030 and Add.1 and 2), chapter VII of the report of CPC on its ninth session (E/5038),<sup>10</sup> and the report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries (E/5039, chap. IV).

488. During the discussion, in the course of which the Committee heard statements by the Executive Secretaries of ECE, ECAFE, ECA and ECLA, the view was expressed that the question of regional structures was so complicated that it was understandable that Governments should have had difficulty in formulating their positions. It was suggested that three fundamental issues were involved: the functions of the regional economic commissions with regard to the co-ordination of United Nations regional activities, the degree of decentralization of administrative control from United Nations Headquarters to the commissions, and the extent of the commissions' operational role.

<sup>10</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.*

489. Attention was also drawn to the recommendation in the Capacity Study<sup>17</sup> that the Council should consider ways and means of drastically rationalizing the existing confused pattern of regional representation. The view was expressed that pending inter-agency agreements on coterminous regions and the locations of regional centres, efforts should be made to avoid aggravating the situation.

490. A number of representatives suggested that differences in regional structures might be justified on technical grounds and stressed the importance of functional co-operation. The commissions should, it was suggested, take the lead in promoting further co-operation among the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in regional activities. The Executive Secretary of each commission might, for example, convene periodic meetings of the regional representatives of the organizations.

491. With regard to decentralization and the expansion of the commission's operational activities, it was noted that most of the developing countries that had answered the Secretary-General's questionnaire (E/5030, annex I) had felt the need for greater decentralization and for increased operational activities by the commissions. A number of representatives suggested that the two questions should be approached with caution and required careful consideration. The view was expressed that complete decentralization of budgetary and administrative functions might be wasteful and difficult to supervise, although it seemed desirable to give the Executive Secretaries greater autonomy in budgetary matters. The view was also expressed that the decentralization of substantive activities to the commissions should be effected by redeployment of the Headquarters staff.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

492. At its 1785th meeting,<sup>9</sup> the Council, on the Co-ordination Committee's recommendation (E/5053),<sup>10</sup> took note with interest of the Secretary-General's preliminary report on the study of regional structures (E/5030) and the comments of CPC (E/5038,<sup>10</sup> chap. VII) and endorsed the Secretary-General's suggestion that his final report on the study of regional structures should be submitted to the Council at its fifty-third session, instead of the fifty-second session as called for in Council resolution 1553 (XLIX).

<sup>17</sup> *A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.I.10).



## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

493. The Economic Committee considered item 7 (a), (b) and (c) of the agenda of the Council's fifty-first session (Industrial development: (a) report of the Industrial Development Board; (b) report of the Special International Conference of UNIDO and (c) role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries) at its 538th and 539th meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it the report of the Industrial Development Board on its fifth session (A/8416);<sup>2</sup> the report of the Special International Conference of UNIDO (ID/SCU/4);<sup>3</sup> the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries (E/5024 and Corr.1) and supplementary papers by the International Labour Organisation (E/5024/Add.1) and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/5024/Add.2).

#### A. Report of the Industrial Development Board\*

494. Introducing the item, the Executive Director of UNIDO drew attention to a resolution adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its fifth session (A/8416, annex IV, resolution 30 (V)) on the programme of Special Industrial Services and stated that the programme had the support of UNDP. The Board had approved the programme of work of UNIDO for 1972 and the updating of the programme for 1971. It had approved the 1972 UNIDO regular programme of technical assistance financed under part V of the regular budget of the United Nations and had also recommended a planning level for 1973.

495. The Chairman of the Industrial Development Board, at its fifth session, introducing the Board's report, noted that despite a lack of agreement on certain issues, the session had been successful. The only draft resolution submitted, on special industrial services, had been adopted unanimously, and reflected the main concern of many members: the financing of UNIDO operations. The Board had recommended a programme planning level of \$1.5 million for 1973 for the regular programme of technical assistance. It was hoped that the revised estimates submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session would take into account the concern of several members of the Board and would provide UNIDO with adequate financial resources to carry out its tasks. The report provided little guidance for the future activities of the UNIDO secretariat. It was because the

Board had been unable to reach a consensus on such guidelines that it had recommended the holding of a Special International Conference.

496. Several representatives noted with satisfaction the level of performance of UNIDO and commended the Executive Director for the quality of the work carried out, despite the limited resources available and the enormous requirements of the developing countries. Within a relatively short time, UNIDO had become a powerful arm of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development and was fulfilling its important role in co-ordination. Co-operation with UNDP would undoubtedly be strengthened through the new country programming procedures and the anticipated increase in the number of projects in the field of industrial development.

497. Referring to the work programme of UNIDO, some representatives welcomed the emphasis placed on investment promotion, industrial information, light industries, export-oriented industries, and the application of the generalized system of preferences. The importance of an integrated UNIDO/UNCTAD approach was stressed in connexion with the last-mentioned activities. One representative suggested that UNIDO should assist the developing countries in utilizing their domestic financial resources and in improving the terms and conditions on which external resources financing were made available.

498. At the 539th meeting, the Committee approved without objection a draft resolution proposed by the representative of Ghana and supported by the representative of Indonesia, and revised in the light of suggestions made during the discussion.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

499. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>4</sup> the Council adopted, without objection, a draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee in its report (E/5064).<sup>5</sup>

500. In that resolution (1634 (LI)), the Council took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its fifth session and transmitted the report, together with the comments of delegations, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

#### B. Report of the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization\*

501. Introducing the report of the Special International Conference of UNIDO (E/5042), held at Vienna from 1 to 8 June 1971, the Rapporteur of the Conference said that the report contained the findings

\* Subitem on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.6/SR.538, 539.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16*, transmitted to the Council by a note by the Secretary-General (E/5041).

<sup>3</sup> Transmitted to the Council under the symbol E/5042 and Corr.1 and 2.

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1799.

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.*

and conclusions of the Conference in the form of a resolution of consensus on the long-range strategy, structure and financing of UNIDO, a statement of the position of the various geographical groupings on issues on which no consensus could be reached, and the observations of Governments or groups of Governments whose views differed from the consensus. The consolidated record of the Conference, which the Conference had authorized him to prepare in consultation with the geographical groups, could not be prepared until additional resources became available. A request would be submitted to the General Assembly for the allocation of the required funds.

502. It was the general view that the Special International Conference had been a milestone in the history of UNIDO and provided a sound basis for further United Nations work on industrialization. The preparatory work for the Conference had produced many useful ideas regarding the implementation of the International Development Strategy. Some representatives suggested that the consensus resolution would carry more weight in the General Assembly if the reservations made by some countries were withdrawn, especially those made by the developed countries.

503. Many representatives considered that a comprehensive approach was particularly important in the application of science and technology to development and that UNIDO could assist in the formulation of over-all industrialization policies and programmes. Priority should be given to technical assistance in solving general technological problems rather than to *ad hoc* requests from individual countries. UNIDO should also support and encourage pre-investment studies of industrial projects and the establishment of pilot projects. While welcoming the recommendations on specific measures to take full advantage of the benefits of the generalized system of preferences for the production of manufactured goods for exports, one representative thought it regrettable that no mention had been made in the resolution of the diversification of industrial production of the developing countries, which constituted a basic problem in their export promotion efforts. A few representatives expressed regret that the resolution did not extend the competence of UNIDO to mining, raw material production, power generation and building industries, and stated that UNIDO should seek to establish a new international division of labour between the developed and the developing countries based on technological and economic factors which would lead to accelerated industrialization in the developing countries. Several representatives considered that co-operation between UNIDO, UNCTAD and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre was essential in formulating the industrialization policies of the developing countries and the import policies of the developed countries.

504. The recommendation to the Secretary-General that he should appoint a small group of experts to formulate the long-range strategy of UNIDO was welcomed. There was wide support for the recommendation that a second General Conference of UNIDO be convened in 1974-1975, at the time of the mid-term review of the Second Development Decade. Some representatives, however, thought the Conference should be convened in 1973 in order that it might coincide with the first phase of the review and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade.

505. As regards the restructuring of the organization, some representatives considered that UNIDO should be transformed into a specialized agency. It was pointed out by other representatives that such a transformation, though desirable, should be delayed until a more opportune time. Several representatives pointed out that with the existing structure and an increased measure of autonomy, the organization would still be able to develop its functions and assume its central role in the co-ordination of industrial development activities within the United Nations system. The reorganization of UNDP and the new country programming procedures also provided a natural framework for the organization's activities and its central role of co-ordination.

506. Several representatives belonging to one geographical region objected to the inclusion of paragraph 8 in the consensus resolution on the basis of the fact that it had not been approved by all the geographical groups and should, therefore, be eliminated. They stated that, while the Board would be fully entitled to examine the structure of the Secretariat, the responsibility for taking any action in that respect lay with the Secretariat, since, under the United Nations Charter, the Secretary-General was responsible for all administrative and executive supervision of staff. One representative expressed criticism of the personnel policy of UNIDO and the geographical distribution of its staff. Many representatives emphasized the need to provide UNIDO with increased financial resources. One representative stressed that every effort should be made to make effective use of the funds available through concentration on operational activities, the establishment of rigorous priorities, and the greatest possible integration with the UNDP programme at the country level. It was generally maintained that UNDP should continue to be the main source of financing for the operational activities of the organization.

507. At the 539th meeting, the Committee approved without objection a draft resolution proposed by the representative of Ghana and supported by the representative of Indonesia, as revised in the light of suggestions made during the discussion.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

508. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>4</sup> the Council adopted without objection a draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee in its report (E/5064).<sup>5</sup>

509. In that resolution (1635 (LI)), the Council took note of the report of the Special International Conference of UNIDO (ID/SCU/4) and transmitted the report, together with the comments of delegations, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

#### C. Role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries

510. Several representatives expressed general agreement with the conclusions set forth in the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries (E/5024, Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2); the role of UNIDO in co-ordinating such activities in the United Nations system was noted. One representative pointed out, however, that a special chapter might have been



devoted to the question of co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of training. The suggestion was made that UNIDO should expand its work and strengthen its co-ordinating role in that field. It was also regretted that the report did not provide clear guidance for multisectoral and interdisciplinary aspects of training activities. It was suggested that UNIDO and the United Nations agencies should take the lead in advising countries with regard to the establishment of comprehensive systems of education and training. Reference was also made to the importance of industrial co-operatives in training for small-scale industries.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

511. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>4</sup> the Council adopted without objection the draft decision recommended by the Economic Committee in its report (E/5064).<sup>5</sup>

512. In the decision, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries.

#### D. Science and technology in relation to industrial development

513. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 7 (d) of the agenda for the fifty-first session (Science and technology in relation to industrial development) at its 428th to 430th and 433rd meetings.<sup>6</sup> It had before it the report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on factors affecting the effectiveness of existing industrial research organizations in developing countries (E/4960) and the report of the Advisory Committee on technologies appropriate for industrial development (E/4967).

514. Introducing the reports, the Director of the Office for Science and Technology said that the report on factors affecting the effectiveness of industrial research organizations in developing countries offered an analysis of existing services and suggested various means by which they could be improved. The report contained recommendations for action in the developing countries, assistance from industrially advanced countries and assistance through the United Nations system. The second report, which, like the first, had been prepared with the assistance of UNIDO and other agencies, dealt with technologies appropriate for industrial development, a subject which, in the Advisory Committee's opinion, should be viewed in the dynamic context of economic growth and social change. Because of the complexity of the problem, the Advisory Committee had not attempted to submit an exhaustive report or definitive recommendations. It would extend the study to sectors other than industry with a view to the preparation of a more comprehensive document. The Advisory Committee had submitted a draft resolution (E/4967, annex) on the subject for action by the Council.

515. During the discussion, representatives welcomed the emphasis the Advisory Committee was placing on problems of industrialization. There was general agreement that the recommendations in the first

report should be brought to the attention of the Governments of both developing and advanced countries. The report on appropriate technologies was also welcomed as a balanced exposition of a complex subject. The view was expressed that the programme outlined might be too ambitious for the limited resources of the developing countries and the United Nations system. A number of representatives also indicated that they were unable to support some of the Advisory Committee's recommendations. It was emphasized also that solutions to the problems connected with the choice of technologies and of product and plant design should be sought within the framework of the broad policy objectives of the developing countries.

516. At its 430th meeting, the Co-ordination Committee agreed to amend the draft resolution submitted by the Advisory Committee on appropriate technologies by including a reference to the report on factors affecting the effectiveness of industrial research organizations in developing countries and inserting the word "Member" in paragraph 1 and placing UNIDO first in the list of organizations in paragraphs 4 and 5. On the proposal of the representative of France, the Committee agreed also to the revision of operative paragraph 1 to include an expression of appreciation of the work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The Co-ordination Committee approved the revised text at the 433rd meeting.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

517. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>4</sup> the Council adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Co-ordination Committee in its report (E/5066).<sup>5</sup> In that resolution (1636 (LI)), the Council (1) congratulated the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on its reports on technologies appropriate for industrial development (E/4967) and on factors affecting the effectiveness of existing industrial research organizations in developing countries (E/4960), commended them to the attention of Governments of all Member States and invited them to have its recommendations considered and, where appropriate, implemented by scientific, technical and management bodies concerned with industry in their countries and to report on the steps taken to encourage such consideration and implementation; (2) requested the specialized agencies concerned and the regional economic commissions to consider the reports in relation to their own activities, including arrangements to promote the exchange of information between the developing countries on their experience in the field of appropriate technology and product and plant designs, and to report to the Council on the steps taken on the matters covered by the reports; (3) requested the Advisory Committee to continue its consideration of appropriate technology for other sectors of the economy, in addition to the industrial sector; (4) recommended that UNIDO, UNCTAD, the ILO, and FAO study in close collaboration ways in which reliable information—which should include relevant data on the requirements for capital, labour, raw materials and other factors of production—on known alternative technologies for selected major industries of interest to developing countries could best be furnished in a systematic way to Governments, enterprises and industrial consultants; (5) recom-

<sup>6</sup> E/AC.24/SR.428-430, 433.



mended to UNDP, IBRD and its affiliates, the regional development banks and other sources of financial and other assistance, that favourable consideration should be given to requests from Governments of the developing countries that were desirous of strengthening their capability for plant and product design, including the establishment of design centres, information services and other appropriate institutions and the training of personnel; and (6) recommended to Gov-

ernments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA that more attention should be given to the matters referred to in the report within the framework of their higher engineering education and managerial training activities and asked UNIDO, the ILO and UNESCO to promote the application of the above recommendations in their contacts with Governments of their member States.

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

518. The Social Committee considered item 2 of the agenda of the fiftieth session (Social development) at its 660th to 665th, 667th and 668th meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-second session (E/4984);<sup>2</sup> and chapter VI, section D, of the report of CPC on its eighth session (E/4989).<sup>3</sup>

519. Introducing the report of the Commission, the Director of the Social Development Division informed the Council that the Commission's twenty-second session had been of particular importance because of the discussion held on the *1970 Report on the World Social Situation*,<sup>4</sup> the new five-year (1971-1975) work programme, and the Commission's role in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and its periodic appraisals, and also because of the major policy debate on criminality and social change that had been held in the Commission for the first time. Other major issues dealt with were a special report by the ILO on social security in the context of national development (E/CN.5/460 and Corr.1-3) and the seventh progress report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/467).

520. The Commission had expressed profound concern over the basic trends described in the *1970 Report on the World Social Situation*, which had shown that in several fundamental respects there had been either very little improvement or an actual worsening of certain social problems that had already been of serious proportions ten years earlier.

521. The Commission had been unanimous in its desire to achieve closer integration of social and economic approaches to planning and development, not only at the country level but within the United Nations system itself. It had repeatedly been suggested that, within both the Council and the General Assembly, all questions relating to development should be considered by a single body.

522. The Commission had approved a new work programme for the period 1971-1973 within the framework of activities foreseen for the five-year period 1971-1975. The work programme emphasized broad questions of social development policy, practical action at the country level—particularly through technical co-operation activities and UNDP—and close co-operation with the specialized agencies.

523. The Commission's debate on criminality and social change had been based on the conclusions and recommendations of the Fourth United Nations Con-

gress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Kyoto in August 1970. That had been the first such Congress at which the majority of representatives had come from the developing countries. The Commission had seen the question of crime not as an isolated phenomenon to be dealt with by esoteric techniques but as part of the process of social change which should be tackled within the framework of policies affecting over-all economic, social and political conditions in each country. It had, indeed, advocated a kind of "developmental" criminology which would hold out more hope for effective crime prevention conceived as part of broad development programmes.

524. With regard to the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Commission had once again expressed the wish to reassert its role in the reappraisal of the progress made in the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

### A. World social situation\*

525. Members of the Committee shared the Commission's deep concern over the further general deterioration of the world social situation as reflected in the *1970 Report on the World Social Situation*. While it was noted that the problem was not confined to the developing countries, it was pointed out that the further aggravation of the social conditions in the developing countries had to a significant degree been brought about by the increasing disparity between the levels of living and income in the developing countries and those in the developed countries. Although some improvement had been achieved in certain limited sectors, such as health, education and food production, the pace of development in the developing countries continued to be frustratingly slow. It was for that reason that the majority of the members saw in the early implementation of the International Development Strategy, particularly its provisions on trade, aid and transfer of technology, a means of reversing the continuing trend towards a worsening of the world social situation. While the primary responsibility for the development of the developing countries lay with those countries, the gravity of the existing problems demanded concerted international action to ameliorate the situation.

526. A number of representatives saw the *1970 Report on the World Social Situation* as a useful working document for the review and appraisal of the social targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Some representatives pointed to the difficulties encountered in attempting to use common norms for different social systems. They emphasized that different socio-economic systems should be ana-

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.7/SR.660-665, 667, 668.

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

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5.

<sup>4</sup> To be issued as a United Nations publication under the symbol ST/SOA/110.

\* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

lysed with a view to applying their particular experiences to the solution of the problems of social development. There was agreement on the suggestion that, in analysing the factors that made up the world social situation, determining trends and recommending appropriate remedial measures to Governments and the international community, the *Report* should not only examine social conditions in retrospect but should also attempt to anticipate the direction that social problems and needs would be likely to take.

527. The need for structural reform to effect a more equitable distribution of income was stressed. Concern was expressed particularly with regard to the persistent problems of unemployment and underemployment that continued to afflict the developing countries. While it was conceded that a high rate of population growth might be an important element in the lagging economy of the developing countries, it was argued by some representatives that it was not the decisive one, nor was a high growth rate always undesirable, especially in sparsely populated countries; in their view, therefore, it should not be unduly stressed in relation to the backwardness of developing regions. The hope was expressed that the Council and the Commission would not simply take note of the deterioration of the world social situation but would also study the causes of that deterioration and the factors that went into it, with a view to formulating practical suggestions for policy-making and planning at the international and national levels.

528. The Committee considered three draft resolutions on the world social situation which had been recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council (E/4984, chap. X).

529. The representative of the United States of America introduced an amendment to operative paragraph 2 of the first draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.587) by which the words "all Governments" would be replaced by "States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies". The Committee adopted the amendment by 13 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions. It adopted operative paragraph 2, as amended, by 15 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (for the final text, see paragraph 543 below).

530. The United States of America submitted two amendments (E/AC.7/L.588/Rev.1) to the second draft resolution: by the first, the fifth paragraph of the preamble would end after the words "world social situation"; and, by the second, paragraphs 1 and 4 would be replaced by a new operative paragraph 1 under which the Council would stress the importance, in improving the world social situation, of a substantial rise in the income of the developing countries and urges that the Governments of the developed countries make their greatest efforts to achieve the targets for trade and financial transfer to developing countries established in the Strategy in order to bring about an early achievement of its goals and objectives, which is so essential to the amelioration of the world social situation.

531. The Committee rejected the first amendment by 14 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions. At the request of Yugoslavia, a roll-call vote was taken on the second amendment. That amendment was rejected by 13 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* France, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against:* Brazil, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Niger, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia

*Abstaining:* Congo (Democratic Republic of), Greece, Jamaica, Madagascar

532. Brazil and Pakistan submitted two amendments (E/AC.7/L.591) to operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution: the first to replace the words "guidelines for action" by the words "background documents"; and the second to delete the words "that the 1974 *Report* be utilized as one of the instruments for appraisal of progress during the Decade".

533. The Committee adopted the first amendment by 19 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, and the second one by 17 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. Operative paragraph 6, as amended, was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

534. Norway also submitted two amendments (E/AC.7/L.593) to the draft resolution: the first to insert the words "and employers federations" after the words "trade unions" in operative paragraph 2 (b); and the second to insert the words "and employers" after the words "regional trade union" in operative paragraph 3.

535. The Committee adopted the first amendment by 17 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, and the second one by 15 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

536. On a separate vote requested by the representative of the USSR, operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 17 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, and operative paragraph 5 by 20 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

537. The Committee adopted the second draft resolution as a whole, as amended, by 21 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (for the final text, see paragraph 545 below).

538. The United States of America submitted an amendment (E/AC.7/L.586) to the third draft resolution adding a new operative paragraph 1. The amendment, as subsequently revised on the suggestion of France, was adopted by 12 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions (for the final text, see paragraph 545 below).

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

539. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> considered three draft resolutions on the world social situation recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5029).<sup>6</sup>

540. It adopted the first draft resolution by 15 votes to none, with 1 abstention (for the text, see paragraph 543 below).

541. After taking separate votes, at the request of the representative of the USSR, on the eighth paragraph of the preamble and operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, the Council adopted the second draft resolution as a whole by 18 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (for the text, see paragraph 544 below).

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1771.

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



542. The Council adopted the third draft resolution by 11 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions (for the text, see paragraph 545 below).

543. In resolution 1581 A (L), the Council (1) stated that it considered it appropriate to study the experience of the various countries of the world in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purposes of social progress; (2) requested the Secretary-General to forward a questionnaire to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies on that question; and (3) decided to consider the question if possible at its fifty-second session but not later than at its fifty-third session.

544. In resolution 1581 B (L), the Council (1) endorsed the conclusion of the *1970 Report on the World Social Situation* that reduction of disparities and inequality existing between developed and developing countries presupposed a substantial rise in the income of the developing countries, which necessitated an enlightened, equitable and progressive approach by the developed countries to the questions of trade, aid and transfer of technology; (2) urged Governments to accelerate development by (a) giving appropriate emphasis to social objectives in planning and development, (b) taking measures to greatly increase popular participation in all aspects of national life, including development, and to consult regularly with trade unions and employers federations and other broad social organizations, (c) working towards the reduction and eventual elimination of dualism in all its manifestations, (d) giving high priority to the attainment of adequate levels of living for all, (e) promoting purposeful social change and necessary structural, institutional and administrative reforms, and (f) ensuring that economic and physical development should be planned with a view to serving a larger human and social purpose; (3) recommended that the system ultimately adopted for review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade should provide for adequate consultation with international and regional trade unions and employers federations and other major organizations of the people which could contribute to the comprehensive and realistic consideration of the social aspects and problems of development; (4) reminded Governments of their obligations to implement the International Development Strategy and urged the Governments of developed countries to accelerate the achievement of the targets for trade and financial transfer to developing countries established in the Strategy in order, to bring about an early achievement of its goals and objectives, which was so essential to the amelioration of the world situation; (5) requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to make resources available, to the extent possible, to meet requests by Governments for assistance in the review and reappraisal of objectives and policies in the context of the International Development Strategy; and (6) recommended that the *1970 Report on the World Social Situation* should serve as one of the background documents during the Second United Nations Development Decade, and that in the preparation of future issues of the *Report* due account should be taken of certain stated procedures and matters.

545. In resolution 1581 C (L), it (1) recommended that Member States intensify their efforts to enhance social progress and development by: (a) mobilizing domestic resources and effective necessary

structural, administrative and institutional reforms; (b) increasing popular participation in national development; (c) co-operating with other Members in the framework of bilateral assistance and with international agencies in multilateral programmes and other activities; (2) recommended that Member States pursue a unified approach to development and improvement in the quality of life, thus manifesting their belief that social and economic objectives were inseparable; (3) recommended further that Member States seek to improve the collection of data, analysis and reporting in the social field and to undertake a continuing examination of development policies and programmes with a view to enhancing social progress; (4) decided that the *Report on the World Social Situation* should be utilized during the Second United Nations Development Decade in the following manner: (a) the *1970 Report* should serve as a guide for the Decade and be updated periodically as part of the continuing work programme of the Secretariat for purposes of review and appraisal of social progress during the Decade; (b) the *1974 Report* should serve as a major assessment at mid Decade and provide an opportunity for modifying objectives in view of changing circumstances; (5) suggested to the Secretary-General that in the preparation of future issues of the *Report on the World Social Situation* account be taken of certain guidelines.

#### **B. Research and training programme in regional development**

546. A draft resolution on the research and training programme in regional development, recommended by the Commission (E/4984,<sup>2</sup> chaps. IV and X), received wide support in the Social Committee. It was pointed out that the developing countries could ill afford to waste their limited resources through duplication and fruitless competition. The United Nations research and training programme in regional development sought to pool those scarce resources for the common benefit within each region. The value of regional development as a potential instrument for the integration and promotion of social and economic development efforts within a country was recognized.

547. The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee at its 667th meeting by 20 votes to 2.

#### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

548. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5029)<sup>6</sup> by 18 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

549. In that resolution (1582(L)), the Council (1) endorsed the conclusions of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee for the Research and Training Programme in Regional Development that regional development was a potential instrument for the integration and promotion of social and economic development efforts within a country; (2) further endorsed the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee, in particular the recommendation that more vigorous efforts should be made to increase multinational as well as national research and training centres while continuing to support and strengthen the centres already established by Member States; (3) requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, UNDP and other multilateral and regional institutions, to work out arrangements by which resources could be mobilized and utilized for research and train-

ing within regional development projects supported by them; (4) called upon those Member States which had acquired experience and had resources to offer in regional development to co-operate with the Secretary-General in increasing the resources and facilities for the research and training programme in that field; and (5) recommended that the Secretary-General avail himself, as needed, of the services of senior experts knowledgeable and experienced in regional development to advise him on further development of the programme.

### **C. Work programme of the Commission for Social Development**

550. Many representatives welcomed the work programme recommended by the Commission for the period 1971-1975 (E/4984,<sup>2</sup> chaps. IV, X and XII), particularly its formulation in terms of a detailed two-year work schedule within the framework of a five-year programme of activities. The opinion was expressed that that should lead to greater flexibility and to a better assessment of the progress and results of the programme. The work programme was considered to be an improvement over past ones, especially because of the greater emphasis it placed on operational activities. It was noted that CPC had welcomed (E/4989, paras. 68-76) the system of "rolling" programming and the measures taken by the Secretariat to improve co-ordination and avoid duplication between the activities of the Social Development Division and the social development activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies. The work programme was regarded as well conceived, with increased emphasis on practical action, greater selectivity of studies and reports, and more effective utilization of such reports, and a larger degree of concerted action within the United Nations system. The prospects for participation by the Social Development Division in a greater number of UNDP projects than at present were welcomed.

551. A few representatives expressed the view that there were instances where the activities of regional economic commissions and of certain specialized agencies overlapped or duplicated the activities of the Commission or the Social Development Division. They suggested that better co-ordination be sought within the United Nations system among the units concerned with direct or indirect aspects of social development.

552. It was suggested that the reports to be produced under the work programme should be analytical documents setting out the vital issues and that the formulation of projects under the programme should be guided first and foremost by the Declaration of Social Progress and Development (General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV)) and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was also suggested that the Secretariat, when collecting data on the social objectives of national plans, should proceed with caution and should co-operate with the Governments concerned. The hope was expressed that the implementation of the work programme would have an impact on social policy planning at the governmental level.

553. In discussing the work programme of the Commission, members of the Committee made references to the report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning which, in accordance with Council resolution 1494 (XLVIII) and General

Assembly resolution 2681 (XXV), was one of the key projects in the work programme. While stressing the importance of the interdependence of economic and social development, several representatives advised that caution should be exercised to avoid overemphasis on the social aspects of development which would be just as bad as overemphasis on the economic aspects. It was deemed important that some criteria be worked out for measuring levels of progress in the social field.

554. At the request of the representative of the USSR, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 7; the paragraphs were adopted by 21 votes to 2. The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

555. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> considered the draft resolution on the work programme of the Commission for Social Development for the period 1971-1975 recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5029).<sup>6</sup> After voting separately, at the request of the representative of the USSR, on operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 7, it adopted the draft resolution by 20 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

556. In that resolution (1583 (L)) the Council (1) expressed its appreciation of the manner in which the work programme of the Commission had been presented, particularly as concerned the formulation of a precise two-year programme within the framework of a five-year programme of activities; (2) approved the priority given in the work programme to major questions relating to social policy, the concept and problems of development planning, social reform and institutional change, and the utilization of human resources; (3) requested the Secretary-General to continue his effort to place emphasis on practical action and to strengthen co-operation with UNDP; (4) stressed the importance of an appropriate distribution of emphasis on the national, regional and global levels in the implementation of the work programme, and especially of an increased role for regional bodies in matters within the field of their competence; (5) stressed the need for close and continuing co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies; (6) decided that the Commission should concentrate more on the major problems of social policy; (7) approved the work programme for 1971-1973; (8) requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its next session a detailed programme for 1973-1975; (9) further requested the Secretary-General to study the implications for the social aspects of development of the 1972 Conference on the Human Environment; and (10) requested the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies to render advisory and methodological assistance to the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system in matters relating to the formulation of a general approach to planning, bearing in mind the needs of social development.

### **D. Criminality and social change\***

557. Many members of the Committee praised the work of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Kyoto in August 1970, and the note by the Secretary-General on criminality and social change (E/CN.5/461). The latter was described by one repre-

sentative as the most significant document on social defence submitted to the Commission in over twenty years. It was noted that at the Fourth Congress attention had begun to be paid to the relationship between various components of the criminal justice system, whereas at most previous international meetings on social defence questions, attention had been directed mainly towards problems related to prison reform and the treatment of prisoners. The Fourth Congress, moreover, had stressed the fundamental importance of developing social defence policy and of training social defence planners within the context of national development planning.

558. It was pointed out that the Congress had emphasized the need for national and international efforts to prevent and control crime, including the provision of technical assistance.

559. International collaboration was deemed important in the prevention of crimes, especially those which went beyond national boundaries.

560. The Committee considered a draft resolution on criminality and social change prepared by the Commission for Social Development (E/4984, chap. X, draft resolution VI). At the request of the representative of the USSR, it voted separately on operative paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 8 of the draft resolution; those paragraphs were adopted by 21 votes to 2. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution as a whole by 21 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

561. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> considered the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5029).<sup>6</sup> After voting separately, at the request of the representative of the USSR, on operative paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 8, it adopted the draft resolution by 21 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

562. In that resolution (1584 (L)), the Council (1) endorsed the Declaration of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (annexed to the resolution); (2) further endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Congress; (3) requested the Secretary-General to implement to the fullest extent those of the conclusions and recommendations that were applicable to the United Nations by intensifying international efforts to advance knowledge, exchange experience and develop policy, practice and public participation in crime prevention as set out in his note (E/CN.5/461), and especially by direct aid to Governments requesting it; the development and extension of regional institutes for training and research; the encouragement and promotion of research of an action-oriented character; the organization of seminars, training courses, workshops and meetings of experts at the national, regional and interregional levels; and the full involvement of Governments, universities and non-governmental organizations in that exchange of information and experience; and the wider dissemination of information on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; (4) invited Member States to give more immediate consideration to ways of strengthening national and international action for crime prevention; (5) decided to enlarge the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders from 10 to 15; (6) further decided

that the members of the Committee should be appointed by the Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, that the Committee should be renamed Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and that it should report to the Commission on Social Development and, as appropriate on particular aspects, to the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; (7) requested the Secretary-General to consult with the heads of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB with a view to involving them more closely in international action in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; and (8) further requested the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Criminality and social change", to enable the General Assembly to consider fully the situation arising from increasing criminality and such measures as might be necessary to deal with it.

#### E. Draft Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons

563. Members of the Committee expressed their sympathy for the plight of mentally retarded persons, one of the vulnerable groups of society. The representative of France, on behalf also of the United Kingdom, submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.590) by which the Council would decide to transmit to the General Assembly the draft Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons recommended by the Commission for Social Development (E/4984, chaps. VI and XI).

564. The representative of Greece submitted two amendments (E/AC.7/L.589) applicable both to the draft Declaration contained in the Commission's report and to the draft resolution submitted by France and the United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.590). The first, which was to replace the words "The mentally retarded person has the same rights as other citizens" in operative paragraph 1 by the words "The mentally retarded person has to the maximum degree of feasibility the same rights as other human beings", was adopted by the Committee by 15 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. The second amendment, which was to replace the words "participate in all aspects of community life", in paragraph 4, by the words "participate in different forms of community life", was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution. The draft resolution as a whole, as revised and amended, was adopted by the Committee by 19 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

565. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> adopted by 21 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5029).<sup>6</sup>

566. In that resolution (1585(L)) the Council proclaimed the Declaration and called for national and international action to ensure that it should be used as a common basis and frame of reference for the protection of the following rights of the mentally retarded person: (1) to the maximum degree of feasibility, the same rights as other human beings; (2) the right to proper medical care and physical therapy and to such education, training, rehabilitation and guidance as would enable him to develop his ability and maximum



potential; (3) the right to economic security and to a decent standard of living, and the right to perform productive work or to engage in any other meaningful occupation to the fullest possible extent of his capabilities; (4) the right to live with his own family or with foster parents and to participate in different forms of community life; (5) the right to a qualified guardian when that was required; (6) the right to protection from exploitation, abuse and degrading treatment and, if prosecuted, to due process of law and (7) the proper legal safeguards against abuse whenever he was prevented by the severity of his handicap from exercising all his rights in a meaningful way.

#### **F. Social security in the context of national development**

567. Members of the Committee took note with interest of the discussion that had taken place in the Commission of the report prepared by the International Labour Office, in co-operation with the Social Development Division, on social security in the context of national development (E/CN.5/460 and Corr.1-3). It was stated, however, that the report did not reflect sufficiently the situation which prevailed in the developing countries, where the majority of the population was not covered by social security schemes. Some representatives stressed the need for a more equitable distribution of income and wealth as a prerequisite of the establishment and implementation of adequate social security schemes. In general, the main conclusions resulting from the discussion in the Commission (E/4984, para. 18) received support in the Committee.

#### **G. Role of the Commission for Social Development in the implementation of the International Development Strategy**

568. Members of the Committee recalled that the Council had been requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2681 (XXV) "to ensure the contribution of the Commission for Social Development to the aspects of the International Development Strategy directly related to matters within the Commission's competence". Whatever the machinery adopted for the purpose, it was considered that the Commission would have to fulfil its mandate to participate not only in the periodic appraisal of the progress of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, but also in the review of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, particularly in the social field.

569. The Committee had before it a draft resolution recommended by the Commission (E/4984, chap. X, draft resolution VII) on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the role of the Commission for Social Development, by which the Council would (1) request the Commission to submit to it a concise report indicating the progress made towards the attainment of the objectives of the Decade in the context of an integrated approach and containing appropriate recommendations with a view to improving the implementation of the Strategy and defining more precisely its social objectives; and (2) invite the Secretary-General to prepare an additional report on the methodology of appraisal based on the integrated approach for submission to the Commission at its next session.

570. The representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.592) under which the Council would request the Commission to reconsider the draft resolution recommended by it, in the light of the arrangements subsequently to be made by the Council and the General Assembly.

571. The representative of Italy, on behalf also of France and the United Kingdom, introduced a draft decision (E/AC.7/L.594) which would have the Council take note with appreciation of the interest shown by the Commission in the periodic review and appraisal and of its readiness to contribute to it.

572. The representative of the United States of America proposed that the Committee recommend to the Council that it affirm that the Commission had the central role to play in review and appraisal with respect to matters within its competence.

573. The representative of Brazil proposed that the Committee recommend to the Council that it defer chapter VII of the Commission's report, together with the relevant draft resolutions, for consideration by the Council in connexion with item 3 of the agenda of the fifty-first session (Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy).<sup>7</sup>

#### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

574. Endorsing the recommendation of the Social Committee in its report (E/5029)<sup>8</sup>, the Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>9</sup> decided to defer to the fifty-first session consideration of the relevant draft resolutions and draft decisions together with chapter VII of the Commission's report (E/4984)<sup>2</sup> and the summary records of the Social Committee on the subject.

575. At the fifty-first session, the Council at its 1799th meeting, decided to defer to its fifty-second session the consideration of those proposals.

#### **H. Work of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development**

576. The studies initiated by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) on social indicators were welcomed as an important contribution towards the provision of a solid conceptual base for action during the Second United Nations Development Decade. Appreciation was also expressed for the Institute's collaboration in the Commission's project on a unified approach to development analysis and planning. The Institute's work, particularly its emphasis on structural and institutional reforms, was supported as an essential aspect of the efforts of the United Nations to promote integrated economic and social development.

577. The Social Committee at its 668th meeting endorsed a recommendation of the Commission for Social Development (E/4984, para. 223) for the extension of the term of office of the members of the Board of UNRISD.

#### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

578. In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission and of the Social Committee in its

<sup>7</sup> See chapter V above.

report (E/5029),<sup>6</sup> the Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> decided to extend to four years the three-year term of office of the nominated members of the Board of UNRISD so that it would coincide with the biennial sessions of the Commission.

#### **I. Proposal to convene a conference of European ministers responsible for social welfare**

579. The Committee recommended that the Council adopt a decision on the proposal to convene a conference of European ministers responsible for social welfare.

##### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

580. Endorsing the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5029),<sup>6</sup> the Council at its 1771st meeting,<sup>5</sup> after being informed of the positive outcome of consultations between the Secretary-General and the Governments concerned, and having noted that there would be no financial implications to the United Nations that could not be absorbed within the resources

available to the Secretariat, decided to approve the convening of a conference of European ministers responsible for social welfare, under United Nations auspices with the co-operation of the Government of the Netherlands.

#### **J. Report of the Commission for Social Development**

581. The Committee recommended that the Council adopt a draft resolution on the report of the Commission for Social Development.

##### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

582. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> adopted without objection the draft resolution on the report of the Commission for Social Development recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5029).<sup>6</sup>

583. In resolution 1586 (L), the Council took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-second session.

## NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

### A. United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances

584. The Social Committee considered item 6 (a) of the agenda of the Council's fiftieth session (United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances) at its 657th, 659th and 668th meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4966) to which were attached the text of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances held at Vienna from 11 January to 21 February 1971 and of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances adopted by the Conference.

585. The representative of the United States of America, on behalf also of New Zealand and the United Kingdom, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.583). After a statement by the representative of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat on the draft resolution, the sponsors submitted a revised text (E/AC.7/L.583/Rev.1) including a third operative paragraph under which the Council would accept, in accordance with the terms of the Convention, the functions conferred on the United Nations in regard to the execution of the Convention.

586. The representative of Hungary orally proposed an amendment by which, in operative paragraph 1, the word "all" would be inserted after the word "Invites". While not pressing the amendment to a vote, he pointed out that the concept of universality had been embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and was recognized by the great majority of Member States. In his opinion, however, universality would not be achieved within the United Nations until its discriminatory practices were abandoned.

587. In reponse to suggestions made, the sponsors revised operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. The representative of Yugoslavia requested a separate vote on the revised operative paragraph 3; the paragraph was adopted by 19 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by the Committee by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

588. At its 1769th meeting,<sup>2</sup> the Council considered the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Committee in its report (E/5025).<sup>3</sup>

589. The representative of the USSR requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution on the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances. The Council adopted operative paragraph 3 by 20

votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, and the draft resolution as a whole by 23 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

590. In that resolution (1576 (L)) the Council (1) invited States to give urgent consideration to becoming Parties to the Convention; (2) endorsed strongly the Conference's invitation to States, to the extent that they were able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures of control provided in the Convention pending its entry into force for each of them; and (3) accepted the functions assigned by the Convention to the United Nations in regard to its execution.

### B. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

591. The Social Committee considered item 6 (b) of the agenda of the Council's fiftieth session (Report of the International Narcotics Control Board) at its 666th and 668th meetings.<sup>4</sup> It had before it the report of the Board (E/INCB/9)<sup>5</sup> and its summary (E/4965); the estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs (E/INCB/10); and statistics for narcotic drugs for 1969 (E/INCB/11).

592. In an introductory statement, the President of the International Narcotics Control Board stressed that drug abuse was continuing to spread, was pervading more social classes and represented an important challenge to contemporary society. He reported that the Board has strengthened its co-operation with other bodies interested in narcotic drugs, including WHO, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, INTERPOL and the Customs Co-operation Council.

593. In evaluating the international control system, he emphasized that there were still deficiencies and delays in reporting on the part of individual countries and noted that the Board completely lacked information from large and populous areas, especially those of Central Asia. He also stressed the Board's belief that the control measures postulated by the treaties would continue to be beset by difficulties unless they were accepted and applied by all countries. The Board had urged that every opportunity should be taken to persuade Governments which had not yet ratified the 1961 Convention to do so as soon as possible. The Board was greatly concerned about the leakage to illicit trade channels from the uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials.

594. On behalf of the Board, he urged support for the Special Fund for Drug Abuse Control the purpose of which would be to reduce the dimensions of the three main elements, production, traffic and abuse. Illicit and uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials was an especially difficult aspect of the general problem, since it was carried on mainly in countries which lacked the trained personnel and the essential

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.7/SR.657, 659, 668.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1769.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

<sup>4</sup> E/AC.7/SR.666, 668.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XI.2.



administrative and financial resources needed for its control.

595. With reference to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, adopted at Vienna on 21 February 1971, he stated that the Board would naturally accept the additional duties and responsibilities which the new treaty would lay upon it. The information to be furnished by Governments would aid in broadening the process of inquiry into the problem of drug abuse. In his view, it was necessary to ascertain to what extent the causes were to be found in social factors. A natural line of action would be to educate young people to the dangers of the misuse of drugs; however, in order not to be counter-productive, that education would have to be in an acceptable form.

596. Noting the importance of co-ordinating research activities in order to avoid overlapping, he stressed that the exchange of knowledge was especially necessary in regard to cannabis since a substantial segment of popular opinion, based on subjective experience, appeared to be moving towards modification of the existing controls over the substance. Since unscientific views on the subject tended to find unreserved expression, there was a danger that they might prevail over the opinions of researchers who showed a proper caution in not disclosing their findings until they could be shown to have a sound scientific foundation. In conclusion, he pointed out that time was particularly important in the fight against a problem that had relevance not only to the younger generation of today but also to generations still to come.

597. Members of the Committee expressed concern over the misuse of narcotic substances and noted that only through international co-operation could the dangers of drug abuse be reduced. They supported the work of the Board and agreed on the need to redouble efforts to control and combat drug abuse. It was pointed out that the Board's annual report was essential for defining and implementing the international policy on narcotics which required concerted action by Governments. The report of the Board (E/INCB/9) was praised for its clarity and conciseness.

598. On the proposal of the Chairman, and after incorporating suggestions made by the representatives of Tunisia, Yugoslavia, New Zealand and the United States of America, the Committee, without objection, recommended that the Council adopt a procedural draft resolution taking note of the Board's report.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

599. At its 1769th meeting,<sup>2</sup> the Council adopted without objection the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee in its report (E/5025).<sup>3</sup>

600. In that resolution (1578 (L)), the Council (1) took note with appreciation of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board on its work in 1970; and (2) expressed its appreciation to the members of the Board for their valuable contribution during that year.

#### C. Proposal to convene a plenipotentiary conference to amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

601. The Social Committee considered item 6 (c) of the agenda of the Council's fiftieth session (Proposal

to convene a plenipotentiary conference to amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961) at its 657th, 659th, 666th and 668th meetings.<sup>6</sup> It had before it a letter dated 18 March 1971 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/4971 and Add.1).

602. The representative of the United States of America, on behalf also of France, Greece, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.584). Several representatives expressed misgivings concerning operative paragraph 2 (a) of the draft resolution in which the Secretary-General was requested to "convene the Conference early in 1972" and suggested that the date 24 January 1972 proposed by the Secretary-General (E/AC.7/L.584/Add.1) was too early.

603. The representative of the United States of America, speaking also on behalf of Greece, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway and Uruguay, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.584/Rev.1) in which operative paragraph 2 (a) was revised to read: "To convene such a conference as early as feasible in 1972;" and operative paragraph 3 was revised by the addition of the words "taking into consideration the need to ensure the effectiveness of control of both natural and synthetic drugs" after the words "Single Convention"; and by the addition of the phrase "these comments would be fully taken into account by the Conference" at the end of the paragraph.

604. The representative of France requested a separate vote on the new phrase added to operative paragraph 3. The phrase was adopted by 12 votes to 3, with 10 abstentions. Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 19 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions; the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 22 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

605. At its 1769th meeting,<sup>2</sup> the Council considered the draft resolution on the proposal to convene a plenipotentiary conference to amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, recommended by the Committee in its report (E/5025).<sup>3</sup>

606. The representative of France requested a separate vote on the last phrase of operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. The Council adopted the last phrase of operative paragraph 3 by 16 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions, and the draft resolution as a whole by 24 votes to 2.

607. In that resolution (1577 (L)), the Council (1) decided to call a conference of plenipotentiaries to consider all amendments proposed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; (2) requested the Secretary-General (a) to convene the conference as early as feasible in 1972; (b) to invite the Parties to the Single Convention, other States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the World Health Organization and other interested specialized agencies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the International Criminal Police Organization; (c) to prepare provisional rules of procedure; (d) to provide summary records; and (3)

<sup>6</sup> E/AC.7/SR.657, 659, 666, 668.

requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study at its twenty-fourth session proposals for amendments to the Single Convention, taking into consideration the need to ensure the effectiveness of control of both

natural and synthetic drugs, with a view to submitting comments as appropriate to the Conference; those comments would be fully taken into account by the Conference.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

608. The Social Committee considered item 5 of the agenda of the Council's fiftieth session (Human rights: (a) report of the Commission on Human Rights; (b) allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights) at its 669th to 680th meetings.<sup>1</sup> The Committee had before it, for subitem (a), the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-seventh session (E/4949)<sup>2</sup> and a note by the Secretary-General informing the Council of a communication received from the International Committee of the Red Cross relating to resolution 9 (XXVII) adopted by the Commission on the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East (E/L.1395); and for subitem (b), the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4953), the report of the Secretary-General on publicity given to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (E/4956), a letter from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/L.1390) concerning the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (E/4953), and a reply to that letter from the Chairman-Rapporteur of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group addressed to the President of the Council (E/L.1396).

609. In addition to the specific questions covered under the item, there was some discussion, both in the Social Committee and in the Council,<sup>3</sup> of several other humanitarian problems and of alleged violations of human rights in specific countries or regions.

610. The Director of the Human Rights Division, in introducing the report of the Commission and the report on trade union rights in southern Africa submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, recalled that all human rights bodies concerned had endeavoured to participate as fully as possible, during 1971, in observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and had accordingly concentrated much of their attention on action against racism, *apartheid* and nazism. Drawing attention to the draft resolutions recommended to the Council for adoption (E/4949, chap. XX), he noted in particular that the Commission had considered and made recommendations on three matters of current interest: education of youth in respect of human rights, protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, and human rights in the context of scientific and technological developments.

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.7/SR.669-680.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

<sup>3</sup> E/AC.7/SR.669-680; E/SR.1771.

### A. Protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions\*

611. The Director reminded the Social Committee that the Commission had been unable, for lack of time, to consider in detail the draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions (E/CN.4/L.1149/Rev.1) and had therefore recommended, in its resolution 15 (XXVII), that the Council consider, and transmit to the General Assembly, the preliminary draft international convention, together with the relevant records of the discussions held in the Commission and in the Council, as a valid basis for its discussions on the subject at its twenty-sixth session.

612. The Social Committee at its 678th meeting, by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, adopted a procedural draft resolution submitted by France, Madagascar, Tunisia and Uruguay (E/AC.7/L.597), the operative part of which repeated the words of the recommendation adopted by the Commission. While supporting the draft resolution, some members of the Committee reserved the position of their Governments with regard to the content of the proposed convention.

### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

613. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032),<sup>4</sup> the Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> adopted, by 21 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, a resolution (1597 (L)), in which it decided to transmit to the General Assembly the preliminary draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions contained in an annex to the resolution, as well as the relevant records of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Council, as a valid basis for the discussions of the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

### B. Racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres\*\*

614. The Social Committee had before it two draft resolutions submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4949,<sup>2</sup> chap. XX, draft resolutions I and II) regarding the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres (E/CN.4/Sub.2/307/Rev.1). The Social Committee, at its 678th meeting, unanimously adopted both of the draft resolutions (for the texts, see paragraphs 616 and 617 below).

\* Subitem on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

\*\* The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination."

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1771.



## ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

615. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> considered the two draft resolutions recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032)<sup>4</sup> and adopted them unanimously.

616. In the first resolution (1587 (L)), it expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, for his valuable study of racial discrimination in the political, social, economic and cultural spheres.

617. In the second resolution (1588 (L)) it (1) recommended that the General Assembly request every competent United Nations organ, specialized agency, regional intergovernmental organization and non-governmental organization in consultative status to consider, as a matter of the highest priority, at sessions to be held in 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and in succeeding years: (a) the further action which it might itself take with a view to speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world; (b) the action which it might recommend to its subsidiary organs, to States and to international and national bodies for that purpose; (c) the follow-up measures required to ensure the full and effective implementation of its decisions in the matter; (2) invited non-governmental organizations in consultative status with special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination to communicate biennially to the Council, and for the information of any interested organ of the United Nations, their endeavours and progress in the struggle against racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination especially in southern Africa; (3) recommended further that the General Assembly urge all States not parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to accelerate the process of ratifying that Convention, to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible, especially during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and request them to report to the General Assembly on the measures taken by them to that effect, on any obstacle that might have been encountered and on any interim measures taken to comply strictly with the principles set out in the Declaration and the Convention; (4) further recommended that the General Assembly should pursue, as a major feature of action to combat racism and racial discrimination after the International Year, and with the co-operation and assistance of every competent United Nations organ, specialized agency and affiliated national and international organization, a world-wide programme intended to build up public opinion, especially through radio and television broadcasts, as well as through the distribution of appropriate literature such as the Statement on Race and Racial Discrimination adopted by a conference of experts on the subject convened by UNESCO in Paris in 1967, with a view to eradicating once and for all false racial beliefs based upon a lack of scientific knowledge; (5) recommended that the General Assembly urge all States concerned to accelerate economic and social development of their minority groups with a view to eliminating *de facto* discrimination occasioned by their low standard of living, and urged also competent organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies to extend their full co-operation, including technical and financial assistance where appropriate, to enable the States concerned to achieve the foregoing objective; (6) stressed the significance of social and economic

reforms that led to the acceleration of the social and economic development of countries and also to the full participation of people in the process of such development and its benefits as the basis for the actual realization of human rights and freedoms and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination; (7) invited the ILO and UNESCO to provide the Commission on Human Rights with reports, at three-year intervals, on the nature and effect of any racial discrimination, especially in southern Africa, of whose existence they had knowledge in their sphere of competence.

## C. Policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination\*\*\*

618. At its 680th meeting the Social Committee voted on a draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4949,<sup>2</sup> chap. XX, draft resolution V) regarding the policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

At the request of the representative of the USSR, a separate vote was taken on the word "Member" before the word "States" in the third paragraph of the preamble, in which the Council would state that it was convinced that it was essential for Member States, in particular the trading partners of South Africa, to apply the resolutions concerning *apartheid* adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations. It was decided, by 17 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions, to retain the word. Also at the request of the representative of the USSR, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 5. The paragraph was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

619. The Committee adopted the draft resolution, as a whole, by 20 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

## ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

620. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> considered the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032).<sup>4</sup> The representative of the USSR proposed the deletion of the word "Member" before the word "States" in the third paragraph of the preamble; the proposal was rejected by 10 votes to 4, with 10 abstentions. The representative of the USSR also asked for a separate vote on operative paragraph 5; the paragraph was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by 17 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

621. In that resolution (1591 (L)) the Council (1) requested the Security Council to find means of rigidly enforcing its own resolutions in which all Member States were called upon not to supply arms to South Africa, and of effectively implementing the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly; (2) urged States and, in particular, the major trading partners of South Africa to apply fully the resolutions concerning *apartheid* adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations; (3) invited the specialized agencies, and, especially, the financial institutions, to follow towards South Africa a policy in conformity with those resolutions; (4) invited all States to strengthen and expand their programmes of assistance to the victims of *apartheid*, and

\*\*\* The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session includes the item: "The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa".

to respond as promptly as possible to the General Assembly's appeal for substantial contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; (5) invited all States to undertake, with the assistance of non-governmental organizations, including workers, religious, social and professional organizations, universities, youth and civic groups and national women's organizations, where appropriate, an educational programme designed to acquaint the public of each country and Territory with the evil consequences of the policy of *apartheid*; (6) also invited non-governmental organizations in consultative status with special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, independent of any action being undertaken by States, to mount a regular and constant campaign against *apartheid* at both the national and the international level and to report their endeavours and progress biennially to the Economic and Social Council; (7) appealed to all humanitarian organizations, and to the International Committee of the Red Cross in particular, to take an active role in assisting the victims of *apartheid*, especially those who were detained or imprisoned; (8) urged the General Assembly to provide funds on the scale required to combat effectively the propaganda undertaken by the Government of South Africa, by which that Government sought to defend and justify the policy of *apartheid*; (9) invited the Secretary-General to make special efforts, utilizing the existing information services available to the United Nations, to alert world public opinion, particularly that of the countries trading with South Africa, to the recommendations made by various United Nations bodies on the subject of *apartheid*, in order to facilitate compliance by Governments with those recommendations.

#### **D. Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination\*\*\*\***

622. The Social Committee at its 678th meeting voted on a draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4949,<sup>2</sup> chap. XX, draft resolution VI) on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination. The draft resolution contained the text of a draft resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly.

623. On a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States of America, the Social Committee adopted, by 13 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions, the third paragraph of the preamble of the draft text recommended for adoption by the General Assembly; it adopted the draft resolution, as a whole, by 15 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

#### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

624. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032),<sup>4</sup> the Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> adopted, by 16 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions, a resolution (1592 (L)) in which it recommended that the General Assembly adopt a draft resolution in which it would (1) confirm the legality of the peoples' struggle for self-determination

\*\*\*\* The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

and liberation from colonial and foreign domination by all available means; (2) affirm man's basic human right to fight for the self-determination of his people under colonial and foreign domination; (3) state its belief that the main objectives and principles of international protection of human rights could not be effectively implemented while some States pursued the imperialist policy of colonialism, used force against developing countries and peoples fighting for self-determination and supported régimes applying the criminal policy of racism and *apartheid*; (4) condemn the colonial Powers that were suppressing the right of peoples to self-determination and hampering the liquidation of the last hotbeds of colonialism and racism in the African continent and in other parts of the world; (5) condemn States that contributed to the creation in southern Africa of a military-industrial complex whose aim was the suppression of the movement of peoples struggling for their self-determination and against interference in the affairs of independent African States; (6) recall that it was the duty of every State to contribute through joint and independent action to the implementation of the principle of self-determination in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and to assist the United Nations in discharging the responsibilities vested in it by the Charter for the implementation of that principle; (7) urge States to discharge their duty and to co-operate in bringing about universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and eliminating all forms of racial discrimination; (8) resolve to devote constant attention to the question of flagrant large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms resulting from the denial to peoples under colonial and foreign domination of their right to self-determination.

#### **E. The danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance\*\*\*\*\***

625. The Social Committee at its 678th meeting voted on a draft resolution by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4949,<sup>2</sup> chap. XX, draft resolution IV) regarding the danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance, which contained the text of a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

626. The representative of the United States of America requested separate votes on operative paragraphs 3, 4, 6 and 11 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly. Operative paragraphs 3 and 4 were each adopted by 9 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions; operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 11 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions; and operative paragraph 11 was adopted by 10 votes to 2, with 10 abstentions. The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

#### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

627. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032)<sup>4</sup> by 16 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions. In that resolution (1590 (L)) the Council (a) invited the General Assembly to resume, as soon as possible, the study of the question of international criminal jurisdiction and the question of the draft code

\*\*\*\*\* The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance".



of offences against the peace and security of mankind, with a view to the preparation of effective measures to eliminate any possibility of a revival of nazism; (b) recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution in which it would (1) condemn all manifestations of the ideology and practice of nazism and racial intolerance, wherever they might occur; (2) call upon States to take steps to bring to light any evidence of the manifestation and dissemination of the ideology and practice of nazism and racial intolerance and to ensure that they should be rigorously suppressed and prohibited; (3) invite all eligible States which had not yet done so to ratify and to accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity as soon as possible, and request them to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the measures taken by them to comply strictly with the provisions of those Conventions; (4) invite all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to review their legislation, in the light of the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, with a view to determining whether, in the light of their circumstances, further legal measures were required to eradicate for all time the danger of a revival of nazism, racial intolerance, or other ideologies based on terror; (5) urgently call 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, to prevent the activities of nazi and racist organizations and groups; (6) appeal to all States to prohibit activity by organizations propagating concepts of nazism and racial superiority; (7) urge those States which were unable, for serious constitutional or other reasons, to implement immediately and fully the provisions of article 9 of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, both of which condemned and outlawed all propaganda and all organizations based on ideas and theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempted to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, to take measures designed to ensure the speedy disbandment and disappearance of such organizations; those measures should provide, *inter alia*, that: (a) such organizations should not be allowed to receive financial subsidies from organs of the State, private companies or individuals; (b) such organizations should not be allowed the use of public premises in which to establish their headquarters or conduct meetings of their members, the use of streets and squares in populated areas for holding demonstrations, or the use of public information media for disseminating propaganda; (c) such organizations should not be allowed to form militarized detachments on any pretext, and offenders should be subject to prosecution in the courts; (d) persons employed by the State, particularly in the armed forces, should not be permitted to belong to such organizations: all those measures to be taken only in so far as they were compatible with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (a) request

UNESCO, the ILO and other United Nations specialized agencies to consider within their respective spheres of competence, the question of the danger of a revival of the concepts of nazism and racial intolerance; (9) appeal to regional intergovernmental organizations to consider the question at the regional level; (10) call upon Governments, particularly those which controlled mass information media of world or continental scope, the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, specialized agencies and international and national organizations, to increase public awareness of the danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance, especially among young people, by education, by the preparation and dissemination of information on the subject and by recalling the history of nazism and its crimes and of racial intolerance; (11) call upon all States to take legislative and administrative measures to prevent activities of any kind in favour of nazism and the concept of racial superiority; (12) decide to place the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred on its agenda and under continuing review, and would urge other competent organs of the United Nations to do likewise, so that appropriate measures could be taken promptly as required; (13) confirm the principles of international law with regard to the eradication of nazism, and appeal to all States to act in conformity with those principles.

#### F. The problem of indigenous populations

628. The Committee had before it a draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4949,<sup>2</sup> chap. XX, draft resolution III) on the problem of indigenous populations, and amendments submitted by Brazil (E/AC.7/L.600) to operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 7. The amendment to operative paragraph 7 was not pressed to the vote. At its 680th meeting, the Social Committee unanimously adopted the Brazilian amendments to operative paragraphs 5 and 6. The amendment to paragraph 5 replaced the words "to take the necessary steps within their spheres of competence to eradicate" by the words "to assist in the eradication of". The amendment to paragraph 6 replaced the word "eradicating" by the words "assisting in the eradication of". On a separate vote requested by the representative of the USSR, the Committee adopted operative paragraph 5, as amended, by 24 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. It unanimously adopted the draft resolution, as a whole, as amended.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

629. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> considered the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032).<sup>4</sup>

630. At the request of the representative of the USSR, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution; the paragraph was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously.

631. In the resolution (1589 (L)) the Council (1) recommended that the Governments of all States having indigenous populations take into account, in their policies of economic and social development, the special problems of indigenous populations with a view to eliminating prejudice and discrimination against such populations; (2) appealed to the States concerned, if they had not yet done so, to take the appropriate



legislative, administrative and other measures to protect the indigenous populations and to prevent any discrimination against it; (3) invited all competent organs of the United Nations, and, especially, the regional economic commissions and specialized agencies concerned to co-operate with Governments in any actions which they might undertake in compliance with the resolution; (4) recommended to all States having legislation for the protection of indigenous populations that they review that legislation with a view to determining whether in practice it had not already resulted, or might not result, in discrimination, or whether its effect had been to place unjust and unnecessary restrictions on certain civil and political rights; (5) noted with interest the efforts that had been made in that connexion within the inter-American system, and invited the Organization of American States, and particularly its specialized organs and bodies, such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Indian Institute, to assist in the eradication of any kind of discrimination against indigenous populations; (6) invited similarly the specialized organs and bodies of the United Nations and the other regional bodies to take the necessary steps for the same purpose of assisting in the eradication of any discrimination against indigenous populations; (7) authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to make a complete and comprehensive study of the problem of discrimination against indigenous populations, and to suggest the necessary national and international measures for eliminating such discrimination, in co-operation with the other organs and bodies of the United Nations and with the competent international organizations.

#### **G. Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism**

632. The Committee had before it a draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4949,<sup>2</sup> chap. XX, draft resolution VII) on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism. Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced an amendment (E/AC.7/L.599) to the draft resolution which called for the addition of a new operative paragraph 3. Under the amendment, the Council would invite the Special Rapporteur to elaborate in his final report, on his previous studies of ways in which work in the fields of narcotics control and the protection of refugees might be applied in order to secure better implementation of existing international instruments relating to the suppression of slavery and slavery-like practices.

633. At its 680th meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment by 23 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. It unanimously adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as amended.

#### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

634. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032).<sup>4</sup>

635. In that resolution (1593 (L)) the Council (1) expressed its appreciation to the Special Rap-

porteur, Mr. Mohamed Awad, for his valuable report; (2) invited him to continue his important task, taking into account the exchange of views on his progress report during the twenty-third session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of minorities and the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights, and to submit in his final report to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-fourth session his conclusions and recommendations having regard to the urgent need for the proper implementation of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, of 1956;<sup>6</sup> (3) further invited the Special Rapporteur to elaborate, in his final report, on his previous studies of ways in which national and international work in the fields of narcotics control and the protection of refugees might be applied in order to secure the better implementation of existing international instruments relating to the suppression of slavery and slavery-like practices; (4) requested the Secretary-General once again to urge those States which had not yet ratified the Supplementary Convention of 1956 to expedite their ratification procedures; (5) requested the Secretary-General to extend his assistance to the States parties for the purpose of arranging for the exchange of information called for by article 3, paragraph 3, of the Supplementary Convention; (6) authorized the Secretary-General to supplement the information received from States parties to that Convention by information which might be available from other official sources, including States that had not yet adhered to the Convention and the appropriate international organizations, and to present such information to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; (7) requested the Secretary-General to seek the co-operation of those organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, which could provide assistance in particular in the eradication of slavery, the slave trade and other forms of servitude.

#### **H. Study of equality in the administration of justice**

636. The Social Committee at its 678th meeting unanimously adopted a draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4949,<sup>2</sup> chap. XX, draft resolution VIII) regarding the study of equality in the administration of justice.

#### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

637. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032).<sup>4</sup>

638. In that resolution (1594 (L)) the Council (1) expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Abu Rannat, for his valuable study; (2) requested the Secretary-General to print the Special Rapporteur's study, together with the general principles adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and to circulate them as widely as possible; (3) recommended that the Commission on Human Rights should, at its twenty-eighth session, examine the draft principles relating to equality in the administration of justice and take a decision on further action.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266 (1957), No. 3822.

**I. Question of the realization of the 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\*\*\*\*\***

639. The Social Committee at its 678th meeting unanimously adopted a draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4949,<sup>2</sup> chap. XX, draft resolution IX) regarding the question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries.

**ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

640. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032).<sup>4</sup>

641. In that resolution (1595 (L)) the Council requested the Special Rapporteur on problems relating to human rights in developing countries, while preparing his study, to take into account the provisions and implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development contained in General Assembly resolutions 2542 (XXIV) and 2543 (XXIV) which had been adopted since the study had been authorized, and to submit his final report to the Commission on Human Rights not later than at its twenty-eighth session, in 1972.

**J. Periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information**

642. The Committee was informed (E/4949,<sup>2</sup> chap. XII) that, in accordance with the procedure established by its resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session had considered, with the assistance of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, the reports, information and comments on economics, social and cultural rights received from Member States since its twenty-sixth session. The Commission on Human Rights had emphasized that it was only through the timely submission of concise reports by Member States and specialized agencies and objective information by non-governmental organizations in consultative status that the international community could appreciate both the progress achieved and the problems still to be overcome.

643. At its 678th meeting the Committee unanimously adopted a revised draft resolution submitted by Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay (E/AC.7/L.596/Rev.1).

**ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

644. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032).<sup>4</sup>

645. In that resolution (1596 (L)) the Council (1) decided that, without prejudice to the submission

\*\*\*\*\* The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights".

of reports on freedom of information in 1971 and with effect from the date of the resolution, Member States should be asked to submit periodic reports once every two years in a continuing cycle: the first, on civil and political rights, to be submitted in 1972; the second, on economic, social and cultural rights, in 1974; the third, on freedom of information, in 1976; (2) expressed the hope that an increasing number of Member States would report in the future; (3) invited Member States, in submitting their reports, to follow closely the outline of headings for the reports sent to them by the Secretary-General and pay greater attention to the guidelines contained in paragraph 1 of resolution 16 B (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights, which had been adopted unanimously on 22 March 1967; (4) considered in particular that the assessment of progress and problems in the promotion and protection of human rights by the Commission and its *Ad Hoc Committee* could be of practical value only to the extent that Governments included in their reports detailed information concerning specific difficulties encountered, practical measures or methods applied or assistance needed to overcome them.

**K. Work programme of the Commission on Human Rights**

646. During the debate in the Social Committee, many representatives expressed appreciation of the work accomplished by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session. Some referred with appreciation to the action taken by the Commission regarding such matters as model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with human rights, protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, realization of economic, social and cultural rights, and human rights in the context of scientific and technological developments, and obligations of youth with regard to military service.

647. Several representatives expressed concern over the lack of adequate consideration by the Commission of such items on its agenda as various studies prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country including his own and to return to his country; the question of communications regarding violations of human rights; periodic reports; and the advisory services programme.

648. The Committee discussed the question of the rationalization of the work programme of the Commission. Many delegations noted the growing size of that programme and the accumulation of agenda items which the Commission was unable to complete during the sessions. Certain new items were relevant and therefore required study and action by the Commission. Thus it was not considered likely that the work programme of the Commission would diminish in the near future. It was felt, however, that factors which impeded the work of the Commission other than the size of the work programme should be examined with a view to their elimination. A number of suggestions were made, such as the grouping of items concerning the same question, the planning of the Commission's provisional agenda some time in advance, and the framing of draft resolutions that would command broad support. Some delegations thought greater attention should be given to the establishment of priorities by the Commission and its Sub-Commission. To relieve the Commission of some of its workload, it was further



er proposed that Governments should submit reports on human rights every two years instead of every year as at present.

649. Members of the Committee were generally in agreement that the Commission should maintain a balance between questions of a permanent, substantive character and those concerned with human rights aspects of current political questions. It was suggested that due regard be given to the existence of United Nations bodies specifically designed to deal with political issues.

650. France and the United Kingdom submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.601) concerning the work programme of the Commission according to which the Council would recommend (1) that the Commission take effective measures at its twenty-eighth session to prepare a work programme which would enable it at its forthcoming sessions gradually to consider and dispose of the items which had accumulated on its agenda; (2) that the Commission endeavour in future to maintain a proper balance among the matters referred to it; (3) request the Secretary-General, when preparing the provisional agenda of the Commission, to combine items which could be considered simultaneously, except in cases in which a member of the Commission had expressly requested that an item should be considered separately. Some representatives, while acknowledging the value of discussing the rationalization of work, were not confident that the draft resolution as submitted would have positive value for the Commission. Regarding the establishment of priorities, some representatives expressed the view that it was the prerogative of each body of the Council to establish its own priorities. Some representatives regarded the draft as an essentially procedural proposal and therefore felt there was no basis for opposing it.

651. The sponsors did not press the draft resolution to the vote on the understanding that the proposal and the summary records of the discussions on it during the fiftieth session of the Council would be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights. The Committee decided to make that recommendation to the Council.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

652. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032),<sup>4</sup> the Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> decided to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the summary records of the discussions concerning the work programme of the Commission which took place on the draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.601) during the fiftieth session of the Council.

#### L. Report of the Commission on Human Rights

653. At its 680th meeting the Social Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights to the effect that the Council should take note of the Commission's report on its twenty-seventh session (E/4949).<sup>2</sup>

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

654. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5032).<sup>4</sup>

655. In that resolution (1598 (L)) the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-seventh session (E/4949).<sup>2</sup>

#### M. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights

656. At its 679th and 680th meetings the Social Committee considered a draft resolution submitted by Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, the Sudan and Yugoslavia (E/AC.7/L.598) and an amendment thereto submitted by New Zealand (E/AC.7/L.602) calling for the addition of a new operative paragraph 7. The amendment provided that the Council would endorse the constructive approach of the International Labour Organisation in its efforts to improve the conditions of African workers in accordance with the ILO Programme for the Elimination of *Apartheid* in Labour Matters.

657. The sponsors of the draft resolution made certain changes in the text, taking into account a suggestion by the representative of Pakistan relating to operative paragraph 5 and the New Zealand amendment to operative paragraph 7. While the members of the Committee attached great importance to trade union rights and in general supported the spirit of the draft resolution, some stated that they could not support the text either because of opposition to the establishment or continuation of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts or because of disagreement with the Group's conclusions and recommendations.

658. At its 680th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised by the sponsors, by 19 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

659. The Council at its 1771st meeting<sup>5</sup> adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5032)<sup>4</sup> by 20 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. In that resolution (1599 (L)) the Council (1) endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (E/4953, paras. 217-242); (2) strongly condemned the repression and detention of trade union leaders in southern Africa and called for their immediate and unconditional release; (3) condemned also the treatment of African producers of primary products in the Territories under Portuguese domination; (4) called upon Portugal to stop immediately the confiscation of African lands; (5) called upon the Government of the United Kingdom to fulfil its responsibility to put an immediate end to discrimination and repression against African workers and trade-unionists in Southern Rhodesia; (6) requested the Secretary-General to bring the Group's report to the attention of the ILO; (7) welcomed the activities of the ILO in that field and requested it to continue its efforts to bring to an end the discrimination against African workers in southern Africa and to submit the results of its endeavours to the Council as soon as possible but not later than at its fifty-fourth session; (8) requested the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to investigate thoroughly the system of recruitment of African workers in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination and to report to the Council as soon as possible but not later than at its fifty-fourth session; (9) requested the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to the attention of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; (10) requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution and the report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.



## OTHER SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS

### A. Development of information media

660. The Social Committee considered item 13 of the agenda of the Council's fiftieth session (Development of information media) at its 653rd to 656th and 658th meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it a report by the UNESCO secretariat on book development in the service of education (E/4958), prepared in response to Council resolution 1278 (XLIII).

661. Introducing the report, the representative of UNESCO noted that the report concentrated on book development and did not deal with the application of space communication techniques to the promotion of educational progress. It was hoped to prepare a report on that subject after the ITU World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications in June 1971 and the completion of pilot projects and studies on space communications.

662. Basic material for the report had been supplied by a series of regional meetings on book production and distribution in developing countries, in which other interested specialized agencies, particularly FAO in relation to matters of paper supply, had participated.

663. Although the book development programme had made some progress over the past five years, much remained to be done. In some countries the shortage of books was still so acute that it could be described as a famine, despite the revolution that had taken place in recent decades in book production and distribution. A concerted world-wide effort was needed to expand the programme. It had been, in large part, the momentum generated by the book development programme that had impelled the UNESCO General Conference to proclaim 1972 as International Book Year. The Year's objective was, however, even broader and had been described by the General Conference as an appraisal of the role of books in society. A Planning Committee, drawn from both member States and major international professional organizations in the book field, had met at UNESCO, drawn up a detailed programme of action and expressed the hope that the Council would find it possible at its fiftieth session to associate itself with International Book Year.

664. Most representatives welcomed the report and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations. Some had reservations. One delegation suggested that the educational and instructive role of books was not sufficiently reflected in the report. Some representatives, however, pointed out that it was not enough to publish books; measures should also be taken to enable people to read them. It was noted also that in developing countries finance was an important problem in so far as the import of books, copyright and translation rights were concerned. Such costs could be reduced if local production were stimulated. The problem of the high

cost of production, of paper and of transport could be solved only by effective international action. One representative felt that Governments of developing countries should make provision for book production in their national development plans and endeavour to develop a network of libraries.

665. The view was expressed that the book shortage could not be overcome by stimulating and developing local production since the cost of intellectual production and the cost of manufacture were beyond the means of many developing countries. With international co-operation, however, those countries would be enabled to attain their goals more quickly and more cheaply. Attention was called in that connexion to the importance of the conferences to be held at UNESCO headquarters in July 1971 to revise the existing conventions on copyright and the protection of literary and artistic works.

666. The representative of Tunisia, on behalf also of Pakistan and the Sudan, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.581), which Lebanon and Madagascar later joined in sponsoring. The observer for India, under rule 76 of the rules of procedure, submitted an amendment (E/AC.7/L.582) proposing a new operative paragraph 5. Kenya subsequently assumed sponsorship of the amendment.

667. One representative explained that although he could support the draft resolution as a whole and the amendments, he could not vote for operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft resolution since his Government was a party neither to the Berne Convention nor to the Universal Copyright Convention and did not participate in the work of the UNESCO International Copyright Information Centre.

668. Another representative doubted the feasibility of convening a conference under UNESCO auspices to revise the Berne Conventions and of the action proposed in operative paragraph 3 of the resolution. One representative supported operative paragraph 3 on the understanding that it implied nothing more than was contained in the resolution adopted on the subject by the Joint Study Group of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union at Washington in October 1969. It supported paragraph 4 on the understanding that the onus was also on developing countries to give higher priority to book production when using bilateral and multilateral aid funds. In regard to paragraph 4, one delegation felt it would be premature to take a decision on a matter that would be discussed in July 1971 at the conferences for revision of the Berne Conventions.

669. At its 658th meeting the Committee adopted the amendment by Kenya (E/AC.7/L.582), as orally revised, by 25 votes to none, with 1 abstention. It adopted operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.581), on separate votes requested by the USSR, by 23 votes to none, with

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.7/SR.653-656, 658.

3 abstentions, and by 24 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, respectively. On a separate vote requested by France, it adopted operative paragraph 4 by 25 votes to none, with 1 abstention. It unanimously adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as revised by the sponsors and as amended.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

670. The Council at its 1769th meeting<sup>2</sup> considered the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/4987).<sup>3</sup>

671. At the request of the representative of the USSR, the Council voted separately on paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft resolution. It adopted operative paragraph 2 by 19 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, and operative paragraph 3 by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. It adopted the draft resolution as a whole unanimously.

672. In that resolution (1575 (L)), the Council (1) supported the initiative taken by UNESCO within the framework of its long-term programme for book development; (2) invited the countries participating in the conferences being organized by UNESCO in July 1971 to respond to the requirements of developing countries in revising, respectively, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works<sup>4</sup> and the Universal Copyright Convention,<sup>5</sup> including their requirements in the field of school and university education; (3) invited the developed countries to grant the greatest possible copyright facilities to developing countries within the framework of the International Copyright Information Centre of UNESCO; (4) recommended the provision of international assistance for low-cost local reprint and translation or adaptation into national languages of developing countries of books written and produced in developed countries for higher education; (5) recommended further that financial and technical assistance be provided to create an adequate infrastructure in the developing countries for the promotion of domestic book production; (6) requested FAO to continue its work for the promotion of paper industries, in particular in the developing countries; (7) invited Member States and, within their respective fields of competence, the institutions and organs of the United Nations system, as well as other interested intergovernmental organizations, to take appropriate steps to attain the objectives of International Book Year; (8) invited UNESCO to submit to the Council, at its fifty-sixth session, a report on the results achieved and particularly on the ways in which those results could contribute to the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.<sup>6</sup>

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

673. The annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/8412)<sup>7</sup> was before

\* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1769.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 13.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 331 (1959), No. 4757.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 216 (1955), No. 2937.

<sup>6</sup> See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 12*, submitted to the Council under the symbol E/5037 and Corr.1.

the Council at its fifty-first session. The Council also received a statement submitted by the International Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in category II consultative status (E/C.2/741).

674. The Council recalled the decision taken at the resumed forty-seventh session<sup>8</sup> that the report of the High Commissioner would be transmitted to the General Assembly without debate, unless at the specific request of one or more of its members or of the High Commissioner at the time of the adoption of its agenda the Council were to decide otherwise. Since at the time of the adoption of its sessional agenda,<sup>9</sup> the Council had taken no decision regarding the consideration of the item, it decided, at its 1799th meeting,<sup>10</sup> on the proposal of the President, to transmit without debate the report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

#### C. Capital punishment

675. The Social Committee considered item 4 of the agenda of the fiftieth session (Capital punishment), at its 648th to 651st meetings.<sup>11</sup> The Committee had before it a note prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII) (E/4947 and Corr.1), summarizing and analysing the information furnished by the Governments of Member States which had responded to the Secretary-General's inquiry of 10 March 1969. The first part of the note contained a brief résumé of the legal safeguards provided in the reporting countries to persons liable to capital punishment for ordinary crimes, and the second part, for offences against the State and certain other military and exceptional crimes. The third part of the report was concerned with the changes that had taken place since 1965 in respect of the restriction of the use of the death penalty or its abolition.

676. The Committee also had before it a memorandum from the Government of Austria on the abolition of capital punishment (E/L.1378), which pointed out that the recommendations on the restriction and abolition of the death penalty were in accordance not only with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights but also with the postulates of modern criminology. It emphasized that capital punishment was not a deterrent to crime and that considerations of law enforcement did not justify or call for the death penalty.

677. In his introductory statement, the Director of the Social Development Division gave a historical review of United Nations actions on the question of capital punishment from the first General Assembly resolution in 1959 (resolution 1396 (XIV)) to the latest in 1968 (resolution 2393 (XXIII)). He observed that the current trend was abolitionist, and that the Secretary-General's note was to be considered as provisional and preliminary.

678. While members of the Committee expressed satisfaction with the prevailing abolitionist trend, they noted that, as was emphasized in the Secretary-General's note, lack of information made it impossible to provide a true and comprehensive picture of the world

<sup>8</sup> E/SR.1640.

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1773.

<sup>10</sup> E/SR.1799.

<sup>11</sup> E/AC.7/SR.648-651.



situation with regard to the death penalty. More substantive data were needed before a report was submitted to the General Assembly. It was therefore suggested that Member States be given more time to answer the Secretary-General's inquiry.

679. A number of representatives argued that capital punishment could no longer be justified on the grounds of retribution, based on a primitive concept of justice, nor by its alleged deterrent effect, which had never been confirmed by reliable data. They stressed that the abolition of the death penalty had not been followed by any increase of crimes in the countries which had taken that step. Furthermore, in the imposition of capital punishment, there was always the possibility of an irreversible judicial error. Most members agreed that crime should be fought by other means, and that the aim should be to correct the offender and not to eliminate him. Certain speakers stressed that the roots of crime lay in social injustice, and that it was society which needed to be reformed. It was contended that further efforts should be made by Member States towards the restriction or abolition of the death penalty and that full guarantees of legal safeguards in cases of capital punishment should be given.

680. Several representatives reported on the policies adopted in their countries concerning legal safeguards for accused persons in capital cases. They emphasized that all possible legal safeguards were provided to the accused and that the policies of their respective countries were consistent with General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII). Some representatives pointed out that the death penalty was retained by some countries only as a way of deterring offenders and was consequently scarcely used. It was not only the offender's life which was in question; the security of society was also at stake. In view of that situation, many countries had not abolished capital punishment in cases where the security of the State was threatened. Action should therefore be directed mainly towards the extension of legal safeguards.

681. One representative stated that there was at least one case in which capital punishment should not be abolished, namely that of war criminals. Most members, although agreeing in substance, were of the opinion that that matter should be dealt with in another context.

682. In the course of the debate, the representative of Italy submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.578), co-sponsored by Norway, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. An amendment (E/AC.7/L.759) proposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics calling for the addition of three paragraphs relating to war crimes and crimes against humanity, was later withdrawn in the light of the discussion. After being orally revised, the draft resolution was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

683. The Council at its 1769th meeting<sup>12</sup> adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/4993)<sup>13</sup> by 14 votes to none, with 6 abstentions (resolution 1574 (L)). In the resolution, the Council (1) took note with satisfaction of the measures already taken by a number of States in order

to ensure the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty still obtained; (2) considered that further efforts should be made by Member States to ensure the full and strict observance anywhere of the principles contained in articles 5, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, reaffirmed by articles 7, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and in particular of the principles that no one should be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, that everyone was entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, that everyone charged with penal offence had the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a final sentence; and that every accused had a right to enjoy all the guarantees necessary for his defence; (3) affirmed that the main objective to be pursued was that of progressively restricting the number of offences for which capital punishment might be imposed with a view to the desirability of abolishing this punishment in all countries so that the right to life, provided for in article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, might be fully guaranteed; (4) invited Member States which had not yet done so to inform the Secretary-General of their attitude to possible further restriction of the use of the death penalty or to its total abolition, by providing the information requested in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII); and (5) requested the Secretary-General to circulate as soon as possible to Member States all the replies to the queries contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII) submitted by Member States either before or after the adoption of the present resolution.

#### D. Emergency assistance to Palestine refugees

684. The Council considered item 20 of the agenda of its fiftieth session (Emergency assistance to Palestine refugees) at its 1747th meeting.<sup>14</sup>

685. The representative of Ghana, on behalf also of Norway, introduced and orally revised a draft resolution (E/L.1387) on the subject.

686. Members of the Council expressed their serious concern over the financial crisis which was jeopardizing the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). If the financial deficit was not liquidated, the only alternative would be to reduce the Agency's services drastically, in particular in respect of the nutrition of children and in the fields of education and vocational training.

687. Some representatives considered that the Council should appeal for assistance to UNRWA from countries that did not normally contribute to it. One representative referred to the assistance being rendered by his Government on a bilateral basis and underlined that such assistance would continue to be provided. The view was expressed by some representatives that the only way to put an end to the sufferings of the refugees once and for all was to find a lasting solution to the situation in the Middle East.

688. The representative of UNESCO informed the Council of the encouraging response to the appeal

<sup>12</sup> E/SR.1769.

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

<sup>14</sup> E/SR.1747.



launched on 1 January 1971 by the Director-General of UNESCO for voluntary financial assistance to the joint UNRWA/UNESCO educational effort. Many representatives expressed their appreciation of the assistance rendered by the World Food Programme, the ILO, WHO and UNESCO and voiced the hope that increased assistance by those organizations would be made possible in future.

689. The sponsors further revised the draft resolution in the light of the suggestions made during the discussion. Operative paragraphs 2, 5 and 6, on which a separate vote was requested by the representative of the USSR, were adopted by 24 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole, as revised, was adopted unanimously.

690. In that resolution (1565 (L)), the Council (1) welcomed in particular the decisions already taken under the World Food Programme to provide emergency food aid up to \$2 million; (2) welcomed also the contacts initiated with the ILO and WHO with a view to obtaining services to the maximum extent

possible; (3) welcomed further the positive steps taken by the Director-General of UNESCO in launching an appeal for funds to maintain the educational services for Palestine refugees and the encouraging results obtained so far; (4) expressed the hope for an early implementation of the above-mentioned decisions, particularly of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2672 B (XXV), as well as manifestations of concrete results of the above-mentioned contacts and steps in accordance with constitutional procedures; (5) requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of specialized agencies, the Executive Director of UNICEF and the Administrator of UNDP as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to consider appropriate ways and means of rendering all possible assistance to the Palestine refugees; and (6) requested further all organizations of the United Nations system to include in their annual reports information on their possible present and future assistance to UNRWA and on their activities that benefited the Palestine refugees, and thus lessened the financial burden of the Agency.

## ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER\*

691. The Council considered item 14 of the agenda of its fifty-first session (Assistance in cases of natural disaster) at its 1785th to 1787th and 1790th meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it a comprehensive report of the Secretary-General (E/4994) on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2435 (XXII) and 2717 (XXV), Memoranda concerning the item, submitted by the United Kingdom (E/L.1404) and by Turkey (E/L.1425), were circulated to the Council at the request of those Governments. The Council also received a communication from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations Office at Geneva (E/L.1436) and a note by the Secretary-General transmitting a recommendation adopted by the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunication (E/L.1430).

692. Also before the Council were chapter I, section H, of the report of ACC on its thirty-seventh session (E/5012 (Part I)) and chapter VI of the report of CPC on its ninth session (E/5038).<sup>2</sup> In addition, five non-governmental organizations in categories I and II consultative status submitted statements on the item. The category I organizations were the Inter-Parliamentary Union (E/C.2/731) and the League of Red Cross Societies (E/C.2/732); the category II organizations were the International Council of Social Democratic Women (E/C.2/727), the International Committee of the Red Cross (E/C.2/735) and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (E/C.2/742).

693. The consultant to the Secretary-General introduced the Secretary-General's report (E/4994). He pointed out that the report laid emphasis on the urgent need for improved organizational arrangements in the provision of assistance by and through the United Nations system. While the primary responsibility in disaster situations inevitably rested with the Government of the country in which the disaster had occurred, other Governments and international organizations, as well as voluntary agencies, had an important contribution to make in many areas. These included the application of science and technology to the prevention of disasters where possible or, otherwise, the mitigation of their effects, assistance in pre-disaster planning and disaster preparedness arrangements, in addition to action when a disaster actually struck.

694. As much of that work could best be accomplished through the machinery of a permanent office, the Secretary-General proposed, in accordance with the specific request expressed in resolution 2717 (XXV), that a new office be established within the Secretariat. That office would be responsible for gathering in one place all types of relevant information,

for assisting Governments in their disaster prevention and disaster preparedness arrangements, and for helping to co-ordinate the relief efforts of international organizations, Governments and voluntary agencies in disaster situations. While the proposed arrangements had been developed with natural disasters in mind, they might prove useful, the representative of the Secretary-General considered, in other emergencies also.

695. Members of the Council expressed sympathy to the Governments of Chile and Colombia with regard to the natural disasters suffered recently by those countries.

696. At the 1786th meeting the representative of Peru, on behalf also of Brazil, Haiti, Jamaica and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1434) entitled "Measures to be taken following the natural disasters in Colombia and Chile", which he orally revised during his statement. An amendment to operative paragraph 2 was introduced at the same meeting by the representative of the USSR (E/L.1437). It was later withdrawn when the sponsors of the draft resolution accepted a suggestion that paragraph 2 be deleted. The sponsors also agreed to revise operative paragraph 3 to take into account a suggestion made during the discussion. At its 1787th meeting, the Council unanimously adopted the revised draft resolution as orally revised by the sponsors (for the text, see paragraph 708 below).

697. During the discussion, the Secretary-General's report was highly commended and the proposals put forward in the report were generally endorsed. While it was agreed that provisions for more effective assistance were necessary, views differed as to the best means of achieving that end. In regard to the question of a new permanent office and its leadership, most representatives supported the Secretary-General's proposals. A few representatives, however, took the view that efforts should be co-ordinated by the existing organs of the United Nations Secretariat, out of the resources already available, and that the role of Disaster Relief Co-ordinator should be entrusted to one of the serving Under-Secretaries-General or Assistant Secretaries-General. The question of the site of the office was also discussed, many representatives expressing the view that Geneva would be preferable to New York since it was the seat of a member of important international voluntary agencies and of several United Nations agencies.

698. Some representatives did not favour the setting up of a natural disaster emergency fund or pledges of voluntary contributions. Some others, however, considered that an international fund would ultimately have to be established.

699. Several delegations felt that the aim of the proposed United Nations office should be to deal with questions concerning the whole spectrum of pre-disaster

\* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1735-1787, 1790.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.*

planning, preparedness and relief operations. Some representatives were of the view that the office should also be concerned with rehabilitation and reconstruction in disaster areas.

700. One representative objected to the provisions of annex III of the Secretary-General's report regarding the legal status of disaster relief units because they attempted to place such units beyond the control of the Governments of the countries in which they would be working. The question of privileges and immunities should not arise in connexion with the provision of humanitarian assistance.

701. The Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies noted with satisfaction the long history of good co-operation between the organizations within the United Nations system and the International Red Cross. He also noted that the machinery of the Red Cross, with regard to both pre-disaster planning and emergency relief, was well described in the Secretary-General's report. He supported the Secretary-General's conclusions.

702. Many delegations commended the work of the League of Red Cross Societies and pointed out that it had done far more to co-ordinate international aid in natural disasters than any other organization and had gained valuable experience of the practical steps to be taken to deal with such disasters. The League was also commended for its efforts in drawing up a Disaster Relief Handbook.

703. At the 1786th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf also of Greece, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1438) entitled "Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other emergency situations". Lebanon, Malaysia and Peru also joined as sponsors. The representative of the USSR introduced three amendments (E/L.1440 and Corr.1) to the draft resolution. The first provided for the replacement, in operative paragraph 1, of the words "to appoint a Disaster Relief Co-ordinator" by the words "to entrust the functions of Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to one of the existing Under-Secretaries-General or Assistant Secretaries-General". The second amendment called for the deletion of operative paragraph 2, under which the Council would recommend that the Co-ordinator be appointed by the Secretary-General normally for a term of five years and at a level equivalent to that of an Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations. The third amendment provided for the replacement of operative paragraph 3 by a paragraph inviting the Secretary-General to establish at United Nations Headquarters a small permanent office, to be staffed by redistribution of existing posts in other units of the United Nations Secretariat within the limits of the present establishment of the United Nations Secretariat.

704. France also submitted three amendments (E/L.1442) to the draft resolution at the 1787th meeting. The first called for the deletion of the word "direct" in operative paragraph 1 (a); the second provided for the deletion in operative paragraph 2 of the words "and at a level equivalent to that of an Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations"; and the third called for the addition of the word "small" before the words "permanent office", in operative paragraph 3.

705. The representative of Hungary, at the 1787th meeting, introduced an amendment (E/L.1443) call-

ing for the deletion of the phrase "of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and IAEA", in operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution.

706. A revised version of the draft resolution (E/L.1438/Rev.1) was introduced, at the 1790th meeting, by the representative of the United Kingdom on behalf of the sponsors, which also included Turkey in accordance with rule 75 of the Council's rules of procedure. The revised draft resolution took account of many of the suggestions put forward during the discussion of the original draft.

707. The Council voted on the revised draft resolution and the amendments thereto at its 1790th meeting. It rejected the USSR amendments by 16 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions. The amendments submitted by France to operative paragraphs 1 (a) and 3 were withdrawn, following which the Council adopted by 10 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions, the amendment submitted by France (E/L.1442) to operative paragraph 2. The Council rejected the amendment submitted by Hungary (E/L.1443) to operative paragraph 6, by 14 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions. The Council then voted on the revised draft resolution (E/L.1438/Rev.1) as amended. Separate votes were requested by the representative of the USSR on the sixth preambular paragraph, under which the Council would note the study annexed to the Secretary-General's report on the legal status of disaster units operating under the aegis of the United Nations; on the introductory sentence of operative paragraph 1, and on operative paragraphs 2 and 3. The Council adopted the sixth preambular paragraph by 22 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions; the introductory phrase of operative paragraph 1 by 21 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions; operative paragraph 2 by 22 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions; and operative paragraph 3 by 22 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. The draft resolution, as amended, as a whole, was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (for the text, see paragraph 709 below).

708. In resolution 1611 (LI), the Council (1) expressed to the people and Governments of Colombia and Chile its heartfelt condolences for the loss of life and devastation sustained as a result of the recent natural disasters; (2) requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ask the Governing Council of UNDP and the Administrator of that Programme, the specialized agencies, more especially IBRD and also FAO and UNESCO, and IAEA, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNRISD and WFP, to devote the largest possible volume of resources, within their respective programmes, to meeting assistance requests from the Governments of Colombia and Chile relating to reconstruction work contemplated in their initial emergency programmes; and (3) conveyed its desire to the Governing Council and the Administrator of UNDP that they should consider favourably such requests for assistance within the purview of that Programme as might be submitted by the Governments of Colombia and Chile in connexion with their special medium-term and long-term programmes of rehabilitation.

709. In resolution 1612 (LI), the Council (1) called on the Secretary-General to appoint a Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, who would report direct to him, and who would be authorized, on behalf of the Secretary-General: (a) to mobilize, direct and co-ordinate the relief activities of the various organizations of the United Nations system in response to a request for



disaster assistance from a stricken State; (b) to receive on behalf of the Secretary-General contributions offered to him for disaster relief assistance to be carried out by the United Nations, its agencies and programmes for particular emergency situations; (c) to co-ordinate United Nations assistance with assistance given by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; (d) to assist the Government of the stricken country to assess relief and other needs and to evaluate the priority of those needs, to disseminate that information to prospective donors and others concerned and to serve as a clearing-house for assistance extended or planned by all sources of external aid; (e) to promote the study, prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters, including the collection and dissemination of information concerning technological developments; (f) to assist in providing advice to Governments on pre-disaster planning in association with relevant voluntary organizations, particularly with the League of Red Cross Societies, and draw upon United Nations resources available for such purposes; (g) to acquire and disseminate information relevant to planning and co-ordinating relief for disasters, including the improvement and establishment of stockpiles in disaster-prone areas, and to prepare suggestions to ensure the most effective use of available resources; (h) to phase out relief operations under his aegis as the stricken country moved into the stage of rehabilitation and reconstruction but to continue to interest himself, within the framework of his responsibilities for relief, in the activities of the United Nations agencies concerned with rehabilitation and reconstruction; (i) to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly; (2) recommended that the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator be appointed by the Secretary-General normally for a term of five years; (3) endorsed the Secretary-General's proposals for a small permanent office in the United Nations which should be the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters; (4) recommended that the office be headed by the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, be a distinct element within the United Nations Secretariat, and be augmented as necessary by short-term secondment of personnel for individual emergencies; (5) requested the

Secretary-General to prepare a study for its fifty-third session, taking into account any relevant suggestions and the experience gained by the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, on ways and means of enabling the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator adequately to perform the functions entrusted to him under the present resolution; (6) further endorsed the plan for a roster of volunteers to be drawn from experienced staff members of the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations, who could be made available at very short notice; (7) recommended that the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator should maintain contact with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA concerning available aid in emergency situations, such as food supplies, medicines, personnel, transportation and communications, as well as advice to countries in pre-disaster planning and preparedness; (8) invited potential recipient Governments: (a) to establish disaster contingency plans with appropriate assistance from the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; (b) to appoint a single National Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to facilitate the receipt of international aid in times of emergency; (c) to establish stockpiles of emergency supplies such as tents, blankets, medicine and non-perishable foodstuffs; (d) to consider appropriate legislative or other measures to facilitate the receipt of aid, including overflight and landing rights and necessary privileges and immunities for relief units; (e) to improve national disaster warning systems; (9) invited potential donor Governments: (a) to respond promptly to any call by the Secretary-General or by the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on his behalf; (b) to consider and to continue offering on a wider basis emergency assistance in disaster situations; (c) to inform the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in advance about the facilities and services they might be in a position to provide immediately, including where possible relief units, logistical support and means of effective communications; (10) further invited all organizations of the United Nations system and all other organizations involved to co-operate with the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; and (11) recommended that the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session endorse the foregoing proposals and recommendations.

## **Chapter XX**

### **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\***

710. The Council considered item 13 of the agenda of its fifty-first session (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 1792nd meeting.<sup>1</sup> It had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/5033 and Add.1) prepared pursuant to paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV), as well as chapter II of the first part of the thirty-seventh report of ACC (E/5012 (part I)) and chapter V of the report of

CPC on its ninth session (E/5038).<sup>2</sup> It also had before it a statement by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (E/C.2/730), a non-governmental organization in category I consultative status.

711. The Council decided to postpone consideration of the item until its resumed fifty-first session when it would have available the report of CPC on its tenth session and the President would have been able to hold consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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\* Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1792.

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<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.*

# DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND RELATIONS WITH NON-UNITED NATIONS INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

712. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 15 of the agenda of the fifty-first session (Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system: (a) reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency; (b) reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; (c) reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination) at its 413th to 419th, 421st, 422nd, 424th, 425th and 431st meetings.<sup>1</sup>

## A. Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

713. Under item 15 (a) the Council had before it the analytical summaries provided by the ILO (E/4977), FAO (E/4983), UNESCO (E/4975), WHO (E/4978), ICAO (E/4980), UPU (E/4976), ITU (E/4979), WMO (E/4982), IMCO (E/4981) and IAEA (E/4974 and Add.1); a letter dated 30 April 1971 from the Director-General of IAEA concerning the reports of IAEA (E/L.1424); and the relevant paragraphs of the report of CPC on its ninth session (E/5038,<sup>2</sup> paras. 41-44).

714. The representatives of the specialized agencies and IAEA introduced the analytical summaries provided by their organizations and answered questions raised during the discussion.

715. Members of the Committee commented on specific points in the summaries furnished by individual agencies and on general questions of interagency co-ordination. The view was expressed that the upward trend in the budgets of the specialized agencies should be halted and that increased efforts should be made to ensure the more rational and effective use of existing staff and resources.

716. There was general agreement in the Committee that the summaries offered a useful conspectus of the work of the organizations concerned and provided information that would assist the Council in its co-ordinating role and in considering work programmes. Their value would, it was suggested, be increased if they could be furnished long enough in advance for detailed consideration by CPC and its member Governments. The suggestion was made that the summaries could be improved by the inclusion of a chapter, on the lines of annex I of the WHO report, listing the action taken to comply with Council resolutions on interagency collaboration. Interagency bodies might also compile an annual list of Council resolutions calling for action by the agencies.

717. Many representatives expressed concern that the procedure for considering the agency reports in the Council precluded the possibility of in-depth examination. A number of suggestions were made for overcoming that difficulty.

718. At its 431st meeting, the representative of Brazil, on behalf also of Peru, the United Kingdom, the USSR, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.409) on the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA and the procedure for their consideration. The Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution as subsequently orally revised.

## ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

719. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>3</sup> the Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Co-ordination Committee (E/5069).<sup>4</sup> In the resolution (1642 (LI)) the Council (1) took note with appreciation of the analytical summaries provided by the specialized agencies and IAEA and in particular the improvements introduced in the summaries; (2) requested the specialized agencies and IAEA to continue to furnish such analytical summaries, bearing in mind the guidelines laid down by the Council, in particular in resolution 1548 (XLIX); (3) instructed CPC to recommend that the Council approve at its spring session the choice of the reports of two or three agencies which the Council might appropriately examine in depth, and to recommend procedures to be followed, having regard to the desirability of ensuring that the reports of all the agencies should receive detailed consideration over a five-year period; and (4) decided that at the Council's summer session, after finishing the in-depth discussion of the reports selected, on the recommendation of CPC, sufficient time should be allowed for the discussion of any of the other reports.

## B. Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

720. Under item 15 (b), the Council had before it the reports of CPC on its eighth and ninth sessions (E/4989<sup>5</sup> and E/5038<sup>6</sup>) and the report on the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC held at Geneva on 1 and 2 July 1971 (E/5045 and Add.1).

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1799.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 15.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 5.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.*

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.24/SR.413-419, 421, 422, 424, 425, 431.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.*



721. The parts of the reports of CPC relating to other items on the Council's agenda were brought to the Council's attention in connexion with those items. The discussion in the Co-ordination Committee concentrated on two subjects: the question of programme implementation in 1970 (E/5038, chap. II) and the review of the sphere of activities and competence of ACC which CPC had undertaken at its eighth session (E/4989, chap. II, and annexes III and IV) and its ninth session (E/5038, chap. III) in response to Council resolution 1547 (XLIX), and particularly the draft resolution on the subject proposed by CPC for adoption by the Council (E/5038, para. 25). The subject had also been considered at the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC, with particular reference to the question of improving the co-operation of ACC with CPC in order to strengthen the co-ordination role of the Council.

722. During the discussion of the sphere of activities and competence of ACC, a number of representatives, while recognizing the usefulness of the role of ACC as a co-ordinating body at the secretariat level, emphasized that the Committee should not infringe upon the prerogatives of intergovernmental bodies, particularly in policy-formulation and decision-making. Individual secretariats were called upon to perform the functions assigned to them by their legislative organs, in accordance with the constitutional provisions of each organization. Once programmes had been formulated, the various secretariats should confine themselves to implementation of the decisions taken.

723. Other representatives emphasized the important contribution that the executive heads could make, both individually and collectively, to the deliberations of the competent intergovernmental bodies. They questioned the assertion that ACC was encroaching upon the prerogatives of intergovernmental organs, and felt that the submission of recommendations by ACC would assist the Council in the effective performance of its co-ordinating functions.

724. With regard to the methods of work of ACC, many representatives considered that there was a need for greatly improved channels of communication between ACC and the competent intergovernmental bodies. Some delegations criticized the secrecy of the proceedings of ACC, and supported the suggestion made in CPC that all members of CPC and of the Council should be enabled to send observers to meetings of ACC and its subsidiary bodies. A number of representatives objected to that suggestion and disagreed also with the proposal that individual Member States should be allowed to forward their views on matters to be discussed at interagency meetings. In their view, both of those proposals would raise complex constitutional issues and might result in the work of the secretariats being unduly influenced by those Member States which had more personnel and financial resources to devote to those tasks. In that connexion, it was noted that the need for more detailed information on the work of ACC could be met satisfactorily through improved reporting on the part of ACC. The annual reports of ACC, it was generally felt, had not, so far, met the requirements of CPC and the Council; in particular they seldom provided information on the problems and difficulties encountered in the process of co-ordination which would enable the Council to take informed decisions and action on them.

725. With regard to the draft resolution proposed by CPC for adoption by the Council, a number of

representatives questioned the need for a formal pronouncement on the subject, in the light of the broad convergence of views at the Joint Meetings regarding the respective contributions of the Council and CPC, and of ACC, and the ways in which ACC could better assist the Council in carrying out its co-ordination responsibilities. A draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.400) under which the Council, taking note of the assurances given by ACC at the Joint Meetings, would have deferred action on the draft resolution proposed by CPC was submitted by Ghana and later withdrawn.

726. Amendments to the draft resolution proposed by CPC (E/5038, para. 25) were submitted by Ghana (E/AC.24/L.401), Brazil, France, the USSR and Uruguay (E/AC.24/L.402) and by the Sudan (E/AC.24/L.403). Subsequently, after consultations among interested delegations and the sponsors of the amendments, the representative of Brazil informed the Committee that it had been agreed to recommend the following amendments to the draft resolution proposed by CPC: (1) the addition, at the end of the first preambular paragraph, of the words "and the provisions of Chapter X of the Charter, in particular Article 63, paragraph 2, which provides that the Council may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations"; (2) the insertion in the preamble of a new second paragraph incorporating paragraph 1 of the CPC text, and the consequential deletion of operative paragraph 1; (3) the deletion of the words "13 (III) of 21 September 1946" in the second preambular paragraph of the CPC draft; (4) the amendment of the sixth paragraph of the preamble to the effect that the Council would note further that suggestions by various secretariats and secretariat bodies on possible courses of action would assist the competent intergovernmental bodies in exercising their decision-making role; (5) the substitution of the words "United Nations" for the words "Economic and Social Council" in the eighth paragraph of the preamble and in operative paragraph 2; (6) the substitution of the word "legislative" for the word "intergovernmental" in operative paragraphs 4, 5 and 7; (7) the substitution of the words "competent legislative" for the word "governing" in operative paragraph 6; (8) the insertion, after operative paragraph 7, of a new paragraph under which the Council would call upon the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in submitting suggestions and studies, to state options and alternative courses of action in order to facilitate the decision-making role of appropriate legislative organs; (9) the amendment of operative paragraph 9 to the effect that the Council would decide that all members of the Council and of CPC should receive notification of the meetings of ACC, its Preparatory Committee and other subsidiary bodies, together with an indication of the respective agendas of such meetings; (10) the inclusion of the words "to ACC" after the word "observations" in the bracketed phrase at the end of operative paragraph 9. The phrase would thus read "[so as to enable them to forward their views and observations to ACC, if they so decide]".

727. The Committee accepted the foregoing amendments. It also decided by 10 votes to 9, with 1 abstention, not to retain the bracketed phrase at the end of operative paragraph 9 of the CPC draft. The draft resolution proposed by CPC, as so amended, was

adopted by consensus and recommended for adoption by the Council (for the text, see paragraph 730 below).

728. During the discussion of the part of the CPC report on its ninth session dealing with programme implementation in 1970 and related matters (E/5038, chap. II), it was noted that CPC had devoted particular attention to questions relating to the format and content of the Secretary-General's reports on work programme performance in the economic, social and human rights fields, and to the effect which existing recruitment difficulties, and the general vacancy situation within the Secretariat, had had on the implementation of the work programme. The view was expressed that, if the recruitment problems, to which CPC had drawn attention had had serious implications for the work programme, the Council should, from that point of view, concern itself with them. The question was also raised whether the specialized agencies were experiencing similar difficulties and, if so, whether an objective study of the whole problem would not be justified.

729. At the 431st meeting the representative of the United States of America, on behalf also of Norway, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.399) on the form and content of budget performance documents. The Committee adopted the draft resolution unanimously (for the text, see paragraph 731 below).

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

730. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>3</sup> the Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution on the sphere of activities and competence of ACC recommended by the Co-ordination Committee in its report (E/5069)<sup>4</sup>. In the resolution (1643 (LI)) the Council (1) invited ACC to maintain under constant review measures to be suggested to the Council in order to ensure the fullest and most effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA; (2) requested ACC to give priority to the study of uniform and co-ordinated methods which would enable the United Nations system to achieve greater productivity and efficiency through economies of scale and related advantages; (3) further requested ACC to present annually to the Council and, as appropriate, to the competent legislative bodies of the specialized agencies and IAEA a concise report on the way in which the system operated, bringing out the problems solved and in addition highlighting those which were unresolved, for action at the intergovernmental level, and making suggestions and proposals designed to facilitate the implementation by the organizations concerned of decisions taken by the Council in the field of co-ordination in order to ensure that actions taken should be mutually supporting and complementary; (4) called upon ACC to present annually to the Council a list of possible topics for in-depth consideration, with a system-wide coverage; and, once the list had been approved in principle by the Council, to present to the Council and, as appropriate, the competent legislative bodies of the specialized agencies and IAEA separate reports on each topic containing a concise and factual picture of the way in which the system as a whole operated, pointing out in particular any shortfalls or duplication and also the practical difficulties arising from the implementation of policies and programmes of work related to the topic in question; (5) invited

ACC to make available to the Council and the competent legislative bodies of the specialized agencies and IAEA the results of the work of its subsidiary bodies including *ad hoc* groups or panels or, where appropriate, brief summaries including the main topics and trends of discussions; (6) urged ACC, in order to ensure greater efficiency and avoid duplication, to continue to make the necessary arrangements for prior consultations among interested secretariats of the United Nations system before proposals on draft programmes were presented to the legislative bodies and also before changes were made in the execution of approved programmes, keeping the Council informed on developments by means of periodic reports; (7) called upon ACC, when submitting suggestions and studies, to state options and alternative courses of action in order to facilitate the decision-making role of the appropriate legislative organs; (8) called upon ACC to ensure, where appropriate, close control over all interagency meetings held for purposes of consultation and co-ordination; (9) decided that all members of the Council and of CPC should receive notification of the meetings of ACC, its Preparatory Committee and other subsidiary bodies, together with an indication of the agendas of those meetings; (10) requested the Secretary-General to pursue his consideration of the possibility of associating, where and when necessary, the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut with the meetings of ACC and/or its Preparatory Committee.

731. At the same meeting, the Council, by 25 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Committee on budget performance documents. In resolution 1644 (LI), the Council requested that the Secretary-General in future reports should assure that: (a) the format of the budget performance document for any given year should have a direct correlation with the work programme document for that year, in order to enable meaningful comparisons to be made; (b) the document should be amplified by more detailed and more output-oriented information since it continued to emphasize input factors such as man-months spent in preparation of projects in progress, to the detriment of information on allocation of resources and even on non-administrative impediments to the implementation of the approved programmes; (c) the Secretariat should exercise greater central supervision over the preparation of the document, to ensure the consistency of its various parts, and pending the study on a system of programme budgeting, the Secretariat should prepare an overview section in which the various parts would be synthesized, in which the over-all problems of the work programme performance would be analysed, and, where possible, and provided that was based on the decisions taken and priorities set by the intergovernmental organs concerned, in which the allocations of resources between the various sections of the work programme would be explained; (d) the period covered by the data presented in the tables should be extended to five years, i.e. the authorization with reference to the specific decisions taken by the competent intergovernmental bodies and performance data for the four previous years together with the authorization data for the current year should be presented for each programme so as to permit an easy comparison of the shifting of emphasis within and between sections, explanations of the causes of which should be incor-



porated in the explanatory texts, due regard also being paid to the fact that the inclusion of the current year's authorizations would be most useful in ascertaining the future direction programmes might take and would be of assistance to the various inter-governmental bodies in their decision-making (e) the report should be circulated early in the year to the intergovernmental organs concerned and, as far as practicable, incorporated in the agendas and documentations for consideration by each organization or commission, and the results of such consideration, in turn, should be examined by CPC in its review of the topic.

### C. Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

732. Under item 15 (c) the Council had before it the thirty-seventh report of ACC (E/5012 (Part I)), a special report prepared by ACC on the implications of the green revolution (E/5012 (Part II)), and a report of ACC on recent development in the use of computers and common information needs in the United Nations system (E/5013), Corr.1 and 2, and Add.1). The Council also received the annual report of ACC on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (E/5014).

733. Parts of the ACC report relating to other items on the Council's agenda were brought to the Council's attention in connexion with the items concerned.

734. In the course of the Committee's discussion of the subitem, specific comments were made on the passages of the thirty-seventh report dealing with the human environment, population matters, the Centre for Economic and Social Information, the work of the Consultative Committee on Public Information, the United Nations Staff College and the priority attached by ACC to economic and social development as compared with new fields of international action. Representatives of the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs provided additional information and clarifications regarding a number of passages in the report, and replied to questions raised during the discussions.

735. Introducing the special report of ACC on the implications of the green revolution (E/5012 (Part II)), the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs noted that the report was a manifestation of the concern of ACC to assist the Council by developing procedures to meet the need for interagency planning with regard to development problems calling for concerted action. In a further statement on the report, the Assistant Secretary-General of FAO described the work of the *ad hoc* panel of ACC members which had been established to consider the whole range of questions relating to the application of varieties of high-yield grains and on whose findings the report was based. Reviewing his agency's immediate plans in that field, he pointed out that while it was for each Government to decide on the measures to be taken to modernize its agriculture and on the priority that those measures should be given within development plans, it had been felt that Governments could, in making those decisions, benefit from a thorough analysis of both the potentialities of the green revolution and its economic and social implications. He hoped that the Council would formulate directives that would enable all the organizations concerned to adjust their activities more effectively to the needs and wishes of Member States.

736. Many representatives expressed their appreciation of the report, and congratulated ACC on the initiative it had taken at a time when the green revolution was gaining momentum and could make an important contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Second Development Decade. Reference was made in particular to the remarkable results that the introduction of high-yield varieties of grain had produced in South and South East Asia, and emphasis was placed on the need to devise programmes along similar lines for countries in Africa. The encouraging results so far achieved should not, however, divert attention from the considerable problems involved in the application of those techniques and from their side-effects. A great deal of research was needed in both the social and the technical fields, as well as effective interagency co-ordination at the headquarters, regional and country levels. The need for agrarian reforms and other social measures was stressed. It was also suggested that more emphasis should be placed on price and related policies having a bearing on the positive or negative effects of the green revolution on employment and income distribution. Finally, reference was made to the underlying need to provide the developing countries, through soft loans and other aid programmes, with the necessary supplies of production inputs.

737. At the 431st meeting, the representative of Indonesia, also on behalf of the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.406) on the green revolution. The representative of Norway introduced a series of amendments (E/AC.24/L.410) which, as amended by the representative of Brazil, were accepted by the sponsors.

738. The Committee adopted the resolution as so revised without a vote (for the text, see paragraph 746 below).

739. Introducing the report on recent developments in the use of computers and common information needs in the United Nations system (E/5013), the Chairman of the Inter-Organization Board for information systems and related activities (IOB) gave a detailed review of the establishment of IOB and the International Computing Centre (ICC). The Director of the IOB secretariat was expected to take up his duties on 1 October 1971. In the meantime, IOB had started preparatory work in a number of important areas: documentation storage and retrieval; network analysis for project management; systems for financial and personnel management, possibly beginning with an examination of systems relating to recruitment, and the treatment of economic and social statistics.

740. A number of representatives welcomed the establishment of IOB and ICC, and one representative expressed the hope that, in time, IOB would be able to make its experience available to developing countries. Another representative said he considered that the work of IOB duplicated that of ICC and was concerned that there should be increasingly close co-operation between the two bodies. The Chairman of IOB noted that close collaboration between IOB and ICC was already assured because two official observers of the Board would participate in all the meetings of the ICC Management Committee.

741. In an introductory statement, the Assistant Secretary of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) drew attention to the new classification used in the annual report of ACC on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation



to programmes (E/5014) and its possible use for other co-ordination purposes. In particular, it could be used by IOB and by UNDP for both classification and reporting purposes. One feature of the new classification was the break-down of activities by programme sectors and subsectors, which had the effect of enabling each organization to determine quite clearly where to allocate its various items of expenditure and of highlighting certain key areas of co-ordination. An attempt had also been made to reconcile the total expenditures shown in the ACC reports with the total expenditures in the budgets of the organization by reserving the heading "Other budgetary provisions" for expenditures outside the economic, social and human rights fields.

742. Commenting on the report, some delegations expressed the view that the new classification of expenditures would greatly increase the usefulness of the report for the Council and its subsidiary bodies dealing with co-ordination matters. One delegation, however, pointed out that the headings of the classification were still so general as to make it difficult to understand in practice what purposes funds were being used for.

743. At the 431st meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.407) on the report of ACC on the expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes. The representative of the USSR proposed that consideration of the draft should be postponed until the views of ACABQ were available. The proposal was rejected by 9 votes to 3, with 10 abstentions. The draft resolution was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 9 abstentions (for the text, see paragraph 747 below).

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

744. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>3</sup> the Council adopted the draft resolution on the green revolution recommended by the Co-ordination Committee (E/5069)<sup>4</sup> by 25 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

745. At the same meeting, the Council adopted, by 19 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, the draft resolution on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes recommended by the Co-ordination Committee in its report (E/5069).<sup>4</sup>

746. In resolution 1645 (LI), the Council (1) took note with appreciation of the special report prepared by ACC on the implications of the green revolution (E/5012 (Part II)) and the initiative of ACC in thus bringing to the notice of the Council the opportunities offered by the spread of the new technology for a truly co-ordinated effort throughout the whole of the United Nations system; (2) endorsed the broad lines for interagency planning and concerted action-oriented programming in that particular area of economic and social development, indicated in the special report mentioned above; (3) recommended the Governments of Member States, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and IAEA, and the other international organizations concerned to give close attention, in their short- and medium-term plans, to the promotion of concerted and meaningful action-oriented projects in respect of the green revolution; (4) recommended that attention also be given to spreading the benefits of the green revolution to a wider range of agricultural conditions and income groups, through continued research to develop high-yielding varieties of food crops not already covered by existing programmes; (5) further recommended

that close attention be given to the impact of the new technology on socio-economic development, including environmental aspects, taking into account, *inter alia*, the findings of the study on the social implications of the new agricultural technology currently being undertaken by UNRISD; (6) welcomed the FAO initiative in intensifying contacts with potential sources of both international and bilateral aid, especially in respect of research and food production resources, in order to further the objectives of spreading the new technology; (7) urged UNDP and other financial institutions to give careful consideration to the special report of ACC and to take it into account in assisting Governments in their country programming; and (8) decided that a review and appraisal of progress in the application of the new technology be made at the mid term of the Second United Nations Development Decade, within the framework of the arrangements that might be established for that purpose and in co-operation with ACC.

747. In resolution 1646 (LI) the Council (1) took note of the new format of the annual report of ACC on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes, which presented those expenditures broken down by programme sectors and subsectors; (2) welcomed the new format as providing an over-all view of the activities of the system that would be helpful to the Council in carrying out its policy-making and co-ordinating roles; (3) requested UNDP, the Inter-Organization Board and other organs of the United Nations system concerned to utilize the framework as far as possible in their information system and reporting activities; and (4) requested ACC to consider the possibility of including cross-references, in the notes to table 4, to the corresponding parts of the budget documents of those organizations whose budgets were presented on a "programme" basis, so that it would be possible to relate the figures to the programmes they paid for.

#### D. Relations with intergovernmental organizations

##### *Relations with Non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social field*

748. The Social Committee considered item 12 (a) of the agenda of the fiftieth session (Relations with Non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social field) at its 655th meeting.<sup>7</sup> It had before it a report of the Secretary-General containing recommendations relating to the participation of certain intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Council (E/4961, para. 13).

749. The Social Committee recommended that the Council take note of the Secretary-General's report and approve his recommendations.

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

750. Endorsing the recommendation made by the Social Committee in its report (E/5023),<sup>8</sup> the Council at its 1769th meeting<sup>9</sup> took note of the Secretary-General's report (E/4961) and approved without objection the recommendations contained in paragraph

<sup>7</sup> E/AC.7/SR.655.

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.*

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1769.

13 of the report. In so doing the Council (1) decided to extend a standing invitation to the Council of Europe, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the European Economic Community and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to be represented by observers at future sessions of the Council; those organizations would be entitled to participate, with the approval of the Council and without the right to vote, in the Council's debates on questions of concern to them; (2) decided to authorize the Secretary-General to propose from time to time, as appropriate, that certain other intergovernmental organizations might be invited to be represented by observers at individual sessions when the Council discussed questions of direct concern to them; those organizations would also participate with the approval of the Council and without the right to vote in connexion with particular agenda items; (3) agreed that the Secretary-General should arrange for invitations to all sessions of the Council to be extended to the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Regional Co-operation for Development, and the World Intellectual Property Organization, without informing the Council thereof; (4) decided that functional commissions and standing committees should continue to invite to their meetings intergovernmental organizations in fields of direct concern to them, and keep the Council informed thereof. Those organizations would be entitled to participate, without the right to vote, in debates on questions of concern to them.

#### ***Co-operation and relations between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization***

751. The Social Committee considered item 12 (b) of the agenda of the fiftieth session (Co-operation and relations between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization) at its 656th, 658th and 659th meetings.<sup>10</sup>

752. The Committee had before it, under cover of a note by the Secretary-General (E/4955), the statutes of WTO adopted by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) at its Extraordinary General Assembly convened in September 1970 at Mexico City for the express purpose of revising its statutes. The Committee also had before it chapter IX of the report of CPC on its eighth session (E/4989)<sup>11</sup> regarding discussions between the United Nations and IUOTO with a view to drawing up a draft agreement between the United Nations and WTO. There was also a report on co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and IUOTO (E/4861 and Corr.1) which had been prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP and the Secretary-General of IUOTO for the Council at its forty-ninth session, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2529 (XXIV). At that session, the Council had decided (resolution 1540, (XLIX), para. 3) to postpone consideration of the report until its fiftieth session, having in mind the imminent Extraordinary General Assembly of IUOTO. A written statement on the subject (E/C.2/723) had been received from the International Hotel Association, a non-governmental organization in consultative status.

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.7/SR.656, 658, 659.

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 5.*

753. A number of representatives welcomed the adoption by IUOTO of its revised statutes. A draft proposal for decision by the Council put forward by India,<sup>12</sup> Indonesia, the Sudan and Yugoslavia (E/AC.7/L.585) was, it was explained, virtually identical with the recommendations contained in paragraph 90 of the report of CPC (E/4989). Furthermore, it was consistent with General Assembly resolution 2529 (XXIV) and the statutes of WTO, and was designed to ensure that the required negotiations should go forward without delay.

754. Several representatives expressed dissatisfaction with the division of functions envisaged in the Secretary-General's report (E/4861), whereby the United Nations and the United Nations organizations would continue to deal with the supply side of tourism—with questions essentially pertaining to basic planning investments, infrastructure and tourist plant facilities—while the transformed organization would in effect be dealing for the most part with the demand side—with matters essentially pertaining to the tourism market. They considered that that would not enable WTO to play the decisive and central role referred to in General Assembly resolution 2529 (XXIV). Indeed, they believed that most of the activities relating to tourism development undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system should be assigned to WTO.

755. Others expressed the view that the demarcation of competence suggested in the report was generally correct and would avoid duplication of effort.

756. During the discussion in the Committee the representative of Yugoslavia expressed his country's interest in acting as host to WTO.

757. The sponsors put forward a revised draft of the proposal for decision (E/AC.7/L.585/Rev.1). Some members felt that it was premature to consider the arrangements for future links between the United Nations and WTO before WTO was formally established. In this connexion, they stressed that no effective negotiations could take place before the competent intergovernmental bodies of WTO could issue the necessary instructions for such negotiations. The revised draft proposal was approved by the Committee without objection.

#### **ACTION BY THE COUNCIL**

758. The Council considered the report of the Social Committee (E/5023)<sup>8</sup> at its 1769th meeting.<sup>13</sup>

759. The representative of the USSR, referring to the co-sponsorship of the draft proposal by a non-member of the Council, made the following statement:

"In accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, any Member of the United Nations invited to participate in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council on any matter which the Council considers is of particular concern to that Member may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by request of any member of the Council.

"The rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council do not contain any provisions concerning the right of observers to join in sponsoring draft resolutions of any kind."

<sup>12</sup> In accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure.

<sup>13</sup> E-SR.1769.

760. The Council endorsed without objection the recommendation made by the Social Committee by which it took note of chapter IX of the report of CPC (E/4989) on its eighth session regarding discussions between the United Nations and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) with a view to drawing up a draft agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization. While expressing the hope that such consultations should continue, the Council recommended (a) that the following considerations be kept in mind during those negotiations: (i) the World Tourism Organization should have the decisive and central role in the field of world tourism in co-operation with the existing machinery within the United Nations; and (ii) the fundamental aim of WTO should be the promotion and development of tourism, and particular attention should be paid to the interests of the developing countries in that regard; (b) that the Council be provided with periodic progress reports on those negotiations at its summer sessions beginning with the fifty-first session; and (c) that steps, as appropriate, should be taken, with due regard to procedures of UNDP, to enable the designation of WTO as a participating and

executing agency of the Programme in order to assist WTO to carry out its functions related to the development of tourism; and (d) that the Secretary-General should, in consultation with concerned specialized agencies and other interested organizations, submit proposals to the Council, through CPC, at an early date, on measures to improve the planning and co-ordination of activities undertaken by the United Nations system in the field of tourism.

761. At the fifty-first session the Council was informed at its 1799th meeting<sup>14</sup> that a representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations had met with the Secretary-General of IUOTO at Geneva in July 1971. It had been agreed that the parties would hold further discussions during the course of the following twelve months with a view to working towards the basis of an agreement between the two organizations which would take effect after WTO came into being. The Secretary-General would, accordingly, present a further progress report to the Council at its fifty-third session.

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<sup>14</sup> E/SR.1799.



## REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT\*

762. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 16 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-first session (Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit) at its 431st and 432nd meetings.<sup>1</sup> The Committee had before it: observations on the work of the United Nations Office for Technical Co-operation in Madagascar (Sir Leonard Scopes) (JIU/REP/70/6-1) and a note by the Administrative Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (E/4932); a report on the activities of ECLA (S. Ilic, C. S. Jha, A. F. Sokirkin) (JIU/REP/70/3) and related comments (E/4935 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1, and Add.2); a report on the activities of the United Nations family of organizations in some Central American countries (R. M. Macy) (JIU/REP/70/5-1) and related comments (E/4941/Add.1-3, E/4941/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.4-6); a report on United Nations activities and operations in Nepal (C. S. Jha) (JIU/REP/70/4) and related comments (E/4951/Add.1-4), and action taken by the Executive Committee of WMO (E/4957). The Committee also had before it the comments of CPC at its eighth and ninth sessions (E/4989,<sup>2</sup> chap. V, and E/5038,<sup>3</sup> paras. 67-69). In addition, where the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit related to other items before the Council, they were brought to the Council's attention in connexion with its consideration of the

items concerned (items 6 (a) and (d); items 8 (a) and (c)).

763. During the discussion, a number of representatives emphasized the importance their Governments attached to the work of JIU as a body capable of making an outside assessment of the operations of the organizations of the United Nations system. It was stressed that the reports of JIU should be thoroughly and expeditiously examined and should be given a prominent place on the agenda of the governing bodies of the system.

764. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Committee approved a draft decision (E/AC.24/L.414) proposed by the United Kingdom for adoption by the Council. Some representatives considered that the reference to paragraph 68 of the report of CPC on its ninth session concerning the report on ECLA (JIU/REP/70/3) (E/4935) should be omitted, since the implied criticism was, in their view, unwarranted.

### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

765. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>4</sup> the Council, by 24 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, accepted the Co-ordination Committee's recommendation (E/5067)<sup>5</sup> and took note with appreciation of the reports of JIU listed in paragraph 762 above and drew the attention of all concerned to the comments of CPC at its eighth and ninth sessions, in particular paragraph 37 of the report of CPC on its eighth session (E/4989)<sup>2</sup> and paragraphs 68 and 69 of its report on its ninth session (E/5038).<sup>3</sup>

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1799.

<sup>5</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 16.

\* The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly includes the related item: "Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies".

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.24/SR.431, 432.

<sup>2</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

766. The Social Committee considered item 15 of the agenda of its fiftieth session (Non-governmental organizations) at its 652nd and 653rd meetings.<sup>1</sup> It had before it the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4945), which contained recommendations on (a) the granting of status to eleven organizations in category II, the placing of eight organizations on the Roster and the reclassification to category II of nine other organizations; (b) the request of a non-governmental organization to place an item on the Council's agenda; and (c) a special arrangement for co-operation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

767. During the discussion in the Social Committee, one representative referred to the special competence of non-governmental organizations in providing needed assistance in the mobilization of public opinion in the developed and developing countries in support of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and expressed the hope that ways would be found in the Council to make full use of the invaluable resources that non-governmental organizations had to offer in fulfilling the Charter objective of promoting economic and social progress and development, international co-operation in the economic, social and cultural fields, and universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

768. The representative of the USSR made the following formal statement concerning certain non-governmental organizations:

"The Soviet delegation believed that the Council should recommend that the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should, in accordance with its resolution 1296 (XLIV), deprive of consultative status those non-governmental organizations such as the World Jewish Congress and the Women's International Zionist Organization, which had taken part in anti-Soviet meetings held at Brussels in February 1971, and that the Committee should submit its conclusions and recommendations to the Council at its fifty-second session."

769. The Social Committee recommended to the Council that it adopt the recommendations on the categorization and reclassification of non-governmental organizations contained in chapter III of the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4945). The decision was taken without objection except in the following instances:

### (a) *Asian Development Center*

The proposal by the United States of America to place this organization in category II was rejected by 8 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions. Its inclusion on the Roster was approved by 18 votes to none, with 4 abstentions;

### (b) *European League for Economic Co-operation*

The proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that this organization be placed on the Roster was rejected by 7 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions. Its inclusion in category II was approved by 18 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions;

### (c) *International Association for Water Law*

The inclusion of this organization in category II was approved by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions;

### (d) *International Working Group for the Construction of Sports Premises (IAKS)*

The proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to place this organization in category II was rejected by 2 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions; its inclusion on the Roster was approved unanimously;

### (e) *International Council of Social Democratic Women*

The proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to place this organization on the Roster was rejected by 7 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions; the Committee's recommendation to reclassify it to category II was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

770. The Social Committee endorsed, without objection, the recommendation contained in the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4945, para. 21) that an item entitled "Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in schools and other educational institutions of Member States", which the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) had requested the Council to place on the agenda of its fiftieth or fifty-first session, might more appropriately be considered by UNESCO.

771. The Social Committee recommended that the Council take note of chapter V of the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4945). That chapter consisted of: (a) suggestions put forward by the Secretary of the Council with regard to the preparations to be undertaken by the Secretariat for the review of non-governmental organizations in consultative status in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 40 (b) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), and (b) suggestions by members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations concerning improvements to be made in its future work procedure.

772. The Social Committee further decided, without objection, to recommend that the Council adopt the draft resolution on the arrangement for co-operation between the United Nations and the International Police Organization (INTERPOL) (for the text see

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.7/SR.652, 653.

paragraph 782 below) contained in the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4945, annex III).

773. The representative of the Sudan, on behalf also of Brazil, Ghana and Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.580/Rev.1) on the contribution of the non-governmental organizations towards implementation of the International Development Strategy.

774. The representative of the United Kingdom orally proposed an amendment to the draft resolution. As subsequently revised, that amendment would have replaced operative paragraph 1 by the following text:

*"Emphasizes the need to endeavour to develop more meaningful and productive relationships between the Economic and Social Council and non-governmental organizations in consultative status active primarily in the field of economic and social development, to enable them to contribute more effectively towards the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;"*.

The amendment proposed by the United Kingdom was rejected by 13 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions.

775. The draft resolution, as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted unanimously by the Social Committee (for the text, see paragraph 783 below).

#### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

776. The Council considered the report of the Social Committee (E/5021)<sup>2</sup> at its 1769th meeting.<sup>3</sup> Being aware that the positions of delegations on individual non-governmental organizations had been expressed through separate votes in the Social Committee, the Council adopted all the recommendations regarding the categorization of certain non-governmental organizations without objection.

777. The draft resolution on the arrangement for co-operation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (see paragraph 782 below). The draft resolution on the contribution of the non-governmental organizations towards implementation of the International Development Strategy was adopted unanimously (see paragraph 783 below).

778. It also received a note (E/5026) informing it of the Secretary-General's intention to place the World Lutheran Federation on the Roster.

779. At its 1769th meeting, the Council decided (a) to place in category II the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, previously in category B and which claimed to have had a valid or technical reason for not having replied to the questionnaire of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations during the review; (b) to place in category II or on the Roster the following non-governmental organizations which had been put on the Roster by the Secretary-General as an interim measure:

#### CATEGORY II

Union of International Associations  
St. Joan's International Alliance

<sup>2</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15.

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1769.

#### ROSTER

International Association of Gerontology  
International Real Estate Federation

(c) to place in category II or on the Roster the following non-governmental organizations which had newly applied for consultative status:

#### CATEGORY II

Arab Lawyers Union  
European League for Economic Co-operation  
International Association of Lawyers  
International Association for Water Law  
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa  
Pan American Federation of Engineering Societies (UPADI)  
Société internationale de prophylaxie criminelle  
World Federation for the Protection of Animals

#### ROSTER

Asian Development Centre  
International Federation of Operational Research Societies  
International Organization of Experts (ORDINEX)  
International Union of Police Federations  
International Union of Social Democratic Teachers  
International Working Group for the Construction of Sports Premises (IAKS)  
Young Lawyers' International Association (AIJA)

(d) to reclassify the following non-governmental organizations from the Roster to category II:

Boy Scouts World Bureau  
International Chamber of Shipping  
International Council of Scientific Unions  
International Council of Social Democratic Women  
International Hotel Association  
International Prisoners Aid Association  
International Savings Banks Institute  
International Touring Alliance  
World University Service

780. At its 1769th meeting, the Council took the view that an item entitled "Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in schools and other educational institutions of Member States", requested by the World Federation of United Nations Associations to be placed by the Council on the agenda of its fiftieth or fifty-first session, might more appropriately be considered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

781. At the same meeting, the Council approved the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4945).

782. In resolution 1579 (L), the Council approved the arrangement for co-operation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) set out in the annex to the resolution. The arrangement provided for the exchange of information and documentation; for consultations and technical co-operation on matters of common interest to the United Nations Secretariat and INTERPOL; for representatives of the United Nations Secretariat to attend meetings of INTERPOL and for those of INTERPOL to attend meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies in an observer capacity on matters of common interest; and for the submission of written statements by the United Nations Secretariat to meet-



ings of INTERPOL and by INTERPOL to the Council, its subsidiary organs and conferences convened by it, on matters of common interest that were relevant to the work of those bodies. The arrangement further provided that the United Nations might propose items for the provisional agenda of INTERPOL bodies and that INTERPOL might propose items for the provisional agenda of the Council and its subsidiary bodies.

783. In resolution 1580 (L), the Council (1) emphasized the need for non-governmental organizations in consultative status active primarily in the field of economic and social development to endeavour to develop more meaningful and productive relationships with the Council, to enable them to contribute effectively towards

the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; (2) requested its Committee on Non-Governmental organizations to examine, bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, the contributions to development already made or being planned by non-governmental organizations in consultative status active primarily in the field of economic and social development; and (3) further requested its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, subsequent to the examination provided for in paragraph 2, to submit to the Council at its fifty-fourth session recommendations on improving their contribution towards the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

## ORGANIZATIONAL AND OTHER QUESTIONS

### A. Elections

784. At the 1737th and 1770th to 1772nd meetings<sup>1</sup> of its fiftieth session and the 1799th meeting<sup>2</sup> of its fifty-first session, the Council held elections to fill vacancies in its functional commissions and in some of its standing committees and other related bodies. It postponed until its resumed fifty-first session the election of one member of the Statistical Commission from the Latin American group of States. At the 737th meeting<sup>3</sup> of its fiftieth session, it confirmed the appointment of members of certain of the functional commissions nominated by their Governments.<sup>4</sup>

### B. Calendar of conferences\*

785. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 19 of the agenda for the fifty-first session (Calendar of conferences) at its 433rd meeting.<sup>5</sup> It had before it a draft calendar for 1972 and a tentative programme for 1973 prepared by the Secretary-General (E/L.1441). It also had before it a letter dated 21 July 1971 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya addressed to the Secretary-General (E/L.1452).

786. The Committee agreed to recommend that the Council should accept the invitation of the Government of Kenya to hold the second session of the Committee

\* The provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly includes the item "Pattern of conferences".

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1737, 1770-1772.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1799.

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1737.

<sup>4</sup> For the names of the members confirmed, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 1*, "Other decisions"; and *ibid.*, *Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 1*, "Other decisions".

<sup>5</sup> E/AC.24/SR.433.

on Natural Resources at Nairobi from 31 January to 11 February 1972, and that the Council should approve the draft calendar of conferences for 1972, on the understanding that, in administering the programme of meetings, the Secretary-General would take into account the observations made by delegations in the course of the Council's discussion of the draft calendar.

### ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

787. At its 1799th meeting,<sup>2</sup> the Council approved the recommendation made by the Co-ordination Committee in its report (E/5063)<sup>6</sup> and also decided to consider at its resumed fifty-first session the proposal of the United States of America that a special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs be convened in October 1972.

### C. Financial implications of actions of the Council

788. In accordance with rule 34 of the rules of procedure, the Council received separate statements of the financial implications of draft resolutions or decisions involving expenditure before the adoption of the draft resolutions and decisions concerned. It also received a summary statement of the financial implications of actions taken at the fifty-first session (E/5070). It was informed that the Secretary-General would review the financial implications of its decisions and would make appropriate provision in the supplementary estimates for 1971 and the revised estimates for 1972 to be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19.

## ANNEXES

### Annex I

#### AGENDA OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS OF THE FIFTIETH SESSION, THE FIFTIETH SESSION, AND THE FIFTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

##### AGENDA OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS OF THE FIFTIETH SESSION

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1971
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Elections
4. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council
5. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council
6. Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session
7. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1971 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fiftieth session

##### AGENDA OF THE FIFTIETH SESSION HELD FROM 26 APRIL TO 21 MAY 1971

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Social development
3. Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries
4. Capital punishment
5. Human rights:
  - (a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights
  - (b) Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights
6. Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:
  - (a) United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances
  - (b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board
  - (c) Proposal to convene a plenipotentiary conference to amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
7. Report of the Statistical Commission
8. Natural resources:
  - (a) Report of the Committee on Natural Resources
  - (b) International co-operation in cartography
9. Transport development:
  - (a) Establishment of a United Nations transport centre
  - (b) Preparation for the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic
10. Public administration and development
11. Science and technology:
  - (a) Future institutional arrangements for science and technology
  - (b) Application of computer technology to development
12. Relations with intergovernmental organizations:
  - (a) Relations with non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social field
  - (b) Co-operation and relations between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization
13. Development of information media
14. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

15. Non-governmental organizations
16. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council
17. Elections
18. Consideration of the provisional agenda and list of documents for the fifty-first session
19. Accession of the Republic of Korea to the Convention on Road Traffic of 19 September 1949
20. Emergency assistance to Palestine refugees<sup>a</sup>

##### AGENDA OF THE FIFTY-FIRST SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. General discussion of international economic and social policy
3. Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy:
  - (a) System of over-all appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade
  - (b) Identification of the least developed among the developing countries
4. Development planning and projections:
  - (a) Problems of planning
  - (b) Development planning advisory services
5. Fiscal and financial matters:
  - (a) Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries
  - (b) Export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries
  - (c) Tax reform planning
  - (d) Budget policy and management
6. Regional co-operation:
  - (a) Reports of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
  - (b) Report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries
  - (c) United Nations export promotion efforts
  - (d) Study of regional structures
7. Industrial development:
  - (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board
  - (b) Report of the Special International Conference of UNIDO
  - (c) Role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries
  - (d) Science and technology in relation to industrial development
8. Operational activities for development:
  - (a) United Nations Development Programme
  - (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund

<sup>a</sup> At its 1744th meeting, on 30 April 1971, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.



- (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General
- (d) United Nations Volunteers programme
- (e) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund
- (f) Report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme
- 9. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- 10. Science and technology:
  - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
  - (b) Future institutional arrangements for science and technology
  - (c) World Plan of Action
  - (d) The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States
  - (e) Edible protein
- 11. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment
- 12. The sea:
  - (a) Marine science

- (b) Prevention and control of marine pollution
- (c) Mineral resources
- 13. 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
- 14. Assistance in cases of natural disaster
- 15. Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system:
  - (a) Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
  - (b) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
  - (c) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
- 16. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit
- 17. Measures to improve the organization of work of the Council
- 18. Elections
- 19. Calendar of conferences

## Annex II

### CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1972\*

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme</i>	<i>Meetings of related bodies</i>	<i>Conferences and meetings of governing bodies of specialized agencies and IAEA</i>
5-7 January	New York	Economic and Social Council (fifty-second session, organizational meetings)		
12-28 January	New York		UNDP—Governing Council (thirteenth session)	
17-21 January	New York	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		
January 1 day	New York		WFP—Fifth Pledging Conference	
January	Geneva			WHO—Executive Board (forty-ninth session)
31 January- 11 February	Nairobi	Committee on Natural Resources		
7-11 February	Geneva	Statistical Commission— Working Group on Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination		
14 February- 3 March	Geneva	Commission on the Status of Women		
14 February- 3 March	Geneva			ILO—Governing Body (185th session)
22-25 February	New York	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights		
28 February- 3 March	New York	Commission on Human Rights— Working Group on Model Rules of Procedure for United Nations Bodies dealing with Human Rights		
28 February- 30 March	Montreal			ICAO—Council (75th session)
February 10 days	To be determined	Economic Commission for Africa— Technical Committee of Experts		
February 1 week	New York	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights		
6-17 March	New York		Preparatory Committee of the Conference on the Human Environment (tenth session)	
6-24 March	Geneva	Plenipotentiary Conference to Amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		
6 March- 7 April	New York	Commission on Human Rights		

\* See also chapter XXIV, section B. Tentative dates have been included in the calendar for the meetings of the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Review and Appraisal established by Council resolution 1621 (LI) and for the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which was continued by the same resolution.

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme</i>	<i>Meetings of related bodies</i>	<i>Conferences and meetings of governing bodies of specialized agencies and IAEA</i>
March 2 weeks	Bangkok	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East		
March 1 week	Geneva		International Narcotics Control Board	
3-14 April	New York	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to De- velopment		
10-21 April	ILO Headquarters Geneva	Committee for Development Planning (eighth session)		
11-12 April	Santiago		UNCTAD— Pre-conference meeting	
13 April- 10 May	Santiago		UNCTAD—Third Con- ference	
17-28 April	Geneva	Economic Commission for Europe		
19 April- 5 May	New York		UNICEF—Executive Board—Committee on Administrative Budget Programme Committee	
1-12 May	New York	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (ele- venth session)		
8-19 May	New York	Committee on Crime Pre- vention and Control		
9-26 May	Geneva			WHO— 25th World Health Assembly
May	Geneva			WHO—Executive Board (50th session)
10-31 May	London	Conference on the Stand- ardization of Geographi- cal Names		
11-12 May	Santiago		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (twelfth session)	
15 May- 2 June	New York	Economic and Social Coun- cil (fifty-second session)		
15 May- 1 June	Geneva			WMO—Executive Com- mittee (24th session)
27 May- 16 June	Geneva			ITU— Administrative Council
29 May- 3 June	Geneva			ILO—Governing Body (186th session)
Second half of May	Vienna		UNIDO—Industrial De- velopment Board (sixth session)	
May 1 week	Berne			UPU—Executive Council
May-June 1 week	London			IMCO—Council (28th session)
May-June 2 weeks	Geneva		International Narcotics Control Board	
May-June 1 week	Addis Ababa	Economic Commission for Africa—Executive Committee		
5-16 June	Stockholm		United Nations Confer- ence on the Human Environment	
5-30 June	Montreal			ICAO—Council (76th session)
5-23 June	New York	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (twelfth session)		
7-29 June	Geneva			International Labour Conference (57th ses- sion)



<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme</i>	<i>Meetings of related bodies</i>	<i>Conferences and meetings of governing bodies of specialized agencies and IAEA</i>
26-28 June	Geneva or New York	Committee on Review and Appraisal		
29-30 June	Geneva	Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC		
30 June- 1 July	Geneva			ILO—Governing Body 187th session)
June 3 weeks	Geneva		UNDP—Governing Council (fourteenth session)	
June 2 weeks	New York	Committee on Science and Technology		
June-July	Paris			UNESCO—Executive Board (89th session)
3-28 July	Geneva	Economic and Social Coun- cil (fifty-third session)		
14 August- 1 September	New York	Sub-Commission on Preven- tion of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities		
22 August- 15 September	Geneva		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (thirteenth session)	
August 1 week	Addis Ababa	Economic Commission for Africa— Technical Committee of Experts		
19 September- December	New York		GENERAL ASSEMBLY (twenty-seventh ses- sion)	
19-26 September	Paris			International Atomic En- ergy Agency—General Conference
25-29 September	Washington			International Bank for Reconstruction and De- velopment—Board of Governors
25-29 September	Washington			International Monetary Fund—Board of Gov- ernors
September	Washington			International Develop- ment Association— Board of Governors
September	Washington			International Finance Corporation—Board of Governors
September/ October	Paris			UNESCO—Executive Board (90th session)
October 1 day	New York		United Nations Pledging Conference on the United Nations De- velopment Programme and the United Nations Capital Development Fund	
October 10 days	Geneva		United Nations High Commissioner for Ref- ugees—Executive Com- mittee	
October/ November	Paris		UNESCO—General Con- ference (17th session)	
October/ November 3 weeks	Geneva		International Narcotics Control Board	
October/ November	Geneva	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Develop- ment		

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme</i>	<i>Meetings of related bodies</i>	<i>Conferences and meetings of governing bodies of specialized agencies and IAEA</i>
October/ November 2 weeks	Geneva	Statistical Commission		
October/ November 1 week	New York	Economic and Social Council (resumed fifty-third session)		
October/ November 1 week	Addis Ababa	Economic Commission for Africa— Executive Committee		
November 1 week	London			IMCO—Council (29th session)
1-17 November	Geneva			ILO—Governing body (188th session)
October/ November 2½ weeks	Rome			FAO—Council (59th session)
November 3 days	Paris			UNESCO—Executive Board (91st session)
13 November- 15 December	Geneva	United Nations/IMCO Conference on Container Transport		
November 1 day	New York		UNIDO—Pledging Conference	
13 November- 15 December	Montreal			ICAO—Council (77th session)
November/ December 2 weeks	Geneva		UNCTAD—Committee on Commodities (seventh session)	

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