



**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**16 August 1964—31 July 1965**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTIETH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/6003) —**

**UNITED NATIONS**

132 / p.



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**UNITED NATIONS**  
*New York, 1965*

#### NOTE

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



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\* Requires action by the General Assembly.

<sup>a</sup> The provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament".

<sup>b</sup> Item on the provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly.

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<sup>c</sup> The provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Activities in the field of industrial development".

<sup>d</sup> Item on the provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>e</sup> The provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations".

<sup>f</sup> The provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "United Nations programmes of technical co-operation".

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<sup>g</sup> The provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Progress and operations of the Special Fund".

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<sup>j</sup> The provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Population growth and economic development".

<sup>k</sup> Item on the provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly.

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## 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/-	Special Committee on Co-ordination
E/AC.52/-	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
E/C.2/-	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/C.4/-	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
E/C.5/-	Committee for Industrial Development
E/C.6/-	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
E/TAC/-	Technical Assistance Committee

### SUMMARY RECORDS

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

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

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

### ANNEXES

Documents selected for inclusion in the printed records of the relevant session of the Council are issued as annexes to the *Official Records*. They are printed in fascicles, one for each agenda item. The reference "*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15, document E/4081" means that document E/4081 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 15. Documents that are not printed or to be printed are mentioned in the text of this report in parentheses without a foot-note reference.

### RESOLUTIONS

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

### SUPPLEMENTS

The *Official Records* include also numbered supplements, consisting for the most part of the reports of the various commissions of the Council. A list of the supplements to the resumed thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions is given below:

Supplement No.	Resumed thirty-seventh session	Document No.
1A.	Resolutions adopted at the resumed thirty-seventh session	E/3970/Add.1
<i>Thirty-eighth session</i>		
1.	Resolutions adopted at the thirty-eighth session	E/4017
<i>Thirty-ninth session</i>		
1.	Resolutions adopted at the thirty-ninth session	E/4117
2.	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	E/4005
3.	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/4031
4 and 4A.	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	E/4032/Rev.1 and Rev.1/ Add.1
5.	Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1964	E/4021/Rev.1
6.	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development	E/4065
7.	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (eighteenth session)	E/4025
8.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights (twenty-first session)	E/4024
9.	Report of the Population Commission (thirteenth session)	E/4019
10.	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa	E/4004
11.	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (thirteenth session)	E/3996
11A.	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (fourteenth session)	E/4072
12.	Report of the Social Commission (sixteenth session)	E/4061
13.	Report of the Statistical Commission (thirteenth session)	E/4045
14.	Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (second session)	E/4026
15.	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	E/4083/Rev.1

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
BTAO	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
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
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICEM	Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAS	Organization of American States
OPEX	Operational and Executive Personnel
PCOB	Permanent Central Opium Board
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization



## INTRODUCTION

### I

The report of the Economic and Social Council which I have the honour, on behalf of the Council, to present herewith to the General Assembly, covers the period 16 August 1964 to 31 July 1965, during which the Council held its resumed thirty-seventh, its thirty-eighth and its thirty-ninth sessions. These sessions took place during International Co-operation Year, at the mid-point of the United Nations Development Decade and at the time of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. In these special circumstances, the Council necessarily had a vivid awareness of its responsibilities.

At the time when the Council began its proceedings, the spirit which moved the founders of the United Nations at San Francisco in 1945 was present in the memory of all. That spirit has sustained the co-operative efforts made by the organizations in the United Nations family to advance economic and social well-being and to promote human rights. Today, it is still the driving force which encourages the Council to persist in its determination to continue, with renewed vigour, the struggle against hunger, disease, ignorance and poverty, in order to create better conditions of life in freedom and dignity for some 2,000 million persons—that is, for the two-thirds of the world's population who make up the Third World. The commemorative meeting held at San Francisco late in June 1965 rekindled the Olympian fire of our fidelity to the spirit of the United Nations Charter, and brought fresh encouragement to all who devote their efforts to universal peace and justice. This was particularly apparent from the spirit of unity and co-operation which this year characterized the deliberations of the Council and its committees.

I shall not attempt to analyse the content of the important statement made by the Secretary-General at the beginning of the thirty-ninth session, or to sum up the many excellent speeches which followed. Their substance is to be found in the records of the Council's meetings. Nevertheless, I should mention that at the outset of its debates the Council was faced with the fact that the results achieved up to the mid-point of the Development Decade were disappointing: the gap between rich countries and poor countries as measured by *per capita* income was widening steadily; life expectancy varied to a shocking degree from region to region on account of the inequality of health conditions and differences in nutrition; the highest rates of population growth were to be found in the poor countries and the population problem was causing the greatest anxiety; agricultural production was not increasing sufficiently, particularly in the countries which had the greatest number to feed; the assistance contributed by the developed countries and the multilateral financing institutions was insufficient to support the efforts made by the Third World to achieve development; and the indebtedness of the capital-importing countries was an extremely heavy and grievous burden. The Secretary-General pointed out, however, that the shadows which are spreading over the picture of the present situation

have not darkened all the areas of light discernible to the keen eye.

Stimulated by the Secretary-General's reflections, the Council seems to me to have accepted the idea that a fresh, bold and imaginative impetus might, despite the lags which have occurred so far, lead it towards the targets which it set itself at the beginning of this Decade. It is, I believe, because of that idea and of the spirit in which the Council met this year, that I am able here to draw up a balance-sheet of action which seems to me remarkably positive.

Mention has frequently been made of the three functions vested in the Council: that of a directing body, that of a co-ordinating body, and that of a crucible from which may emerge the broad lines of international economic and social policy. The Council, in my opinion very wisely, refrained from too systematic a self-analysis this year. While its agenda included an item concerning the review and reappraisal of its role and functions, it would clearly have been wrong to hasten the conclusion of such a review, which should properly proceed through several stages, both in the Council itself and in the General Assembly, to make sure at every stage that the views of the developed and the developing countries converge; for unless they converge it is impossible to achieve any really fruitful international co-operation.

The first and foremost items on the credit side of the Council's work this year are, it seems to me, the inspiration and guidance which the Council has offered in many fields for the consideration of Governments which are anxious that their national policies should be in tune with the requirements of the modern world.

In the field of human rights, which—as the late Adlai Stevenson said so recently—are at the very heart of all we are doing and all we are trying to do, resolutions have been adopted which are bound to have far-reaching consequences. I refer particularly to the decision to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. Other important decisions of the Council in this field include the decision to prolong the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery, and the resolutions on the status of women in the political, economic, social and legal fields. In addition, the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance should encourage, at the national level, activities and progress which will call for increasing attention by the Council in the years to come.

Another strategic field in which the discussions at the Council's thirty-ninth session should influence the implementation of national policies is that of land reform. A large number of countries are faced with the task of modernizing their agrarian structure. The importance of land reform as a fundamental factor in economic development and social progress is now taken

into account by planners and recognized by legislatures, as is clear from the legislative measures that have been taken in several countries during the past years. Governments are turning their attention to the implementation of these measures and to the appraisal of the results achieved so far. It was precisely on these aspects of the matter—and not on the merits of land reform—that the Council's debate concentrated, on the basis of a fourth report which is more analytical and critical than previous ones in the series. The resolution the Council adopted indicates very clearly the problems which deserve priority and which call for accelerated efforts to ensure their solution. The World Land Reform Conference to be convened in Rome next year under the auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, will certainly be of the utmost importance in indicating where progress can be achieved in agrarian structure, and I do not think it is too optimistic to hope that, when the Council considers this problem again in 1968, it may find a state of affairs more satisfactory than that which now exists.

In its efforts to provide inspiration and guidance to those responsible for formulating and implementing national policies, the Council has not confined itself to adopting recommendations. It has also been concerned with the organization of activities designed to determine the guide-lines for an assessment of the knowledge and experience of each country. One example of this concerns science and technology. Two years ago, the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Developing Countries drew the attention of the international community to the challenge which had to be accepted in this field. Can we say today that vigorous action has been taken to justify the statement that the Conference was an important turning-point in the Development Decade? Or have the hopes aroused been disappointed? In the light of the intensive, rapid and objective work by our new Advisory Committee—as described in its second report—we can answer “Yes” to the first of these questions. A world programme of international co-operation is now taking shape in this strategic field. As is shown by the work being done on water desalination, this programme may contain the elements for concerted action on problems of research and application which will open up new vistas for the developing countries. It may also contain the prerequisites of broader co-operation among nations, leading to the establishment of an infra-structure that will in particular help to increase the number and improve the quality of trained scientific and technical staff. Moreover, this programme may help ultimately to remove the many barriers to the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge. By endorsing the views of the architects of this programme, the Council has demonstrated its belief that it is important for the Advisory Committee to have sufficient resources to continue its activities.

In the complex sphere of industrial development the Council devoted a large part of its discussions to questions such as that of the establishment of exporting industries in the countries of the Third World, industrialization integrated on a regional or subregional basis, and the increase in the number of industrial development bodies. It gave particular attention to the organization of an international symposium to be preceded by regional symposia. This project should eventually make it possible for every country engaged

in the heroic adventure of industrialization to perceive more clearly the elements of an effective doctrine adapted to the peculiarities of their circumstances and to their philosophy by enabling them to benefit from the trials, experiments and experience of other nations.

With regard to the financing of economic development, the Council at its thirty-eighth session learned with satisfaction from the Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Monetary Fund particulars of such important events as the expansion of the Bank's activities and the increase in the quota of the Fund's members. In the light of the situation in the matter of capital flows, as illustrated in the studies prepared by the Secretariat, the Council has recommended that Governments should not only do their utmost to bring about another advance like that which occurred at the beginning of the Decade with respect to the volume of the financial means placed at the disposal of the Third World, but should also grant more favourable rates of interest and terms of lending to countries already heavily in debt. At the same time, the Council has encouraged the Secretary-General to continue research into the methodological and conceptual problems of measuring capital flows, so as to increase its knowledge of their qualitative and quantitative aspects.

As regards international trade, it is interesting to note that, although the Council did not discuss problems which are on the agenda of the Trade and Development Board, reference was nevertheless made on several occasions to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the relevant decisions of the Assembly. I do not think I shall be wrong in predicting that when the Council considers the report of the Trade and Development Board at the resumed session which it has decided to hold for that purpose, it will do so with the greatest interest.

In the social as in the economic field, the decisions taken by the Council this year combine the desire to guide Governments and the desire to encourage programmes intended to inform their action. In the Social Committee there was a discussion, which should be widely publicized, on the problems caused by population growth, the changes in population structure, and the problem—as yet inadequately analysed but described by the Secretary-General as becoming increasingly acute—of migration from the countryside to the cities. Not only has the Council drawn the attention of Governments to this problem, but it has adopted a long-term programme of studies and activities in the various sectors of the vast field of population questions, requesting the Secretary-General to provide technical assistance to countries which ask for it in order to give effect to national population policies. In addition, the Council is addressing to Governments recommendations, which originated in the Social Commission, concerning family and child welfare and the training of social welfare personnel. It calls upon planners to improve their techniques with regard to the social sectors in all development plans. In keeping with the idea expressed by the Secretary-General that before long youth should consider that civilian service for the benefit of those in a less fortunate position ought to form a normal part of its education, the Council has stressed the place and the role of the young in development and has outlined a programme of action. Furthermore, the Council indicated the importance of the problem of the distribution of income and decided that a group of experts should be appointed to study

the relationship between distribution of income and social policy.

In this system of recommendations intended to facilitate the task of all those who assume responsibility for formulating and executing development policy in their country, there emerges with growing clarity a trend which seems to me to correspond very happily with a major component of the Council's action. With the authority derived from the competence of the commissions and committees which it has established to prepare its decisions in technical spheres, with the broad view it gains from studying the work of its regional economic commissions, with the knowledge of the background of each particular question which it derives from its relations with the specialized agencies, and soon with the support promised to it as a result of the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Council is sustaining the impetus of a fundamental effort to elucidate the economic and social problems with which statesmen have to deal. This year the Council has, I believe, addressed to the Secretary-General more requests for studies than ever in the past; it has asked him to undertake, with all the necessary expert advice, analyses, studies and research designed to produce a world-wide chart of the area in which the leaders responsible for national development move, to determine the obstacles which they must expect to meet, and possible means for overcoming them. This can be seen from the resolutions adopted by the Council on particular subjects such as the development of transport, and on questions as vast as those relating to planning and the Development Decade. Since planning is now being resorted to on an increasing scale, as appears from the first part of the *World Economic Survey* which, this year, the Secretary-General has very appropriately devoted to the experience of the planners of the Third World, the Council desires an improvement in the knowledge of everything relating to and affecting planning, especially the future work which should guide it. And as nowadays on this planet of ours, so shrunken by ease of communication, there is no national effort which does not produce effects at the international level, the idea evolved that, if we want to see better where we are going and what objectives we should aim at in this Decade, at the same time enabling national planners to make a better assessment of the context in which they are called upon to draw up their plans, we should have to try to see whether it is possible to express in quantitative terms the various interdependent sectors which make up the enormous field of our concerns. With this in view, the Council has expressed its warm support of the Secretary-General's decision to set up, in consultation with interested Governments, a group of highly qualified experts representing different planning systems who would make their experience in development planning available to the United Nations for use in the formulation and execution of development plans.

During the thirty-ninth session, the Council also devoted much effort to promoting international co-operation and the machinery by which this co-operation can be intensified. It eloquently reaffirmed the objectives of the Development Decade, both as regards what Governments are invited to do in various ways and as regards the pledges of good will in multilateral co-operation which they have been asked to give. Until disarmament becomes a reality—and the possible economic and social consequences of disarmament are always present in the minds of members of the Council,

as the debates have shown—the response to the new target of \$200 million which has been suggested for the consideration of Governments interested in the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should constitute a test of that good will.

On the occasion of this fifteenth anniversary of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Council was able to take a comprehensive view of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies under the Programme, and I believe that the Council has every reason, in the light of the results, to congratulate itself on the venture which it initiated in 1949. The principles of Council resolution 222 (IX) are still valid, and during the past fifteen years nearly \$500 million has been invested in the Programme. Since 1958, the Special Fund has brought a new dimension into the operations of the United Nations. The growing diversification of its pre-investment activities under its terms of reference, the special interest which it shows in intensifying efforts in the field of industrial development, its constant concern to do everything in its power to promote the application of science and technology to development in the execution of projects for which its help has been requested—all these give the Special Fund the privilege of being, in the sphere of multilateral aid, an important element in the total resources which the international community places at the service of the Third World. Last year, the Council decided in favour of the merger of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a single United Nations Development Programme. This proposal, which is aimed at providing our Organization with a structure that will enable it to play more effectively its rightful leading part in the development of multilateral aid, is now before the General Assembly.

Among the more important recommendations which have resulted from the Council's discussions this year, mention should also be made of that relating to the World Food Programme established under the joint auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The experimental period for the Programme will end on 31 December next; and in an action parallel with the recommendations of the FAO Council, the Council has recommended to the General Assembly that the programme should be continued indefinitely and that the target for voluntary contributions over the period 1966-1968 should be fixed at \$275 million, one-third of the contributions to be made in cash and services and two-thirds in commodities. In my view, this original programme, which places food at the service of emergency relief and development, should be regarded as an important component in the structure of multilateral assistance to the Third World which we are building.

The Council has also stressed the need for sustained and generous international co-operation to provide or maintain the impetus of undertakings whose usefulness and justification are recognized by every Government and—I might almost say—by every individual who comes to study them. The Council decided unanimously that the budgetary resources allocated to United Nations activities in industrial development should be increased as those activities expand, and it has welcomed a constructive proposal for additional financing on a voluntary basis. The increase in the number and complexity of the tasks of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in consequence of their extension to the African continent, and the magnitude of the tasks and financial requirements appropriate to the

responsibilities which Mr. Labouisse has inherited from the late Maurice Pate, have led members of the Council to emphasize, in the meetings devoted to the poignant problem of refugees and to the United Nations Children's Fund, the need for an increasing flow of resources for these programmes from every quarter.

The thirty-ninth session of the Council seems to me to have been remarkably fruitful in a third—and by no means the least important—respect. I refer to the Council's actions and recommendations which reflect its firm resolve to improve the efficiency of the actual machinery of international co-operation. In most of the fields which it was called upon to study, it devoted a great deal of time and attention to questions of structure, method and organization. In the social field, the Council endorsed the wish of its Social Commission for a reappraisal of its role in the light of new requirements. In the discussions on industrial development, there were further references to institutional reform. The Co-ordination Committee dealt with some problems which, while very down-to-earth, are universally recognized as of great importance, problems which have to be solved in order that there may be a better harmonization between activities and resources, programmes and budgets; in order that the Council may receive its documents earlier and in a form easier to use; and in order that the dissemination of United Nations reports and studies in the economic and social fields may be improved. The concern with all these matters found expression in resolutions the implementation of which should considerably enhance the efficiency of the Council's proceedings at future sessions. One resolution of especial importance, in my view, is that which provides that the Council's reconstituted Special Committee on Co-ordination should, in May next, examine the work programme in the light of the budget estimates for 1967, and that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should take part in this study.

But undoubtedly the Council's outstanding endeavour during the thirty-ninth session in the matter of the organization of work has been its effort to fit the activities of the various agencies of the United Nations family ever more closely into a comprehensive strategy. Both the progress report submitted in accordance with Council resolution 984 I (XXXVI) on the United Nations Development Decade, and the resolution subsequently adopted, stress the notion of concerted action and also the desire which, I believe, all members of the Council share, that the efforts of each organization should form an integral part of a whole whose value is much greater than that of the sum of its components.

The Council also did very useful work, I think, in making arrangements for improving co-ordination in various fields, particularly as regards science and technology, and in the matter of assistance in cases of natural disaster. Nor should one under-estimate the significance of the Council's discussions on the evaluation of the over-all effect of the programmes of technical co-operation of the United Nations family. The importance of the evaluation of the results of operational activities was first underlined by the Secretary-General when he expressed the view that such an exercise might be considered a necessary and integral part of the Council's activities. It was also stressed subsequently by the representatives of both the developed and the developing countries, as well as by the spokesmen of the specialized agencies. All this clearly shows that one of the Council's main concerns is that

the modest and limited resources placed at the disposal of the United Nations family should be utilized in the most rational and effective way through a continuous striving for improvement in this direction.

I wish, in conclusion, to note the value attached and the emphasis, perhaps greater this year than in the past, given to the Council's discussions on economic development in the light of the reports on the activities of the regional economic commissions, whose dynamism is one of the essential elements of our Organization's vitality in the economic and social fields.

It is evident that this year representatives in the Council have shown renewed interest in its work. The decisions, recommendations and initiatives, both numerous and varied, which I have mentioned above—all of them of a constructive character—are proof of this. I venture to hope that, once the amendments to the Charter have been ratified, the Council, with a more equitable geographical representation, will experience a renewal of activity and a new advance, the beginnings of which I think can already be discerned in the results of the thirty-ninth session. In pursuing the essential and gigantic task of promoting the advancement of humanity, to which the Council is dedicated, perhaps its members will display even greater energy, inspired by the spirit of the unity of mankind, by the need for harmony among nations, and by the knowledge that without fruitful co-operation to achieve a common ideal of social justice it would be vain to expect true prosperity and lasting peace.

## II

The report which follows has, in general, the same form and character as previous reports of the Council to the General Assembly.<sup>1</sup> It consists of the present volume and the printed volumes of the resolutions of the resumed thirty-seventh, the thirty-eighth and the thirty-ninth sessions;<sup>2</sup> it will be supplemented by a report on the resumed thirty-ninth session to be held by the Council later this year to consider in particular the first annual report of the Trade and Development Board.

The report contains references to the summary records of the Council and its committees, which are distributed to all Members of the United Nations. The annex appearing at the end of each chapter lists the relevant oral and written statements of non-governmental organizations.

No mention is made in this year's report of the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs or the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, which, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its thirty-seventh session, will hold their 1965 sessions later in the year. An account of the continuing work carried out by the Secretariat in the fields covered by these bodies may be found in the current *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*.

The present volume comprises eighteen chapters. Of these, chapters I to XI, section II of chapter XII, and sections II, IV, VI and VII of chapter XIV are concerned with matters within the competence of the

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 39, document E/L.1073; and E/SR.1394.

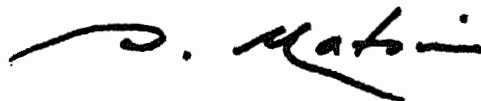
<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1A*; *ibid.*, *Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1*; and *ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1*.

Second Committee; and sections I, III and IV of chapter XII, chapter XIII and sections I, III and V of chapter XIV with matters within the competence of the Third Committee; while chapter XVIII is of concern to the Fifth Committee. The General Assembly may however wish to refer chapter II, which deals with the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions, also to the Third Committee and to the Fifth Committee for their comments. Similarly, section II of chapter VII which deals with land reform and section II of chapter XII, which deals with population questions, will also be of interest to the Third Committee, and section V of chapter XVII, which is concerned with the documentation of the Council, will be of interest to the Fifth Committee. Chapters XV, XVI and XVII (except section V) might be taken up in plenary meeting.

A number of questions included in this report are

also separate items on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly. These items are indicated in foot-notes. Other matters referred to the attention of, or requiring action by, the General Assembly are indicated in the text and in foot-notes.

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



Akira MATSUI

*President*

*Economic and Social Council*

Geneva,  
July 1965





## Chapter I

### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

1. The Council's review<sup>1</sup> of the United Nations Development Decade, which had been launched by the General Assembly in its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, was based mainly on an appraisal by the Secretary-General entitled "United Nations Development Decade at mid point" (E/4071)<sup>2</sup> and on his statement in the Council at the thirty-ninth session. The Council also had before it a progress report prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations family (E/4033).<sup>2</sup> The progress report contained an account of the major activities of the United Nations family of organizations relating to the attainment of the goal set for the Development Decade, namely that there should be a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of the developing countries of 5 per cent by 1970.

2. The Council also had before it part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1964* (E/4046/Rev.1),<sup>3</sup> which contained studies on the experience with economic planning in developing countries in the Development Decade,<sup>4</sup> and the reports relating to social programmes and targets for the second half of the Development Decade (E/CN.5/388 and E/CN.5/394), which had been prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII).<sup>5</sup>

3. In his appraisal (E/4071), the Secretary-General discussed in general terms the extent to which the efforts of the world community to realize the goals of the Development Decade had been successful, the major difficulties and disappointments, and the major priorities for action, particularly by the United Nations itself, for the remainder of the Decade.

4. In examining the progress made towards the objectives of the Development Decade, the Secretary-General noted that during the early 1960's many of the poorest economies had continued to grow most slowly. The growth in developing countries as a whole had decelerated from an average annual rate of 4.5 per cent in 1955-1960 to 4 per cent in 1960-1963. At the same time, the growth rate in the economically advanced market economies had accelerated from 3.4 per cent in the earlier period to 4.4 per cent in 1960-1963. The gap between the *per capita* incomes of the developing countries and those of the developed countries had also widened during the 1960's; between 1960 and 1962 the average *per capita* income in the developed market economies had increased by almost \$100, while that in the developing countries had increased by barely \$5.

5. Two-thirds of the world's population living in the less developed regions of the world still shared less than one-sixth of the world's income. In 1962, annual *per capita* income in those regions had averaged \$136, while that of the population of the economically advanced market economies in North America and western Europe had averaged \$2,845 and \$1,033 respectively.

6. In most of Asia and Africa, the population growth was over 2 per cent and rapidly approaching the 3 per cent level, and in some Latin American countries it was over 3 per cent. The prospective growth in agricultural production was not sufficient to accommodate the increasing population. The world's agricultural production was growing by less than 3 per cent a year, and the growth rate was much lower in some critical areas.

7. The annual flow of international assistance and capital to developing countries had ceased to increase, and progress towards the 1 per cent goal for resource transfers to developing countries had been halted. The net flow of long-term funds from the economically advanced market economies to the developing countries and multilateral agencies had increased from 0.6 per cent of the advanced economies' combined gross domestic product in 1956-1959 to 0.7 per cent in 1960-1961, but that level had barely been maintained in 1962-1963.

8. There was, however, no place for despair. The development of the developed countries themselves was a proof that the gap between the rich and the poor nations could be lessened. The report considered the techniques for securing the objectives of the Development Decade under three main headings: scientific and technological development, action to secure better terms of trade for the developing countries, and transfers of wealth from rich to poor nations, both to improve their performance and to maintain a high general level of world-wide economic activity. It also emphasized the need for co-operation and co-ordination among the United Nations family of organizations in utilizing those techniques. The World Food Programme was cited as an example of the co-operation that had been fostered between the United Nations and the specialized agencies during the Development Decade.

9. In discussing scientific and technological development, the report stated that the United Nations and the specialized agencies had undertaken special studies and experiments dealing with the process of development itself. An Economic Projections and Programming Centre had been established within the United Nations Secretariat; the United Nations Institute for Training and Research would begin its work in 1965; the International Labour Organisation had established an International Institute for Labour Studies, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization an International Institute for Educational Planning. The Special Fund, in

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.24/SR.289; E/SR.1369-1378, 1396.

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

<sup>3</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1.

<sup>4</sup> See also chapter V.

<sup>5</sup> See also chapter XII, section I.

co-operation with the regional economic commissions, had set up institutes for economic development and planning and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had an Economic Development Institute. The United Nations itself had also set up a Centre for Industrial Development.

10. Furthermore, every branch of the United Nations family was involved in collecting, evaluating and disseminating the data essential for the formulation of development policies. It was also increasing its efforts to look ahead and study its material dynamically. For instance, the United Nations had published its *Long-Term Economic Projections for the World Economy*, and the Food and Agriculture Organization had put out projections for agricultural commodities up to 1970 and was engaged on an ambitious indicative world plan for agriculture. There had also been an increase in internationally aided research of all kinds and in the search for new sources of natural wealth. However, the balance-sheet of the developing countries, confronted as they were with the vast surge of modern technology, was not all gain. Since much of the technology had been designed for other societies at other times, it did not always fit in with the current needs of emergent States and might involve them in contradictions which more developed societies had avoided.

11. The United Nations had convened a Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas and this had been followed by the establishment of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which began to meet in 1964 with the aim of picking out, from the vast potential supply of problems and possibilities, the most urgent points for a "concerted attack". Another measure taken with a view to the more systematic use of science was the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in 1964.

12. The report went on to discuss international trade. The share of developing countries in world exports had declined steadily from nearly one third in 1950 to only slightly more than one fifth in 1962. One of the major objectives of international action was at least to restore to the developing countries the proportion they had previously enjoyed. About 66 per cent of world trade was engrossed by the developed market economies, which also controlled 94 per cent of the world's shipping and virtually all of its insurance.

13. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in 1964, had been the most important event, so far, of the Development Decade. It had led to the establishment of institutional machinery within the United Nations to deal with problems of trade and development on a continuing basis. The Conference had been set up as a permanent organ of the General Assembly to meet at least every three years, and a Trade and Development Board had been instituted as a subsidiary organ of the Conference. Although the concrete achievements of the Conference had not equalled its political significance, international recognition had been given to a variety of problems facing developing countries. Perhaps the most outstanding decision of the Conference on substantive issues had been the recognition of the principle that the achievement of adequate growth targets by the developing countries was inextricably linked with the achievement of corresponding trade and aid targets.

14. There were now good prospects for some supplementary financing scheme, and for the duty-free

entry of tropical products and of other primary materials. In other areas, the prospects were inherently difficult. Yet the complexities were probably less important than governmental attitudes. In that respect, the Conference on Trade and Development had had a twofold significance: first, it had seen an attempt to co-ordinate the views of different groups of countries; and secondly, new institutional procedures, embodied in a form of conciliation machinery, had been evolved to facilitate such negotiations.

15. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade had played an important role in fostering world trade. The growing importance of the developing countries in GATT had had the effect of creating within that body an increasing consciousness of their special problems. In 1962, a programme of action had been put forward to promote the trade of the developing nations, and in 1964 a new part, which was principally concerned with the trade and development of those countries, had been added to the articles of agreement.

16. Referring to the transfer of capital from developed to developing countries, the Secretary-General's report stressed that the total flow must continue to expand if the growth rates for the Development Decade were to be attained. Projections of past trends in export earnings and import requirements clearly indicated an increase in the gap that would have to be financed by external capital.

17. Since the end of the 1950's, several new multilateral lending agencies had been established, both within and outside the United Nations framework. These included the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, the African Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Central American Bank of Economic Integration and the Development Fund of the European Economic Community. Preparations were also under way for the setting up of an Asian Development Bank. The proportion of resources which were being provided to developing countries through multilateral channels had increased from around 6 per cent of the total in the late 1950's to over 10 per cent in 1963.

18. At the mid point of the Decade, it was, however, impossible to say that the future of that essential financing was secure. It was as though aid programmes had lost the *élan* of a new venture before they had acquired the respectability of old usage. The richer nations had tended to approach the whole problem of development with an unrealistic time scale. The developing countries today faced all the old problems of rapid transition, and they also faced even tougher problems—the population explosion, urbanization beyond control, unfavourable trade patterns and inappropriate technology. Recognition of those deeper difficulties should help to reassure those in the developed world who were despairing too soon.

19. Some of the discouragement had, however, arisen from the fact that the slow but real progress of development had attracted less public attention than its occasional spectacular mishaps. The public was largely ignorant of what had been learned in the past fifteen years and how much, in region after region, was beginning to go modestly well. The developing world, for all its frustrations, was, in fact, in motion. In the developing countries, national incomes were rising. Most agricultural economies had made some break from traditional farming. The beginnings of industrial growth were to be found on every side. This was still far from enough, but it was a considerable



advance on the stagnation of the 1920's and 1930's.

20. The new dynamism had sprung in part from the fact that quite a number of the developing countries had been investing their resources wisely. One reason for this was the increasing relevance of the advice they received, to a greater and greater degree, from the United Nations and the specialized agencies. In the field of pre-investment surveys the Special Fund had taken the lead. The United Nations family, aided by the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, was setting up institutions for administration and for managerial and industrial training, and was supporting universities and technical colleges. The ILO had decided to open an international centre for advanced technical and vocational training. With the help of the Special Fund, UNESCO was planning and establishing teacher-training colleges. Another significant element in developmental strategy was the new priority accorded to agriculture. Much progress had been made within the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development towards accelerating industrial development, and the foundation had been laid for further progress in the second part of the Decade.

21. The potential role which the United Nations might play in furthering economic and social development and the advantages of multilateral aid both made it important that a larger proportion of aid should be canalized through multilateral institutions, and in particular through organizations within the United Nations family.

22. Opening the debate in the Council at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>6</sup> the Secretary-General found it fitting to ask where the world community stood at the mid point of the Development Decade; what difficulties had been encountered and what progress had been made both by Governments and by the United Nations family, in attaining the targets of the Decade. The resulting picture was a study in light and shadow, for the current situation provided new reasons for hope as well as concern. Three general propositions emerged: the gap between the *per capita* incomes of the rich and the poor nations continued to widen; limitations in resources continued to be pushed back by the progress of science and technology; and the limitation remaining was that of the ability of the world community to organize itself with enough courage, purpose and coherence to wipe out the most glaring disparities and create a world society in which both the fruits of progress and the burdens of responsibility would be more equally shared.

23. Perhaps the most challenging question facing the world community was that of population growth. There was a powerful movement throughout the world to bring a better understanding and a new awareness of the existing problems and possibilities. Although as yet it was impossible to say what the practical consequences of that new awareness would be, it was none the less very encouraging.

24. New attitudes were also called for in other spheres, for example in the fight against hunger and disease. Although FAO and WHO had achieved much in those fields, there nevertheless remained too much complacency about public health and *per capita* food production and supply.

25. Education might help to dispel that complacency. Increasing attention was being paid to all

forms of education, including the eradication of illiteracy. The systematic efforts that had been made to determine what education really was and what it should be in the twentieth century and how access to education could be broadened and new methods devised for imparting it were also vitally important. It was necessary not only to educate young people, but to use youth as an agent for the promotion of international understanding and development: one or two years' work for the cause of development should be an integral part of a young person's education.

26. The serious problems created by urban migration were not being tackled effectively. The causes and consequences of urban migration, together with the means of dealing with them, urgently required more attention. The world community could not afford to delay any longer the launching of a more effective programme for housing and urban development at both the national and the international level.

27. It was a regrettable fact that international aid appeared to have reached a plateau and to have stopped growing. Few set-backs could be worse than that of the loss of momentum that would result if it should continue. Not only had the objective of transferring 1 per cent of the national income from the richer to the poorer countries not been met, but there was also the danger that, as a result, many developing countries might be thwarted in their attempts to achieve self-sustaining growth within a reasonable time.

28. Fortunately there was no longer any complacency about the related question of international liquidity. Although controversies still existed, that was so to a much less marked degree. It was heartening to note the forward-looking character of some of the plans under discussion in that field and the readiness of the world community to meet the challenge presented by the necessity of broadening the basis of international credit.

29. The progress in regional schemes for economic co-operation and development financing was also encouraging. As far as development financing was concerned, the establishment of regional development banks, far from representing a departure from the strengthening of world-wide financial relations, significantly contributed to the diversification of investments and the multilateralization of aid.

30. In recent years, increased attention had been paid to industrial development, and there now seemed to be general agreement that the United Nations should significantly increase its activities in that area. In the related field of science and technology, though it might not be realistic to hope for significant progress in the internationalization of research and its application to development by the end of the Decade, the recent establishment of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should make an important contribution to the transfer and adaptation of research and technology over the whole range of human endeavours.

31. The fact that planning had come to assume a much higher status than ever before, and that comprehensive development plans had come to be regarded, in more and more countries, not as a fashionable declaration of intent, but as an indispensable instrument for the transformation of environment, represented a momentous change of attitude in the right direction. The techniques involved were still very tentative, but more and more it was being understood that national projections and plans could best be

<sup>6</sup> E/SR.1369.

formulated from the vantage-point of the world economy offered by an international secretariat such as the United Nations, which was intensifying its activities in that field.

32. If the Development Decade could be regarded as a programme of concerted action on the part of all members of the United Nations family, what would be the major elements of that broad co-operative effort? The share of the United Nations in that effort would include a series of projects intended to cast more light on the bearing of demographic factors on the process of development. Ranking high among priority projects would be the study of urbanization in its social, economic and technical aspects, the evaluation of the experience gained with urban communities as focal points of development and the investigation of the problems of low-cost housing. Work on industrial development and international trade, on the measurement of capital flows and on development financing would be intensified. With regard to development planning, the United Nations would carry further and increase the scale of its research and operational activities with the benefit of the advice of high-level experts, who would bring to bear on the United Nations work the experience of their Governments in that discipline. As a first step, the United Nations would convene a small consultative group of outstanding experts, specialists in the field of development planning.

33. In addition to concerted action in priority areas of work, the Development Decade might be conceived as the closest thing there could be to the kind of perspective planning a world community of sovereign States might wish to give itself. The United Nations should move on from the rather loose catalogue of desiderata and broad objectives of the first half of the Development Decade. That would mean trying to translate broad objectives into specific targets, not only for global growth but also for progress in the main sectors. In conclusion, the Secretary-General said that while the task was not easy, the Members of the United Nations could, if a beginning was made early enough, be ready for more coherent and effective action in the economic and social fields by 1970. Such properly conducted and sustained efforts during the next few years might lay the groundwork systematically for planning for the period after 1970.

34. The discussion on the Development Decade at mid point carried on at the Council's thirty-ninth session was very wide-ranging and touched at times on most of the other substantive items on the Council's agenda. The debate reflected both the hopefulness engendered by the progress that had been achieved in some fields during the previous five years and the disappointment resulting from the failure to achieve the targets set for the Development Decade. It also reflected the determination of both the developing and the developed countries to tackle with renewed vigour during the second half of the Development Decade the manifold problems of economic and social development that still faced the developing countries.

35. Development was described as a noble and universal ambition which called for effort and not laziness, for time and not impatience, for efficacy and not waste. If the Development Decade was to be a success, it was emphasized that all nations from North and South and from East and West, and all international organizations concerned would have to join forces and follow a common strategy. The Council itself had a vital role to play in helping to devise that strategy. The Council

should provide a long-term and over-all view of the problems in the field of development where everything was interdependent. It was also, as the Secretary-General had suggested in his opening statement, the task of the Council to translate the broad objectives of the Development Decade into specific targets. It should, moreover, encourage the organizations of the United Nations family to use efficient and economic methods.

36. Despite the disappointments, it would be wrong to conclude that the family of nations was unable to support activities which would lead to a modest 5 per cent increase in the national income of developing countries. The mid point of the Development Decade was an opportunity for the nations of the world to confirm once again their resolute decision to take the necessary steps to ensure that the objectives of the Decade should be achieved. That called for a keener realization of the urgency of international action in achieving the aims of the Decade. But whatever success was achieved by 1970, it was essential to realize that the completion of the Development Decade and its tasks would not even mark the beginning of the end of the process of development, but perhaps only the end of the beginning.

37. Of the many factors affecting development, members of the Council attached particular significance to the rapid increase in the world's population which, some members believed, might later in the century come to dominate all political and economic life. It was for the Council and the United Nations to face forthrightly the multiplying problems of a multiplying population.

38. New schools and new hospitals were constantly being built but even before construction had been completed they were inadequate to meet the constant pressure of population. Governments frequently found they were unable to ensure that the demand for extra housing, for an increased number of jobs and for more doctors engendered by their burgeoning population could be met. A number of representatives laid particular stress on the social dangers arising from heavy migration into the large urban areas which were already unable to meet the requirements of their inhabitants for such basic necessities as water supplies, sewerage and health services.

39. The relationship between population growth and food production was also underlined. While population was growing at about 2 per cent per annum, there had been no appreciable increase in food production per head of world population for seven years. During that period it had remained almost unchanged at about 10 per cent above the inadequate pre-war level. In some areas, notably in the developing countries, the position was particularly unsatisfactory. For example, in the heavily populated Far East and also in Latin America, *per capita* food production continued to be lower than it had been in 1939. There was little doubt that an increase in food supplies and in national *per capita* income would be greatly facilitated in a number of areas if the rate of population growth therein was reduced.

40. A number of representatives dwelt on the significance of international trade in stimulating economic development in the developing countries. Besides being required for essential imports, the export receipts of the developing countries played a vital role in financing development projects of all kinds. Some representatives pointed out, however, that the developing countries were faced with a multitude of problems when they tried to expand their export earnings from the sales

of primary commodities and from manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1964 and the establishment of the Conference by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session as one of its organs were considered to be among the most hopeful results of the first half of the Development Decade. The creation of that new machinery, which had already begun to grapple with the complex problems of international trade, was also hailed as a landmark along the road which all Members of the United Nations wished to travel.

41. Also of great significance to development plans was the flow of capital to developing countries, which was described as the life-blood of development. Considerable anxiety and disappointment were expressed by a number of representatives at the recent levelling off of the total flow of capital and also at the failure of the economically advanced countries to achieve the aim, suggested by the General Assembly, of devoting 1 per cent of their combined national incomes to international assistance. Not only the quantity but also the quality of aid vitally affected the developing countries. Those countries were ever more concerned about the terms of aid and their markedly increased burden of debt. It was pointed out that it would indeed be serious if the will to assist the developing countries was to be weakened at a time when so much still remained to be achieved.

42. Representatives welcomed the creation of a number of new multilateral aid organizations during the first half of the Development Decade. Among the most important were IDA, the joint United Nations/FAO World Food Programme, and the African Development Bank. The importance of the role of the Centre for Industrial Development was also stressed. Members of the Council also welcomed the Asian development bank, which was in the process of being set up. Such regional development banks had a special contribution to make to the development of the area in which they operated.

43. A tribute was paid by representatives to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund for the catalytic role which they had played during the first half of the Development Decade. Some representatives looked forward to the endorsement by the General Assembly at its twentieth session of the Council's earlier recommendation (resolution 1020 (XXXVII)) that those two programmes should be merged into the United Nations Development Programme since that would enable the United Nations to make the maximum and most rational use of the very limited resources at its disposal. Disappointment was however expressed by a number of representatives at

the fact that the modest target of \$150 million for the two programmes had still not been achieved. Some representatives proposed that the target should be raised forthwith to \$200 million.

44. Representatives made clear that they did not believe that there was any simple formula for the acceleration of economic development and the achievement of the goals of the Development Decade by 1970. Greater efforts would have to be made to stimulate both agricultural development and industrialization, to push forward with social development as well as economic development, to stimulate international trade and an increased flow of aid, to improve health and educational and training standards, and to introduce new planning techniques. Only through the combined efforts of the developing countries themselves to make the maximum use of their human and natural resources and the supporting efforts of the developed countries could a united attack on all facets of under-development be mounted that would have much chance of turning the aspirations of the Development Decade into realities.

45. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1089 (XXXIX)) urging Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA, and particularly the developed countries to take all possible steps immediately to increase the effective flow of international capital to the developing countries to the level of 1 per cent net of national income, devising such terms and conditions that the servicing of such an increased flow would not impose an unduly heavy burden on the developing countries. It called on Member States to take measures, including appropriate measures to stabilize the price of primary products at equitable and remunerative levels, in conformity with the recommendations and the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to enable developing countries to increase their export earnings. It urged them also to augment the resources for developmental activities within the United Nations family, and in particular to contribute, as a matter of urgency, to the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations and to the attainment of the target of \$275 million for the World Food Programme for the period 1966-1968. Finally, the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA were requested to review their work programmes and to explore the possibility of formulating future programmes of action and, if possible, to make projections over the next five years with a view to identifying areas in which their organizations could make their maximum contribution, both individually and by concerted action, to the goals of the Development Decade, and to report thereon to the Council at its forty-first session.

## ANNEX

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

#### *Thirty-ninth session*

International Chamber of Commerce  
United Nations Development Decade—E/SR.1374.  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
United Nations Development Decade—E/SR.1371.  
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
United Nations Development Decade—E/SR.1378.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON  
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Thirty-ninth session*

Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and  
International Movement of Catholic Students  
United Nations Development Decade—E/C.2/SR.205.

## Chapter II

### REVIEW AND REAPPRAISAL OF THE COUNCIL'S ROLE AND FUNCTIONS\*

46. At its thirty-eighth session,<sup>1</sup> the Council began the review and reappraisal of its role and functions which it had decided, at its thirty-seventh session, to undertake. After a preliminary exchange of views, the Council agreed<sup>2</sup> to continue the discussion at the thirty-ninth session. It further requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at that time the views of States Members of the United Nations on the subject, together with such other documentation as would facilitate further discussion in the Council and the General Assembly.

47. When it again took up the question at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>3</sup> the Council had before it the written comments of a number of Member States on the subject (E/4052 and Add.1-6); a factual paper by the Secretary-General setting out the legislation governing the functions of the Council and the organizational framework within which it carried out its activities (E/4040);<sup>4</sup> and the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068).<sup>5</sup>

48. In an introductory statement on the subject,<sup>6</sup> the Secretary-General told the Council that he was gratified to note that action was being taken on his suggestion of the previous year that a review and reappraisal of the Council's functions and machinery should be undertaken. He referred to the definition of the three roles of the Council noted in the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068, para. 4), namely, those of a governing body for the work programmes of the United Nations proper in the economic, social and human rights fields, a co-ordinator of the activities of the organizations in the United Nations family, and a forum for discussion and formulation of broad international economic and social policy. He also stressed the special place which the Council occupied in a system designed to promote and sustain an effort of international co-operation which must touch on all aspects and combine the action of the numerous centres of initiative with which the world community had equipped itself.

49. In the course of the ensuing debate, the need for a thorough review and reappraisal of the role and functions of the Council was generally acknowledged. At the same time, it was felt that that process, in which the General Assembly and the Council would participate, would be a complex one and that it would take some time before definite conclusions could be reached. Various suggestions were made for improvements in the

Council's work and procedures, and a proposal was submitted regarding a possible revision of the Council's calendar of meetings (E/AC.24/L.267). As the Secretary-General has, however, been requested under Council resolution 1091 (XXXIX)—summarized in paragraph 51 below—to submit a separate report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session containing *inter alia* "an analytical summary of the views expressed during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Council", a summary of the views expressed is not included in this report of the Council.

50. In the course of the Council's discussion it was suggested that in preparing reports on the subject, the Secretary-General should give attention to such matters as: (i) methods for enhancing the assistance the Council could render to the General Assembly through the identification of problems and recommendations for action by the General Assembly, including the form of the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly; (ii) the organization of the Council and its methods of work; (iii) the scheduling of meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies; and (iv) the co-ordinating role of the functional organizations within the United Nations system in their areas of competence in relation to the co-ordinating functions of the Council.

51. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1091 (XXXIX)) in which it expressed the conviction that the great increase in the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields had necessitated a thorough review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions. In this connexion, the Council welcomed the forthcoming enlargement of its membership, which it considered essential if it was to be representative of the total membership of the United Nations. It requested Member States which had not yet done so to inform the Secretary-General of their views on the subject for transmittal to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, together with the comments contained in document E/4052 and Add.1-6. The Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly an analytical summary of those comments and of the views expressed during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Council. He was also asked to submit to the Assembly, not later than 15 November 1965, a report containing his views, conclusions and recommendations on the question. Finally, the Council asked the General Assembly to consider the subject at its twentieth session, taking into account the debates in the Council as well as the views of Governments and the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, and it decided that it would itself resume consideration of the question at one of its forthcoming sessions, in the light of the discussions and recommendations of the General Assembly.

\* Requires action by the General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1357, 1358, 1363.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1363.

<sup>3</sup> E/AO.24/SR.283, 287, 288; E/SR.1369-1377, E/SR.1396.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 4.

<sup>6</sup> E/SR.1369.

ANNEX

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

*Thirty-eighth session*

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions—E/SR.1357.

*Thirty-ninth session*

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions—E/SR.1378.



### Chapter III

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT\*

52. As the basis for its consideration of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General entitled "Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament" (E/4042).<sup>1</sup> Prepared in pursuance of resolution 1026 (XXXVII), the report contained the replies of Governments to a note verbale sent out by the Secretary-General in January 1965. The replies revealed not only the continuing concern of Governments about problems of disarmament, but also the fact that, in a number of cases, regular machinery had been set up to study those problems, including the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament.

53. The report also described the action taken by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in setting up an inter-agency committee to co-operate with the Secretary-General in working out a concerted programme of studies that the specialized agencies might undertake in connexion with the economic and social consequences of disarmament. In making arrangements for co-operation, the inter-agency committee agreed that all studies need not be based on the same hypothesis with regard to the nature and pace of the disarmament process but rather that the postulates adopted should be appropriate for the study in question. It also agreed that if more research was to be carried out on matters of substance, it would be necessary to obtain additional factual information, and to that end it elaborated a questionnaire for possible circulation to Governments. The proposed questionnaire, which was approved by the ACC, was annexed to the Secretary-General's report.

54. During the discussion in the Council,<sup>2</sup> representatives welcomed the efforts made so far through the United Nations to study the economic and social consequences of disarmament. The task was a formidable one, demanding the participation of all the agencies in the United Nations family. Representatives expressed satisfaction at the fact that measures had recently been taken to ensure consultation and co-ordination with a view to avoiding duplication and overlapping in the work of the various agencies. They praised in particular the action of the ACC in setting up the inter-agency committee. Many representatives considered that the preparation of serious studies by international bodies required factual information which only Governments were able to supply. The proposal to circulate

a questionnaire for the purpose of eliciting the necessary basic information was welcomed by several representatives.

55. Various suggestions were made regarding studies that might be undertaken. Some representatives considered that studies should not be confined to the effect of general and complete disarmament but should also cover problems resulting from measures of partial arms control or reduction which might be agreed upon. It was also suggested that further study should be made of international measures to ensure that the developing countries should not suffer as a result of certain disarmament measures. The view was expressed that increasing attention should be given to the question of the use for peaceful purposes of the intellectual resources in the fields of science and technology that would be released by disarmament.

56. Many representatives stressed the close link between disarmament and economic growth and some urged that a specified proportion of the resources released by disarmament should be made available for economic assistance to developing countries. Others, while agreeing that some part of such resources should be used to promote the development of developing countries, stressed that it was not feasible to make specific commitments of that nature.

57. Several representatives referred to the recent increase in world tension and stressed the need for an intensification of efforts to achieve progress in disarmament negotiations. Representatives observed that, in the absence of agreements on disarmament, the scope of the work on its economic and social consequences was necessarily limited. It was nevertheless essential vigorously to pursue preparations for dealing with the consequences of disarmament. It was observed that such preparations could facilitate the attainment of effective agreement on disarmament and arms control.

58. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1087 (XXXIX)) in which it took note of the Secretary-General's report (E/4042) and recommended that the Governments of Member States, particularly of those significantly involved, should continue and attempt to develop national studies regarding economic and social aspects of disarmament and transmit them to the Secretary-General as early as was feasible. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform it of the national studies he received, of the international studies carried out as part of a co-ordinated programme of the inter-agency committee, and of such studies undertaken by non-governmental organizations as he deemed appropriate. It decided that it would consider the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament at its summer session in 1966.

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

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1367, 1368, 1393, 1395.

ANNEX

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

*Thirty-ninth session*

World Federation of Trade Unions

Economic and social consequences of disarmament—E/SR.1367.



## Chapter IV

### WORLD ECONOMIC TRENDS

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

##### WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY

59. The *World Economic Survey, 1964* was issued in two parts. Part I (E/4046/Rev.1),<sup>1</sup> which was devoted to an analysis and appraisal of the current plans of developing countries and their recent experience in implementation, was prepared for consideration by the Council in regard to the question of economic planning and projections and is dealt with in chapter V below. In part II of the *Survey* (E/4047/Rev.1),<sup>2</sup> current developments in the world economy were examined and a number of topical problems discussed.

60. Chapter 1 of part II of the *Survey* set forth the Secretary-General's conclusion that the recent period had been one of relatively rapid economic growth, well sustained on the whole, and unusually widespread. In the aggregate, world production in 1964 had been at least 5 per cent above the 1963 level.

61. The *Survey* indicated that one of the most dynamic elements in recent growth had been international trade: world exports had expanded at a rising pace—a little over 4 per cent in 1961, 6 per cent in 1962, 9 per cent in 1963 and over 11 per cent in 1964. Trade among the developed market economies had increased by about 7 per cent in 1961 and 1962, by 11 per cent in 1963 and by over 14 per cent in 1964. No less striking in 1964 had been the increase in exports from the developed market economies to other regions. Following the poor crops of 1963, shipments to the centrally planned economies had risen by almost one-fifth in 1964; and, reflecting the notable improvement in the external liquidity of the developing countries in 1963, the developed market economies had shipped 10 per cent more to them in 1964 than in 1963.

62. Although on the whole they had been well maintained, exports from the centrally planned economies and the developing countries had increased much less dramatically in 1964. The only major flows to expand to a greater extent between 1963 and 1964 than in the previous interval had been the trade among the centrally planned economies (which had increased rather more than 7 per cent) and the exports of the developing countries to the centrally planned economies (which had increased about 9 per cent). A disappointing feature of the year had been the continued slowness of the growth of trade among the developing countries: notwithstanding a sharp increase in intra-regional trade in Latin America, the total of such trade flows had been barely 5 per cent above the 1963 level.

63. The *Survey* reviewed, in chapter 2 of part II, the main factors of economic expansion in developed market economies in 1964. It pointed out that the current expansion since 1961 had been distinguished not only by its length and steadiness but also by its

inclusiveness. Despite some external and internal imbalances in a number of countries, the prospects for sustained growth in developed market economies as a whole remained encouraging.

64. Two areas of development which had a particular bearing on current policy discussions were examined in some detail. One was concerned with the formulation and practice of incomes policies, which could serve to supplement the more familiar instruments of monetary and fiscal policies in the search for growth and stability. In that connexion, the problem of setting wage norms and the question of divergence between negotiated wage rates and actual earnings were studied. The other area was related to the problem of the reserve currency countries and its implications for the international monetary system. It was emphasized that the international monetary system was a delicate mechanism, and that experimentation with untried régimes inevitably involved risks. Nevertheless, the need for reform had been generally recognized, since the elimination of the prolonged deficits of the reserve currency countries would necessitate an alternative source of growth of world liquidity. In examining various proposals for reform, it was stressed that the working of the monetary system could not be separated from the general goals of national economic policies and from readiness for international co-operation. No monetary régime could in fact work without co-operation and co-ordination of policies on a broad front. The principle of "multilateral surveillance" for balance-of-payments purposes enunciated at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in 1964 was a significant and useful first step.

65. An examination of the principal developments during 1964 in the economies of the developing countries, in part II, chapter 3, of the *Survey*, led to the conclusion that, in most of the developing countries, economic activity in 1964 had been at a higher level than in 1963: in the aggregate, gross domestic product had probably risen by around 5 per cent, significantly more than in 1963. Notwithstanding those favourable developments, however, most of the longer-run problems remained. Efforts to solve those problems might be handicapped in 1965 by some deterioration in the current situation. After improving for two years, the terms of trade had again been moving against the developing countries, and 1965 had opened with export prices lower than a year earlier and drifting downwards. Prospects for 1964/1965 crops were generally less favourable than actual harvests in 1963/1964; and the forecasts of economic growth in the industrial countries that constituted the principal market for the developing countries suggested that the demand for imports might lose some of its buoyancy during the year.

66. In an examination of long-term problems currently facing developing countries, the *Survey* observed that the two most serious manifestations of imbalance in 1964 had been food shortages and rapid price infla-

<sup>1</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.2.

tion—phenomena not entirely unrelated to each other and by no means new to the developing countries.

67. The food problem in the developing countries had its roots in the fact that while, under the influence of improvements in sanitation, in methods of dealing with certain disease vectors and in remedial drugs, population growth had been steadily accelerating, agricultural production had often tended to lag. Because of the generally low level of nutrition in the developing countries, moreover, and the high proportion of income normally spent on food, development itself was adding rapidly to the total demand for foodstuffs: migration towards cities and rising incomes were both intensifying the effect of the population increase on the total demand for food. One of the consequences of rising demand in conjunction with lagging production had been that food imports had sometimes to be given higher priority than capital equipment urgently needed for the increased investment on which economic development largely depended.

68. The *Survey* emphasized that one of the consequences of food shortages in developing countries was the impetus they tended to give to the inflationary process. Because of the high proportion of income normally spent on food, a rise in food prices had an immediate effect on the cost of living and—given the generally low level of income—a fairly direct and corresponding impact on wage rates and therefore on costs of production. The price-wage-cost-price spiral was the essence of the inflationary process in the handful of developing countries in which there had been a further deterioration of internal balance in 1964. While food difficulties had contributed to the lack of balance, the main stimulus had continued, in most cases, to be a monetary one—the expansion of credit to either the public or the private sector (and sometimes both) without the necessary counterpart in the form of saving or of the timely production of goods and services. The *Survey* pointed out that where the inflationary spiral had become established, it was often extremely difficult to break. Measures that cut demand might on the one hand be politically and socially impracticable (because the real incomes of many people were already so low) and on the other hand they had an offsetting negative effect on production (if *entrepreneurs* were denied essential credit, for example, or workers withdrew their labour in protest).

69. Developments in the centrally planned economies in 1964 were examined in chapter 4 of part II of the *Survey*. It was found that the combined national income of eastern European countries and the Soviet Union had risen by about 6 per cent between 1963 and 1964, reversing the deceleration in growth that had characterized the earlier years of the decade. The increase had been based on a sizable expansion in industrial output and, in the case of the Soviet Union, a marked recovery in agriculture from the set-back of 1963. Despite the considerable improvement in economic performance compared with the two preceding years, many of the difficulties underlying the deceleration in growth rates in 1962 or 1963 had still been the subject of concern and action in 1964, and much attention had been directed to the need to speed up the improvement in productivity. The result had been a considerable amount of re-evaluation and adjustment of procedures and much experimentation with new systems of planning and of management and decision-making.

70. The general direction in which the process of adaptation had moved had been towards decentralization

of economic controls and increases in the degree of autonomy exercised by individual enterprises. Those aims were being achieved through a reduction in the role played by administrative directives and by increasing reliance on indirect methods of influencing enterprises to act in conformity with the general interest as reflected in the national plan. The changes implied an enlargement of the role of the market mechanism in the achievement of targets, which in turn involved greater use of prices and profits, as well as of credit and fiscal policies, in guiding economic activities in the centrally planned economies. It was hoped by the transformation to create a much closer identity between the interests and goals of particular enterprises and the more general interests and targets of the economy as a whole.

71. The re-examination of the techniques of planning and management had extended beyond the domestic economy to international economic relations. Through the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, attempts had been made, ever since 1956, to introduce a measure of co-ordination of national plans, a greater amount of deliberate geographical specialization, more joint financing of common enterprises, and a higher degree of multilateralization of intra-regional trade. The recent drive to raise operating efficiency within member countries had lent new urgency to those attempts. Efforts were being made to evolve economic criteria and methods of co-ordination that would ensure that specialization schemes considered favourable for the region as a whole should not adversely affect individual member countries, especially the economically less advanced among them. The solution of those problems was being sought by means of a confrontation procedure for the preliminary drafts of national plans (which were based on the long-term interests of individual countries), followed by the adjustments necessary to achieve the most efficient pattern of growth for the region as a whole.

#### ECONOMIC SURVEY OF EUROPE

72. Recent economic developments in eastern and western Europe were reviewed in the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1964* (E/ECE/572).<sup>3</sup> Chapter I of the *Survey* set forth the conclusion that, on balance, 1964 had been a more favourable year for the countries of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union than 1963. This was evidenced by an acceleration of the rate of growth of national income in the Soviet Union and Eastern Germany, the continuation of exceptionally rapid expansion in Romania, and the fact that the 1963 decline had come to a halt in Czechoslovakia. On the other hand, the rate of growth had slackened somewhat in Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland after the particularly good performance of 1963; only in Albania had the deceleration been abrupt.

73. Those movements of national income reflected wide variations, however, in the performance of the main sectors of output. Outside the Soviet Union, where deceleration had continued, the rates of industrial growth had accelerated everywhere in 1964, chiefly as a result of better supplies of raw materials and fuel but also, in some countries, as a result of the very mild winter of 1964 following the very severe one of 1963. In some countries of eastern Europe, fuller use of productive capacities had also been facilitated by higher export orders, particularly for machinery and con-

<sup>3</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.1.

sumers' manufactured goods. However, the effects of that acceleration on the rate of growth of national income had been counterbalanced by stagnating or even slightly decreasing net agricultural production in Albania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. Agricultural production had probably increased somewhat in Eastern Germany and Romania; only in Bulgaria had it expanded substantially. By contrast, the substantial increase in the rate of growth of national income achieved in the Soviet Union, in 1964, could be entirely attributed to the recovery of crop production after the 1963 set-back and to the related expansion in transport and procurement. Building production had also expanded more quickly in several countries of eastern Europe, while the increase in trade activities and transport had remained roughly in line with over-all growth.

74. Although only a few indications of the contribution of foreign trade to the growth of national income distributed domestically were available, the contrast between 1963 and 1964 had been quite striking in some countries at least. Thus, in Bulgaria, where in 1963 national income for distribution had increased by 12 per cent or by almost 5 per cent more than national income produced, in 1964, the reduction in the import surplus had meant a substantially smaller rise in income for distribution than in income produced. Exactly the opposite had happened in Czechoslovakia, where the 1963 decline of national income produced had been accompanied by a huge export surplus and therefore a sharper decline in national income distributed. In 1964, the abrupt decline of the export surplus must have permitted some increase of national income distributed in spite of the stagnation in the production. Similarly, in Eastern Germany the significant gap between the two growth rates in 1963, caused by the huge export surplus, had narrowed down considerably in 1964. In Poland, national income produced had grown more quickly than income distributed for the second consecutive year, whereas in Hungary the import surplus had added increasingly to domestic resources for the third consecutive year.

75. Dealing with institutional developments, the *Survey* stated that one of the most significant had been the intensified search for more rational methods of planning and management, aimed at a better adaptation of the pattern of output, investments and foreign trade to the requirements of the economy and at a more efficient use of resources. Not only were the earlier discussions resumed and amplified; they were also followed by concrete action of varying scope, ranging from experimental schemes in specific fields to important changes in the old institutional set-up. The process of change had been most conspicuous in Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany, but the acceleration of efforts aimed at improving planning and management had been discernible also in Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union, and to a lesser extent, Bulgaria. The shift in emphasis had already strongly influenced the 1965 plans and policy objectives in a number of countries, particularly Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany and Romania. The contents of the 1965 plans of the countries of the region were also examined in the *Survey*.

76. The review of economic developments in western Europe in 1964, contained in chapter II of the *Survey*, led to the conclusion that, for western European countries as a group, 1964 had been another year of expansion within the range of growth rates established during the past four or five years.

77. The over-all increase of gross national product—slightly above 5 per cent—had indeed been a little faster than in 1963. Two qualifications were, however, needed. First, there had been clear signs of a slackening of activity in many countries as the year progressed, although in some it had speeded up again at the end of the year. Thus, the comparison of annual averages had in some respects been less significant than the changing rhythm of growth, which had been most rapid late in 1963 and early in 1964. Secondly, a marked divergence between countries had become evident. On the one hand, the growth of demand and output in Italy and, later, in France, had been brought to a stop during 1964 by the policies of stabilization, and there had not yet been any clear sign of revival. In most other countries, by contrast, the growth of demand had tended to press on the growth of resources. In some countries, notably the Federal Republic of Germany, production had responded with remarkable resilience. In others, and particularly the United Kingdom, the rapid pace of expansion in 1963 had come to a temporary halt, to be resumed only at the end of 1964.

78. The impetus to rising output in 1964 had come largely from an acceleration of investment demand, following the rapid increases in consumption in 1963. Real consumption—both private and public—had, almost everywhere, taken a reduced share of rising resources in 1964 and had increased less than the year before. The construction industries, though rapidly expanding their output, were still under heavy pressure. Steel output had also increased after some years of relative stability. As in earlier years, the chemicals industries had shown the largest increase over the year. Expansion had been weakest in the food-processing and textiles industries. Motor-car output had risen in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom in 1964, though less than in the year before, and in both countries the growth of home demand for cars had slowed down during the year. In France and Italy, the output of cars had fallen heavily.

79. Reviewing prospects and policies for 1965, the *Survey* concluded that, in general, the prospects were for a slightly lower rate of expansion in 1965 as a whole than in 1964. However, the outcome depended more than ever on economic policies, since the Governments of three major countries—France, Italy and the United Kingdom—would soon have to make important decisions about short-term economic policy. For France and Italy the problem was to find ways of resuming economic growth without giving rise to renewed inflation and without impairing their long-term objective of improving the structure and pattern of economic life. For the United Kingdom, the problem was to correct the persistent weakness of the balance of payments without damaging the prospects for sustained growth. The common feature was that all three Governments were faced with a delicate balance between short-term and long-term aims.

80. It was pointed out in the *Survey* that the foreign trade of western European countries—both among themselves and with the rest of the world—had expanded rapidly in the first half of 1964 but, like production, had slowed down somewhat in the second half. The rapid increase in the value of imports from the rest of the world in the early part of the year, continuing the expansion of 1963, had resulted in large part from a general re-stocking movement and from the higher level of primary commodity prices—two

temporary factors, not entirely independent of each other. With a slower growth of output, the volume, and even more the value, of western European imports from the rest of the world were likely to grow more slowly in 1965. Exports to the rest of the world, on the other hand, might well increase in value almost as much as in 1964. Thus the deterioration of western Europe's current account, which had moved into deficit in 1964 for the first time for some years, was likely to be reversed. Since an improvement in the United States current balance was also expected, it followed that the current deficits of the primary producing countries, including the developing countries, would increase. That raised the problems not only of increasing the capital flows from the industrial regions but also of improving the prospects for the export incomes of the developing countries. It was expected that the most rapidly expanding markets for western European exports in 1965 would be North America and eastern Europe; exports to the primary producing countries would probably grow less quickly than in 1964, partly because the export earnings of those countries might not grow so rapidly and partly because of keener competition from North America and Japan.

#### ECONOMIC SURVEY OF ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

81. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1964*<sup>4</sup> dealt, in part I, with economic development and the role of the agricultural sector and, in part II, with the economic situation in the region during 1964 in the light of production and commodity trade, and of trade, finance and economic policy.

82. Part I of the *Survey* indicated that Asian agriculture was still hampered by low productivity, the low level of incomes, low rates of saving and the slow response to improved agricultural techniques. Agricultural development in the region had fallen short of the requirements for rapid economic development. The following conditions would be conducive to general economic development: (a) rapid improvement in agricultural productivity to increase *per capita* income in agriculture and to yield adequate savings; (b) an increase in export earnings to provide foreign exchange or, alternatively, the substitution of domestic food and agricultural products for imported products, in order to reduce foreign exchange expenditures; and (c) effective use of the increased income or savings and foreign exchange thus obtained for development. Agricultural improvement would also call for considerable innovation and for the adoption of new techniques designed to produce greater yields per unit of production. In spite of a recovery in agricultural production in the ECAFE countries in the past few years, the current *per capita* production was still below the pre-war level. It was estimated that, unless the rate of increase of food production could be increased, the net import of cereals in 1970 would have to be almost three times as great as in 1960-1961/1962-1963, and this would involve a heavy drain on foreign exchange resources.

83. The increase in agricultural exports from the developing ECAFE countries had been only about 30 per cent during the ten-year period 1953-1963, as compared with an increase of 48 per cent in all exports and of 68 per cent in all imports during the same period. Although non-agricultural exports had increased, the

predominant position of agricultural exports made it essential that the promotion of exports of manufactures as well as of agricultural products should be continued; for example, by introducing new export products and by reducing the cost of production of traditional exports.

84. The *Survey* also pointed out that 1964 was the first year since 1961 in which agricultural production in the developing ECAFE countries had shown a significant recovery, with a 4 per cent increase in food production and a 5 per cent increase in cereal production. However, the total increase in food production from 1960 to 1964 had been only 12 per cent, which barely exceeded the rate of growth of the population; and, from 1961 to 1964, it had been only 5 per cent, and therefore much below that of population growth. If the Development Decade target of an average increase of 4-5 per cent per annum in agricultural production was to be realized, there would have to be a considerable acceleration in the rate of agricultural development.

85. The *Survey* also noted that progress had continued in industrial production, and in particular that industrial development was being actively promoted by Governments. The average annual rate of growth of manufacturing in the developing ECAFE countries had been around 8 per cent, but that was still below the 13 per cent annual growth rate envisaged for the Development Decade.

86. Export receipts in 1964 had risen by less than 3 per cent, owing to unfavourable prices for major export products, in particular rubber, cotton and iron ore, and reduced shipments such as rice, tea and coffee. Continuing deficits in international transactions in the developing ECAFE countries had tended to prevent more rapid economic development. Shortfalls in agricultural production and a slow growth of exports had been the two principal deterrents to a more satisfactory growth in national output. As a result, most countries of the ECAFE region had fallen short of the target rate of income growth set for the Development Decade.

#### REPORT ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS DURING THE INITIAL YEARS OF THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE

87. The Council also had before it a report entitled "Economic progress during the initial years of the Development Decade: major economic indicators for developing countries" (E/4059).<sup>5</sup> The report brought together in brief summary form the major indicators of recent economic trends in the developing countries against the background of the goals established by the General Assembly. Those trends were examined in the context of developments in other parts of the world economy.

88. The report noted that, compared with the second half of the 1950's, the rate of economic growth in the developing countries had slowed down during the early 1960's. In the period between 1960 and 1963, the rate amounted to only 4 per cent per annum. There had been indications of a better economic performance in the developing countries in 1964, but for the period 1960-1964 as a whole the annual rate had been distinctly less than 5 per cent, the goal laid down for the Development Decade. The rate, moreover, had also fallen short of the corresponding expansion in the developed market economies. On a *per capita* basis, indeed, given

<sup>4</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.F.1 (also issued as vol. XV, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

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



the more rapid increase in their population, the expansion in the gross domestic product of the developing countries had been much smaller than in the developed parts of the world. Consequently, the gap in the standards of living of the two groups of countries had actually become greater, on both an absolute and a relative basis.

89. The report emphasized that the inadequate pace of expansion in agriculture, the largest sector of the economy in the developing countries, had been a major element in shaping the economic trends in the first few years of the 1960's. The production of food, in particular, had tended to lag behind the growth of population in several developing countries, often causing inflationary price increases and balance-of-payments difficulties. The industrial output in the developing countries had increased at a substantially larger rate than their agricultural production in the first few years of the 1960's, but the pace of expansion had been slower than in the second half of the 1950's. Furthermore, the share of the developing countries in the total industrial production of the world was still quite small; it had amounted to no more than one-sixteenth of the total in 1963.

90. The first few years of the 1960's had brought an encouraging improvement in the external balance of the developing countries. The export earnings of those countries during that period had expanded much more rapidly than in the second half of the 1950's; however, the rate of expansion had been significantly smaller than that in exports from the rest of the world, with the result that the share of the developing countries in world trade had continued to decline. Moreover, the export prices of those countries, after recording an improvement in 1963, had once again been sliding downwards since about the middle of 1964. It was emphasized in the report that the export trade of the developing countries had continued to be dominated by primary commodities. Such shift as had taken place in favour of manufactured goods had been of real significance only in a small number of countries. Furthermore, the range of manufactured goods exported by the developing countries had remained quite narrow.

91. The report noted that the inflow of foreign funds had made a notable contribution to the economic advance of the developing countries both by supplementing their foreign exchange earnings and by enlarging the total resources available to them for development. However, the servicing of external debt had become increasingly burdensome, thus indicating the need for greater provision of development finance on easier terms. It was pointed out that the total flow of foreign funds was distinctly short of the goal laid down by the United Nations, namely, that it should amount to 1 per cent of the national incomes of the economically advanced countries.

#### DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

92. The discussion of world economic trends at the thirty-ninth session<sup>6</sup> focused primarily on the review of progress towards the goals of the Development Decade, which is reported in chapter I above. A number of representatives commented also on recent world economic developments and on developments in their own countries. It was noted that 1964 had been a year of world-wide economic growth. Expansion had continued in the developed market economies, output had

advanced significantly in the centrally planned economies, and growth had accelerated in many developing countries. Several representatives referred to the important contribution of advances in the agricultural sector in 1964 to the attainment of higher growth rates in developing countries, notably in Asia. The exports of developing countries in 1963 and 1964 had benefited from the rise in world demand for primary products, but it was noted with concern that after the middle of 1964 the terms of trade of the developing countries had once more deteriorated. A number of speakers observed that, in the circumstances, the maintenance of higher growth rates required a larger flow of aid. The balance-of-payments position of many developing countries remained precarious and the servicing of external debt imposed a heavy burden on foreign exchange resources; lenient aid terms were therefore essential.

93. Several representatives stressed the importance for developing countries of steady economic growth in the developed countries. In order to ensure continuing growth, it was necessary for those countries to take appropriate measures to deal with their own economic problems. A number of the developed market economies, faced with the threat of renewed inflationary developments, had taken steps in 1963 and 1964 to ease the pressure on their resources. In some countries, external imbalance had been a major cause for concern and measures to reduce balance-of-payments deficits had been introduced or reinforced in 1964. In applying those measures, care had been taken to minimize their effect on the volume of the flow of capital and aid to developing countries, but restrictions on the use of aid contributions had to be maintained.

94. The discussion of broad issues of economic planning and projections, which is summarized in chapter V below, also included some references to recent developments in that field in various countries. It was noted that new development plans had been elaborated in a number of countries in 1963 and 1964. Some speakers referred to changes in the methods of economic planning and management which had been introduced on an experimental basis in their countries.

95. A proposal with regard to terms of lending to developing countries, which was put forward in the course of the debate, was discussed by the Council in connexion with the question of the financing of economic development. An account of that discussion is given in chapter IX below.

#### Section II. Progress report on inflation and economic development\*

96. At the thirty-ninth session the Council also had before it<sup>7</sup> a progress report on inflation and economic development (E/4053 and Add.1-2) prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1830 (XVII). In that resolution, the Secretary-General had been requested to prepare a study of inflation in the developing countries, clarifying the interrelationships involved and exploring the various lines of approach required to deal effectively with it. In his report, the Secretary-General set forth the replies received from a number of countries to a questionnaire which he had circulated in January 1965 for the purpose of obtaining information that would enable him

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

<sup>7</sup> E/AC.6/SR.367; E/SR.1392.

<sup>6</sup> E/AC.6/SR.373; E/SR.1395.

to take into account, in preparing his report, the most recent experience of Governments in analysing and dealing with inflationary situations. In view of the small number of replies received to the questionnaire before the thirty-ninth session, the Secretary-General had decided to postpone the task of analysing them and drawing from them general conclusions.

97. The Council also had before it, in chapter 3 of part II of the *World Economic Survey, 1964*

E/4047/Add.2), a brief review of the recent course of inflation in developing countries drawn in part from the above-mentioned replies.

98. Since the questionnaire had only recently been received by Governments, and no analysis of the replies had yet been made, the Council decided to postpone consideration of the question of inflation and economic development until its fortieth session.

## ANNEX

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

##### *Thirty-ninth session*

- International Chamber of Commerce  
World economic trends—E/SR.1374.
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
World economic trends—E/SR.1371.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
World economic trends—E/SR.1378.
- World Federation of Trade Unions  
World economic trends—E/SR.1374.

#### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

- International Chamber of Commerce  
E/C.2/632. World progress through partnership.
- International Chamber of Commerce  
E/C.2/633. Statements and resolutions of the ICC 1963-1965.

## Chapter V

### ECONOMIC PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

99. In response to General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), the Secretary-General examined questions of development planning in part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1964* (E/4046/Rev.1).<sup>1</sup> The study, issued under the title "Development plans: appraisal of targets and progress in developing countries", was before the Council at its thirty-ninth session.

100. Chapter I of the study indicated that the actual growth in income and output of the developing countries had generally not been sufficient to offer an assurance that the target set for the Development Decade would be reached. An essential first step in the formulation of appropriate national policies for the acceleration of growth was identification of the key scarcities confronting developing countries. Scarcities in the supply of domestic saving, foreign exchange, trained manpower or food were present, in varying degree, in all developing countries, and it was incumbent upon the Governments of developing countries to take appropriate measures to lessen those scarcities. A favourable constellation of international policies, however, was also a necessary condition of progress. While many of the current plans of developing countries included measures to accelerate the growth of their export earnings, usually through export diversification, major advances could not be achieved without a liberalization of the commercial policies of developed countries. In certain respects, aid policies had been substantially improved in recent years, but more effective policies were needed. In many countries, debt servicing obligations had begun to encroach on the resources required to maintain levels of investment and rates of growth, and there was every indication that the problem would be greatly magnified in the future.

101. Most development plans proposed a substantial acceleration in the rate of growth of total output. To realize the higher rates of growth, considerable increases in the level of investment had been planned. Most countries had projected substantial improvements in the performance of domestic saving as a condition for the attainment of higher investment levels. Of particular significance had been the emphasis generally placed upon an improvement in the performance of agricultural production; the more rapid growth of domestic food production had been a common aim of plans both to increase *per capita* supplies and to reduce dependence upon imports. Targets for foreign trade had frequently called for an acceleration of the growth of exports combined with a deceleration of the rate of increase of imports. The proposed reduction in relative dependence on imported supplies had, in fact, been one of the more striking features of current plans. Nevertheless, when measured in absolute terms, the net inflow of foreign capital assumed in plans had usually been very much larger than the actual inflow in the recent past.

102. Progress in the implementation of plans had of late been mixed. While in most countries the rate of expansion of gross national product had been lower than planned, some countries had made notable progress. The inflexibility of domestic agricultural output had generally persisted as a common weakness in the implementation of production plans. By contrast, it had generally proved easier to approximate plan targets for industrial production.

103. The implementation of investment plans had frequently not been impeded solely by the lack of resources; a lack of well-prepared plans for the initiation of new projects had, in fact, been one of the greatest weaknesses of first attempts at comprehensive economic planning. Moreover, the machinery for the co-ordination of government departments required for the integration of projects into comprehensive plans had also been lacking. It had to be borne in mind, however, that as a means of co-ordinating policies to ensure that resources should be utilized more efficiently, planning was a recent innovation in many countries and therefore its benefits still lay largely in the future.

104. The Council also had before it volume II of a report on planning for economic development, consisting of the studies of national planning experience prepared by the members of the group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), as well as studies submitted by a number of Governments. The volume was issued in two parts as addenda to the general report (A/5533/Rev.1).<sup>2</sup> One part (A/5533/Rev.1/Add.1)<sup>3</sup> contained studies of planning experience in private enterprise and mixed economies; the other part (A/5533/Rev.1/Add.2)<sup>4</sup> contained similar studies relating to centrally planned economies.

105. A preliminary note by the Secretary-General on economic planning and projections (E/4051)<sup>5</sup> was also submitted to the Council. The note was prepared in pursuance of Council resolution 1035 (XXXVII), in which the Secretary-General was requested to consider in due course, as the work of the United Nations bodies on planning and projections progressed, the possible usefulness of establishing a group of experts-specialists in planning theory and practice that would work as a consultative body on problems of economic planning and projections within the United Nations. The note presented a brief review of the main activities at Headquarters and in the secretariats of the regional economic commissions in the field of planning and projections. It described the steps taken to strengthen the technical and administrative machinery in those fields,

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.3.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.3.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.4.

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.*

<sup>1</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1.

reviewed the studies which had been initiated, the seminars organized, the arrangements for the dissemination of information on substantive aspects of planning and projections and the substantive support given to technical assistance operations in economic planning. The note stated, in conclusion, the Secretary-General's intention to convene a consultative group of high-level experts who would bring to bear on the work of the Organization their experience in development planning.

106. During the discussion in the Council,<sup>6</sup> representatives considered problems of economic planning, the role of economic projections and forecasts in the formulation and implementation of development plans and economic policies, and the future course of United Nations activities in the field of planning and projections.

107. Opening the discussion, the representative of the Secretary-General described the background and nature of the documentation before the Council and reviewed briefly some of the current and projected activities of the United Nations in the field of planning and projections. Representatives expressed their appreciation of the documentation placed before the Council and many congratulated the Secretariat on the comprehensive survey of the development plans of developing countries presented in part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1964*. The documents showed that the United Nations work on planning and projections was expanding and becoming increasingly effective. That work was of interest to planners in developing countries and also to those responsible for economic policy and planning in the economically developed countries. There was general recognition of the importance of the contribution of planning to economic development. Some representatives referred in this connexion to the value to be derived from the planning experience of the centrally-planned economies. With regard to the mode of planning, they also expressed the view that effective planning required a substantial strengthening of the public sector. Other representatives observed that planning was widely used as an instrument of policy co-ordination in many developed private enterprise economies as well as in developing countries with various social and economic structures. Representatives agreed that the appropriate mode of planning needed to be determined by Governments in the light of the existing economic, social and political conditions of their countries.

108. Commenting on the review of development plans and problems presented in the *Survey*, a number of representatives observed that, in spite of wide differences in the experience of individual countries, there were important similarities in the problems encountered. Factors such as inadequate domestic saving, lagging growth in the agricultural sector, shortage of skilled manpower and, in particular, scarcity of foreign exchange, were common obstacles to economic growth in developing countries. It was noted that in some cases the elimination of those obstacles to growth involved a change in the fundamental attitudes of society and the setting up of new forms of organization. For instance, the raising of agricultural productivity required not only the provision of the necessary inputs but also basic changes in traditional patterns and methods of land cultivation. Some speakers referred to the importance of land reform as a means of providing incentives for greater efficiency. Stress was laid on the limited ability of developing countries to mitigate the

shortage of foreign exchange through their own efforts. It was noted that while greater emphasis on export industries seemed to be called for in development plans, that involved many risks. Developing countries had therefore tended to direct their resources to import-substituting industries; however, the determination of appropriate and viable projects raised complex issues which could be usefully studied by international agencies. A number of speakers stated that the solution of the foreign exchange problem was to be found in international co-operation to stabilize export prices and to remove existing obstacles to the expansion of exports. Representatives stressed the importance of external finance for the implementation of development plans, but they noted that onerous lending terms could become an obstacle to development: in many cases, debt servicing already accounted for a substantial proportion of budgetary expenditure and foreign exchange payments, and the proportion would rise still further as development plans were implemented and new external debt was contracted. Several representatives referred to the shortage of skilled manpower as a major handicap in the implementation of their countries' development plans, and stressed the need for co-ordinated planning in the social, educational and economic fields.

109. In regard to the United Nations work in the field of projections, representatives emphasized the importance of efficient statistical material and services for the formulation and implementation of development plans and policies. Projections and forecasts were equally necessary to planners and policy-makers in developed and developing countries. In the elaboration of national plans it was necessary to make hypotheses about matters such as the prospective growth of the world economy and world trade. The United Nations had an essential service to perform in the provision of such data, and representatives considered that its facilities in that field should be strengthened. Projections work was complex and it was not possible to produce final answers, but it was important that continuous efforts should be made to improve techniques. Representatives noted with satisfaction that work had been initiated by the Economic Projections and Programming Centre to improve and elaborate upon the model and the results of the projections which had been produced.

110. Regarding the future course of the United Nations activities, representatives considered that, in view of the widespread adoption of planning as a tool of economic and social policy, it was clear that work on planning and projections, including the intensification of the exchange of information on planning, should be one of the United Nations major tasks in the field of economic development. Representatives noted with satisfaction that it was proposed to undertake the review of development plans on a continuing basis and to publish the results periodically. Some speakers, while recognizing the usefulness of analyses of basic principles and theoretical models, drew attention to the need on the part of developing countries for more information and advice on concrete issues in development planning and plan implementation. They considered that more attention should be devoted in the future to the study of those problems. It was also suggested that the relationship between regional and national planning should be more thoroughly explored in the context of studies of development planning. Some representatives observed that developed countries would also benefit from the United Nations work on planning and projec-

<sup>6</sup> E/AC.6/SR.363, 365-367; E/SR.1392.



tions. At the same time, the Council should follow their planning efforts closely because the maintenance of world economic growth and of a high level of assistance was crucial to the success of the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic progress. There was agreement among representatives that effective co-ordination of the many and expanding activities of the United Nations in the field of planning and projections was essential. It was noted in particular that the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters should undertake, in addition to its work on projections, the analysis, collation and testing for consistency of all projections prepared by other bodies and should make the results of its own work readily available to those engaged in more limited and specific aspects of planning and projections. Representatives warmly welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to convene an advisory group of experts to assist him in the evaluation of the programmes and activities in economic planning and projections that were being undertaken within the United Nations framework.

111. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1079 (XXXIX)) in which it requested the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies to continue and intensify their activities with respect to economic planning and projections and to the transfer of knowledge on those subjects. It took note with satisfaction

of the Secretary-General's intention to set up, in consultation with interested Governments, a group of highly qualified experts representing different planning systems. That group was to evaluate the programmes and activities of the organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies relating to planning and projections and to propose measures for their improvement. It was also to consider and evaluate the progress made in the transfer of knowledge to developing countries and in the training of personnel of those countries in economic planning and projection, to analyse the major trends of planning and programming in the world, the principal problems and the solutions they were receiving, and in particular the progress made in that connexion relevant to the development of the less developed regions; and to study individual questions in the field of planning and programming which might be referred to it by the Council, by the Secretary-General or by the executive heads of the specialized agencies. It was, further, to make any suggestions it might consider useful concerning the scope of its terms of reference and to submit a provisional report to the Council at its forty-first session. The Council requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to present their views and suggestions to the group of experts, to help it in the performance of its task, and it decided to provide for the appointment of the members of the group of experts at its fortieth session.

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## ANNEX

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

*Thirty-ninth session*

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
Economic planning and projections—E/AC.6/SR.366.

## Chapter VI

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT\*

#### Section I. Activities of the Centre for Industrial Development

112. In its report on its fifth session (E/4065),<sup>1</sup> which was before the Council at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>2</sup> the Committee for Industrial Development reviewed the activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development, discussed the programme of work of the Centre for Industrial Development, including the preparations for the regional and international symposia on industrial development, and considered the question of the United Nations machinery in the field of industrial development.

113. The Committee expressed general satisfaction with the documentation and the work programme presented by the Centre in the various fields of its activity. It was pointed out that the wide differences in the level of industrialization in the developing countries necessitated a broad programme of work for the Centre, which should take account of the relationship between the technical, socio-economic and institutional aspects of industrialization. It was emphasized that the Centre's activities should be directed towards practical action and designed to meet the specific needs of developing countries, in whose economic development industrialization had a major role to play. While praising the volume and quality of the work accomplished by the Centre, many delegations emphasized that it was inadequate in relation to the needs and urged that additional resources should be made available to the Centre to enable it to carry out its many tasks.

114. Members of the Committee commented on various aspects of the proposed programme of work in the field of industrial development policies, which included studies on the use of fiscal incentives as an instrument for the promotion of industrial development in the private sector, activities in the field of industrial financing, and studies on the problems of industrial location and regional development.

115. The Committee endorsed proposals to concentrate efforts on the promotion of export industries, while recognizing that the promotion of such industries was inseparable from the promotion of industry as a whole. Many representatives strongly supported the concept of regional co-operation among developing countries in the field of industrial development. It was generally agreed that Governments of developing countries, whatever their economic system, were called upon to play a crucial role in the promotion of industrial development.

116. On the recommendation of the Committee, the

\*The provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Activities in the field of industrial development".

<sup>1</sup>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6.

<sup>2</sup>E/AC.6/SR.368-370; E/SR.1394.

Council adopted a resolution (1081 A (XXXIX)) in which it declared that it was necessary to pay particular attention, in those areas interested in regional integration, to the following: (a) promotion of integrated and co-ordinated industrial development on the subregional and regional levels; (b) the study and promotion of the complementarity of subregional and regional industries; and (c) the increase of technical assistance to Governments and enterprises for regional and subregional industrial integration and complementarity. The resolution also contained a request that, in the rendering of technical assistance in the industrial field, the United Nations agencies should be guided by the decisions and recommendations of United Nations economic bodies regarding industrial development and that adequate co-ordination should be sought with the other United Nations agencies and international economic and financial assistance organs that acted in the areas in question.

117. In the field of industrial programming, the Committee considered that the documents prepared by the Centre were, on the whole, of high quality, and that they should be useful to developing countries in the programming and planning of industrial development. The Committee noted with satisfaction the results of the Interregional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Complexes in Industrial Development. Many delegations emphasized the importance of techno-economic parameters as a tool of planning and programming and expressed their appreciation of the initiative taken by the Centre to further its work on programming data.

118. The Committee recognized that the formulation and evaluation of industrial projects were of strategic importance in industrial programming and development. The proposed interregional symposium on industrial project evaluation to be held in October 1965 represented a valuable beginning in the Centre's work in that important field of activity; it was essential that the symposium be followed by regional and national work on industrial project evaluation and by substantial technical assistance.

119. Some delegations stressed the importance of the qualitative aspects of industrial programming and planning for national development of the economy. A careful elaboration of the strategy for industrial development was needed, with a view to defining specific goals and selecting economic and administrative tools for their implementation, taking into account the specific conditions prevailing in a given developing country. A comparative analysis based on studies of industrial development policies in individual countries would be of value in efforts to improve the qualitative aspects of planning in developing countries. Such an analysis should concentrate on the identification of strategic variables in given conditions and their interdependence,

and should indicate the means of attaining specific long-term goals.

120. It was pointed out that the availability of skilled personnel and the choice of techniques were important factors in the acceleration of industrial development in nearly all of the developing countries. Attention was called to the desirability of studying the pattern of needs for various skills as well as the complementary relationship between capital and labour in manufacturing industries.

121. In reviewing the work of the Centre in the field of industrial technology, the Committee expressed its satisfaction with the broad range of the Centre's programme in that field, but it was regretted that the Centre had been unable, because of the lack of resources, to cover a number of industries adequately.

122. In the discussion of the documents prepared by the Centre, it was emphasized that industry profiles were more easily and usefully compiled in industries with a single or a few homogeneous products and with three or four alternative but definite processes. In such cases, it was easier to provide the capital and cost of production data needed by planners in the developing countries.

123. The Committee believed that the work in the area of industrial standards needed to be further developed, particularly as regards the application of standards to individual industries, and adapted to suit the conditions of developing countries.

124. It noted the results of the seminars on petrochemicals, food canning and cement industries, and thought that the organization of such meetings to cover other industries would be useful in the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries. The Committee also felt that the material presented to such seminars should be published so that the results would reach not only the technicians attending the seminars but also a wider audience of research institutes, industry and engineering associations, and government and academic bodies concerned with problems of industrial technology and industry management in developing countries.

125. The Committee considered the work of the Centre with regard to the institutional framework for industrial development. It took note of the activities in such areas as industrial research, industrial extension services, and public and semi-public agencies in the field of industrial development. Reference was made to the importance of institutional industrial research and to the advantages offered by team-work on the part of various specialists in solving industrial problems. The Committee agreed that industrial research was of fundamental significance in laying a sound industrial base and that investment in industrial research was, in fact, equivalent to investment in industry and must be closely related to national industrial development objectives. It endorsed the steps taken by the Centre to implement the conclusions and recommendations of the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Research and Development Institutes in Developing Countries held at Beirut in 1964. It noted with satisfaction the study on management of industrial research and development institutes (E/C.5/87). Stress was laid on the need for a manual on managerial practices for industrial research institutes, which would aid in the training of managers of such institutes and the improvement of existing managerial practice.

126. The Committee agreed that research institutes

should offer a number of industrial extension services which would enable industry to utilize the results of industrial research, as well as any information available inside the country or acquired from abroad and adapted to local needs. The institutes would also thereby gain a better understanding of the problems involved.

127. The Committee urged the Centre to promote the establishment of industrial extension services in developing countries and endorsed the Centre's plans for studying the organizational functioning of agencies and departments engaged in industrial development in developing countries.

128. The Committee took note of the Secretary-General's report on the training of national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of developing countries (E/3901 and Add.1-2),<sup>3</sup> prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII). It attached great importance to the recommendations set forth in the report. The opinion was expressed that the Centre, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, should take steps, whenever possible, to help implement those recommendations.

129. The Committee welcomed the organization of in-plant group training programmes undertaken in co-operation with various developed countries, and reviewed the progress of work on the formulation of a training programme in industrial development, including a course for African government officials.

130. The Committee endorsed the need for further development of advanced management practices in industries. There was scope for more research and an exchange of information on the best methods to be used for the development of suitable techniques and systems for specific industries in developing countries, particularly in certain of the specialized functions or tools of management, such as production planning and control, management accounting and inventory control, quality control and marketing.

131. The Committee commended the Centre for its activities in the promotion of small-scale industries. It agreed that there was a need for special measures of promotion and assistance for such industries in order to offset or remedy structural weaknesses or handicaps due to smallness of size and scale of operation. It noted that one of the principal means of achieving that end was to provide small industries with certain of the external economies which they would otherwise lack, in particular by locating them in industrial estates, promoting co-operative and complementary arrangements among them and encouraging the establishment of subcontracting arrangements between them and large industries. Another main type of measures included the setting up of assistance services and training institutions to provide small industries with sustained help in technology, engineering, finance, management, marketing and other areas. A third type included the provision of incentives and the taking of protective action through legislative and other similar measures.

132. Members of the Committee commended the achievements of the Interregional Seminar on Social Aspects of Industrialization and the Symposium on the Planning and Development of New Towns. The Committee noted with satisfaction the increased collaboration in connexion with regional development and in building materials and construction.

133. There was a general consensus in the Com-

<sup>3</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.

mittee that the need for technical co-operation remained great. The increase in 1964 compared to 1963, in terms both of total funds spent and of number of experts employed, was still considered to be inadequate in relation to the resources available under the various United Nations programmes. Some delegations stated that developing countries needed more concrete help from the United Nations, particularly in identifying their own specific problems of industrial development and in formulating their requests for technical assistance; these should be presented in such a way and with such supporting information that review by government authorities and agencies granting aid could be accelerated.

## **Section II. Symposia on industrial development**

134. In the Committee's discussion of regional symposia, satisfaction was expressed with the constructive and practical approach indicated by the provisional agenda that had been formulated in pursuance of recommendations of the regional economic commissions; with the fact that the organization of the regional symposia had been geared to the specific interests of the countries of the regions; and with the co-operation achieved between the Centre and the regional commissions in the preparations for the symposia. It was considered that country studies were an important feature of the symposia, inasmuch as they would engage the participating countries in the examination of their own industrial situation and would also facilitate the programming of technical assistance.

135. Suggestions were made regarding topics that might be discussed at the regional symposia, including the training of technicians, the financing of industry, the regulation of foreign private investment, and the role of the State sector in industrial development. It was also suggested that care should be taken to utilize the results of various regional and interregional seminars conducted by the Centre for Industrial Development and that maximum use should be made of the resources and studies of the regional commissions.

136. The representative of the Government of Kuwait informed the Committee that his Government had invited other Arab States to attend a meeting on the subject of industrialization in March 1966; the Centre and other United Nations organs concerned would also be invited to attend.

137. It was generally agreed that the international symposium should be held early in 1967. The Committee would thus be able at its sixth session to examine the Secretary-General's report on the results of the regional symposia and also the proposed agenda and organization of the international meeting.

138. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1081 B (XXXIX)) in which it welcomed the decisions taken by ECAFE to hold a regional conference on industrial development in December 1965, by ECA to hold a regional symposium on industrial development in Africa in January 1966, and by ECLA to hold a regional symposium on industrial development in Latin America in February 1966, as well as the resolution of ECE requesting its Executive Secretary and the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to assist in the preparation of the regional and international symposia. Among other provisions, it requested the Secretary-General to complete the preparations required for holding the regional symposia and to take all the necessary steps,

including the preparation of appropriate studies, to assure the holding of an international symposium on industrial development in developing countries early in 1967. The Secretary-General was also requested to report to the Council at its forty-first session, through the Committee for Industrial Development at its sixth session, on the results of the regional symposia and on the preparatory work for the international symposium and to submit for the approval of the Committee the proposed agenda and organization of the latter.

139. During the discussion of the Committee's report by the Council, many delegations further emphasized the role of an international symposium on industrial development, preceded by regional symposia, in the light of efforts made by the developing countries to accelerate their industrialization. The Council adopted a resolution (1081 G (XXXIX)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to take into account, particularly in preparing and organizing the international symposium and the regional symposia on industrialization, the relevant debates and suggestions made at the thirtieth session of the Council; the need for economic diversification through industrialization in the less developed countries; and the importance of problems relating to planning, training and the utilization of human resources and to the application of science and technology for the promotion of industrialization of the developing countries.

## **Section III. Relations with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

140. In the Committee's discussion on its relations with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, attention was called to the recommendations of the Conference arising from its recognition of the necessity for accelerating industrialization in the developing countries, particularly with regard to the promotion of exports of manufactured goods. To that end, the Conference had decided to recommend the establishment of a Committee on Manufactures. The Committee for Industrial Development considered that its own terms of reference and the provisional terms of reference of the Committee on Manufactures provided a satisfactory basis for the future work of the two bodies without any risk of duplication or overlapping of responsibilities.

141. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1081 C (XXXIX)) in which it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, to accord priority, in carrying out the work programme of the Centre for Industrial Development, to the activities provided for in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to industrial development; and in particular to implement, as rapidly as possible, recommendation A.III.3 of the Conference, concerning the establishment and development of industries with an export potential in developing countries, within the framework of their over-all development programmes. It invited the attention of Governments of developing countries to the importance of adopting measures and effective programmes for the promotion, establishment and development of export industries in line with the recommendations of the Conference. It further called upon the Secretary-General to consolidate the working relationship between the Centre for Industrial Development and the secretariat of the Conference in the con-



sideration of problems related to industrial development and to the establishment and development of export industries in developing countries. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its fortieth session a report on the work of the Centre for Industrial Development pursuant to the recommendations relating to industrial development contained in the Final Act of the Conference.

#### **Section IV. Activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development**

142. The Committee voiced its appreciation of the information furnished by the specialized agencies with regard to their activities in the field of industrial development. The view was expressed, however, that the reports of the specialized agencies did not completely fulfil the function intended and that it would be more useful to have a single co-ordinated report, prepared by the Centre as the co-ordinating agency in the United Nations system. The report, based on replies to questionnaires addressed to the agencies, should be analytical in nature and should contain an outline of the organizational structure of the section of each agency dealing with industry. The suggestion was made that an inventory should be prepared of work undertaken by all agencies in the field of industrial development and that it should be submitted to the Committee at its sixth session. That would enable the Committee to review the existing division of labour between the agencies and make suggestions for its rationalization. Several representatives, however, expressed the fear that the Centre would be unable effectively to carry out the proposed tasks with the resources and staff available.

143. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1081 D (XXXIX)) in which, *inter alia*, it reaffirmed that one of the principal functions of the Centre for Industrial Development was to act as the focal point for co-ordination of the work of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. It requested the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with other agencies of the United Nations system with the objective of developing a framework for a co-ordinated report on the lines described above; and to submit a progress report to it at its forty-first session, through the Committee for Industrial Development. The Council also invited the Secretary-General to undertake further consultation with specialized agencies, IAEA and other agencies of the United Nations system with a view to increasing the number of projects undertaken jointly by the Centre and other organizations of the United Nations system and to exploring opportunities for the establishment of joint staffs for selected activities responsible both to him and to the executive head of the appropriate agency.

#### **Section V. United Nations machinery in the field of industrial development**

144. The discussion in the Committee revealed the existence of general agreement on the need to expand the United Nations activities in the field of industrial development. There was unanimous agreement regarding the need for a substantial increase in the resources of the Centre.

145. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1081 E (XXXIX)) in which it recognized the need for adequate resources to permit the Centre to implement the dynamic programme

outlined in Council resolution 1030 A (XXXVII) and supported substantial expansion of the resources of the Centre as a prerequisite of the achievement of the objectives set forth in that resolution. It drew the attention of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and IAEA to the interest expressed by the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board in receiving requests for well-conceived projects directly related to manufacturing industry. Among other things, it invited the Secretary-General and the regional economic commissions to take all appropriate steps to assist developing countries in preparing sound projects related to manufacturing industry. It also expressed the view that a substantially increased percentage of technical assistance funds from the United Nations programmes of technical assistance and the Expanded Programme should be devoted to projects related to manufacturing industry, and that an appropriate share of the resources of the Expanded Programme over the period 1967-1968 would be an approximate doubling of the amount provided for that purpose in the approved programme for that biennium. The Council expressed the hope that the Governing Council of the Special Fund would take steps to provide a substantial increase in (a) the funds made available for preparatory assistance for Special Fund projects in order that, *inter alia*, adequate funds could be made available to assist countries in the development of Special Fund projects directly related to manufacturing industry; and (b) the number of projects which would lead directly to industrial production, including in particular the establishment of pilot and demonstration plants.

146. During the debate in the Council, the question of establishing an additional source of financing on a voluntary basis was raised. One delegation felt that the desired goal could be reached without setting up a new voluntary fund and that the question placed before the Secretary-General was whether it would be possible to allocate in advance funds for certain industrial projects. A number of delegations expressed the view that such arrangements could not be considered as a substitute for a specialized agency, the establishment of which would, in their opinion, provide a more effective solution to the problem. Some delegations held that it was purposeless to consider the establishment of a new voluntary fund when decisions already taken in respect of the establishment of a capital development fund had not been implemented. What was needed, in their view, was the establishment of a capital development fund capable of contributing effectively to the financing of industrial development in the developing countries. Most delegations noted with interest the suggestion made by the United Kingdom that an additional source of financing on a voluntary basis should be established within the over-all framework of the proposed United Nations Development Programme, under special arrangements to be worked out between the management of the United Nations technical co-operation programme and the Commissioner for Industrial Development, to assist in financing operational activities in the industrial field.

147. They considered that it might be useful if the Secretary-General, in the light of the discussions and of Council resolution 1081 F (XXXIX),<sup>4</sup> were to make a brief progress report to the General Assembly

<sup>4</sup> See paragraph 149 below.

at its twentieth session on the organizational arrangements which he envisaged as "endowing the Centre for Industrial Development with the necessary operational flexibility and autonomy consistent with the nature and requirements of a broadly based programme of action to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries", at the same time giving consideration to the question of providing additional financing on a voluntary basis and the way in which it might be utilized within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme.

148. On the question of the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development, opinions were divided between the two basic positions held at the recent session of the Committee. Some delegations felt that the needs of the developing countries in the field of industrial development could best be served by the establishment of a specialized agency endowed with broad administrative independence and strong financial resources; specialized agencies existed for a number of other fields of activity which, in their view, were not more important than industrial development. They felt that United Nations action in that field should be systematic in nature and extensive in scope so as to meet the growing needs of the developing countries for assistance in the planning and implementation of industrial development projects. Other delegations, however, felt that the need for a specialized agency in the field of industrial development had not been demonstrated. Some delegations pointed out that the matter of establishing a specialized agency raised new questions, including that of the relationship between the proposed agency and some of the existing specialized agencies which were already devoting much of their activity to matters related to industrial development. The fear was expressed that the creation

of a new agency would result in a duplication of activities and a waste of resources.

149. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1081 F (XXXIX)) in which it noted with appreciation the report prepared by the Secretary-General on the scope, structure and functions of a specialized agency for industrial development (A/5826), which had been submitted to the General Assembly in response to Council resolution 1030 B (XXXVII); and reaffirmed the need for urgent action towards the establishment, at the earliest date possible, of a specialized agency for industrial development in line with the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the terms of Council resolution 1030 B (XXXVII). It requested the General Assembly to consider the matter at its twentieth session, with a view to an early decision on the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations system, capable of assisting the developing countries effectively in the promotion and acceleration of their industrial development. It requested the Secretary-General, pending the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development: (a) to provide a substantial increase in the budget of the Centre for Industrial Development with a view to enabling it to carry out its existing and expanding functions, particularly those listed in recommendation A.III.1 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and (b) to make suitable organizational arrangements with a view to endowing the Centre for Industrial Development with the necessary operational flexibility and autonomy, consistent with the nature and requirements of a broadly based programme of action to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries.

## Chapter VII

### DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES AND TRANSPORT

#### Section I. Water desalination

150. At its thirty-eighth session,<sup>1</sup> the Council had before it two reports on water desalination, one concerning water desalination in developing countries, with special reference to costing procedures (E/4006)<sup>2</sup> and the other entitled *Water Desalination: Proposals for a costing procedure and related technical and economic considerations* (ST/ECA/86),<sup>3</sup> prepared in accordance with resolution 1033 A (XXXVII).

151. The first report (E/4006) gave a brief review of developments which had taken place since the publication in July 1964 of the United Nations survey entitled *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* (ST/ECA/82).<sup>4</sup> It indicated that it would be appropriate to strengthen co-operation among the various agencies working on the problem of desalination and suggested that the United Nations Secretariat could undertake related studies with particular reference to the needs of developing countries. It could also act as a focal point in that respect and intensify its role as a clearing-house for the exchange of information.

152. The second report (ST/ECA/86), which was primarily addressed to technicians, consisted of two parts. Part I indicated the principal items of investment which entered into costing calculation and set forth a proposal for a simplified procedure by which a reasonably realistic cost for product water might be obtained. Part II gave a review of technical and economic factors encountered in the selection, construction and operation of desalination plants.

153. In the debate in the Council, representatives expressed their interest in the information submitted to the Council and, particularly, in the fact that technical assistance was being extended in the field of water desalination as well as in the preparation of requests to the Special Fund concerning desalination projects. It was felt that the report on costing procedures required careful study. It was therefore agreed that the question of water desalination should be discussed further at the thirty-ninth session.

154. In the course of the debate at the thirty-ninth session,<sup>5</sup> representatives re-emphasized the need both of many developing countries and of some developed areas for effective and economical water desalination techniques. They were gratified that the importance of water desalination had been recognized by the Council and that United Nations activities in that field had been intensified. They paid a tribute, in that regard, to the work done by the Secretariat and by IAEA. They noted with satisfaction that the Council's Ad-

visory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had included the subject among its priority areas of work, and welcomed the United Nations interregional seminar to be held at Headquarters, as well as the international symposium to be held at Washington. They agreed with the recommendations made concerning the role of the Secretariat and suggested that, in the pursuit of its activities, it should take into account the experience acquired by national, governmental and private institutes as well as by the non-governmental organizations concerned. Several representatives stressed the role that nuclear energy could already play in the desalination of seawater in the case of large-scale operations. The representative of IAEA informed the Council of the work of the Agency in that field.

155. In view of the high cost of water desalination, both in terms of the investment required per installed unit of capacity and in terms of the total cost per unit of product water, it was particularly important that a clear and simple costing method should be devised. Representatives welcomed the timely and sound report dealing with proposals for a costing procedure.

156. The Council adopted a resolution (1069 (XXXIX)) in which, recalling and reaffirming its resolution 1033 A (XXXVII), it expressed appreciation of the increased emphasis being given to desalination as a means of facilitating the process of economic development in water-short areas and noted with satisfaction the activities of the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies and IAEA in the field of water desalination. Taking into account the need to strengthen co-operation among the various agencies working on that subject and to stimulate the exchange of technical information as new developments occurred, the Council drew the attention of Member States to the report (E/4006) and the costing study (ST/ECA/86), and to the usefulness of the latter as a tool for executives and engineers concerned with water desalination problems, and it invited the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development also to take that work into consideration. The Council requested the Secretary-General to intensify the role of the Secretariat as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and as a focal point for co-operation in the broad field of desalination, while recognizing the specialized role of other organizations; to survey and compile a report on desalination studies and projects which had been or were being undertaken in Member States, whether governmental, international or private in origin; to submit the report for consideration at a future session of the Council and with a view to its subsequent circulation to Member States; to explore further possibilities, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and with IAEA, for accelerating progress in the over-all water desalination effort and its practical application in water-short areas, and to report thereon to the Council.

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1355.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

<sup>3</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.5.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.5.

<sup>5</sup> E/AC.6/SR.362; E/SR.1385.

## Section II. Land reform

157. At its thirty-ninth session<sup>6</sup> the Council had before it the fourth report on progress in land reform (E/4020 and Add.1-2),<sup>7</sup> and a note by the Secretary-General (E/4048),<sup>8</sup> submitted in accordance with Council resolutions 887 (XXXIV) and 975 D (XXXVI) and General Assembly resolution 1828 (XVII).

158. The fourth report, which had been prepared by FAO in collaboration with the United Nations and the ILO, was based on material gathered from several different sources: information supplied by Governments, case studies of specific aspects of land reform, published sources and information obtained from experts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The report was more analytical in its approach than the preceding reports in the series, and was designed to provide information that would be useful to those responsible for the framing of land reform policies and the planning and implementation of programmes. Chapter I dealt with the background of the question; chapters II to VI comprised analytical studies of problems and policies such as land reform and technological development in agriculture; land reform and employment; problems of compensation in land redistribution programmes; and land reform, economic growth and social development. Throughout the report emphasis was laid on demonstrating the consequences of policies, especially the unintended consequences which might easily be overlooked. The report also described activities undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, and outlined suggestions for the further strengthening of assistance to Member States in the planning and implementation of land reform.

159. The Secretary-General's note (E/4048) included comments on the various chapters of the report and suggestions for the consideration of the Council regarding further work in the field of land reform.

160. Introducing the report in the Council,<sup>9</sup> the representative of the Secretary-General stated that the trends of the past three years indicated that land reform was entering on a new phase in many developing countries. The desirability of modernizing obsolete agrarian structures was no longer questioned; public debate and initial legislative action had taken place in many of the developing countries, and emphasis was clearly shifting to problems of implementation and evaluation. That did not mean, however, that all the problems had been solved. In fact, implementation in most developing countries had not yet reached the stage where an appreciable effect on economic and social development could be discerned. In several countries, it was clear that a lack of strong leadership and failure to plan measures in a comprehensive and co-ordinated way had hampered the implementation of legislation. Referring particularly to chapter II of the report, which concerned basic problems and recent progress, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that there had nevertheless been some notable achievements in land tenancy reforms and land redistribution measures, mainly in Asia and Latin America, while in Africa there had been new departures in land settlement, often designed to introduce new

patterns of group farming and new standards of agricultural technology. Furthermore, a greater concern for careful planning and for supporting measures, including community development, seemed to be emerging. All those trends should be systematically strengthened by international action. She drew attention to the consideration of the subject of land reform by the Social Commission at its sixteenth session and to the draft resolution recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council.<sup>10</sup>

161. During the discussion, satisfaction was expressed with the quality of the report. It was noted in particular that it provided a useful analysis of problems that arose in the course of implementation of land reform programmes and of the role of land reform in general economic and social development. Some representatives, however, pointed out that in their view the report did not pay sufficient attention to the experience of socialist countries and they expressed reservations regarding some of the information contained in the report and some of its conclusions.

162. The Council was unanimous in emphasizing that land reform was a basic factor in national development and in the achievement of higher levels of living and social justice in many countries. It was noted that the complexity of the problems involved in major structural changes called for a series of integrated measures by Governments. Apart from the required reform of the land tenure system itself, effective supporting services and technical assistance such as agricultural credit, co-operatives, marketing facilities, and training and extension services were essential. The importance of community development in land reform areas was noted by several representatives.

163. Throughout the discussion, the need to increase agricultural productivity was stressed. That question was of particular importance as a basic factor in economic growth and social progress in developing countries where the bulk of the population was engaged in agriculture. Referring to the wider problems of over-all development, several representatives stressed the relationship of land reform measures to industrial development and urbanization and to general economic policies at the national level.

164. There was general agreement regarding the importance of making available to Governments, at their request, the technical assistance needed for the elaboration and implementation of land reform programmes. In that connexion it was stated that since comprehensive land reform required large financial resources, many developing countries needed not only technical but also financial aid from the international community.

165. The Council welcomed the organization of a World Land Reform Conference, to be convened in 1966 in Rome by the United Nations and FAO, with the participation of the ILO. It was noted that the Conference would be of particular value at the current juncture since it would provide Governments engaged in land reform with an opportunity to exchange experiences and to appraise their land reform policies and programmes. One representative regretted that the invitations to the Conference had not been extended to all interested countries and expressed the view that the programme of the Conference reflected a tendency to emphasize technical questions and to disregard the political and social aspects of land reform.

<sup>10</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12*, chap. IX, draft resolution II.

<sup>6</sup> E/AC.6/SR.360-364; E/SR.1392.

<sup>7</sup> To be issued as a United Nations sales publication.

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20.

<sup>9</sup> E/AC.6/SR.360.



166. There was general support for the suggestions for further work in the field of land reform contained in the Secretary-General's note (E/4048, para. 13). Several specific suggestions and comments were made with regard to the various studies contemplated and to the subjects to which the fifth report on progress in land reform might devote particular attention. It was, however, noted that the World Land Reform Conference would throw more light on those matters and would help to determine the subjects to which Governments would want to see priority given. With respect to operational activities, there was support for the joint arrangement of field missions and other technical assistance activities, whenever feasible, as had been recommended by the Council in its resolution 975 D (XXXVI). The view was also expressed that, in general, the United Nations and the specialized agencies were not doing enough to promote progressive land reform programmes and to associate the regional economic commissions with that important task.

167. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1078 (XXXIX)) in which it took note with appreciation of the fourth report on progress in land reform and of draft resolution II recommended by the Social Commission at its sixteenth session for adoption by the Council. The Council invited Governments participating in the World Land Reform Conference to contribute their utmost to its success, and called on those countries, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions to co-operate actively with the Secretary-General and FAO in the preparation and organization of the Conference. It recommended that Governments take measures for the rapid implementation of land reform in the interest of landless and small peasants and agricultural hired labourers, and for the adjustment of the farm structure to conditions of technological progress. It further recommended that Governments give attention to agricultural taxation related to land reform; provide supporting services to cultivators; promote programmes of land reform based on popular participation and keep implementation of land reform programmes under continual evaluation. It also recommended that Governments provide, in accordance with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1932 (XVIII) and in co-operation with appropriate institutions, financial or any other appropriate aid requested by countries engaged in carrying out land reform. With respect to further work in the field of land reform, the Council recommended that the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned give special attention to studies on a series of specific subjects. It further recommended that the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned continue to render the necessary technical assistance to countries, upon request, in the elaboration and implementation of land reform programmes. Finally, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned were requested to allocate adequate budgetary and staff resources to research and operational activities in the field of land reform and to submit the fifth report on progress in land reform to the Council and the General Assembly in 1968, taking into account the conclusions of the World Land Reform Conference.

### Section III. Transport development

168. The Council, at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>11</sup> considered a report of the Secretary-General on transport development (E/4063)<sup>12</sup> submitted as a periodic

progress report in accordance with Council resolution 935 (XXXV). The report gave a brief account of work carried out since the thirty-fifth session and reviewed the transport problems of the developing countries at the mid point of the Development Decade. Regional activities in the transport field were indicated only in outline since they were discussed in the reports of the regional economic commissions. Similarly, the activities of the specialized agencies were touched upon only marginally. The report covered subjects related to transport economics, planning and administration, regulatory questions, transport technology, highway transport, railways, inland navigation and maritime transport. It emphasized that one of the most complex questions confronting developing countries was to determine the proportion of resources that should be allocated to transport and the magnitude of the investment to be made in transport in relation to gross national product.

169. In the debate, several representatives commended the report and all agreed on the importance of transport as a basic element of economic and social development. Several representatives referred to the importance of the United Nations role in promoting and co-ordinating the studies of regional and interregional transport projects.

170. The Council adopted a resolution (1082 (XXXIX)) in which, recalling and reaffirming its resolution 935 (XXXV), and having considered the Secretary-General's report on transport development (E/4063) as well as the views expressed by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, it expressed to the Secretary-General its satisfaction with his informative report. The Council recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with other interested United Nations organizations, as appropriate, undertake a programme of studies which would include studies on the adequacy and present limitations of transport-related institutions and institutional arrangements in developing countries in relation to their transport needs and potential. The Council also recommended the organization, in consultation with Member States and with the regional economic commissions, as appropriate, of regional and interregional seminars on important aspects of transport development, with particular emphasis on regional and international highways; and invited the Secretary-General to make a strong appeal to the Governments of Member States to consider favourably the possibility of providing or of continuing to provide substantial technical and financial aid for the completion of regional and national transport projects. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to intensify the role of the Secretariat as a focal point for liaison and co-ordination of activities of the United Nations and its family in the field of transport and to inform the Council periodically of the progress of the work of the Secretariat in the transport field.

### Section IV. International co-operation in cartography

#### FOURTH UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

171. The report of the Secretary-General on the Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Con-

<sup>11</sup> E/AC.6/SR.369-371; E/SR.1394.

<sup>12</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.*

ference for Asia and the Far East (E/4057)<sup>13</sup> was before the Council at its thirty-ninth session.<sup>14</sup> The Conference, which was held at Manila, Philippines, from 21 November to 5 December 1964, was attended by representatives and observers from thirty countries as well as by observers from UNESCO, two inter-governmental organizations and two international scientific organizations. The matters discussed covered the following fields: geodesy, geography, oceanography, topography, photogrammetry, aerial photo interpretation, topical mapping, aeronautical charts, the international map of the world on the millionth scale and geographical names. The Conference adopted twenty-two resolutions, which included recommendations to the effect that a unit of the United Nations cartographic section should be established at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and that the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East should be held in Australia not later than March 1967.

172. In the course of the Council's discussions, representatives noted with satisfaction that the Fourth Cartographic Conference had served as a useful forum for the exchange of views among regional cartographic experts, and expressed the view that the Fifth Conference would provide another useful opportunity for regional co-operation in the cartographic field. In that respect, however, some representatives regretted the absence of a number of Asian countries which were not members of the United Nations or of specialized agencies. The wish was expressed that more attention might be given to geographical conditions in the region and to the problems of developing countries in it than to

questions of a general nature. General support was given to the recommendation that a cartographic unit should be established at the headquarters of ECAFE, with the understanding that it would be a relatively small one.

173. The Council adopted a resolution (1070 (XXXIX)) in which it commended the valuable contribution made by the Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East to the furtherance of the progress of cartographic work in the region. Noting with appreciation that the Government of Australia had offered to act as host to the Fifth Conference in Canberra from 8 to 22 March 1967 and to extend full co-operation in that connexion, the Council requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to convene the Fifth Conference accordingly and to invite to it Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies, as well as the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations.

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

174. The Council also took note at its thirty-ninth session<sup>15</sup> of a memorandum by the Secretary-General on arrangements for the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/4087),<sup>16</sup> presented pursuant to the decision taken by the Council at its 1343rd meeting on 6 August 1964. In the memorandum it was suggested that the Conference should be held at Geneva in August 1967 and scheduled to last for three weeks.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 22.

<sup>14</sup> E/AC.6/SR.362, 363; E/SR.1385.

<sup>15</sup> E/SR.1385.

### ANNEX

#### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

###### *Thirty-ninth session*

- International Co-operative Alliance  
Progress in land reform—E/AC.6/SR.361.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
Progress in land reform—E/AC.6/SR.361.

##### ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

###### *Thirty-ninth session*

- International Federation for Housing and Planning  
Transport development—E/C.2/SR.205.

##### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

- International Chamber of Commerce  
E/C.2/634. Transport of dangerous goods.

## Chapter VIII

### QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

175. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development held its second session at Headquarters from 2 to 13 November 1964. As indicated in the Committee's second report (E/4026),<sup>1</sup> the session was principally devoted to the further consideration of three subjects which had figured in the Committee's first report (E/3866):<sup>2</sup> the possibility of a world-wide attack on a limited number of especially important problems of research or application; the programme of international co-operation in science and technology for economic and social development proposed by the General Assembly in resolution 1944 (XVIII), in particular the possibilities of mobilizing the efforts of scientific and technological institutions of the developed countries for active co-operation with the developing countries; and the structure of institutions required for the scientific and technological development of the developing countries. The Committee also drew up a detailed plan of inter-sessional work in preparation for its third session.

176. In a communication from the ACC (E/AC.52/L.19), the Committee was informed of the conclusions of the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology on a number of matters. The communication included a statement on the assistance which the participating organizations, including the regional economic commissions, might render within the framework of a programme of international co-operation, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 1944 (XVIII); a report on action taken pursuant to Advisory Committee proposals cited in operative paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1047 (XXXVII); and suggestions relating to the preparation of periodic and other reports by the organizations for the Advisory Committee and to the transmittal of selected current reports to Committee members.

177. The Committee's three regional reviewing groups met early in 1965 at the headquarters of the corresponding regional economic commissions. They considered the applicability, from the standpoint of the needs of the region, of the Committee's preliminary findings as regards the proposed world-wide attack on a limited number of especially important problems of research or application; the possibilities of scientific and technological co-operation within the region; and other matters on which the Committee as a whole had expressed views. Representatives of several specialized agencies took part in the discussions at the regional level.

178. On the invitation of UNESCO, the Advisory Committee held its third session at UNESCO headquarters, Paris, from 31 March to 9 April 1965. The main item on the agenda was the consideration and adoption of a report to the Council prepared at a

special session of its drafting committee. The report took account of the results of the second session, information provided by the United Nations, by the specialized and related agencies and by the ACC, and reports from the Committee's functional and regional groups. Pursuant to the suggestion of the Co-ordination Committee of the Council that the Advisory Committee should serve, under conditions mutually acceptable to the Advisory Committee and to UNESCO, as the Advisory Committee on UNESCO programmes in the field of the application of science and technology to development,<sup>3</sup> the Committee, at the request of the Director-General of UNESCO, reviewed the broad outlines of the UNESCO programme relating to research on natural resources, and made a few preliminary observations on that programme. The Committee on its part requested and was given a summary review of the UNESCO programme in the application of science and technology to development.

179. In its second report to the Council (E/4026), the Advisory Committee discussed in broad terms the promise of science and technology, pointing out the potentially powerful leverage which they offered for economic and social development, provided that adequate finance was available and that they were integrated into planning as a whole. It stressed the need to pay attention to broad problems of organization as well as to the selection of specific projects, and identified the shortage of trained manpower as the most critical limitation on the capacity of a country to adapt science and technology to development. The Committee discussed in some detail the desirable elements in a concerted attack on a limited number of especially important problems of research or application. It briefly reviewed the current scientific and technological activities of the United Nations family, as well as its own work to date. It offered a number of recommendations on international co-operation in science and technology; and outlined a programme of work which it proposed to undertake in the next phase.

180. In its discussion of the proposed concerted attack (referred to in previous discussions as a "world-wide attack"), the Committee selected eight problem areas as being of special significance to a large number of developing countries and as lending themselves to a concerted attack in which developed countries might co-operate with the developing countries. These areas, and their subdivisions within which the Committee identified certain specific problems of research or application as warranting greatly increased attention and a much greater investment of resources in the interests of development, were: (1) the provision of adequate food supplies, through (a) improvements in water resources (conventional water resources, desalination), (b) improvements in the application of meteorology (weather forecasting, weather control), (c) improve-

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 16, document E/3978, para. 6.*

ments in the supplies of edible proteins (from animal sources, from fisheries sources, foods produced by industrial processing techniques), (d) prevention of food losses, and (e) control of the tsetse fly and of African trypanosomiasis; (2) the improvement of health through (a) the combating of water-borne diseases, (b) the elimination of protein malnutrition, and (c) the combating of vector-borne diseases; (3) the more complete understanding of population problems, through (a) research on demographic, social and economic inter-relationships, (b) research on human reproduction and means for its regulation, and (c) communications research in relation to population problems; (4) the most effective exploration and utilization of the natural resources of developing countries, through (a) scientific methods of inventory and assessment, and (b) unconventional sources of energy; (5) industrialization, with attention to (a) industrial technology appropriate to the particular conditions of developing countries, (b) machinery and equipment meeting the special requirements of the developing countries, and (c) technology applicable to the economic processing of indigenous raw materials for domestic and export markets; (6) better housing and urban planning, through (a) the settlement of newcomers in urban centres, (b) the industrialization of building, and (c) the use of indigenous building materials and roofing for tropical areas; (7) improvements in transportation, with attention to (a) road building, rural feeder roads and soil stabilization, (b) vehicles for rural areas, and (c) rapid turn-around of shipping at ports; (8) raising levels of education, including new educational techniques, with attention to (a) the contribution of science and technology to the improvement of educational methods in general, and (b) the improvement of the teaching of science.

181. In reply to the question raised by the General Assembly in resolution 1944 (XVIII) as to the possibility of establishing a programme of international co-operation in science and technology for economic and social development, the Committee stated in its report (E/4026, paras. 129-130) that it would be not only possible but highly desirable to develop, under the guidance of the Council, a world programme in the sense of a planned international campaign to strengthen existing programmes and to add appropriate new arrangements to round out the total effort—a programme that would in fact be new in terms of its magnitude, its coverage and its effectiveness. The Committee considered the potential role of the United Nations family of organizations in such a programme; the need for improved co-ordination not only between various agencies but also between governmental departments and between multilateral and bilateral programmes at the country level; the national arrangements needed in the developing countries, particularly a national policy for science and technology and an adequate network of scientific and technological institutions; the important possibilities for co-operation between scientific and technological organizations of the developing countries themselves; and the current scope and future potentialities of bilateral arrangements, including in particular co-operative links between universities and scientific and technological institutions of the developed countries and their counterparts in developing countries.

182. Finally, in its report, the Committee dealt with its future work, delineating the proposed next phase and indicating the resources necessary, in its judgement, to enable it to continue to render useful service. In the

next phase of its work, including the discussions to be held at its fourth session, the Committee proposed to direct its main attention, through working groups, to three subjects: first, the continuing review of progress, particularly in regard to the response received to the recommended "concerted attack"; secondly, the transfer of scientific and technical information, with reference in particular to its accessibility and suitability, the transfer of patented and unpatented technology between enterprises, the obstacles to transfer and the means of overcoming the obstacles; and thirdly, a broad programme of education designed to create public understanding of the role of science and technology in development. In addition, the Committee in its report invited its members to undertake inter-sessional work assignments individually.

183. On 28 June 1965, the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology held a special session at Geneva to consider the Advisory Committee's second report (E/4026). It adopted a statement of collective views on it, which was presented to the Co-ordination Committee of the Council, on behalf of the ACC.<sup>4</sup> In its statement, the ACC commended the initiative and judgement of the Advisory Committee as shown in the second report, which, it said, "holds out much promise that... the achievement of many of the high aims enunciated at the 1963 Conference will become a practical possibility". It endorsed the Committee's proposed "concerted attack" in concept and in much of its elaboration, welcoming the expressed intention of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to invite the organizations concerned to give him their future ideas and comments on the detailed specifications, as well as the Committee's assurance that the recommended concerted attacks were intended to constitute an addition to present efforts and not a substitution for them. It confirmed the intention of the organizations in the United Nations family to play a leading part in the programme of international co-operation in the application of science and technology to economic and social development, as conceived by the General Assembly and elaborated in more concrete form in the Committee's report. The ACC re-emphasized its previously expressed view that answers must be found to the financial questions raised by the foregoing proposals for the concerted attack and for the whole programme of international co-operation. It indicated that, while a fully satisfactory method had not yet been found whereby the participating organizations could report to the Advisory Committee on their own activities or on the fields of its interest within their competence, they were prepared to go forward in co-operation with the Committee in that matter, keeping the arrangements flexible until experience would have served to give the actual requirements a sharper definition. The ACC endorsed the Advisory Committee's preliminary proposals for the next phase of its work, urging that the necessary resources be provided to enable it to discharge the special responsibilities assigned to it as adviser on the application of science and technology to development. The ACC expressed the view that the Committee should have the fullest backing and co-operation in what it was seeking to do. The effort centring in the activities of the Advisory Committee was admittedly still experimental, the ACC concluded, but it was a very hopeful experiment which might well materialize as one of the strongest positive factors in the Development Decade.

<sup>4</sup> See E/AC.24/270 and E/AC.24/L.253.



184. The Council, in the course of its debate,<sup>5</sup> warmly commended the work of the Advisory Committee. All delegations praised the Committee's second report, referring to it as objective, workmanlike, realistic, and a valuable guide to action. According to one delegation, the report gave an account of one of the most outstanding accomplishments by any subsidiary body of the Council in recent years. Some representatives endorsed the view of the Committee that the scientific approach offered the best hope for assisting the developing nations to speed up the process of their all-round development. Others emphasized that it was accordingly high time that the question of the application of science and technology to development was made part of the ordinary programme of work of the United Nations; expressed the hope that the Committee would soon come to consider itself the scientific headquarters of the United Nations in its fight against want, disease, under-development and, in the final analysis, war. The hope was expressed that the authority of the Committee would be helpful in the development of more comprehensive policies for the total effort of the United Nations family, and that its advice and priorities would help United Nations technical assistance programmes to move more quickly into technologically new fields of operation; and the organizations in the United Nations family were urged to take the Committee's second report as a guide. Strong support was voiced for the Committee's proposed programme of work, and stress was placed on the importance of providing the financial resources—which were called small but indispensable—indicated by the Committee in its report as necessary for carrying out that programme.

185. The Council stressed the fundamental need for an adequate infra-structure of policies, institutions and skilled personnel in the developing countries, so as to ensure—in the words of the Director-General of UNESCO—that science should cease to be a sort of imported magic and should become an endogenous factor of development. In that connexion, the Council unanimously endorsed the Advisory Committee's view that shortages of trained manpower were the most critical limitation on the capacity of a country to absorb and apply or adapt science and technology to development; consequently, the adoption and execution of effective programmes for increasing the size and balanced composition of the cadres of scientific and technical manpower constituted the most important actions developing countries could take to accelerate their development through science and technology—actions without which there would be little chance of successfully achieving the other recommendations set out in the Committee's report. The Council accordingly agreed with the Committee's judgement that the highest priority should be placed on measures designed to raise educational levels throughout the developing countries, and particularly on the initiation, development and application of new educational techniques, however novel in their conception.

186. Many delegations indicated their agreement with the list of priorities for concerted attack recommended by the Advisory Committee in its report. Some hoped that the Committee would resist pressure to broaden that list still further, or would by further analysis be able to refine and reduce it so as to encourage concentration on selected problems where intensified action would yield rapid results. Of the considerable number of delegations endorsing the Com-

mittee's view that, in the existing circumstances, the wider and more intensive application of existing knowledge, suitably adapted to local conditions, provided the best prospect of securing rapid advancement in the developing countries, several expressed the hope that the Committee would itself give more attention in future to the urgent work of defining those areas in which existing knowledge could be applied immediately to the problems of the developing countries.

187. The Council welcomed the Committee's proposals for international co-operation in science and technology, under General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII), approving the Committee's view that additional machinery would not be required but that it was not only possible but highly desirable to have, under the guidance of the Council itself, a programme that would be new in terms of its magnitude, coverage and effectiveness. Such a programme would strengthen existing national, regional and bilateral arrangements as well as the performance and co-ordination of the organizations in the United Nations family and would add appropriate new arrangements to round out the total effort. In that connexion, however, a number of delegations stressed that finance was fundamental, and warned that there was no reason to be satisfied with current performance; as the Committee had pointed out, the investment in science and technology for development was far too small.

188. In resolution 1083 (XXXIX), which the Council adopted at the conclusion of its debate, it warmly commended the Advisory Committee for its second report; and endorsed its views that the wider and more intensive application of existing knowledge, suitably adapted to local conditions, provided the best prospect of securing rapid advancement in the developing countries, and that the developing countries should be helped to build up as quickly as possible the policies, institutions, and supply of skilled personnel on which their capacity and readiness to assimilate science and technology would inevitably depend, and that a programme of education was needed to interest world opinion in the Committee's task. The Council transmitted its second report to the General Assembly as an exposition of the steps that must be taken to achieve the objectives envisaged in its resolution 1944 (XVIII). It approved the Committee's plans for the next phase of its work and expressed the hope that it would also include an examination of the application and adaptation of existing knowledge to development and of the means for its dissemination through the creation or improvement of national scientific information services and research centres. The Council invited the Committee, in the interest of achieving the greatest possible concentration of effort and of available resources on problems of high priority, to consider whether there would be a possibility of reducing still further the list of priority problems on which the Committee had recommended a "concerted attack". It requested the Advisory Committee, in close co-operation with the ACC, to examine periodically the existing programmes and, where possible, the proposed programmes of the United Nations family of organizations, and invited it to submit recommendations aimed at stimulating, co-ordinating, or, if necessary, reorienting the activities of those organizations in the application of science and technology to development. It also requested the Advisory Committee to submit annual reports on its activities to the Council, and to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

<sup>5</sup> E/AC.24/SR.270-274, 276; E/SR.1375.

whether its Chairman, or a member appointed by its Chairman, might in future present its report to the Council and be present for the discussion of the report. The Council further requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to provide within the regular budget of the United Nations the financial and staff support recommended by the Advisory Committee in its second report.

189. In the succeeding sections of the resolution, the Council first requested the Secretary-General and invited the specialized agencies and IAEA and, as appropriate, the ACC, to give effect to the suggestions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee relating to the fields enumerated in connexion with the proposed "concerted attack"; to assign high priority to educational and training activities, including the development of improved teaching techniques, *inter alia* those in the audio-visual field, in connexion with programmes for the assistance of developing countries; to continue more actively their studies of the cost-benefits likely to be derived from the application of existing scientific and technological knowledge to the problems of the developing countries and their studies of methodologies that might lend themselves to inter-agency application; to continue in their regular reports, or by way of such special reports as might be necessary, to provide material describing new advances in science and technology of benefit to developing countries, promising lines of uncompleted research or application, and important scientific and technological knowledge available, but not applied, in the developing countries, including in such reports, where possible, an objective analysis of the results, failures as well as successes, actually achieved in the application of science and technology; and to continue to provide the Advisory Committee with all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of its mission. It called to the attention of Governments, especially those of the developing countries, the importance, if the application of science and technology was to be of real and long-term benefit to them, of their taking steps urgently to develop an explicit policy, to establish appropriate machinery for its execution and for the co-ordination of internal activities related to the acquisition of technical assistance, and to promote regional co-operation in that field. Finally, it requested all Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and IAEA, using, as appropriate, the regional economic

commissions, to assist the Advisory Committee by every possible means; to make every effort to give effect to the recommendations and suggestions in the second report of the Advisory Committee; to assist the developing countries in the establishment of national institutions and the training of personnel; and to encourage, in co-operation with the United Nations family of organizations, as appropriate, the establishment of bilateral relationships between their universities, research institutes, and laboratories, particularly between those in the developing countries and those in the more advanced countries.

190. The Co-ordination Committee of the Council, in its report (E/4113,<sup>6</sup> para. 4), noted the reports on conservation and amelioration of natural environments (E/4067)<sup>6</sup> and on national and international research into pollution of every kind and measures for its control (E/4073),<sup>6</sup> which had been submitted in the name of the Secretary-General of the United Nations by UNESCO and by WHO, pursuant to operative paragraph 6 of Council resolution 910 (XXXIV). It noted with approval the proposal of UNESCO, in collaboration with FAO, to prepare a further, more detailed report on conservation and amelioration of natural environments for presentation to the Council at its summer session in 1967. In regard to problems of pollution, it agreed with the view expressed by WHO and the organizations collaborating with it that the time had come when action was required rather than more detailed surveys of a comprehensive type, and it accordingly urged Governments and the international organizations concerned to support and develop further the activities, including activities of prevention, in that field; it also noted that WHO had agreed to prepare for the forty-first session of the Council a short report summarizing the main international and national research on pollution. Finally, considering that the subjects of conservation and amelioration of environments and of pollution and its control formed part of the area of investigation and recommendation within the purview of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the Co-ordination Committee entertained the hope that the Advisory Committee in its work would accord due attention to those important subjects.

<sup>6</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.

## Chapter IX

### INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

#### Section I. International flow of capital and assistance

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

191. In response to General Assembly resolutions 1035 (XI), 1522 (XV) and 1711 (XVI) and Council resolutions 780 (XXX) and 923 (XXXIV), a report entitled *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1964 (E/4079)*<sup>1</sup> was submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session. The report was the fourth in a series of annual reviews on the subject. It examined the flow of funds from the developed market economies, the total flow of funds to the developing countries and the international economic assistance commitments of the centrally planned economies during the period under review.

192. The report noted that, in the aggregate, the net outflow of long-term capital and official transfers from the developed market economies to the developing countries and to the multilateral institutions had not changed significantly between 1962 and 1963. Although there had been a sharp increase in bilateral government lending, a further expansion in commodity aid and some recovery in direct private investment, the increase had been more or less offset by a considerable reduction in the flow of funds into the international institutions. The gross disbursements of those institutions in developing countries had, however, more than doubled between 1961 and 1963. While official bilateral disbursements had increased between 1962 and 1963, new commitments had been sharply reduced. The gap between actual outflows and new commitments had been the narrowest in many years. In relation to the total output of the developed market economies, the outflow of funds to the developing countries and to the multilateral agencies had been at a peak in 1961. Since then, while the official bilateral component of the flow had continued to expand more or less in line with the gross product of the developed market economies, the other components had lagged. As a result, the overall ratio had dropped below 0.7 per cent in 1963. The report indicated that although there had been some tendency for loans to replace outright donations in recent years, there had been a mitigating tendency for the terms on which loans repayable in convertible currency were granted to be made easier. Thus, between 1961 and 1963, the proportion of official bilateral loans pledged at a rate of interest of less than 1 per cent per annum had more than doubled, and the proportion at 5 per cent or more had dropped from about 60 per cent of the total amount to about 40 per cent. Similarly, the proportion of loan commitments of relatively short term—less than ten years—had been reduced by more than half.

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

<sup>1</sup> To be issued as a United Nations publication.

193. The report noted that commitments by the centrally planned economies to assist the developing countries had continued to decline in 1963 to the equivalent of about \$300 million, but had risen again very sharply in 1964. The bulk of the credit pledged in 1963 had been for North Africa, other commitments being made to countries in western Asia and the Far East. The increase of credit arrangements by the centrally planned economies in 1964, which had carried the total of commitments above the \$1,000 million mark, had been more widely distributed than in the preceding year in respect of both lenders and borrowers. The bulk of the funds had been pledged by the Soviet Union, but sizable credit agreements had also been made by mainland China and Czechoslovakia. Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia had also arranged credits to developing countries.

194. The report noted that between 1962 and 1963 there had been sharp increases in the receipts reported by developing countries in Latin America and the Far East, while there had been reductions in the inflow into countries in Africa and western Asia. The high degree of concentration of all capital flows had continued to be a dominant characteristic in 1963. Altogether, fifteen developing countries had again absorbed two-thirds of the total net inflow of funds in 1963. Within that group of countries, the degree of concentration of incoming funds had been perceptibly greater in 1963 than in 1961-1962.

195. The report stressed that the large and increasing flow of loan capital that had moved to developing countries in recent years had resulted in a rapid rise in external public and publicly guaranteed indebtedness and in a corresponding increase in debt service obligations. The rate of increase in service payments—about 12 per cent per annum—had been far above the rate of growth in export earnings. As a result, the ratio of debt service payments to total export receipts had risen steadily: it had been about 4 per cent in the mid 1950's, about 9 per cent at the beginning of the current decade, and over 11 per cent in 1963.

196. The Council also considered at the thirty-ninth session a report entitled "Measurement of the flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries: concepts and methodology" (A/5732), which had been prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) and submitted to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. The report examined conceptual and statistical problems relating to capital formation and its financing, the balance of payments, the measurement of capital flows, and problems involved in measuring the performance of donor and recipient countries.

197. The report stressed the complexities of effecting a regular and up-to-date analysis of investment and its sources of financing. The availability of statistics had always made it necessary to fall back on existing measurements of financial flows as recorded in the



balance-of-payments accounts of individual countries. Although improvements had been made in the classification and coverage of those statistics, the data on capital flows and economic assistance gathered by international organizations were still inadequate for the type of analysis of foreign financing that would be required to provide a regular appraisal of the factors influencing economic growth in the Development Decade. The report examined the situation with regard to the various types of financial flows and discussed the diversity in their attributes or "quality", which was of material significance to the recipient countries. It observed that for a full appraisal of the significance of those flows and of changes in their magnitude, direction and structure, much additional information would be required.

198. The report noted that quality differences in the various components of the international flow of capital were also important from the standpoint of donor countries. The real cost of providing aid might differ from one type of flow to another. The provision of aid was likely to be more burdensome if the aid was given in the form of freely convertible cash balances than if it was given in the form of goods and services designated by the donor country. The importance of that question was enhanced when targets were set for donor countries, particularly if the targets were denominated on an individual country basis. The appraisal of performance was no less important in recipient countries than in donor countries, but the extent to which external financing contributed to capital formation could be assessed only after the event by case studies in the developing countries. The report concluded with suggestions concerning the nature of a work programme that might be undertaken in order to interpret the quantitative data on capital flows and aid.

#### PROMOTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL

199. The Council also had before it at its thirty-ninth session a report of the Secretary-General (E/4038 and Add.1)<sup>2</sup> on the promotion of the international flow of private capital prepared in pursuance of Council resolutions 922 (XXXIV) and 1013 (XXXVII). The report, which was the fifth in the series begun in 1958 in response to General Assembly resolution 1318 (XIII), dealt with questions relating to the transfer of technology and managerial skills and the appropriate association of capital and technology in that context, and presented a selected list of laws and other official texts concerning foreign private investments in developing countries and a list of agreements providing for the promotion and protection of private investment in those countries.

200. The report noted that enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements provided a highly flexible method for meeting the rapidly growing needs of enterprises in developing countries for the managerial and technological expertise that could be most effectively supplied by advanced enterprises operating in the same field. The conventional types of arrangements often did not constitute an appropriate scheme for reconciling divergent legitimate interests of the enterprises receiving and supplying the technology and of the Governments of the recipient countries. There was an increasing awareness among all concerned that, in industrial development, associations were likely to be more fruitful

if the arrangements governing the associations accorded with the fundamental needs and objectives of all the parties involved. It was on that basis that there appeared to be wide scope for further systematic efforts to analyse empirically the operation and effectiveness of actual arrangements in that field and to devise principles and criteria for new and flexible forms and institutions that would permit a more satisfactory adjustment of interests and ensure more effective means for the transfer of foreign technology and the development of local research capabilities.

#### DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

201. The discussion in the Council<sup>3</sup> was opened by the representative of the Secretary-General, who reviewed briefly the documents before the Council. He observed that the information presented in the report on the *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations* (E/4079) was incomplete as regards data for the year 1964 and that it was hoped that additional information would become available before the question was considered at the twentieth session of the General Assembly. The study on the "Measurement of the international flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries: concepts and methodology" (A/5732) would be discussed also by a small group of experts which was to meet shortly. With their assistance, proposals for an improved presentation of data would be formulated. He also informed the Council that the Secretary-General proposed to devote part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* to the question of the financing of economic development.

202. Representatives expressed their appreciation of the documentation before them and several speakers congratulated the Secretariat on the high quality of the documents. They emphasized that financing of economic development was one of the most important subjects before the Council.

203. A number of representatives expressed concern at the failure in 1963 of the total flow of resources to developing countries to expand and at the set-back to progress towards the attainment of the target for resources transfers established by the General Assembly (resolution 1711 (XIX)) and elaborated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Some speakers observed that many developing countries had elaborated their development plans on the assumption that the inflow of capital and aid would increase, and its failure to do so would imperil the implementation of those plans. A number of representatives pointed out that the bilateral flow to developing countries had increased between 1961 and 1963 and that the decline in contributions to multilateral institutions had not affected the latter's disbursements, which had, in fact, expanded substantially since 1961. Several speakers considered that the proportion of aid canalized through multilateral agencies should be further increased.

204. Representatives emphasized that the nature and quality of flows to developing countries were of as much concern to recipients as the quantity of such flows. Financial terms—interest rates and grace and repayment periods—often determined how much assistance a country could accept. In view of their heavy debt servicing obligations, a number of developing countries were no longer able to borrow on commercial terms without seriously impairing their international liquidity. A number of speakers noted with satisfaction

<sup>2</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.

<sup>3</sup> E/AC.6/SR.371-373; E/SR.1395.

that lending terms had been considerably eased between 1961 and 1963, but they observed that a substantial proportion of official loans continued to be granted on near-commercial terms. They expressed the hope that Governments of developed countries would give sympathetic consideration to a further liberalization of lending terms. In that connexion it was stated that members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development had recently agreed on measures which, when ratified, would result in a significant easing of the lending terms of a number of donor countries. Commenting on other qualitative aspects of the flow of capital and aid to developing countries, various representatives stressed the advantages to recipients of programme assistance and of assistance in convertible currencies, and the difficulties arising from aid tying in general.

205. In regard to problems of measurement of capital flows and aid to developing countries, several representatives expressed agreement with the points made in the Secretary-General's report. The data gathered by international organizations fell short of those required for a regular appraisal of the factors influencing economic growth. The available financial statistics failed to reveal important qualitative differences in capital flows. External financing needed to be analysed within the framework of the recipient's national accounts. In that connexion it was observed that technical assistance to developing countries in improving their national accounts statistics would be a useful contribution to a better understanding of the role of external financing in capital formation. The use of conventional statistics of financial flows for the measurement of the contribution of donor countries was also unsatisfactory in some respects, but representatives considered that methods of standardization tended to be arbitrary and required detailed examination. Several speakers agreed that the various problems relating to the measurement of capital flows to developing countries required further study and they welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to convene a group of experts to consider the issues involved.

206. In regard to the promotion of the flow of private capital to developing countries, several representatives emphasized the importance of that type of capital transfer for economic development. Others considered that such capital would make a useful contribution only if the developing countries exercised effective control over the investment and the transfer of profits and if they applied progressive taxation. They observed that in the past the return flow of profits on private investment and high interest payments had substantially reduced the net flow of foreign resources to developing countries. It was suggested that the United Nations Secretariat should include in its future studies of capital flows a systematic review of the flow of income payments from developing countries.

207. A number of representatives emphasized that the transfer of technology and managerial skills to developing countries, which was associated with private investment, was essential to the successful operation of enterprises and the implementation of development programmes. Representatives agreed that any arrangements for the transfer of technology and skills to the developing countries must be to the mutual advantage of the local and foreign firms and of the host Government. The suggestions made in the Secretary-General's report regarding possible new directions which such

arrangements might take were noted with considerable interest. Some speakers suggested that more attention should be paid to the possibility of developing countries transferring to each other technological and managerial expertise which they possessed, notably certain kinds of expertise directly relevant to local conditions. Several representatives expressed agreement with the conclusion set forth in the report that there was a basic need for the development of improved procedures for the transfer of skills and technology, for the collection and dissemination of information as to the identity of potential suppliers, the nature of expertise available and the terms on which it might be available. Studies along the lines suggested in the report on the promotion of the flow of private capital to developing countries (E/4038 and Add.1) were considered desirable.

208. Representatives noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's intention to devote part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* to a comprehensive review of development financing. Various suggestions were made regarding problems which should be covered in that *Survey*.

209. At the end of its debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1088 B (XXXIX)) in which it expressed concern at the failure of the international flow of capital and aid to meet the target of 1 per cent of the national income of developed countries established by the General Assembly; invited the Secretary-General to appeal to Governments of Member States to provide more detailed data; and endorsed the Secretary-General's decision to convene a group of experts to give further consideration to conceptual and methodological problems in the measurement of capital flows. It also expressed its satisfaction with the Secretary-General's intention to devote part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* to a review of development financing.

210. The Council further decided to request the Secretary-General, when preparing the survey on development financing and future reports on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations, to take into account the following questions: (a) the means for increasing capital inflow into the less developed countries through multilateral channels; (b) the methods for maintaining a high level of capital inflow to the less developed countries; and (c) the means for removing the conditions which currently impeded the flow of capital to the less developed countries, particularly those aspects related to capital availability, debt servicing, credit terms, capital expatriation and local costs.

211. Finally, the Council adopted a resolution (1088 A (XXXIX)) in which it recommended that Governments of developed Member States give early and sympathetic consideration to making their lending terms more favourable to the developing countries.

## **Section II. Reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association**

212. The annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its two affiliates, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA), for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1964, as well as supplementary information on membership, capital, loans and investments from 1 July 1964 to 1 March

1965<sup>4</sup> were considered by the Council at its thirty-eighth session.<sup>5</sup>

213. Introducing the reports, the President of the Bank pointed out that during the previous fifteen-month period, the Bank and its affiliates had extended a record volume of finance for economic development. During 1964, IBRD, IFC and IDA had made commitments totalling nearly \$1,200 million. The credits of IDA alone had amounted to \$418 million, and its total commitments had passed the \$1,000 million mark.

214. The 1964 operations had increased to eighty-four the number of countries that had been assisted by IBRD and its affiliates; among these, the new countries of Africa had benefited most from the latest increase in the pace of expansion. The aggregate net volume of financing up to the end of 1964 had been raised to more than \$9,300 million.

215. Serious consideration had been given by the Bank to improving the terms of loans in order to lighten the burden of debt services. In those cases where the situation warranted such action, loans had been extended up to thirty-five years and the period of grace before repayment to ten years.

216. The Bank and its affiliates had continued to concentrate on financing large-scale public utilities, particularly for the development of transportation and electric power. The scope of Bank and IDA lending had, however, been broadened to cover, in collaboration with FAO and UNESCO, projects designed to increase farm productivity and to develop education and, in collaboration with IFC, projects designed to promote growth and diversification of industry. New steps to improve and expand assistance to industry included a \$90 million credit to India to finance the import of components and materials needed for the full utilization of existing facilities. Another important initiative in that connexion had been the strengthening of IFC. The Articles of Agreement of the Bank and IFC were being amended to enable the Bank to make loans to IFC, without any government guarantee, in a total amount up to four times the Corporation's capital and surplus. That would increase the potential resources of IFC by \$400 million. Furthermore, the requirement under the charter of IFC to invest only in private enterprises had been re-examined, in view of the shortage of private savings and of industrial entrepreneurship in some member countries.

217. The Bank group of institutions intended to press their efforts to facilitate adequate planning and project preparation. In certain instances, the borrower was reimbursed for the cost of technical services needed for planning and for subsequent execution of a project; in the case of countries which were not able to bear the expense of a pre-investment survey, the Bank and its affiliates might even pay the foreign exchange cost of consultant services. In addition, the Bank was continuing to act as executing agency for nine pre-investment studies financed by the United Nations Special Fund.

<sup>4</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association, *Annual Report, 1963-64* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3992); International Finance Corporation, *Eighth Annual Report, 1963-1964* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3993); and supplementary information for the period from 1 July 1964 to 1 March 1965, submitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3992/Add.1-E/3993/Add.1).

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1362, 1363.

218. The activities of the Bank had continued to reflect its interest in the broader aspects of development planning. Technical assistance missions had been sent to Brazil, Morocco and Turkey to review and appraise economic conditions. Among other services designed to improve the quality of the economic performance of developing countries were the consortia for aid to India and Pakistan and the consultative groups of capital-exporting countries and international agencies interested in the development of particular countries.

219. The primary mission of the Bank was to act as a channel for the flow of capital from the developed to the developing countries. The problem of a sharply rising burden of debt service continued to be a fundamental one for the developing countries. The IDA had been established to ease that burden by making funds available over long periods, and, thanks to action taken during 1964 to replenish those funds, the convertible funds of IDA amounted to an aggregate of about \$1,000 million.

220. Private savings constituted an important and essential source of capital for economic development. The international private investor was, however, conservative and quickly shied away from investment when his confidence was impaired. The Bank had prepared an international convention on the establishment of a centre for settling investment disputes between Governments and private investors through arbitration and conciliation. There was reason to believe that the adoption of such a convention would help increase the flow of capital from private investors.

221. The Bank had agreed to explore a number of suggestions made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the improvement of the environment of trade and finance. It had submitted to the United Nations a study of a proposal that funds for IDA-type loans should be borrowed in the financial markets and that the difference between the borrowing and lending interest rates should be borne by the industrialized countries as a subsidy. It was currently engaged in a study of supplementary financing to mitigate the effects on development plans of long-term and unpredictable fluctuations in commodity prices. The Bank was also studying the use and terms of suppliers' credits and the possibilities for establishing a system of multilateral investment insurance.

222. In conclusion, the President of the Bank pointed out that the uninterrupted financial support of capital-exporting countries was essential, as was the determination of the recipient countries to ensure that external assistance should be used with the maximum effectiveness.

223. In the ensuing debate in the Council, the continued and expanded assistance of the Bank and its affiliates to developing countries was welcomed, and many representatives expressed their satisfaction with the progress made, both in quality and in quantity, by the three international agencies during the year. Many expressed their interest in the results of several studies to improve conditions of trade and economic development undertaken by the Bank at the request of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It was considered important that permanent relations should be established, within the United Nations family, between the Bank and the new trade and development bodies. A number of representatives noted with satisfaction that the Bank, while continuing to give priority to investment in infra-structure, had begun to take a greater interest in agriculture and education. They

also welcomed the increased participation of the Bank and its affiliates in the financing of manufacturing industries, particularly through IFC.

224. In replying to questions raised during the discussion, the President of the Bank agreed that the Bank and its affiliates had given special importance to helping establish adequate infra-structure in the developing countries, since industrialization could not proceed without it. He personally believed in private enterprise, but recognized, as the Bank's President, that loans should not be denied to countries that chose other systems.

225. The Council, in resolution 1052 (XXXVIII), took note of the reports of the three agencies.

### Section III. Report of the International Monetary Fund

226. The annual report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1964, and the summary of Fund activities from 1 May 1964 to 31 January 1965<sup>6</sup> was discussed by the Council at its thirty-eighth session.<sup>7</sup>

227. Introducing the report to the Council, the Managing Director of the Fund welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly and expressed his confidence that there would be close collaboration between the Fund and the Trade and Development Board.

228. The Managing Director indicated that, although a climate of prosperity, accompanied by generally good markets for primary products, had on the whole been maintained throughout 1964, the expansionary forces had lost some of their momentum by the end of the year. Several industrial countries had encountered difficulties with their balance of payments. The continued expansion of economic activity in the industrial nations had led to a considerable increase in both the volume and the value of world trade. At the same time, the rise in the value of exports of primary products made it possible for the developing countries as a whole to increase their exchange reserves throughout 1963 and well into 1964, although towards the end of 1964 those reserves had ceased to grow and in many countries had begun to decline.

229. In 1965, the world economy was entering a more difficult phase. Developments would depend on whether the efforts of some major industrial countries to control upward pressures on domestic costs and prices would have a more depressive effect on the international economy than could be offset by expansionary influences expected in others, chiefly Canada, Italy, Japan and the United States of America. In any event, the balance of payments of the primary producing countries might still be less favourable in 1965 than in 1964 because of the decline in the demand for primary commodities and the rise in imports of those countries, and a net reduction was quite likely in their exchange holdings.

<sup>6</sup> International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1964* (Washington, D.C.), and supplementary information for the period from 1 May 1964 to 31 January 1965, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4003 and Add.1).

<sup>7</sup> E/SR.1360, 1361.

230. Referring to the Fund's operation, he pointed out that the main feature in 1964 had been the large financial assistance the Fund had given to industrial nations. The collective condition of the industrial countries was of specific relevance since it largely determined the economic world climate, as those countries accounted for about 70 per cent of the world's imports, and they were the chief markets for the goods sold by the non-industrial countries. The best service that the developed countries could render to the developing countries was to assure them of access to growing markets. The growth and well-being of the developing countries was a cardinal feature of a healthy world economy. Trade channels were needed to nourish the economic growth of developing countries, and were in turn an essential part of the commercial structure of industrial countries. It was that concept of world economic interdependence that formed the philosophical basis of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

231. The questions of special concern in regard to the developing countries related to the servicing of foreign debts, inflation and the need for improved monetary and fiscal management. The Central Banking Service, established by the Fund in 1964, and the Fiscal Affairs Department were actively engaged in advising developing countries on central bank questions, taxation, tax policy and budgetary control. In that connexion, there had been a close working relationship between the Fiscal Affairs Department of the Fund and the United Nations. In addition, the Fund had established the IMF Institute to be responsible for all of its training activities.

232. In conclusion, the Managing Director referred to the proposals for a general increase of 25 per cent in members' quotas, together with larger increases for sixteen countries whose quotas were considered to be out of line as a result of their recent economic development. If all proposed increases became effective, total quotas would rise from the current level of about \$16,000 million to about \$21,000 million. The increase in quotas was one step in the continuous evolution of the international monetary system. Together with other recent practical examples of international financial co-operation, they were gratifying indications that the existing international monetary system was capable of orderly evolution.

233. In the course of the debate, a number of representatives commended the Fund for its efforts to expand and diversify its activities and to adapt them to the changing needs of both developed and developing countries. It was observed that the recommendation on quotas was timely and demonstrated the unanimity of views on the need to increase international liquidity. A number of representatives stressed the role of the Fund, and called attention to the special contribution it could make, directly and in co-operation with other international bodies, to the solution of the monetary problems of the developing countries, and to the assistance which it could give them in framing sound fiscal and monetary policies.

234. In replying to comments made during the discussion, the Managing Director stated that he fully realized the need for providing practical assistance to the developing countries. The Fund had extended a larger volume of assistance to the more industrialized countries, since their monetary problems were much vaster and had repercussions which spread over the

whole international monetary system. The current monetary system, under which the Fund remained in the Centre, should be developed and improved rather than abolished and replaced by a different one; it could

be criticized, but as long as long-term reforms had not been achieved, it must be made to work.

235. The Council, in resolution 1051 (XXXVIII), took note of the report of the Fund.



## Chapter X

### REGIONAL CO-OPERATION\*

236. The Council at its thirty-ninth session received the annual reports of the regional economic commissions and heard statements by the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Africa and by the Assistant Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, describing the major features of the work of their commissions during the period under review and outlining the development of the economic situation in their respective regions. Summaries of the commission's reports are given in paragraphs 239 to 310 below; a synopsis of the statements by the Executive Secretaries is contained in paragraphs 311 to 314. A summary of the economic surveys for Europe, and for Asia and the Far East, appears in chapter IV.

237. The Council received also a report of the Secretary-General on decentralization of the economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Office in Beirut (E/4075).<sup>1</sup> The report, submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 1941 (XVIII), reviewed regional activities which reflected initiative taken at the regional level, and gave indications of the way in which decentralization had influenced the conduct of the Secretariat's work in its main areas of activity.

238. The Council had before it also a report of the meeting of Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions (E/4093),<sup>1</sup> submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII). In it, the Secretary-General outlined the questions of common concern which were the subject of special discussion at the meeting; these included the reflection in work programmes of recommendations by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and various aspects of co-operation between regional secretariats, the Secretariat at Headquarters, the Advisory Committee and the specialized agencies; preparations for the regional and international symposia on industrial development; co-ordination of work on economic projections; areas which called for particular consideration in respect of co-operation between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, more particularly problems relating to economic integration in developing countries; social matters, with special reference to research and training programmes for regional development; operational programmes, including co-operation with the World Food Programme; and the question of co-operation between the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the regional institutes for economic development.

\* The provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations".

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.*

#### Section I. Reports of the regional economic commissions

##### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

239. As indicated in its annual report (E/4031),<sup>2</sup> the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) at its twentieth session examined the work of its subsidiary bodies and the work of the Commission as a whole, and reviewed the economic situation in Europe on the basis of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1964* (E/ECE/572).<sup>3</sup> The Commission also considered Council and General Assembly resolutions bearing on its work; its own contribution to the United Nations programmes designed to assist the less developed countries; its activities in relation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; its action pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) on activities in the field of industrial development; and other questions as reported below.

240. Prior to the adoption of the agenda, a number of delegations stated that the German Democratic Republic, which met all the requirements for co-operation with the Commission on a basis of equality with the Federal Republic of Germany, should be admitted to participate without further delay in the work of ECE, and that the Commission should request the Council to provide for the participation of the German Democratic Republic in ECE as had been done previously for the Federal Republic of Germany. A number of other delegations stated that the representatives of the territory in question were perfectly free to participate in the work of the Commission in accordance with article 10 of its terms of reference and that since there had been no change in the international status of the territory which would justify a change in those terms of reference, there was no point in raising the question in that forum.

241. The Commission adopted a series of resolutions with regard to its work (E/4031, part III). In the first of these, it recommended that the Council should convene, not later than in 1967, a conference for the conclusion of one or two new international instruments to replace the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals. It suggested that the Council should request the regional economic commissions to examine the technical provisions of the draft conventions prepared by the Secretary-General and to submit such amendments as seemed necessary in good time for examination by the conference.<sup>4</sup>

242. As regards its work, the Commission invited the Executive Secretary to allocate the resources at his disposal in the first instance to permanent tasks and to priority questions, and expressed the hope that in

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

<sup>3</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.1.

<sup>4</sup> See also chapter XIV, section VI, below.

the requests for studies that they submitted to the secretariat the Governments of member States would concentrate on subjects of major importance. It drew the attention of its subsidiary bodies to the need for continuing their efforts to eliminate altogether, or to defer until later, any activities of secondary importance; and requested them, in cases where they decided to establish a working party to undertake a particular task of a non-permanent nature, to specify in the working party's terms of reference the period allowed for the completion of its work.

243. On the subject of the utilization of water resources, the Commission endorsed the recommendations for further action adopted by an *ad hoc* meeting of governmental experts and the proposals of the Executive Secretary for co-ordinating possible ECE action in that field with that of other international bodies, and it invited the Executive Secretary to put those recommendations and proposals into effect.

244. The Commission invited the Executive Secretary to consider arrangements to enable experts from developing countries in other regions to participate in study tours organized by the Commission which might be of interest to them.

245. It decided to continue to give high priority to those activities in relation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which fell within its terms of reference and within those of its subsidiary bodies; and to maintain close co-operation with the newly established Trade and Development Board, and, to that end, to undertake such tasks within its competence as the appropriate principal organs of the United Nations might entrust to it in connexion with the work of the Conference. It invited the Executive Secretary to respond expeditiously to requests he might receive through established channels for assistance on projects or studies of the Conference, and to co-operate in that connexion to the fullest extent practicable within his competence and resources. It requested the Committee on the Development of Trade to give priority, at its meeting in October 1965, to a detailed study of the recommendations of the Conference within the field of its competence, in the light of the Commission's discussion at its twentieth session and without prejudice to the attitude of member Governments towards individual recommendations of the Conference, and to continue its activities with a view to the implementation of those recommendations. The Commission also invited its members to transmit to the Executive Secretary their views as to which recommendations of the Conference could properly be studied by the Committee in pursuance of Council resolution 1000 (XXXVII); and requested its Committee, in addition to any other recommendations it might decide to make in implementation of Commission resolution 9 (XVI), to draw up appropriate recommendations with the object of helping towards the removal of economic, administrative and trade policy obstacles to the development of trade between the countries members of ECE. It requested the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its twenty-first session on the implementation of its resolution.

246. The Commission also requested its Committee on the Development of Trade to indicate to the *Ad Hoc* Group to Study Problems of East-West Trade areas in which it should concentrate its work in order to facilitate the elaboration by the Committee of further specific recommendations to implement Commission resolution 9 (XVI). It decided that the *Ad Hoc* Group

should continue in being for a further period. It requested the Executive Secretary to invite member Governments to indicate to the Chairman of the Committee on the Development of Trade the concrete problems on which they wished the *Ad Hoc* Group to concentrate its attention from the beginning of 1966; instructed the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Group to invite experts of member countries not represented on the Group which had expressed a wish to consult with the Group or which, in the opinion of the Group, could make a specific contribution to its work, to meet the Group at an appropriate time for that purpose; and requested the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Group the comments of Governments (E/ECE/553 and addenda) on its report on its second session.

247. In another resolution, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to continue his assistance to, and to co-operate with the Centre for Industrial Development and the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions, in the preparation of studies for the regional symposia and the international symposium on industrialization. It invited the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to give suitable consideration to the possibilities of contributing in the different branches of industry, to the success of those symposia.

248. The Commission expressed its satisfaction at the favourable results achieved in the field of economic co-operation among its members during its first twenty sessions. It reaffirmed its confidence that the Governments of member countries would continue and intensify the work of co-operation, and invited them to give the widest possible publicity, particularly in economic circles, to the activities of the Commission and to the benefit derived from the regional co-operation carried on under its auspices.

249. The Commission decided that the Meetings of Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments should in future be held more frequently, in order to permit the satisfactory execution of a long-term work programme, and to that end fixed 1966 and 1967 as the dates for the next two meetings.

250. In the field of automation, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to circulate to rapporteurs, for their comments, all major documents on the subject prepared lately by its subsidiary bodies; to prepare a detailed synopsis of the study referred to in his progress report (E/ECE/567) and submit it to a meeting of rapporteurs; and to convene a second session of the meeting of rapporteurs to consider the preliminary version of the study, and to submit proposals for further action in the field of automation to the Commission at its twenty-second session, in 1967. It invited its subsidiary bodies to carry on their work on automation in their respective fields of activity.

251. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Governments of member countries a summary of the proposals submitted at its twentieth session with regard to the development of regional economic, scientific and technical co-operation, inviting them to provide him with their comments on those proposals and, if possible, to express their own views on the undertaking of studies of the problems involved.

252. Other resolutions adopted by the Commission concerned market trends and prospects for chemical products, air and water pollution, problems of automation, and the programme of work of the Commission for 1965-1966.

253. The Commission also took decisions on further work with regard to the comparability of external



trade statistics, on exchanges of scientific abstracts of documents relating to applied economics, and on mechanical and electrical engineering.

254. In the course of the year, the Commission continued its co-operation with the specialized agencies and IAEA, as well as with a wide variety of non-governmental organizations. It also maintained its informal contacts, at the secretariat level, with a number of intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations family.

255. Among the activities of its subsidiary bodies which were reviewed by the Commission and described in its report, the following may be mentioned. The Committee on Agricultural Problems pursued its annual exchange of information or the development of agriculture and agricultural policy, and carried on its work on technical questions in close co-operation with other international and regional organizations. The Coal Committee continued to give its attention to all major problems relating to further increases in the efficiency of the coal industry. A meeting of directors of national mining research institutes and a Symposium on Instantaneous Outbursts of Coal and Gas were held during the period under review. The Conference of European Statisticians held its twelfth plenary session. Other meetings were held on public sector statistics, productivity statistics (jointly with the ILO), electronic data processing, national accounts and balances and (jointly with FAO and the Committee on Agricultural Problems) agricultural censuses. The Committee on Electric Power published surveys on the situation and future prospects of the electric power supply industry in Europe and on the state of rural electrification in Europe, reports on specific questions, and a model index and revision clause in international contracts for the supply of electric power. The transportation and storage of large volumes of natural gas retained the attention of the Gas Committee, which, with the help of the International Gas Union, elaborated an international safety code for the transport of gas by international pipelines. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning pursued its work on building and construction, on socio-economic aspects of housing, on urban renewal and planning, and on housing, building and planning statistics. It reaffirmed its willingness to co-operate closely with the Council's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and with similar bodies of the other regional economic commissions. The Inland Transport Committee continued its activities, which were directed in particular towards the unification of national traffic and transport regulations and the establishment of international transport régimes in the European region to facilitate the international transport of goods and passengers by road, rail and inland waterway. The work included the opening for signature of a convention on the registration of inland navigation vessels. As regards the studies undertaken by the Steel Committee, work was nearing completion on the studies on economic aspects of iron ore preparation and on long-term trends in the competitive use of steel in comparison with other materials. Some of the Committee's studies were also being used for the international and regional symposia on industrialization. The Timber Committee reviewed the course of the European market in sawn softwood, hardwoods (including tropical hardwoods), pulpwood and pitprops during 1964, and appraised the prospects for 1965. It also initiated an annual review of the European market for plywood, fibreboard and particle board. The Committee on the Development of Trade conducted its

annual discussion of developments in the fields of intra-European and especially east-west trade. It also reviewed the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and acknowledged the importance of the contribution it could make to the work of the Conference. In addition, it examined the work done by the *Ad Hoc* Group to Study Problems of East-West Trade in implementation of Commission resolution 9 (XVI).

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

256. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) placed emphasis, during the year, on the acceleration and expansion of regional and international co-operation, in the light, in particular, of the recommendations of the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and of programmes relating to the International Co-operation Year. As indicated in its annual report (E/4005),<sup>5</sup> the Commission reoriented its work programme in accordance with the Council's recommendation that the programme should be presented under the functional classification of United Nations activities. It reviewed the economic situation in the ECAFE region on the basis of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1964*.<sup>6</sup>

257. The Commission adopted a number of resolutions (E/4005, part III)—the main provisions of which are discussed below—on regional harmonization of national development plans; industrial development and promotion; the development of Asia's mineral wealth; the application of science and technology to economic and social development of ECAFE countries; the Asian Development Bank; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the Asian International Trade Fair; and resources for technical assistance, their co-ordination and fields of development. A group was established to study the question of the extension of the geographical scope and membership of the Commission; it will report to the Commission at its next session.

258. The Commission recognized that the establishment of the proposed Asian Development Bank would help mobilize new and additional capital for projects not adequately financed by existing institutions. It emphasized that the support of the developed countries was important for the proposed Asian Development Bank. It established a high-level consultative committee of experts—to be designated by the Governments of Ceylon, India, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand—to consult the Governments of member countries in the ECAFE region and of developed countries outside the region, as well as international financial and other institutions. The consultative committee was requested to report to the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation to be held at Manila in December 1965 on the results of its consultations; and to prepare a draft charter and advise and assist in other ways in the formulation of further measures for the establishment of the Asian Development Bank.

259. The Commission considered the role of the agricultural sector in economic development, which formed the subject of Part One of the *Economic Survey*

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

<sup>6</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.F.1 (also issued as vol. XV, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

of *Asia and the Far East, 1964*. While agricultural production in the ECAFE region had shown a significant recovery for the first time since 1961, the increase in food production from 1961 to 1964 in those countries had been considerably below the rate of population growth, and *per capita* food production in 1964 had still been below the 1961 level.

260. The Commission was gravely concerned about the sluggish growth of exports from most of the developing ECAFE countries and the continued deterioration of their terms of trade. It emphasized the urgent need for practical measures to stabilize commodity prices at a remunerative level through international co-operation, and stressed the need to combine international assistance and foreign capital investments in the developing countries with intensive efforts to improve their trading opportunities. The Commission hoped that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the newly established Trade and Development Board would try to secure those improvements and work towards a more rational international division of labour and distribution of output. It emphasized that a dynamic approach to the industrialization of the developing ECAFE countries and to the expansion of their exports would also require the harmonization of both production plans and investment programmes so as to avoid wasteful duplication of development efforts. It called for the strengthening of the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming established within the secretariat so that it could keep under constant review the sectors and areas in which increased regional or subregional co-ordination of development plans would lead to mutual benefits. It requested the Executive Secretary to convene a working group of planning experts to enable development planners from the countries of the region to take account of the plans of other countries with a view to harmonizing them.

261. The Commission welcomed General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a permanent organ of the General Assembly and the Trade and Development Board as a subsidiary organ of the Conference. Representatives of many countries felt that although in many fields the recommendations of the Conference did not go far enough to meet the expectations of the developing countries, considerable advance had been made in respect of areas such as external assistance, debt servicing, regional financing and development, shipping and trade among developing countries. It was hoped that the developed countries would not delay modifying their trade policies so as to afford the developing countries greater opportunities of trade. The representatives of the developing countries of the region stressed the urgent need for early implementation of the Conference recommendations on access to markets in developed countries for primary and manufactured products from the developing countries, particularly those relating to co-operative arrangements between ECAFE and the Conference at both the intergovernmental and the secretariat levels and to the establishment of a sub-committee on shipping and ocean freight rates under the Committee on Financing and Invisibles of the Trade and Development Board. The Commission noted that the developing ECAFE countries were looking forward to a reorientation of the European Economic Community's policies consonant with the spirit prevailing at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and hoped that the Conference

and its machinery would give due attention to those matters.

262. The Commission noted with appreciation that the Government of Thailand, with the support of the ECAFE countries, had arranged to hold the first Asian International Trade Fair at Bangkok from 19 November to 10 December 1966. It called upon all Governments of member and associate member countries to participate in the fair, to give it wide publicity in their respective countries and to encourage and assist their industrial and commercial organizations to participate.

263. The Commission noted the conviction expressed by the delegations of the developing countries that the best means of achieving a change in their economic structure was through export development, as had been emphasized at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The establishment of joint industrial ventures was considered a particularly important means of achieving desirable structural changes in the economies of the developing ECAFE countries. Such joint ventures might be promoted, among other measures, through the physical transfer from developed countries to developing countries of factories manufacturing simpler consumer goods by labour-intensive methods. The Commission noted that the first series of industrial promotion talks had been held during the seventeenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources in February 1965; it decided that the immediate tasks of the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre should be: to collect and circulate information regarding national industrial development plans and to study and analyse such plans; to carry out studies of sectors of industries in order to identify those which held the greatest promise for fruitful co-operation; and to provide assistance to countries of the region at their request.

264. Believing that the regional economic commissions were familiar with the problems in the fields requiring highest priority in the application of science and technology to development, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to intensify the secretariat's activities in relation to the work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. It endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources concerning a joint geophysical survey of Asian offshore areas and approved the inclusion of the subject of typhoon modification and control in the work programme of the secretariat.

265. The Commission noted the progress made on the three regional projects relating to the Asian Highway, the Lower Mekong Basin and the United Nations Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. It welcomed the establishment of an Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee and defined its terms of reference. It noted that the work in the Lower Mekong Basin had passed from the study phase to the implementation phase, and it welcomed the further assistance provided by several countries as well as by the World Food Programme. It expressed satisfaction at the results of the activities of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in the first year of its existence, during which the Institute had completed general and advanced training programmes for thirty officials from fourteen countries of the region, and had organized short-term national courses in Indonesia and Malaysia, where about forty officials in each case were given training courses. Further contributions to the Institute were announced at the session by Australia and Hong Kong.

It was felt that the Institute might associate itself with the ECAFE secretariat in studying the harmonization of national development plans in the ECAFE region.

266. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/678), and emphasized the need for early formulation of long-range master plans for water resources development which would be compatible with national plans for over-all economic and social development. It also recognized the need for reliable hydrologic and other basic data for formulating water resources development plans. It noted that the prevention and control of salinization of soils were very important factors in increasing the agricultural production in countries in the ECAFE region. The Government of the Soviet Union offered to hold a seminar on those problems during 1966.

267. The Commission recommended that countries strengthen or establish high-level national machinery for co-ordinating technical assistance with a view to improving the organization, utilization and operation of all programmes of technical aid; it requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation and co-ordination with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the Special Fund and the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Directors of the Special Fund to encourage and assist member countries to identify their individual needs for technical assistance and to incorporate them into technical assistance programmes co-ordinated with their national development plans. It also requested the Executive Secretary to convene, in co-operation with BTAO and TAB, a short seminar or working group on national co-ordination of technical assistance. It urged that the volume of technical assistance provided under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to the countries of the region should be increased, in view of the growing demand from countries in the ECAFE region for such aid. It also expressed the hope that further decentralization of the technical assistance programme would be effected in the coming years. It acknowledged the usefulness of regional projects and particularly of regional advisers, and expressed the view that the expansion of that programme would further assist Governments of the region; it emphasized that allocations to regional projects should be increased to reach the ceiling of 15 per cent of the total funds available under the Expanded Programme.

268. The Commission, in reviewing the social situation in the ECAFE region, felt that progress was being achieved in certain fields such as education and health, against a background of extensive poverty, hunger, illiteracy and ill health. However, much remained to be done and considerable studies were required before the developing countries of the ECAFE region could confidently evolve solutions to the social problems affecting their economic growth. The Commission noted with concern the phenomenal growth in the population of most of the ECAFE countries and was informed of the measures being taken by a number of them to deal with the problem. It also noted that, in recent years, more effective and acceptable techniques had been developed for the purpose. The Commission welcomed the secretariat's work in social matters, especially its efforts to encourage national workshops on professional social work, education and community development.

269. The Commission reviewed the work done by the FAO/ECAFE Division of Agriculture during 1964

and requested that the secretariat, in consultation with Governments of member countries, explore the possibility of establishing a regional training centre for personnel engaged in agricultural financing and credit.

270. In approving the programme of work and priorities (E/4005, part V), the Commission expressed its appreciation of the priority given to projects directed towards practical action and requested the Executive Secretary to make such changes in, and additions to, the secretariat as might be required to implement the work programme effectively.

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

271. The eleventh session of the Economic Commission for Latin America was held at Mexico City from 6 to 17 May 1965. A full account of the Commission's deliberations is given in its annual report (E/4032/Rev.1 and Rev.1/AdC.1),<sup>7</sup> which contains also a summary of the activities carried out during the past year and the programme of work and priorities for the next two years. The decisions of the Commission are set forth in a series of resolutions (E/4032/Rev.1, part III).

272. The discussion at the session centred round four main topics: the general economic situation, economic integration, trade policy and the industrial development of Latin America.

273. The Commission noted that, on the whole, recent economic developments in the region showed changes for the better and that, at least for the time being, the adverse trends that had so long prevailed had been successfully reversed. It was not, therefore, as a result of unfavourable economic conditions that emphasis had been placed so heavily on the need for regional integration. Rather it was the consequence of the conviction expressed by the Latin American Governments that the path to continued progress lay in the direction of the common market. The Commission summed up the urgent nature of the immediate tasks to be undertaken in relation to integration in a resolution in which, among other things, it urged the secretariat to re-examine, in close co-ordination with the secretariats of the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American Common Market, the formulation and alternative possibilities set forth in document E/CN.12/728, with due regard for any studies proposals and opinions recently formulated by the Government of member States, Latin American organizations and experts; and to frame specific proposals for short-term and long-term action to extend and expedite the process of integration. For that purpose, the secretariat was urged to convene a special meeting of experts, to take place in July 1965. The secretariat was authorized to establish such *ad hoc* working groups as it deemed expedient to consider special aspects of integration.

274. The Commission was particularly concerned, in its debates, with the problems of the relatively less developed countries and of those with inadequate markets for the development of certain activities. It requested the secretariat to pay particular attention to those problems, to prepare a study on them, and to convene a meeting of high-level government representatives of such countries to review the study and take decisions on the proposals made in it.

275. With regard to general trade problems, the Commission adopted a resolution in which it confirmed

<sup>7</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplements Nos. 4 and 4A.

many of the conclusions arrived at by the ECLA Trade Committee at its fourth session in November 1964, and laid down a specific programme of work with respect to such matters as preference system; the preparation of schedules of primary commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures which were of interest to Latin America as exports; and trends in international prices of commodities exported by the Latin American countries. It urged the Governments of members of the Commission to give special priority to their efforts to prevent all discriminatory treatment in trade affecting Latin American exports and to eliminate it where it existed, in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It also requested the Conference to take such action as it might deem appropriate with respect to the elimination of discriminatory treatment.

276. When discussing problems of industrial development, the Commission had very much in mind Council resolutions 1029 (XXXVII) and 1030 C (XXXVII). In general, it urged continuation of the studies of industrial sectors presented by the secretariat, together with further research on technological aspects of the subject and on the process of industrialization, for presentation at the regional symposium on industrialization scheduled to take place at Santiago, Chile, in February 1966, in preparation for the international symposium being convened by the Centre for Industrial Development. The importance of education and training in the context of industrial development and integration was stressed. In that connexion the Commission welcomed the co-operation of the secretariat with UNESCO in the organization of the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Development of Latin America—to be held at Santiago in September 1965—and of the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning. The Executive Secretary was urged to explore with UNESCO ways and means of ensuring co-sponsorship of the latter conference, scheduled to take place in mid-1966 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Commission was further concerned with the need to promote effective integration of sectoral industrial planning with the requirements of regional planning, and to explore the trends and possibilities of Latin American intra-regional trade in respect of the principal commodities, so that the various planning bodies might more easily take advantage of the opportunities offered by Latin American trade in manufactures for economic development.

277. The Commission's interest in the prospects for industrial integration was based partly on the fact that many countries had already virtually reached the ceiling with respect to import substitution, while others which were only recently entering on that stage of industrialization had indicated an awareness of the fact that, if the process were to continue under the same conditions as had prevailed earlier, it would entail rising costs in terms of productive resources, loss of efficiency and productivity, and high production costs. It was noted, however, that new opportunities and requirements were emerging for the promotion of industrialization. They related primarily to the basic role which regional integration was called upon to play in that respect and to the need to accelerate the growth rate of Latin America, to promote internal structural reforms with a view to fairer income distribution, with consequent repercussions on the demand for manufac-

tures, and to make greater efforts to create new export flows for manufactures.

278. The Commission showed particular interest in those projects undertaken in co-operation with the specialized agencies and inter-American organizations. It welcomed the close association with the ILO in regard to studies of skilled manpower requirements and labour costs, the continued efforts undertaken in conjunction with FAO, the joint projects with UNESCO described above, the collaboration of WHO and WMO in studies of water resources, and the assistance being given by WHO in studies relating to housing. The technical and financial assistance provided by the Inter-American Development Bank for the Joint ECLA/Institute/IDB Programme for the Integration of Industrial Development was welcomed as an example of co-ordinated effort.

279. The Commission expressed its satisfaction at the continued progress of the Central American Economic Integration Programme and at the close relationship developed with the secretariats of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and of the Latin American Free Trade Association (ALALC).

280. The activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning were reviewed (E/4032/Rev.1, annex III). The Commission was particularly gratified to note the steady expansion of the Institute's activities since its establishment in 1962, and the increasing collaboration with the specialized agencies in the organization of specialized courses. A number of representatives expressed their satisfaction with the progress made and with the help provided to their Governments, in the form of technical advisory services, in the formulation of development plans. In accordance with resolution 220 (AC.52) of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA, the Commission elected the new members of the Governing Council of the Institute.

281. In order to ensure adequate publicity for the Commission's work on economic integration, foreign trade and industrialization on a regional basis, the secretariat was requested to convene, before the end of 1965, a meeting of a limited number of experts on economic information and publicity, with a view to suggesting specific measures for securing the timely and extensive dissemination of the Commission's documentation among centres of education and private-sector organizations in Latin America.

282. The Commission was also concerned with the importance of communications in the context of regional integration, and requested the secretariat to include in its programme of work aspects of that subject relating to the study of, and progress achieved in, communications in the region. Emphasis was also laid on the need to co-operate effectively with the Regional Telecommunications Group for Latin America established recently by the International Telecommunication Union.

283. Having in mind the Council's directives concerning programmes of work in the economic and social fields, the Commission took note with satisfaction of the new form in which the secretariat had presented its programme of work and priorities, which included summaries of substantive costs for the different areas of work and a break-down of personnel resources at the project level. Considering the fact that the Commission's work programme had been prepared on a biennial basis since 1952, it decided to present to the Council every two years a detailed programme as

approved by the Commission, and to include in the annual reports submitted by the Committee of the Whole of the Commission only those modifications that resulted from the Committee's deliberations.

284. Despite the limitation of resources which was apparent in connexion with the work programme, the Commission requested the secretariat to carry out, on a continuing basis, various studies on the economic problems of the Caribbean countries and the possibilities for closer co-operation among the countries of the area and, eventually, between them and continental Latin America. The Commission took note with satisfaction of the study on economic development and trade in some Caribbean countries (E/CN.12/712), and the representatives of the countries concerned expressed appreciation of the first attempt made by ECLA to analyse their economies.

285. The Commission was gratified to learn of the increasing proportion of regional projects that were being included in technical assistance programmes, reflecting the expansion of its activities in connexion with technical assistance.

286. The grave political situation prevailing in the Dominican Republic at the time of the eleventh session had a considerable impact on the Commission's deliberations. Several delegations expressed the view that, although the ECLA conference was, strictly speaking, an economic one, it was not possible in the circumstances to separate political and economic problems, and they made statements defining the positions of their Governments on the events in the Dominican Republic. Other delegations maintained that the Commission's debates should be confined strictly to economic subjects and should completely exclude political topics. Before the close of the session, the Executive Secretary informed the Commission that he had been appointed representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, pursuant to an agreement reached by the Security Council, to observe events in the Dominican Republic.

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

287. The Economic Commission for Africa held its seventh session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 9 to 23 February 1965. A full account of its work since its sixth session is given in its annual report to the Council (E/4004).<sup>8</sup>

288. The Commission welcomed Malawi and Zambia as new members and recognized the United Republic of Tanzania as a member with a single entity, replacing Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which had formed a political union. The question of the representation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa was left in abeyance as some members had not intimated their reaction to a letter dated 2 October 1964 from the Executive Secretary while the replies received from others did not clearly indicate their position.

289. The Commission's attention was drawn to a statement by the Executive Secretary on activities since the sixth session (E/CN.14/294), a statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.14/L.228), and the report by the Chairman of the sixth session of the Commission (E/CN.14/L.223).

290. In the discussion that followed on economic and social trends in Africa and on the activities of the Commission, repeated references were made to the need for co-operation among African countries. Stress

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10.*

was laid on the importance of step-by-step economic integration and of co-ordinated efforts in respect of trade, communications, industry, national resources and development planning. That was, indeed, the common theme of most of the resolutions adopted by the Commission (E/4004, part III).

291. In a resolution on economic integration, the Commission, after referring to the notable efforts towards economic co-operation already made by African countries, recommended the early initiation of mutual consultation between member States with a view to the setting up of intergovernmental machinery designed to promote harmonization of the economic and social development of subregions, and requested the Executive Secretary to help Governments in that task. The Executive Secretary, in a statement on the subject, mentioned the satisfactory progress made in the standardization of customs nomenclature in African countries, the increasing initiative shown by the African countries in the matter of inter-State co-operation, and the assistance received from bilateral sources for multi-State projects. In fact, in view of the limitation of its own resources and the increasing demand from groups of States for similar help, the secretariat considered it advisable to make multi-State groupings the focal points of many of its activities in the near future.

292. In a resolution on integrated planning and development, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to set up, at the earliest possible opportunity, planning co-ordination committees in each subregion, as recommended by the Conference of African Planners at Dakar in 1964, and to seek the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund and other competent agencies in mobilizing the necessary personnel. However, some members of the Commission, while agreeing on the importance of economic integration as a means for accelerating the progress of African countries, individually and collectively, wanted the subregional approach to be pragmatic and flexible enough to ensure the attainment of the ultimate objective of an African common market. Repeated references were made, during the discussion, to the need for technical and financial assistance from the United Nations and its agencies and other sources for more projects of a multi-State character.

293. The Commission adopted resolutions approving measures taken by the Executive Secretary to establish an office for the Central African subregion, and requesting him to strengthen all subregional offices so that they could bring the Commission into closer association with the interests of subregions, quickly provide technical assistance appropriate to local conditions and enable the Commission to make its studies practical and positive by taking into account subregional aims and experiences.

294. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the African Development Bank as an effective instrument for mobilizing capital and promoting integrated development, and requested member States to give the institution their full support.

295. In the field of industry, the Commission took note of the establishment of the machinery for co-ordinated industrial development in North Africa and of the activity of the secretariat in organizing meetings for the purpose in other subregions. It urged the Executive Secretary to accelerate the preparation of industrial maps of different subregions and to use them as the basis for future industrial co-ordination efforts. It referred to the recommendations of the



Bamako Conference on industrial co-ordination and stressed the need for studying problems of finance and joint management of industries, which required markets wider than those provided by individual countries. While taking note of pre-investment studies and programming, however, it drew attention to the recommendations of the Conference of African Planners at Dakar in November 1964 and cautioned against allowing the subregional approach completely to replace the continental. It requested member States and associate members to review and harmonize their industrial laws and policies bearing on economic incentives to investors and entrepreneurs with a view to avoiding unhealthy competition for capital among African countries and to promoting co-ordinated development. Attention was drawn, in that connexion, to the recent conference of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington.

296. Finally, the Commission noted with satisfaction Council resolution 1030 C (XXXVII) approving the convening of a regional symposium on industrial development in Africa in January 1966, the submission by the Centre for Industrial Development to the General Assembly of a plan and a budget for the purpose, and the collaboration of its own secretariat with the Centre in preparation for the meeting.

297. In a resolution which it adopted on agriculture, the Commission recommended that its secretariat, in co-operation with FAO, should undertake studies of measures required to modernize African agriculture, of various aspects of mixed farming, and of problems raised by structural reforms. It recommended also the development of applied research, the establishment of an agricultural economic institute, and a comprehensive study, with the help of experts, of specific issues relating to imports of food products and agricultural raw materials, the return on investment in a number of agricultural products, food processing and canning industries and sea and river fisheries.

298. The Commission adopted two resolutions on transport. In one it appealed to the secretariat, Governments and international institutions to give technical and financial support to the construction of a Zambia-Tanzania railway link; and in the other it requested the Executive Secretary to press on with the preliminary studies on road networks in subregions and to consolidate them into a preliminary transport plan for Africa. In a resolution on telecommunications it urgently recommended African countries to give priority in financing to their telecommunications plans, and to participate actively in the planning work carried out by the International Telecommunication Union.

299. The Commission reiterated the importance it attached to the establishment of an African payments union and a pan-African clearing system, as a means for fostering inter-African trade and strengthening the position of African countries vis-à-vis the developed countries, and requested the Executive Secretary to pursue the matter in co-operation with competent African monetary authorities.

300. It was agreed that while the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had not satisfied the expectations of African countries it represented a long step forward and had achieved some significant results.

301. In the field of statistics, the members of the Commission approved the work programme of the secretariat. During the discussions they emphasized the importance of improving statistics for planning, in

particular on capital formation, consumer price indices and national accounts. The Commission adopted a resolution recommending the conversion of the Statistical Training Centre at Yaoundé into an African statistical training institute on the expiry of the existing agreement.

302. Another theme that recurred in many of the Commission's resolutions was the need for technically qualified Africans. The Commission regarded the provision of training facilities for Africans in all fields and at all levels as one of the highest priorities and adopted a number of resolutions requesting the Executive Secretary to review the possibilities and promote the organization of intra-African assistance, inviting member States to set up, with the assistance of the Executive Secretary and the specialized agencies national machinery to implement their training programmes and to take steps to implement the recommendations of the Lagos plan prepared by the International Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa relating to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of National Resources organized by UNESCO in association with the Commission.

303. The Commission recommended member and associate member States to include literacy programmes in their over-all development plans and requested the Executive Secretary to undertake research with a view to promoting the contribution of literacy to socio-economic development and to assist Governments in the preparation of national projects within the framework of the World Literacy Experimental Programme of UNESCO.

304. The Commission did not adopt any resolutions on social welfare or development as such, since it was, generally speaking, satisfied with the programme of work of the secretariat based upon resolutions adopted at earlier sessions. The programme includes, *inter alia*, the training of professional and technical personnel for social welfare work, the removal of social obstacles to economic development, and the reduction of adverse social effects of rapid economic development. In all these activities, the role of women is taken into account. Attention is also paid to problems relating to urban and rural youth. Among points made during the discussion was the need to include the social aspects of development in the work of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

305. At the suggestion of the Executive Secretary, the Commission approved an important change in the organization of its work and adopted a resolution to give effect to the proposed change. A feeling had grown among member States and within the secretariat that the Commission had reached the stage at which it could play a more operational role in African affairs. In appreciation of that feeling, the Executive Secretary suggested the creation of regional working parties made up of experts selected by the Governments in each subregion, and the Commission established a working party on each of the following subjects: intra-African trade, including customs problems; monetary management and inter-African payments; industry and natural resources; transport and telecommunications; manpower and training; economic integration; and agriculture. The Committee of Fourteen set up by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) represented by the African group of countries would play a similar role in the field of trade and development. The working parties are to be serviced by the secretariat of the ECA in association with that of the OAU.

306. The central objective in setting up working parties to replace standing committees was to facilitate the implementation of the decisions of the Commission. The parties will concentrate on specific issues on which the Commission has put emphasis, and bring their studies of those issues to the stage at which concrete decisions can be taken by Governments. Both the organization of the working parties and the procedure they are to follow were designed to promote that end. The organization, which is to be built up from below, that is, from the subregional level, is intended to enhance their contribution to the development of the continent, and to provide continuous machinery for consulting Governments on specific issues and for associating their representatives in the task of solving them. Finally, it should make the co-operation between ECA and the OAU more effective at the operational level.

307. In view of the change in the organization of its activities—which were placed on a two-year basis, with emphasis on the work at the subregional level—and of the material and financial costs of its meetings, the Commission recommended that its sessions be held once in two years. In the years in which the Commission did not meet, the Executive Secretary would submit to the Council, in consultation with the Chairman, a full report on the activities of subsidiary bodies and of the secretariat.

308. The Commission adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Secretary, in agreement with the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, to take measures to define precisely the framework of co-operation between the two organizations.

309. The Commission was informed that the preparation of the economic survey of Africa was nearing completion and that it should soon be possible to give a picture of development in all countries of the region since the early 1960's, and to forecast the course of growth for the next decade or so.

310. The activities of the Commission's subsidiary bodies, the administrative structure of the secretariat and the staffing position were described in part I of the Commission's annual report.

## Section II. Discussion in the Council

311. Introducing the report of ECE (E/4031) at the thirty-ninth session, the Executive Secretary of the Commission noted<sup>9</sup> that the favourable development in, and prospects for, the European economy portrayed in the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1964* had continued during the year. The expected rate of growth for western Europe as a subregion was in the range of 3 to 4 per cent, as it had been in 1962 and 1963; it was therefore somewhat less than in 1964. In eastern Europe there had been some deceleration since 1961, but in most countries the annual rate of growth was still high and the rates of expansion planned for 1965 were approximately the same as those actually achieved in 1964. Although many problems continued to arise which called for constant watchfulness and care on the part of individual Governments, the Governments of western Europe were showing increasing skill and ability in using the economic instruments at their disposal to tackle those problems, while in many countries of eastern Europe new methods were being devised or tried out with the twofold aim of achieving a more harmonious balance in production growth and of

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1381.

stimulating increased productivity. The Executive Secretary expressed the hope that the international discussion of national problems, which had been carried out mainly on a subregional basis, might eventually be broadened so as to take into account the needs of all the countries concerned, and in that case the United Nations and its economic organs might be considered as the logical instruments to use. The Executive Secretary then drew attention to some of the salient trends in international trade. The indices available pointed to a continued expansion of European and world trade in 1965, although the high growth recorded in 1964 might not be repeated, especially because of the slowing down of the rate of economic expansion in a number of industrialized countries. The great increase of trade within western Europe seemed likely to continue, however, with a further concentration on trade within the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. There were also signs of a renewed upsurge in eastern European exports, which had shown a relatively small increase in 1964. The ECE countries were giving increasing attention to the growth of their imports from the developing countries. However, the low prices of certain of the main exports of the developing countries and the general slackening of demand and the balance-of-payments problems in certain industrialized countries gave grounds for concern with regard to the future. Looking beyond the immediate horizon, the Executive Secretary foresaw that economic development in most European countries would have to rely increasingly on technical progress and rationalization, since the net increases in manpower resources were likely to prove inadequate. He suggested, therefore, that high priority should be given to the study and timely implementation of such policy measures as might be necessary. The solution of common problems of an economic and technical nature would call for increasing co-operation among the ECE countries, which would have to bear in mind the needs of the developing countries for the transfer of advanced technology. Reviewing the activities of ECE, the Executive Secretary drew attention to the benefit which could be derived from the increasing contacts between the secretariat and government economists, and referred in particular to a resolution, adopted at the last session of the Commission,<sup>10</sup> calling for more frequent meetings of senior economic advisers to ECE Governments and for the drawing up of long-term programmes for their work. He also drew the Council's attention to ECE resolutions and activities concerning the convening of a conference for the conclusion of international instruments to replace the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals; the priority to be given by the ECE Committee on the Development of Trade, at its next meeting, to a detailed study of recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development within its field of competence; the extension of the *Ad Hoc* Group to Study Problems of East-West Trade; the participation of experts from developing countries in study tours organized by ECE; the problems relating to water pollution control and rational utilization of available water resources; and the contribution of the ECE secretariat to the preparations for the regional and international symposia on industrialization. In concluding his remarks, the Executive Secretary stressed the fact that ECE,

<sup>10</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3, part III, resolution 11 (XX).*



working in a region beset by political divisions and difficulties, had been and was being increasingly used by its member Governments as an instrument for their co-operation on a wide range of problems.

312. Introducing the annual report of ECAFE (E/4005), the Executive Secretary of the Commission referred<sup>8</sup> to the recent economic and social developments in the region. He drew attention to the fact that the *Economic Survey for Asia and the Far East, 1964* was devoted in particular to economic development and to the role of the agricultural sector. Although food production had risen by more than 4 per cent in 1964/1965, the annual growth rate of agriculture in the 1960's had so far been only marginally higher than that of population and was well below the targets set for the Development Decade. While industrial production continued to increase at about 8 per cent annually, the share of manufacturing industries in the national product of most of the developing countries was still relatively small. The most discouraging feature of the recent economic development was undoubtedly the continuation of a large deficit in the external accounts, a deficit which had reached, in the first three quarters of 1964, nearly a fifth of the total export proceeds of the developing countries of the region. Those countries had succeeded in expanding the volume of their exports by nearly 25 per cent in the past four years but their export earnings in 1964 had been only about 14 per cent more than in 1960, owing to the adverse trend in the unit prices received. The real losses suffered by the developing countries of the region through the deterioration in their terms of trade since 1960 had amounted to nearly 60 per cent of their trade deficits and 50 per cent of the external aid they had received in recent years. In addition, some of the countries of the region carried a burden of debt servicing which amounted to a fifth of their total export earnings. In the light of those difficulties, it was imperative that the General Assembly's recommendation that the developed countries should provide 1 per cent of their national income as aid to developing countries should be implemented without delay. The Executive Secretary recalled that the region had made great progress since the end of the Second World War and, in particular, that capital formation had increased from 11 per cent to nearly 15 per cent of the gross national product. He also stressed the new importance given to the public sector as the main catalyst in planned economic and social development and the efforts made in the region to reorganize institutional structures. The developing countries of the region had set themselves an annual growth rate target of 6.4 per cent, which was higher than that set for the Development Decade. Turning to the Commission's activities, the Executive Secretary said that special attention had been given to projects of regional significance. In 1964, the Conference of Asian Economic Planners had recommended regional harmonization of national development plans and more intensive work on general and sectoral projections for the whole region as well as for selected countries. For that purpose, a Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming had been established in the ECAFE secretariat. As regards the social aspects of economic development, a review of the social situation in the ECAFE region had been presented to the Commission for the first time. Significant progress had been made in 1964 and 1965 towards establishing the Asian Development Bank. In accordance with the programme of regional economic co-operation adopted by the Ministerial Conference at

Manila and endorsed by the Commission, an Expert Group had been established which had recommended that the Bank should have a capital of \$1,000 million, of which 60 per cent would be contributed by the Asian countries and 40 per cent by non-Asian countries. The Commission had also established a Consultative Committee of Experts to undertake consultations with Asian and non-Asian Governments on the Expert Group's suggestions, to prepare a draft charter for the Bank and to help in its establishment. Other avenues of regional economic co-operation were also being pursued by ECAFE. The Executive Secretary mentioned in particular the proposed Asian International Trade Fair to be held at Bangkok in November-December 1966, the continued progress of the Mekong Development Project, the Asian Highway Project and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. In conclusion, he emphasized that only through economic development and the attainment of higher standards of living would national independence have any real meaning for the people as a whole.

313. The Assistant Executive Secretary of ECLA, in presenting the annual report of the Commission (E/4032/Rev.1),<sup>9</sup> dealt particularly with the complex picture of Latin America's external sector and the regional integration policy. He noted that general economic trends in most Latin American countries had been favourable in 1964. Prior to 1963 the economic growth rate of the region as a whole had declined steadily, and the improvement that had begun in 1964 had in general been due largely to higher prices for primary commodities. That factor was no longer exercising a dynamic effect, however, for in the second half of 1964 the prices of most agricultural commodities had begun to fall. The improvement in economic conditions in most Latin American countries had been due to an appreciable increase in domestic investment, a rise in export earnings and the high level of external financing made available under government and international financial co-operation programmes. Generally speaking, the external financial situation of a number of countries had also improved in 1964, and it had been possible to increase exports without recourse to compensatory financing. Nevertheless, external financial trends were far from satisfactory, and many countries, as a result of their accumulated debts, had to maintain or even extend their import restriction policy. Moreover, the improvement that had taken place was due not to any changes of a structural nature but to a rising price trend which had already shown a tendency to reverse itself. The export income of the Latin American countries had risen by 5 per cent in 1964, and for the 1960's as a whole the annual rate had been 3.8 per cent. One-half of that increase was accounted for by a rise in exports to other Latin American countries, a development due in part to the regional integration policy. However, the main reason for the rise in export earnings in 1964 had been the increase in export prices, since for the region as a whole the volume of exports had remained about the same. In that year the average price of exports had recovered to the average 1958 level, although it was lower than the level for the first half of the 1950's. Consequently, the terms of trade in 1964 had remained at a markedly unfavourable level and the situation had been aggravated by the gradual rise in import prices. The Latin American countries had endeavoured to cope with the problems raised by the external sector through import restriction and substitution and through external borrowing. In recent years a third method of solving the problem had been

introduced, namely, the diversification of exports through the inclusion of manufactured goods. However, the Latin American countries could not overcome the obstacles if they acted in isolation, nor could they hope to compete with the exports of the industrialized countries and penetrate their markets. An economic union between the Latin American countries, on the other hand, would make the task more feasible since, in the first stage, domestic markets would be expanded through the creation of a regional market, a rational policy of regional investment could be pursued, technical and scientific information could be exchanged, and economies of scale could be achieved. In the second stage, the economic union's industrial production would be more competitive in world markets and thus earn desperately needed foreign exchange. Turning to the Commission's activities, the Assistant Executive Secretary drew the Council's attention to the fact that the projects which currently absorbed the bulk of the secretariat's resources consisted of supplementary studies deriving from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and various integration projects, including the study of systems providing for preferential treatment, the preparation of a list of commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures of particular importance to Latin America as exports, and the study of the additional concessions to be accorded to the relatively less developed countries. He also referred to the work being done by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and to various projects being carried out by the ECLA secretariat in close cooperation with specialized agencies. He called attention to the technical and financial contribution of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to the work of the secretariat, particularly in the joint programme on the integration of industrial development sponsored by ECLA, the Institute and the IDB.

314. In his presentation of the annual report of ECA (E/4004),<sup>9</sup> the Executive Secretary of the Commission noted that during the period 1953-1962 the gross income of all African countries had increased by about 4 per cent per annum but that, as a result of population increases, the rate of growth in *per capita* income had been less than 2 per cent, and in a number of countries it had actually fallen. Data for a relatively small number of countries showed a rise in national income in 1963. Until the third quarter of 1964, economic conditions had continued to improve and it was likely that African countries in general had maintained the earlier rate of increase. The factor mainly responsible for that rate of growth was an increase in the world demand for African exports. However, the dependence of most African countries on exports of primary products placed them in a difficult position and their rates of growth had come to depend too closely on uncertain external forces. Moreover, the long-term adverse trend in the terms of trade between countries producing primary commodities and developed countries raised serious doubts about the advantages of international specialization of the type that had until then governed the growth of under-developed countries. African countries were accordingly trying, in co-operation with other countries, to place their trade on a more stable basis and to reduce their dependence upon external factors. That task would call for structural changes in national economies to make the different sectors more interdependent and less dependent on foreign economies, the external market being used to promote and strengthen the internal economy. The Executive Secretary then reviewed briefly the measures

that were being taken in Africa towards that end. He emphasized in particular the need to ascertain the African countries' actual and potential natural resources and fully exploit known resources, and to provide the continent with an adequate network of communications. The Commission was carrying out a number of studies in different subregions of the continent to facilitate the integration of national and subregional economies, and at the next stage attempts would be made to integrate subregions on a continental basis. Thus, it had been trying to promote industrial development through subregional economic surveys and industrial co-ordination meetings, the purpose of which was to indicate the opportunity and need for co-ordinated development and to facilitate the establishment of subregional plants in cases in which economies of scale were critical, and to promote the exchange of finished and semi-finished products and the production of machine components and equipment within a framework of balanced development. The Commission had also assisted countries in training personnel to assess manpower needs and to establish national units for the co-ordination and administration of training, and was carrying out a number of training projects in the field of public administration. The Executive Secretary stressed that it was important for African countries to have an adequate supply of capital at a reasonable price and mentioned various studies undertaken by the Commission's secretariat in that field. To secure the capital required for planned rates of development, African countries had to mobilize domestic savings and also obtain foreign aid on a more generous scale. The institutional arrangements for mobilizing domestic savings were, however, extremely poor in most African countries, and foreign aid, mostly on a bilateral basis, was not yet available on a sufficient scale. To tackle those problems it was necessary, in particular, to take measures in the monetary and fiscal fields, including the establishment of central banks. The Executive Secretary informed the Council that ECA was considering the establishment of an African Council for Economic Co-operation, under the guidance of which both donor and recipient countries would try to promote the inflow of foreign aid. African countries were also trying to solve problems arising from their chronic imbalance of payments by intensifying bilateral trade and payments agreements with one another as well as with other countries of the world. They were also entering into economic groupings within Africa or with EEC countries. The association between the EEC and some African countries had, however, been recognized as a source of difficulty in economic co-operation among African States and, however useful such associations might be to participating African countries, in the long run they were likely to be detrimental to the interest of developing countries; the time had come to decide on the alternative arrangements proposed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Executive Secretary also referred to the activities of the ECA secretariat relating to questions of public finance and planning; in that connexion he outlined the work being done by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and by the Conference of African Planners. In conclusion, he stated that Africa was coming to grips with the real problems of the economic development of the region and realized that it needed the help of the rest of the world.

315. The debate in the Council on the reports of the regional commissions<sup>11</sup> concentrated both on the com-

<sup>11</sup> E/SR.1381-1385.

mon problems encountered by the commissions in their endeavours to identify strategic areas for development and to assist countries in their region, and on the particular features of each individual region. It was recognized that with increasing uniformity the developing countries were becoming alive to the meaning and importance of the ideas of planning, integration and structural reforms and that special efforts should continue to be made to develop means of regional and international co-operation, particularly in the fields of trade, industrialization and financing. Representatives also underlined the close relationships between those fields, which called for simultaneous action. In that connexion, they expressed their appreciation of the work being done by the commissions and their secretariats to strengthen instruments of regional co-operation, in particular the regional development banks and the regional institutes for economic development and planning; they praised the concerted preparation, by the regional secretariats and Headquarters, of the regional and international symposia on industrial development. They also pointed out that, if the targets set for the Development Decade were to be achieved, special attention should be paid to the recommendations of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the need for close co-operation between the Conference and the regional commissions on matters of trade policy. In the course of the debate, a discussion took place on the importance to be given to regional and sub-regional economic integration in Africa and Latin America. Although the opinion was expressed by one representative that a policy of economic integration on a continental scale would be in defiance of certain economic realities, since it would be tantamount to subordinating economic considerations to political ones, it was considered by others that such a policy was justified by the need to set up new economic infra-structure, to facilitate industrialization and to ensure better conditions for economic development.

316. Several representatives referred to the Secretary-General's report on decentralization (E/4075) and approved the measures taken to strengthen the position and role of the regional commissions in the economic and social fields. They agreed that progress had been made in the definition and clarification of the relationships between the regional secretariats and Headquarters, and stressed the need for their activities to be complementary. One representative, while fully approving the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut and calling for their expansion, observed that the competence of that Office was too limited and that it could not be compared to the regional commissions since its initiatives could come only from the United Nations Secretariat and not from the countries of the region. Several representatives expressed their appreciation of the report of the meeting of Executive Secretaries (E/4093) and underlined the importance of that meeting, which provided a good opportunity for exchanging views at a high level of the Secretariat and for ensuring the required co-ordination in its work programme.

317. Reviewing the activities of the various regional commissions, representatives stressed the unique role that ECE could play in fostering European co-operation. It was recognized that the fruitful confrontation of

ideas which was taking place in the Commission between countries with different economic and social systems had already led to encouraging progress, especially with regard to the study of problems concerning the expansion of east-west trade, and to a greater awareness of the increasing importance to be given to co-operation on questions relating to science and technology.

318. A special tribute was paid to ECAFE for its assistance to countries of the region in the establishment of regional projects of large scale, in particular the Asian Development Bank, the Mekong development project, the Asian Highway project and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Great concern was expressed at the gravity of the factors which accounted, at least partly, for the slow progress made in the region towards the achievement of the objectives of the Development Decade, especially the deterioration of terms of trade, the rapid population growth and the shortage of foreign currency. The Commission's endeavours to cope with the formidable difficulties of the largest and most heterogeneous region were greatly appreciated.

319. As regards ECLA, considerable importance was attached in the Council to the Commission's persistent efforts to assist Governments of the region to move towards economic integration and to the research work of its secretariat, particularly in the field of economic planning.

320. Appreciation was expressed of the fact that ECA was concentrating its activities on the training of skilled personnel and on exploratory work required for economic integration, to which many African countries attached great importance. Several representatives pointed out that, by promoting a co-ordinated approach, ECA was reducing the dangers of isolated development and helping countries of the region to pool their forces in establishing an infra-structure, which remained the major enterprise for the continent. It was also pointed out that ECA constituted a valuable channel for the dissemination of ideas and techniques relating to the development process and for the centralizing of multi-lateral technical assistance. Several representatives stressed the need to strengthen the relations between the Commission and the Organization for African Unity, and expressed their satisfaction at the decisions taken by the Commission, at its last session, to establish working parties and to hold sessions biennially.

321. In its resolutions 1063 (XXXIX), 1064 (XXXIX), 1065 (XXXIX) and 1066 (XXXIX), the Council took note of the annual reports of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA and ECA respectively and endorsed their programmes of work and priorities. In resolution 1066 (XXXIX) the Council also welcomed the decision of ECA to establish working parties in a number of fields of importance to the economic and social development of Africa; it took note of the decision of the Commission that its sessions should be held biennially, and requested the Executive Secretary of the Commission, after consultation with the Governments members of the Commission, to submit a full report to the Council at its forty-first session; it also requested the Commission to determine the procedure for the submission of its reports to the Council in those years in which plenary sessions of the Commission were not held.

## PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

### Section I. United Nations programmes of technical assistance\*

322. The Council, at its thirty-ninth session, considered<sup>1</sup> the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/4081)<sup>2</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance activities of the United Nations (E/4016 and Add.1).<sup>2</sup> The Secretary-General's report described the activities carried on in 1964 and those proposed for 1966 in regard to economic and social development, public administration, advisory services in the field of human rights and narcotic drugs control.

323. Expenditures for technical assistance in 1964 amounted to \$20.4 million, compared with \$15.7 million in 1963 and \$9.1 million in 1960. Of this amount, expenditures under the regular programme accounted for \$6.4 million, and those under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for \$10.5 million; while projects carried out under funds-in-trust arrangements accounted for \$3.57 million, of which about \$2 million was spent in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

324. Significant increases in 1964 were noted in the fields of economic planning, industrial and resource development, statistics, housing and social development. Expenditures in the industrial area, under the regular programme, amounted to \$539,000, with \$807,000 programmed for 1965 and \$1,054,000 proposed for 1966; special priority was being given to government requests in that field. Particular attention was being given to training activities; some 35 per cent of the total expenditures under the regular programme and the Expanded Programme in 1964 were for fellowships and for participants in seminars and other group training activities. More than 2,300 awards were made, about half of them for individual fellowships tenable in universities, research institutions, and public and private enterprises.

325. The proportion of total funds expended for regional projects involving two or more countries increased in 1964 compared with 1963, many of the projects dealing with measures for common action in such fields as transport, trade, energy and river basin development.

326. The TAC also had before it, for approval, the Secretary-General's proposals for the 1966 regular programme (E/4016/Add.1). The proposed expenditures amounted to \$6.4 million, a planning figure authorized in 1964 by the Council upon the recommendation of the Committee (Council resolution 1008 (XXXVII)). The proposals were based upon requests of recipient

Governments, arranged in priority order, and upon requests of the regional economic commissions. The initial distribution of the 1966 programme was as follows: economic development \$3,336.3 million, social development \$1,918.8 million, public administration \$889,900, narcotics control \$75,000, and advisory services in the field of human rights \$180,000. The Committee recommended, and the Council approved, as an additional project, at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women, a workshop in 1966 on the civic and political education of women (resolution 1062 (XXXIX), part I).<sup>3</sup> This resulted in an increase of \$40,000 in the suggested appropriation for advisory services in the field of human rights. The proposed sectional distribution in Part V of the Secretary-General's budget would therefore be as follows: for section 13 (Economic development, social development and public administration), \$6,105,000; for section 14 (Human rights advisory services), \$220,000; for section 15 (Narcotic drugs control), \$75,000; making a total of \$6,400,000.

327. The Technical Assistance Committee recommended, and the Council approved, the proposed level and uses of appropriations under Part V of the budget in 1966 (resolution 1062 (XXXIX), part I). The Council also approved, on the recommendation of the Committee, a planning level of \$6.4 million for the 1967 regular programme (resolution 1062 (XXXIX), part II). Both in the Committee and in the Council three members abstained in the vote on the ground that technical assistance activities should be financed by voluntary contributions.

328. As regards financial practices applicable to Part V of the budget, the Committee and the Council noted with satisfaction that the Committee's recommendation in 1964 concerning the need for greater comparability between the financial regulations and rules adopted for the Expanded Programme and those applying to the regular programme had been endorsed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (E/4081, para. 58). It was stated that the Secretary-General would submit proposals along those lines to the General Assembly.

329. Pursuant to its acceptance of the new formula proposed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for allocating the costs of administering Expanded Programme projects between the regular budgets of participating organizations and the Expanded Programme, TAC expressed the hope (E/4081, para. 62) that the additional income to be received by the United Nations under the new formula would lead, in a direct and effective way, to a strengthening of the machinery for the administration of technical assistance activities, with special emphasis on project execution.

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

<sup>1</sup> E/TAC/SR.345-349; E/SR.1380.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15.*

<sup>3</sup> See also chapter XIII, section XI.

330. The Council approved the Committee's recommendation that the Secretary-General should prepare an evaluation report containing a description of individual fellowships and the use made of the training received under the fellowship programme in the field of human rights, the report to be submitted in 1966 to the Commission on Human Rights, to the Commission on the Status of Women, and to the Economic and Social Council through TAC (resolution 1062 (XXXIX), part III).

331. The Council noted the decision of TAC with respect to the use of volunteers who might be provided by non-governmental organizations (E/4081, para. 59). The Commissioner for Technical Assistance had indicated that he might conduct a small experiment and report to TAC on the results. The Committee felt, however, that a number of questions should be studied first, including the relationship of such a programme to the associate expert scheme, the qualifications of the volunteers whose services might be offered, their uses, and the financial arrangements to be established affecting donors, recipient Governments and the international organizations. The results of the study were to be reported to TAC as soon as possible.

332. The Council, on the recommendation of TAC, drew the attention of the recipient Governments, the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman to the possibility that some of the proposals for technical assistance which had emanated from functional commissions might be accommodated, in 1965 and 1966, through the use of programme savings or by substitution with-in approved programmes (resolution 1062 (XXXIX), part I).

333. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council, in resolution 1062 (XXXIX), part II, expressed the hope that, in preparing technical assistance programmes, the recipient Governments, the Secretary-General, as regards Part V of the budget for 1967, and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, as regards the Expanded Programme for the biennium 1967-1968, would give careful consideration to proposals which emanated from functional commissions of the Council during their recent sessions.

334. In resolution 1061 (XXXIX), the Council took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programmes of technical assistance (E/4016 and Add.1).

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

335. At its thirty-ninth session,<sup>4</sup> the Council had before it the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) on its session held in November 1964 (E/3995),<sup>5</sup> at which the Committee had approved the 1965-1966 programme and authorized the allocation of funds for 1965, subject to any programme changes that might be requested by recipient Governments, approved by the Executive Chairman of TAB and, in due course, reported to it. The Council also had before it the annual report of TAB to TAC for 1964 (E/4021/Rev.1)<sup>6</sup> and the report of TAC on its session held in

June 1965 (E/4081).<sup>5</sup> The Council noted that during its session the Committee had examined the opening statement of the Executive Chairman (E/TAC/L.352) and his reports on contingency authorizations made in 1964 and for the first four months of 1965 (E/TAC/L.348 and 349) and on programme changes, including inter-agency transfers (E/TAC/L.350 and 351), made during the periods 16 October to 31 December 1964 and 1 January to 31 March 1965. The Committee had also examined the report of the Board on the question of allocation of administrative and operational services costs for 1965 and future years (E/TAC/152). Finally, TAC had considered the fifteen-year review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E/TAC/153 and Add.1). The decisions and recommendations of TAC and the Council's action on them are described below.

### REVIEW OF 1963-1964 ACTIVITIES

336. The Technical Assistance Committee expressed satisfaction with the form and content of the annual report of TAB to TAC for 1964 (E/4021/Rev.1),<sup>6</sup> on the implementation of the 1963-1964 programme as a whole. Members of the Committee were gratified at the continued growth of the Expanded Programme during the 1963-1964 biennium, evidenced by the increased number of experts provided and fellowships awarded; a small decline in the value of equipment purchased was however observed. The continued increase in the share of Africa in the Programme was noted with satisfaction but some members expressed concern at the decline in the share of Asia and the Far East and in that of the Middle East.

337. The Committee was required to make a recommendation on the duration of the next programme period, since the extension of two-year programming was limited to the 1965-1966 biennium by Council resolution 949 (XXXVI). Some members expressed the view that the chief advantage of two-year programming was the postponement of the financial dead-line for the utilization of the funds allocated by the Committee for implementation of the approved programme. If a solution could be found to the difficulties caused by those financial arrangements, programming could revert to a one-year cycle, thus avoiding the necessity of formulating a programme for a period of up to three years. Other members held that two-year programming had serious disadvantages: it tended to increase the number of changes made during a programme period and to give rise to fluctuations in the level of aid between one year and another. Two-year programming had been introduced to make possible the planning of projects on a longer-term basis, but the same result could be achieved, without the same disadvantages, by project programming if further use was made of the project planning system and if the programming exercise was carried out every year. The general view of the Committee was that in the absence of clear advantages or disadvantages, and taking into account the preference expressed by the majority of the participating organizations for a two-year programming cycle, the system of biennial programming should be continued on an experimental basis until the end of the 1967-1968 biennial period.

338. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council decided (resolution 1059 (XXXIX)) to extend the two-year programme cycle for the years 1967-1968, without prejudice to any action that might be taken with regard to programming procedures by

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

<sup>4</sup> E/TAC/SR.338-349; E/SR.1380.

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5.*



the governing organs of the programme if the resolution concerning the consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme was adopted by the General Assembly.

339. The continued growth in the number of expert assignments and, in particular, the continued increase in the number and proportion of experts recruited from developing countries were generally welcomed by the Committee. Several members remarked that the arrangements for the provision of counterpart personnel continued to be unsatisfactory in many countries and that the programme could not be expected to fulfil its goal of transferring skills to nationals of developing countries until the training of counterparts became a feature of every project. Concern was expressed by some members at the long duration of the assignments of some experts.

340. While expressing gratification at the increased number of fellowships awarded under the Expanded Programme, several members stated that a qualitative improvement in the fellowship programme was more important than an increase in the number of awards made. The maximum value was derived from fellowships when they were awarded for the purpose of training counterpart personnel in projects receiving expert assistance.

341. One member drew the attention of the Committee to a resolution of the Economic Commission for Europe<sup>7</sup> concerning the participation of experts from developing countries in study tours organized by the Commission. He suggested that the executive organs of the technical assistance programme should, in consultation with the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, consider the possibility of financing the participation of specialists from interested countries outside the regions concerned in seminars, courses and study tours organized by the regional economic commissions.

342. Most members expressed concern at the continued decline in the share of the programme devoted to projects in the field of industrialization, particularly in the light of the recommendation made by a number of United Nations bodies that more emphasis should be placed on activities in that field. The recent recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development that members of the staff of the Centre for Industrial Development should be attached to the offices of the resident representatives, for the purpose of assisting Governments to develop projects in that field, was particularly welcomed. The Technical Assistance Committee also endorsed the view of the Committee for Industrial Development that the proportion of assistance given in the field of industrial development should be at least doubled.

343. It was pointed out in the annual report that the number of countries which had requested assistance under the Expanded Programme on a payment basis was fifty-seven in 1963 and sixty-nine in 1964, as compared with forty-two in 1962. The trend was generally welcomed by the Committee; it showed, in a concrete way, the appreciation of the assistance provided to the developing countries through the participating organizations.

344. The Committee emphasized the fact that co-ordination at the field level was important to the effective planning and implementation of the programme. The participating organizations confirmed that they were continuing to make every effort to improve the effectiveness of their relationships with the resident representatives in the field.

345. Several members of the Committee noted with satisfaction that the work of field experts continued to be usefully supplemented by the services of young people as associate experts provided by five Governments without cost either to the participating organizations taking part in the scheme or to the countries benefiting from it. Some members, warning against a possible lowering of the professional standards for experts, urged that associate experts should not be used as replacements or substitutes for experts and suggested caution in recruiting persons as full experts from among those in the associate expert category.

346. The importance of speeding up the recruitment of experts was emphasized. It was felt that the frequent stress on the recruiting of top-level experts should be discouraged in favour of more realistic attempts to select candidates who possessed the level of qualifications actually required for the posts in question. Attention was also called to the necessity of placing at the disposal of experts adequate resources for the fulfilment of their functions, and to the need for the developing countries to consider the availability of counterparts when they asked for expert assistance.

347. Broad satisfaction was expressed at the growing importance of the services provided by resident representatives to recipient countries, which in itself represented a form of technical assistance. Some members, however, expressed their concern at the continued growth of the TAB field establishment and felt that everything possible should be done to restrain it in the future. One member suggested that regional offices covering several countries should be used wherever possible instead of individual offices in each country and that the existing "model" offices were an unnecessary expense.

348. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (1057 (XXXIX)) in which it took note with appreciation of the annual report of TAB to TAC for 1964. It also took note with appreciation of the reports of TAC (E/3995 and E/4081) (resolution 1056 (XXXIX)).

#### ANNIVERSARY REVIEW OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

349. Most members of the Committee praised the review of the first fifteen years of activity under the Expanded Programme (E/TAC/153 and Add.1), which had been issued in the name of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, as a valuable contribution to an understanding of the history of the Expanded Programme. The Executive Chairman pointed out that the anniversary review would be supplemented at a later stage by additional chapters in which the participating organizations would give their own accounts of the outstanding features of their share in the planning and implementation of the Expanded Programme as well as an assessment of concrete results achieved. It was his intention to have the entire work available for the twentieth session of the General Assembly.

350. The Council adopted a resolution (1058 (XXXIX)) in which it took note with appreciation

<sup>7</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3, part III, resolution 4 (XX).



of the anniversary review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; thanked the Executive Chairman for the report; and expressed its appreciation to him and his staff and to the secretariats of the participating organizations for their fifteen years of successful work.

351. The Committee also had before it the Executive Chairman's report on the contingency authorizations made in 1964 (E/TAC/L.348) and during the first four months of 1965 (E/TAC/L.349). The Executive Chairman reaffirmed the importance of his contingency authority, which enabled him to act quickly to provide short-term assistance in order to meet unforeseen priority needs.

352. The Committee also took note of the report of the Executive Chairman on programme changes, including inter-agency transfers of allocations, made during the periods 16 October-31 December 1964 (E/TAC/L.350) and 1 January-31 March 1965 (E/TAC/L.351). Many members noted with some concern the extent to which the Programme approved by the Committee for the 1963-1964 biennium had been modified in the course of its implementation. Several members suggested that programme savings should be reviewed at regular intervals with the Governments members of the participating organizations to ensure the best possible use of those savings.

#### ALLOCATIONS TO THE PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES COSTS FOR 1965 AND FUTURE YEARS

353. The Committee had before it the report of TAB on the question of allocations to the participating organizations for administrative and operational services costs for 1965 and future years (E/TAC/152) and the twenty-second report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly on overhead costs (A/5842). The Advisory Committee's study had been initiated in response to Council resolution 900 A (XXXIV), adopted in August 1962. The Advisory Committee had recommended that reimbursement of overhead costs to the participating organizations by the Expanded Programme should be, for 1965, at the rate of 13 per cent of the project costs in the approved programme, including contingencies for the preceding biennium and, thereafter, at the rate of 14 per cent of such costs; that the rates of reimbursement should continue to be applied with flexibility to small organizations; and that those measures should be reviewed by the Advisory Committee after not more than five years. The Executive Chairman pointed out that while most of the members of TAB felt that there was a strong case for a more generous scale of reimbursements than that recommended by the Advisory Committee, the Board believed that TAC might wish to recommend to the Council that it give favourable consideration to the Advisory Committee's proposals.

354. Most of the members of TAC supported the proposal of TAB but many nevertheless expressed their concern at the necessity of increasing overhead allocations, which had the effect of decreasing the level of funds available for field programmes. Several members felt that the entire question of overhead costs for voluntary programmes deserved further study. Certain members—two of whom requested that the Executive Chairman draw up concrete proposals for the reduction of overhead expenses—noted with grave concern the trend towards increasing overhead costs for voluntary

programmes and stated that they would oppose the adoption of the draft resolution on administrative and operational services costs proposed by TAB (E/4081, annex V).

355. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1060 (XXXIX)) in which it decided that, for 1965, the allocations from the Special Account towards administrative and operational services costs of the participating organizations should be made in the form of a lump-sum amount representing 13 per cent of one half of the approved field (category I) programme for the previous biennium and of the amount approved by TAC for contingency authorizations during that previous biennium; that for 1966 and thereafter, the allocation should be at the rate of 14 per cent of such costs; and that the distribution of the allocation among the participating organizations should be determined on the basis of each organization's allocation for category I project costs. The Council decided, moreover, that the provision should apply with some measure of flexibility to the smaller and the newer agencies (ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO and IAEA). Finally, it decided that any part of such funds that was not required by organizations for administrative and operational services costs should be included in the planning reserve of the Executive Chairman of TAB.

#### EVALUATION OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME IN 1963 AND 1964

356. The evaluation of the Expanded Programme contained in chapter IV of the annual report of TAB to TAC for 1964 (E/4021/Rev.1), which was based on replies from the resident representatives to a detailed questionnaire, was generally praised by members of the Committee for the frankness and objectivity of the views expressed. Several members pointed out, however, that a more fruitful evaluation could be made by the recipient Governments themselves, since they knew best their own needs and whether those needs were being suitably met. The Executive Chairman stated that the evaluation chapter of the annual report was a limited exercise and that the answers of the resident representatives represented their own personal judgement; others could possibly and reasonably view the same problems differently.

357. The Executive Chairman also gave some details regarding the arrangements that had been made by the Secretary-General for the pilot studies in evaluation to be carried out in pursuance of Council resolution 1042 (XXXVII).<sup>8</sup> He also informed the Committee of the further evaluation exercise which TAB was organizing to take place in a few countries during the latter part of 1965. The results of the evaluation studies would be reported to the governing body of the Programmes at its summer session in 1968. It was the general view of the Committee that the proposed evaluation study was timely and necessary. Several members stressed the importance of having the recipient Governments concerned play a full role in the exercise and emphasized the necessity for candour, objectivity and honesty in reporting the results of the studies. Other members made suggestions with regard to some of the important points which the evaluation teams should cover in their studies. The representatives of several participating organizations also made comprehensive statements about the work being done in their respective

<sup>8</sup> See section V below.

organizations with regard to the evaluation of technical assistance. The Committee was assured that the TAB secretariat would take fully into account the views expressed and the suggestions made in the preparation for, and in the conduct of, the proposed evaluation study.

### Section III. Special Fund\*

358. The Council at its thirty-ninth session considered<sup>9</sup> the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions (E/3996 and E/4072).<sup>10</sup>

359. Introducing the reports in the Council, the Associate Managing Director of the Special Fund stated that the Governing Council at its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions had approved 111 projects, bringing to 522 the total number of projects actually assisted by the Special Fund. The cost of those projects, which were located in 130 countries and territories—the greatest proportion of them still in Africa—was \$1,151 million, of which the Special Fund had provided \$478 million and the participating Governments of developing countries \$573 million. As of 30 June 1965, plans of operation had been signed for 385 of the projects, while field operations had been authorized to commence on 367 of them. Over 1,600 experts recruited by the executing agencies and some 8,000 technical personnel provided by recipient Governments had been engaged in field work on 284 projects as of 31 March 1965. By 31 December 1964, 67,200 persons had participated in full-time training courses, in which specialized training had been given, or was under way, to prepare 11,000 graduate engineers, 12,500 middle-level technicians, 13,000 instructors for industrial training programmes, 20,000 plant managers and supervisors, 4,200 secondary school-teachers and 6,500 specialists in public administration, planning, transport and communications. Eighteen pre-investment surveys costing \$22 million had already, directly or indirectly, generated more than \$1,000 million in investment in various undertakings for the development of power, transport, mining, communications, agriculture and industry.

360. While the bulk of the Special Fund's work continued to be concentrated on activities within traditional fields, there was ample scope for new types of projects within its terms of reference.

361. One of the Governing Council's main concerns in 1965 had been to intensify the efforts to promote industrialization. For that purpose, the Special Fund maintained close relations with the Centre for Industrial Development and fostered close co-operation among the specialized agencies concerned at key stages of project formulation. Joint preparatory missions were to be sent to assist Governments in surveying industrial needs and drawing up requests for projects. They would be financed from funds earmarked for preparatory assistance, an earmarking which the Governing Council had increased to \$1 million. A proposal of the Committee for Industrial Development to place industrial advisers in TAB/Special Fund field offices to promote the formulation of industrial projects adapted to individual countries had been well received by the Governing Council. Such measures should serve to

promote further the assistance already provided by the Special Fund to 220 industrial projects designed to help establish the necessary pre-conditions for industrialization in developing countries. The Governing Council had approved a proposal by the Managing Director that the number of feasibility studies for certain industries should be increased and that particular attention should be paid to projects relating to the planning of industrial estates and to the organization of industrial development advisory centres. He had also advocated the establishment of pilot and demonstration plants, which could have a favourable effect on efforts to strengthen and diversify national economies. The Governing Council had also approved a proposal by the Managing Director for the consideration of wholly or partially reimbursable projects, to be carried out on an experimental basis.

362. The Special Fund looked to the possibility of new types of projects for preparing managers and *entrepreneurs*, for training rural leaders and for carrying out pilot literacy schemes essential to development.

363. In accordance with a recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Governing Council had, on the proposal of the Managing Director, decided to increase the rate of reimbursement of overhead costs by the Special Fund to executing agencies to 11 per cent of the total project costs, beginning with the programme approved in June 1965. On the proposal of the Managing Director as approved by the Governing Council, the new rate would apply also to projects approved prior to June 1965 for which plans of operation had not been signed.

364. The Associate Managing Director thanked Governments and executing agencies for helping the Fund to carry out its task with ever increasing efficiency. He stressed the importance of measures taken recently to improve the co-ordination between executing agencies and the Special Fund.

365. With regard to the Special Fund's resources, he recalled that the Secretary-General had proposed a new target of \$200 million for contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme at the next Pledging Conference. The proposal had been strongly supported by the Governing Council.

366. In the course of the debate, representatives expressed their appreciation of the statements made by the Associate Managing Director and, earlier in the session,<sup>11</sup> by the Managing Director. It was felt that the Special Fund could look back on a year of solid accomplishment. It had broadened the scope of its activities and branched out into new fields; projects were well distributed by areas, and follow-up activities had begun on a number of surveys and feasibility studies.

367. In the field of industrialization, representatives supported the Managing Director's suggestion that the Fund should pay more attention to specific proposals for pilot projects directly related to manufacturing industries. That action was in accordance with the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Some members felt that the Fund should be concerned particularly with the establishment of industry which would eliminate, or at least reduce, imports of essential consumer goods by less developed countries. The Council welcomed the plan to organize survey teams for the purpose of offering guidance in

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

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1378, 1379.

<sup>10</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplements Nos. 11 and 11A.

<sup>11</sup> E/SR.1370.

the preparation of industrial projects, and the decision of the Committee on Industrial Development and of the Governing Council, at its fourteenth session, to make available the necessary field assistance. The Special Fund was commended for its readiness to help finance not only industrial surveys but also studies to identify the types of manufacturing enterprises that offered the greatest promise of success in the developing countries. In the view of one representative, however, the Special Fund was, in that field, too much concerned with the development of economic infra-structure, which was preparing the way for private foreign investment rather than aiming at the real interests of the developing countries.

368. Some members reiterated their view that the Special Fund should devote more of its resources to investment activity, particularly in the field of industrial investment, and that it should evolve into a United Nations Capital Development Fund.

369. The Managing Director's proposal with regard to Special Fund assistance on a reimbursable basis aroused considerable interest, although one representative stated that it was doubtful that loans should be linked with the granting of credits for industrial development since a number of countries were unable to avail themselves of funds under that system.

370. Reference was made to the growing world-wide shortage of experts in certain fields. It was the view of a number of representatives that the Special Fund should concern itself with that problem and that the Fund's responsibility in regard either to the execution of a project or to the procedures followed in relevant personnel matters should not cease once a project had been handed over to an executing agency after the signature of the operational plan.

371. On the question of reimbursement of administrative costs, the Council's view was that expenditures incurred as a direct result of the carrying out of Fund projects should be fully reimbursed by the Special Fund to the executing agencies. The basic difficulty was to determine the amount of clearly identifiable expenses thus incurred by agencies. While in agreement with the figure of 11 per cent recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and accepted by the Governing Council, several representatives also supported the Governing Council's view that the matter could be further studied, in due course, by the Co-ordination Committee of the Council.

372. Looking forward to the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, several representatives felt that a positive decision by the Assembly would make it possible for the second half of the Development Decade to witness a redoubling of international co-operation in the pre-investment field. It was suggested that the governmental body of the projected United Nations Development Programme should be similar in constitution to the Governing Council, which, with its balanced representation of donor and beneficiary countries, had proved its worth in the successful conduct of the Special Fund's affairs. It was also suggested that, prior to the expected structural change, it would be appropriate to evaluate the merits as well as the shortcomings of the Fund's activity and the administrative aspects of its operations. A study could be undertaken by the Fund along the lines of the one undertaken by the Technical

Assistance Board. It should concentrate on a few selected projects such as the regional institutes for economic development and planning and report on their progress, results and difficulties.

373. With regard to the resources of the Special Fund, several representatives regretted that, at the mid point of the Development Decade, the combined annual resources of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance had not even reached the target of \$150 million fixed at the beginning of the Decade. There was general support for the recommendation made by members of the Governing Council that the General Assembly should take appropriate action to urge Member States to endeavour to pledge a total of \$200 million at the next Pledging Conference. In that connexion, it was gratifying to stress the interest of recipient countries, which was evidenced by the fact that their contributions, which were growing substantially, were expected to total nearly \$700 million, or more than \$200 million more than the total Special Fund contributions.

374. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1055 (XXXIX)) in which it took note with appreciation of the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions.

#### Section IV. World Food Programme\*

375. As the basis for its consideration of the World Food Programme, the Council had before it at its thirtieth session<sup>12</sup> the third annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/4054),<sup>13</sup> the recommendations of the Committee on the future of the Programme (E/4060),<sup>13</sup> a report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO on the future development of the Programme with reference to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) (E/4015),<sup>13</sup> a report on the Programme by its Executive Director (E/4043),<sup>13</sup> and an extract from the provisional report of the forty-fourth session of the FAO Council concerning the Programme (E/4094).

376. In an introductory statement, the Executive Director pointed out that the World Food Programme was fulfilling two distinct functions: it was providing food aid for development, thus complementing other types of multilateral assistance; and it was helping to meet the gap between food production and food requirements in the developing areas. The use of surpluses for the latter purpose was not so much a solution to the problem as an interim measure designed to ward off disaster while a long-term solution was worked out through increased local food production.

377. On the world scale, the current experimental Programme was small in scope. Contributions totalled \$93.7 million; 107 development projects in fifty-three countries had been approved, while emergency aid had been given in twenty-four cases. The resources available for emergencies substantially exceeded the requirements that had been encountered so far.

378. After careful consideration of the question of the future of the Programme, the Intergovernmental

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

<sup>12</sup> E/AC.6/SR.367-370; E/SR.1394.

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 16.*

Committee had recommended its extension for an indefinite period. The Committee's recommendations were submitted to the Economic and Social Council in the form of a draft resolution, which had already been adopted unanimously by the FAO Council. In an annex to the resolution, which consisted of a further draft resolution submitted for consideration by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference, the target figure for voluntary contributions for the period 1966-1968 had been left blank, as had the proportion which should be in the form of cash and services. In the main body of the Intergovernmental Committee's report, however, it was stated that a figure of \$275 million was recommended by a large majority of the Committee as a goal to be given earnest consideration by Governments in the determination of the amounts they would pledge for the years 1966-1968. The Committee had also noted that the Executive Director felt the Programme would need to have at least 33 per cent of its resources in the form of cash and shipping services. Two further blank spaces had been left in the draft resolution recommended for submission to the General Assembly and the FAO Conference, both relating to the term for which members should be elected to the Intergovernmental Committee.

379. The FAO Council had taken no decision on the target figure or on the term of office of the members of the Committee, but it had decided to reconsider the two questions at its next session, in November 1965. At that time it expected to have before it a recommendation by the Committee itself, which would meet in October, concerning the election of its members.

380. In the course of the discussion in the Council, representatives expressed their appreciation of the pioneering work that was being done by the World Food Programme during the current experimental period. It was described as one of the most original and constructive programmes ever undertaken by the United Nations family. As multilateral food aid was being used to assist a great diversity of projects in many economic and social sectors, it was felt that the Programme should clearly be extended and expanded. The Programme was also unique in that it was being conducted under the joint auspices of the United Nations and FAO, and working in co-operation with other specialized agencies, thus creating a pattern of inter-agency collaboration which might well be followed in other contexts.

381. A number of representatives expressed their support for a proposal submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee at its seventh session for the transformation of the World Food Programme into a World Food Fund. The proposal, which was based on recommendation A.II.6 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<sup>14</sup> was currently being studied by an independent expert, whose report would be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee at its eighth session.

382. Support was also expressed for the proposal considered by the Committee at its seventh session for the provision of food aid in support of over-all national development plans (referred to as the "programme approach"), as distinct from aid for specific development projects. On the invitation of the Intergovernmental Committee, the Executive Director of the Programme was carrying out a detailed factual study of the pro-

gramme approach on the basis of full co-operation with a specific country, and in collaboration with the other interested organizations.

383. The importance of increasing the Programme's three-year target to \$275 million was emphasized by a number of representatives. Some representatives, however, doubted whether the figure was realistic, or suggested that it be given further consideration before a decision was reached. One representative pointed out that, in the absence of an over-all organization of agricultural markets, an increased target would affect various donors differently: to some it would represent an additional expenditure on foreign aid, while for others there would be no additional burden, the resources being already available under existing aid programmes.

384. At the outcome of its debate, the Council took note of the third report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, and transmitted its recommendations on the future of the Programme to the General Assembly, subject to a modification decided on by the FAO Council, namely the insertion of the phrase "increasing agricultural productivity" among the Programme's objectives.

385. The Council decided (resolution 1080 (XXXIX)) to submit a draft resolution for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly, and appealed to States Members of the United Nations and members of FAO to give urgent consideration to the possibility of announcing contributions at the Pledging Conference to be convened following action by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

386. The draft submitted for the General Assembly provided for the extension of the World Food Programme on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable. It further provided for the establishment of a target of \$275 million for voluntary contributions for the three years 1966-1968, not less than 33 per cent being in cash and services; for the convening of a pledging conference; for elections to the Intergovernmental Committee; and for a review of the Programme's General Regulations.

387. The Council left open the term for which members of the Committee should be elected, and the interval at which future elections should take place.

## Section V. Evaluation of technical co-operation programmes

388. A report on the evaluation of technical co-operation programmes (E/4064),<sup>15</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 1042 (XXXVII), was considered by the Council at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>16</sup> together with the views of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068<sup>17</sup> para. 17) on the subject.

389. In his report, the Secretary-General stated that, following the Council's request that he should organize pilot projects, in a limited number of countries, for the evaluation of the over-all impact and effectiveness of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations family of organizations, he had made arrangements for two teams to undertake pilot projects in Chile and Thailand during the summer of 1965. The report

<sup>14</sup> *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva, 23 March-16 June 1964; Volume I: Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), Third Part.

<sup>15</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15.

<sup>16</sup> E/AC.24/SR.275, 276, 279, 280; E/SR.1396.

<sup>17</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

gave details of the composition of the two teams and of their provisional terms of reference. It stated that a limited number of further pilot evaluation projects would be undertaken in the course of the next year, including projects in Pakistan and Tunisia, the Governments of which had already agreed to the undertaking of such projects. As neither of the teams already in the field had yet completed its assignment, it had not been possible to meet the Council's request that the report should cover completed projects or contain the Secretary-General's observations regarding the future evaluation machinery. The representative of the Secretary-General informed the Council, however, that such a report would be submitted to it at either the fortieth or the forty-first session.

390. The Special Committee on Co-ordination, after considering the Secretary-General's report, stated that the evaluation teams should be critical and candid. It emphasized the need to ascertain possible deficiencies and shortcomings in the work of the organizations of the United Nations system and drew attention to the fact that the teams had a unique opportunity to examine the adequacy of co-ordination and co-operation at the country level among the organizations concerned. It suggested that the first teams should be asked to make proposals for improving the terms of reference and procedures for future teams.

391. In his statement to the Council,<sup>18</sup> the Secretary-General said the United Nations hoped to learn much from the reports of the evaluation teams. The projects should prove to be an important instrument in increasing support for United Nations technical co-operation activities, since Governments would be more likely to give greater support to United Nations programmes if the United Nations was engaged in a continual process of appraising the effectiveness of such programmes. While the techniques of evaluation raised a number of difficult problems, he believed evaluation should gradually become an integral part of the operational activities of the United Nations.

392. During the debate, several representatives welcomed the significance the Secretary-General had attached to the effective evaluation of the over-all impact of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes. They stated that the developing countries would benefit from evaluation in that they would obtain a better return, in terms of development, from the resources utilized. They pointed out also that the specialized agencies were similarly concerned to ensure that the maximum benefit should be derived from their programmes and stated that the developed countries would be encouraged to maintain and increase their support for the United Nations technical co-operation programmes if they were confident that efforts were be-

ing made to ensure the optimum use of the available resources. Some representatives, on the other hand, drew attention to the great difficulties inherent in attempts to measure the over-all impact of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes when those programmes amounted to only a fraction of the total external resources available to the developing countries.

393. Several representatives emphasized the need to ensure that the host Government should be fully involved in the pilot evaluation projects, and a number of suggestions designed to achieve that end were put forward. It was also considered important that the teams should be selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution in so far as that was possible in view of the small size of each team.

394. Several representatives endorsed the view expressed in the Special Committee on Co-ordination that perfect candour was essential in carrying out the pilot evaluation projects. They expressed the hope that the teams would ascertain whether there was any overlapping or lack of co-ordination among the various United Nations programmes.

395. The Council, in resolution 1092 (XXXIX), expressed its appreciation to the countries which had agreed to co-operate in evaluation projects in their countries. It requested the Secretary-General to inform the evaluation teams that the Council hoped they would be able (a) to give full attention to, and report on, possible deficiencies and shortcomings as well as the successes of the technical co-operation programmes and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies as a whole, so that the recipient countries and the participating organizations could improve the effectiveness of their programmes; (b) to utilize the opportunity to examine the extent to which co-ordination and co-operation among the organizations concerned at the country level were contributing to the over-all impact of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations system of organizations; and (c) to make suggestions, in the light of their experience, for improvements in concrete areas of co-ordination and co-operation amongst the participating organizations as well as in the terms of reference and procedure for later teams.

396. In its resolution, the Council also stated that it looked forward to receiving the first evaluation reports as soon as possible, preferably at the fortieth session. It further requested Member States as well as the executive heads of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Executive Chairman of TAB and the resident representatives, to give careful consideration, in the preparation of future projects and programmes of technical assistance, to the Secretary-General's suggestion that evaluation should become an integral part of all operational activities.

<sup>18</sup> E/SR.1373.

## ANNEX

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

#### *Thirty-ninth session*

International Co-operative Alliance  
World Food Programme—E/AC.6/SR.368.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL  
Joint statement by three non-governmental organizations in category A  
E/C.2/631. Expanding world food programme.



## Chapter XII

### SOCIAL QUESTIONS

#### Section I. Social development\*

397. The Council, at its thirty-ninth session, considered<sup>1</sup> the report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session (E/4061);<sup>2</sup> a preliminary report of the Secretary-General on targets of social development (E/CN.5/394); and a report of the Secretary-General on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387).

398. The report of the Social Commission (E/4061) contained the Commission's comments on the first progress report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/389), the Secretary-General's report on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387), the Secretary-General's note on administrative aspects of social planning (E/CN.5/393), the Secretary-General's preliminary report on targets of social development (E/CN.5/394) and the Secretary-General's note on concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (E/CN.5/388).

399. The Commission had also considered and commented upon the report of the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/3858)<sup>3</sup> and a provisional report prepared by a consultant on social aspects of housing and urban development (E/CN.5/392).<sup>4</sup>

400. It had also considered the reports of the Secretary-General on family, child and youth welfare services (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4 and Corr.1-3), on the training of social welfare personnel (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6) and on reappraisal of the United Nations social welfare programme (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3 and Add.1) and a note by the Secretary-General on guide-lines in the establishment or extension of social welfare services for families, children and youth (E/CN.5/396). It had done so in the light of the report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Social Welfare (E/CN.5/395) whose terms of reference, under Council resolution 975 G (XXXVI), included a review of the above-mentioned reports as well as a report on the relationship between social security and social services (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.2).

401. The report of the Commission also brought to the Council's attention the Commission's views on notes by the Secretary-General on the assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (E/CN.5/383 and Add.1) and on the plans for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Of-

fenders (A/CONF.26/INF.1/Rev.1 and E/CN.5/371).

402. After reviewing the progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1963-31 December 1964 and proposals for the programme of work for 1965-1967, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/390) and an analysis of comments from Governments on the report on the organization and administration of social services (E/CN.5/390/Add.1), the Social Commission informed the Council of the action taken by the Secretary-General in implementation of various aspects of the United Nations programme in the social field and of proposals for future activities.

403. The Social Commission's report also contained the views of the Commission on two notes by the Secretary-General, one on the impact of land reform on economic and social development (E/CN.5/386), the other concerning arrangements for the World Land Reform Conference (E/CN.5/385). The action taken by the Council at its thirty-ninth session on the question of land reform is described in chapter VII, section II.

404. The preliminary report on targets of social development (E/CN.5/394) derived from General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) and was a partial response to that resolution, which included a number of other requests. The report was based upon the replies of developing countries to a questionnaire that had been prepared in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the interested specialized agencies. The report gave a summary of government targets and objectives in the entire range of social programmes, indicating those sectors where planning was most frequently carried out.

405. The report on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387) and a companion volume on administrative aspects of social planning (E/CN.5/393) were prepared in accordance with Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV). The request for those studies had arisen out of the interest of the General Assembly and the Council in planning for balanced and integrated economic and social development. After reviewing general issues of economic and social planning and briefly outlining the methods employed in contemporary economic planning, the report indicated that four basic methods of determining social allocations could be distinguished in current practices: (a) the assessment of social needs, a method used particularly in the social sectors; (b) cost-benefit analysis, an evolving method of comparing benefits (material and non-material) with costs, for the evaluation of alternative projects; (c) requirements analysis, a method used to determine the level of a given social factor (e.g., education) from the point of view of the requirements for that factor in other sectors of development (e.g., industry); and (d) international comparative analysis, a method employed by countries to determine their targets of social develop-

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

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.7/SR.525-529; E/SR.1395.

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

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12.

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



ment in particular sectors by analysing the levels achieved in those sectors by other countries at roughly similar stages of over-all development.

#### TARGETS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

406. In referring to the preliminary report on targets of social development (E/CN.5/394), the representative of the Secretary-General noted<sup>5</sup> that the replies to a questionnaire upon which the report was based, although limited in number, were interesting and informative, and well distributed among different categories of developing countries. The information provided showed widely different patterns of priorities among different countries, owing no doubt in part to differences in values, and in part to differences in patterns of actual social achievement. In nearly every social sector, countries indicated shortages of funds and personnel, and repeatedly stressed the need for financial as well as technical assistance. The report indicated that the problem of inadequate funds also suggested the desirability of research into the costs of projects in certain social sectors, with the aim of finding means to minimize those costs. Income distribution was found to be a specified objective of social planning in a few countries in the sample, but there was also evidence that some of the social measures in practice did not necessarily favour the most needy groups, and thus did not adequately promote a more equal distribution of income.

407. The representative of the Secretary-General indicated that it was the intention of the Secretariat, taking account of the discussions in the Social Commission, to try to get more information from developing countries on their social targets in order to be able to add an analysis of the targets being pursued within each of the major social sectors. The replies to the questionnaire had not provided sufficient information for such an analysis. It was also the intention of the Secretariat, following the terms of General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII), to undertake a study relating social targets to economic projections for the second half of the Decade, if upon examination the available data should prove adequate for such an analysis. The economic projections were not yet available.

408. There was general concurrence on the part of the Council with those proposals.

#### METHODS OF DETERMINING SOCIAL ALLOCATIONS

409. The Council noted from the report on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387) that until fairly recently economic and social policies had gradually become divorced from each other, but that there was now a wide-spread interest in integrated planning. The precise methods for integrating economic and social planning were still but little known, however, and presented problems of great complexity. In practice, decisions on social allocations were often not very systematic or methodical. Questions of quantification, and in particular the difficulty of translating certain social values into monetary terms, stood in the way of any effort to apply *in toto* to social questions the same technical quantitative approaches as those used in economic planning.

410. Most representatives in the Council who commented on the report considered it to be an interesting and useful document, and agreed that it should be revised and printed for wide circulation. The opinion

<sup>5</sup> E/AC.7/SR.525.

was expressed that it was too abstract and technical to be useful to the developing countries, but certain representatives of those countries did not agree. At the same time, there was a feeling that since the report was only a preliminary exploration of a difficult and complex subject, it should be followed up by further work in the field.

411. The Council agreed on the necessity of planning for speedy and co-ordinated economic and social development and recognized the interest of the majority of countries in the study of planning problems. In its resolution 1086 M (XXXIX) it requested the Secretary-General to prepare further studies of a more detailed nature and drawing more far-reaching conclusions, taking account of the various systems of planning for social development. It recommended that the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, among other bodies, as well as experts representing countries with different social and economic systems should be invited to participate in those studies to the greatest possible extent. It further recommended that a report on those studies should be submitted to the Social Commission at its eighteenth session.

#### INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND SOCIAL POLICY

412. In relation to a draft resolution proposed by the Social Commission on income distribution and social policy, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that the General Assembly and the Council had long urged that greater attention be given to income distribution in the context of development. There was some debate in the Council on the terminology to be used, and it was agreed to clarify the text proposed by the Commission by referring to "distribution of income in the nation", rather than simply to "income distribution". That wording was not intended to change the basic meaning of the draft resolution, which was concerned with distribution of income among different groups of population, from whatever sources the income was received. At the same time, it was agreed that the concept of income should be interpreted broadly so that it would include, among other things, a consideration of public services provided by Governments, such as health services and education services, and the question of distribution of those services within the population.

413. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1086 D (XXXIX)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene a small group of experts to review the relationship between distribution of income in the nation and social policy, including questions of definition and measurement of distribution of income in the nation in the context of social policy; to formulate a programme of work and study for the United Nations on the subject, on the basis of the recommendations of the expert group; and to report to the Commission at its eighteenth session on the progress made in that work.

#### UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

414. The Council noted that the Social Commission at its sixteenth session had received a progress report on the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. Members of the Commission had commended the Director for the achievements of the Institute. A number of them expressed concern at the fact that its financing was assured for a total period of only

three to four years, and that unless additional resources were found, the Institute would not be able to carry out a long-term programme. The Commission had accordingly adopted a resolution (E/4061, para. 72, resolution 5 (XVI)) stressing the importance of the research which the Institute had undertaken, welcoming co-operation from appropriate national research institutes, and requesting the Board of the Institute to explore, with the Secretary-General, Governments and non-governmental organizations, the possibility of their offering further support for the Institute, both through direct financial contributions and by making available specially qualified personnel.

#### RESEARCH-TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

415. The Council took action on a proposal by the Social Commission to set forth a new United Nations programme in the field of regional development, by means of which it might be possible to be of assistance to countries facing problems of excessive migration from rural areas to overcrowded cities, with concomitant unemployment and other social ills. Such a programme might involve questions of rural improvement, regional development and decentralization, settlement and resettlement policies, and the training of migrants for urban life. The major emphasis of the programme would be on social aspects of regional development.

416. In its resolution 1036 C (XXXIX), adopted on the recommendation of the Commission, the Council invited Member States to collaborate with the Secretary-General in making available their own experience in regional development projects that might be suitable for international study and training purposes, and to consider the contributions, both technical and financial, which they might make to the implementation of such a programme. The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects currently under way in selected Member States with a view to the formulation of suggestions that could assist countries in promoting development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban human settlement and production activities. The Secretary-General was to select, after consultation with potential host Governments, a reasonable number of development projects, possibly six to twelve, best suited for the planned research and training activities. He was also asked to make arrangements for the necessary resources to undertake the programme, to explore the possibility of obtaining financial support for its implementation from, *inter alia*, the Special Fund, and to report to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and to the Council at its forty-first session his concrete proposals for the programme, together with views and comments obtained from the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the specialized agencies and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations.

#### PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

417. Considering a proposal by the Social Commission to convene a conference of ministers responsible for social welfare, the Council discussed the advisability of holding such a meeting, its timing and the necessary preparations for it. Whereas several members expressed the opinion that the proposed conference

should help to achieve significant progress in social welfare policies, others stressed that ample time was needed to secure the views of Governments on the merits of the proposal, about which some doubts were expressed, and for careful substantive and administrative preparations.

418. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1086 F (XXXIX)) in which it confirmed the merits of convening, in 1968 or later, a conference of ministers and their senior social welfare advisers to consider social welfare programmes in national development. It requested the Secretary-General to consult Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies regarding the appropriateness of convening such a conference; to consult the Governments of those States and the specialized agencies concerned regarding the subjects to be placed on the agenda; and to report to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and to the Council at its forty-first session on the results of those consultations and the steps contemplated thereon.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

419. The Council considered the action taken by the Social Commission with a view to reappraising and developing the United Nations social welfare programme. Several representatives stressed the importance of programmes for the welfare of families, children and youth and for the training of social welfare workers in relation to national development. Others questioned the approach adopted by the United Nations in that field, which they saw as giving undue emphasis to voluntary activities of narrow scope and inadequate attention to the broad responsibilities of the State towards increasing the well-being of the population. The view was also expressed by several representatives that it would be appropriate to wait for the proposed reappraisal of the United Nations programme of work and priorities in the social field before attempting to assess the need for increases in the social welfare staff at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions.

420. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1086 G (XXXIX)) in which it recommended that the report of the Secretary-General on family, child and youth welfare services (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4 and Corr.1-3), including the guide-lines set forth in the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/396) and annexed to the resolution, be given the widest possible circulation. It recommended Governments to devote more and more national resources and efforts to reducing and eliminating illiteracy among children and youth, providing young people with equal material opportunities for obtaining education, and eliminating child neglect and homelessness among children. It requested the Secretary-General to undertake the preparation of monographs on the development and operation of welfare services for families children and youth in selected countries at different stages of development, and studies of the effects on family life of rapid population growth, urbanization and labour mobility and of related social welfare measures; of the effective use of volunteers, especially in youth programmes; and of the social welfare needs and problems of youth and related social welfare programmes. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to co-operation with UNICEF and the interested specialized agencies in the further expansion of assistance to family

and child welfare programmes in developing countries, in line with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade with respect to the younger generation.

421. Also on the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1086 H (XXXIX)) in which it commended the report of the Secretary-General on the training of social welfare personnel (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6) and endorsed the guide-lines contained in that report for the further development of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme. The Council requested the Secretary-General to make his report available to Member States, the specialized agencies concerned and interested non-governmental organizations; to include among the projects and activities to be given priority during the United Nations Development Decade those designed for the further development of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme; to give priority to assistance to developing countries in the establishment and expansion of social welfare training programmes realistically adapted to local circumstances and manpower requirements, and particularly to assistance for social welfare training programmes for teachers and trainers, personnel for key positions in planning, policy development and administration, and for auxiliary social welfare workers; and to undertake a systematic study of new approaches and experiments in social welfare training as a basis for the preparation of the fifth quadrennial international report in the training of social welfare personnel.

422. In another resolution which had been proposed to it by the Social Commission (resolution 1086 I (XXXIX)), the Council commended the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3), and endorsed the view that social welfare had an essential role in the development efforts of nations, and that the United Nations social welfare programme should be strengthened to make its maximum contribution to national development. The Council approved the programme proposals in the reappraisal report, which emphasized broad social welfare programmes of a developmental type, and emphasized the need for the study and analysis of national experience in social welfare planning and administration as the basis for the development of guide-lines useful to Governments. The Council recommended that emphasis be placed on an organizational level for social welfare in the United Nations which would facilitate the carrying out of functions of leadership, programme development, research and technical assistance in social welfare; and urged that consideration be given by the appropriate authorities of the United Nations, as soon as possible, to the question of the need for substantial increases in the social welfare staff, both at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions, and in resources for advisory social welfare services in order to provide adequately for the expanding United Nations social welfare programmes.

423. Also on the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council, in resolution 1086 K (XXXIX), called upon Member States to accord services for the rehabilitation of the disabled, especially the training of personnel, an appropriate place in their social programmes; and requested the United Nations, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations to expand their activities in the field of

rehabilitation within their priorities and available resources.

424. Finally, in resolution 1086 L (XXXIX), the Council called upon the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and also upon the specialized agencies, UNICEF and non-governmental organizations to take the necessary steps to ensure the speediest possible implementation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and to give attention to the inclusion, in programmes of social development, of all necessary provision for the needs of children. The Council requested the Social Commission to consider at its session in 1966, in connexion with the re-examination of the Commission's role in the framework of the United Nations programmes, and taking account of the views of UNICEF, the question of the adequacy of the provision for the needs of children in programmes of social development.

#### YOUTH AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

425. The Council noted with satisfaction the emphasis given to the younger generation in programmes for the mobilization of human resources to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, and it approved of the increased importance being given, in United Nations programmes, to questions relating to youth, its special problems and needs, and to the role of young persons in national development. It was recognized that many aspects of the problems of youth fell within the competence of the specialized agencies and that it was necessary therefore to strengthen their concerted action under the general leadership of the United Nations. The representative of UNESCO described in a statement the activities of his organization in the field of out-of-school education.

426. Endorsing a recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1086 J (XXXIX)) in which it recommended that Governments, in formulating and implementing their development plans, should take fully into account the needs of young people and their role in national development and also the social protection of their vocation and equality of opportunity to develop and use their abilities. It recommended further that Governments consider, as a matter of priority, appropriate policies and measures for combating unemployment and under-employment among young people and for enabling them to participate in services to their communities in accordance with their vocation and abilities. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNICEF and in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to give due attention, *inter alia* by providing the services of advisers at the interregional, regional and country levels, to assisting Governments, at their request, on questions of planning for the younger generation in the context of over-all development programmes and on relevant policies and programmes, including measures aimed at increasing the quality and scope of participation by youth in national development; to encouraging the participation of appropriate non-governmental organizations or the specialized agencies concerned; and to facilitating co-operation with bilateral and appropriate multilateral programmes interested in providing assistance to developing countries in the field of youth. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to consider whether additional resources might be necessary to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist Governments in that field, and invited the help of UNICEF to that end.

427. In connexion with the consideration of organizational arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, attention was given by the Council to the place which the social defence programme should occupy within United Nations activities in the social field. One view expressed was that while the prevention of juvenile delinquency came within the purview of the Social Commission, other matters including the treatment of juvenile delinquents and all aspects of adult criminality were questions of criminal law. Such questions were not properly within the domain of the Social Commission and distracted attention from central issues such as the social consequences of disarmament, social aspects of industrialization, and methods of increasing national resources for supporting social development programmes. The contrary view was that juvenile delinquency and adult criminality were important social problems appropriately to be dealt with by the Social Commission. Criminal behaviour, both adult and juvenile, had its roots deep in the social fabric of society. The solution must therefore be social in character. If the prevention of juvenile delinquency was to be regarded as a proper concern of the United Nations in the social field, then it followed that all problems in the social defence field should be so regarded. While the United Nations correctly concerned itself with broad theoretical questions in the social field, it could not fail to render service in connexion with the pressing day-to-day realities on which countries asked for United Nations help. United Nations assistance in the social defence field had been consistently sought by Governments, and developed as well as developing countries benefited from United Nations work in that field.

428. As far as the organizational arrangements themselves were concerned, divergent views were expressed on the relative merits of establishing the Secretariat responsible for carrying out the programme in New York or in Geneva. A reunification at Headquarters of the two existing units, one in New York and one in Geneva, would enhance collaboration with other units of the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. On the other hand, Geneva offered the opportunity for maintaining close collaboration with the specialized agencies and other international organizations active in social defence matters, based in Europe. The Council was informed that the Secretary-General would continue to seek a solution which could lead to a larger measure of agreement than currently existed.

429. Some representatives, while welcoming an opportunity to strengthen the work of the United Nations in the social defence field, voiced misgivings about the basic principle of utilizing a system of funds-in-trust, as advocated by the Social Commission, for supporting United Nations activities.

430. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1086 B (XXXIX)) in which it endorsed the principle that the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality should be undertaken as part of comprehensive economic and social development plans, and expressed its satisfaction at the fact that technical assistance in the social defence field had been strengthened during recent years. The Council agreed that the expertise of the Advisory Committee of Experts in that field should be made

available on a continuing basis. It requested the Secretary-General to establish a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the United Nations for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the Organization to carry on its responsibilities in the social defence field and invited Member Governments to contribute to the account.

REAPPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION AND WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

431. In its resolution 1916 (XVIII) the General Assembly had requested the Council to review its resolution 496 (XVI) of 31 July 1953 entitled "Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies", in the light of the *Report on the World Social Situation, 1963* and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. The Council was informed that, in order to facilitate examination of that question the Secretariat of the United Nations had sent a questionnaire to Governments in September 1964, inviting them to communicate a reply with regard, *inter alia*, to what should be the priorities of international action in the social field during the second half of the Development Decade to support and supplement national efforts, and the extent to which that would imply revision of Council resolution 496 (XVI).

432. Replies of Governments to the inquiry provided a basis for discussion of the problem, although replies from the developing countries had not been as extensive as had been hoped. Of the forty-three Governments which had replied to the questionnaire by 10 March 1965, only a few countries which were recipients of United Nations technical assistance had responded to the question regarding international priorities and specifically to the question of the revision of resolution 496 (XVI). Eighteen industrialized countries had responded to the latter question, which was the only one addressed to them in the questionnaire.

433. The Social Commission had discussed the question with a view to advising the Council on the action to be taken. A significant number of members of the Commission had expressed the opinion that a revision of Council resolution 496 (XVI) should be undertaken in the light of social and economic changes which had taken place since 1953 and in the light of the change in composition of the membership of the United Nations. Several other representatives had stressed that the revision of Council resolution 496 (XVI) should be linked with the revision and reappraisal of United Nations activities in the social field, since the resolution related to concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. By revision they meant, not only a reappraisal, but also an expansion of the list of problems and a more thorough study of them. In that connexion, reference was made to the need for United Nations activities in the social field to concentrate on basic questions of vital importance for the improvement of the social situation in the world as a whole, and in the developing countries in particular. Those activities should centre on the taking of decisions and measures for implementation of the social reforms which were destined to be a positive force for the solution of the various social problems facing the developing countries and to assist in accelerating the independent economic and social development of those countries. The representatives supporting this view considered it essential to restore to the work

programme of the United Nations in the social field the provisions specified in Article 55 of the United Nations Charter. They suggested that the revision of Council resolution 496 (XVI) should be preceded by a reappraisal of the work programmes of the United Nations in the social field, which would deal with such important problems as improvement of public health services, establishment of systems of free medical care, eradication of illiteracy, the introduction of free education at all levels, social security and insurance, rehabilitation of the handicapped for work, campaigns against unemployment, the role of the State and the public sector in improving public welfare, the raising of standards of living, and fair distribution of national income among all members of society.

434. The Council had at its disposal not only the report of the Social Commission on this matter but also a communication from the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the USSR (E/AC.7/L.473) stating the views of those Governments on the priorities to be established in the United Nations social programme.

435. Several representatives in the Council expressed the view that the Social Commission should deal with questions of broad social policy, social planning and social reform and should be less concerned with specialized questions such as social welfare and social defence. They reiterated their view that many of the questions dealt with by the Commission under the heading of social defence were more appropriately dealt with by organizations specialized in criminal law. They emphasized, however, that questions of juvenile delinquency were probably a matter of social concern and needed to be treated as an integral part of broader programmes of social development. Other representatives attached considerable importance to the specialized questions dealt with by the Social Commission which were not covered by intergovernmental agencies. There was general agreement regarding the importance of a thorough review of the social programme of the United Nations and the role and functions of the Social Committee.

436. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1086 E (XXXIX)) in which it invited the Commission to re-examine, at its next session, the role which it should play within the framework of United Nations programmes in order to meet the needs of Member States. It invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission a report based on the replies of Governments to a questionnaire which he should address to them for the purpose of determining the needs of Member States in the social field and, if possible, the priority to be given to those needs and the possibilities of increasing the technical co-operation resources which Member States could offer. The Council further invited the Commission to submit to it at its forty-first session its proposals regarding the action to be taken to give effect to the resolution.

437. Finally, the Council adopted a resolution (1086 A (XXXIX)) in which it took note of the Commission's report on its sixteenth session, and decided to adopt the programme of work and priorities contained therein with the understanding that it would be re-examined in the light of the results of the discussions concerning the reappraisal and reorientation of the activities of the United Nations in the social field. The Council requested the Secretary-General to give the highest priority to the preparation of the necessary documentation for the reappraisal, taking into account

the replies of Governments to the questionnaire envisaged in resolution 1086 E (XXXIX) and the discussions and proposals made at the sixteenth session of the Commission.

## Section II. Population questions\*

438. For its discussion of population questions at its thirty-ninth session, the Council had before it<sup>6</sup> the report of the Population Commission on its thirteenth session (E/4019).<sup>7</sup> Also available to it were a revised summary of the replies to an inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from the interaction of economic development and population changes (E/3895/Rev.1 and Corr.1, and Add. 1-2) carried out by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII); a report of an *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on a long-range programme of work in the field of population (E/CN.9/182 and Add.1); and the reports of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the World Population Conference (E/CONF.41/PC.2 and 3). In resolution 1084 (XXXIX), the Council took note of the views expressed by the Commission and endorsed the work programmes and priorities contained in its report.

### POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

439. The Council at its thirty-seventh session had adopted a resolution (1048 (XXXVII)) in which, among other things, it invited the Population Commission, as well as other bodies, to examine the replies of Governments to the inquiry into problems resulting from the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes, with a view to intensifying the work of the United Nations in assisting Governments of developing countries in dealing with the demographic problems confronting them, and urged the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of strengthening work in the field of population. In the same resolution the Council had also requested the Secretary-General to undertake similar inquiries in the future at appropriate intervals.

440. The Council was informed that replies to the inquiry had been received from fifty-six Governments. During the debate, several representatives expressed their appreciation of the results of the inquiry and it was noted that, in accordance with Council resolution 1048 (XXXVII), the findings would be made available to participants in the forthcoming World Population Conference. The Council endorsed the suggestion made by the Population Commission that, as a general rule, such inquiries should be conducted at intervals of five years and that the Secretary-General should draw up a proposal for a second inquiry for consideration at the fourteenth session of the Commission, scheduled for the latter part of 1967. The scope of the second inquiry should be narrower than that of the first, thus permitting a more intensive analysis of aspects of population questions of particular urgency.

441. During the discussion in the Council, it was pointed out that problems of economic and social development could not be dealt with realistically without

\* The provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Population growth and economic development".

<sup>6</sup> E/AC.7/SR.529, 530; E/SR.1394.

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9.*



taking into account the demographic factors, including not only the size and composition of the population and the rate of population growth, but also the distribution of the population within a country, particularly between urban and rural areas. It was recognized that no generalizations could be made with regard to the population problems facing developing countries. In a number of developing countries, a rapid rate of population growth and a high population density were major problems. In other countries, there existed considerable potentialities for a larger population. In all countries, there was a need for more information on the basic demographic trends and the interaction between those trends and economic and social development.

WORLD DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO POPULATION GROWTH AND URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

442. The Population Commission called the attention of the Council to new population projections for different regions of the world to the year 2000, which had been prepared as part of the Secretariat work programme, and issued in the "Provisional report on world population prospects, as assessed in 1963" (ST/SOA/SER.R/7). Based on the assumption that fertility would begin to decline in many developing countries within a decade or two, as a consequence of expected economic, social and cultural advances and increasing efforts on the part of some Governments to promote the practice of family planning, the medium projection showed the world population rising from about 3,000 million in 1960 to 4,300 million by 1980 and to 6,000 million by the end of the century. Population prospects in the developed and developing countries showed a marked disparity. The outlook was for a relatively moderate growth in the former regions but for continued rapid expansion in the latter. Between 1950 and 1960 three-fourths of the world's population growth had occurred in the developing regions, and that proportion was expected to rise even higher by the end of the century. The Council was informed that the Secretariat was preparing a revision of the report for early publication, taking into account comments received on the provisional version from Governments and some individual experts.

443. The Commission welcomed the first steps which the Secretariat had taken in the very complex study of urban and rural population trends in different parts of the world. The preliminary results of the Secretariat's study showed that around 1960 about one-quarter of the world's population was living in towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants. During the decade of the 1950's, rates of urbanization (i.e., per cent increases in the proportion of total population in urban areas) were higher in the developing than in the developed countries, and appeared to be particularly rapid in Africa and Latin America.

444. The inadequacies of the basic statistical data imposed a severe limitation on the study of urban and rural population; national definitions of "urban" population differed widely, and even when comparisons were confined to persons living in localities of 20,000 or more inhabitants, many problems of comparability remained. The Commission attached much importance to improving the statistics on urban population in the 1970 round of population censuses; it was proposed that an *ad hoc* group of experts be convened early in 1967 to examine concepts and definitions and the research needs of developing countries in that field.

445. An *ad hoc* committee of highly qualified experts in fields pertinent to demography from various parts of the world was convened in September 1964 to advise the Secretary-General on a long-range programme of work on population questions. The Population Commission concurred with the view expressed in the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report (E/CN.9/182 and Add.1) that there was a need to extend the scope of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to population questions, while at the same time continuing and intensifying the activities concerned with the improvement, extension and international compilation of demographic statistics and with research on trends of population and their interrelationships with economic and social factors. The Commission considered that there was a need to expand the scope of assistance given upon the request of Governments on all aspects of population questions, including training, the collection of basic statistics, research, the gathering of information and experience, and action programmes.

446. The long-range work programme endorsed by the Population Commission was based on the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts, and on pertinent recommendations of the General Assembly, the Council, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the Asian Population Conference; account was also taken of views expressed by Governments in their replies to the inquiry on problems arising from the interaction of economic development and population changes.<sup>8</sup> Within the framework of the long-range goals drawn up for a fifteen-year period from 1965 to 1980, the Commission recommended a more specific intermediate programme of activities for the remainder of the Development Decade (that is, for the period 1965-1970).

447. The major areas of work set out in the Commission's programme included: the increase and improvement of demographic statistics; research and technical work on fertility, mortality, and morbidity, internal migration and urbanization, demographic aspects of economic development, and demographic aspects of social development; technical assistance; and conferences and related activities. Both the long-range goals and intermediate programme were to be reviewed and revised as necessary at future sessions of the Population Commission. The Commission's report emphasized the need for the participation of various organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the expanded programme of work envisaged in the population field. In that connexion, the Council was informed that an inter-agency meeting would be convened at Geneva from 17 to 20 August 1965 to consider the division of responsibilities between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to formulate plans for the effective co-ordination of activities.

448. The Council, in its resolution 1084 (XXXIX), endorsed the recommendation of the Population Commission on the long-range work programme, including, *inter alia*, activities aimed at increasing the supply of technically trained demographers in the developing countries, expanding and intensifying research and technical work and enlarging the programme of conferences and related activities in the population fields. It

<sup>8</sup> General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII); Economic and Social Council resolutions 933 (XXXV) and 1048 (XXXVII); Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East resolution 54 (XX); report of the Asian Population Conference, 1963 (E/CN.11/670); E/3895/Rev.1 and Corr.1, and Add.1.



invited the regional economic commissions and specialized agencies to consider modifying and expanding their activities in the population fields in accordance with the work programme recommended by the Population Commission. It further requested the Secretary-General to consider giving a position to the work in population in the United Nations Secretariat that would correspond to its importance, and called the attention of the General Assembly to the need to provide the necessary resources for the recommended expanded programme of activities.

#### ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS IN DEALING WITH POPULATION PROBLEMS

449. In its report to the Council, the Commission noted that a technical assistance mission of population experts had been sent to India early in 1965, at the request of the Government, to evaluate the family planning programme of that country with a view to recommending ways by which the programme and related activities could be accelerated and the demographic goals stipulated by the Government could be reached as soon as possible. The afore-mentioned long-range programme of work in the fields of population provided for the widening of the scope and an increase in the amount of technical assistance for developing countries. A number of representatives in the Council felt that it should be made clear that advisory services should be provided to Governments, on their request, for action programmes in the field of population including programmes aimed at limiting the rate of population growth and coping with the problems of rural-urban migration. It was stated that while it was for Governments to determine their own policies, they should be able to benefit, on request, from the assistance of the United Nations for the planning and implementation of such policies. Some representatives from developing countries indicated their interest in receiving such assistance from the United Nations, its specialized agencies and UNICEF. Other representatives expressed some concern that the limited funds available to the United Nations for technical assistance might be diverted from urgent tasks of economic and social development. They also expressed the view that the United Nations should concentrate on developing research and training activities in the field of population rather than on operational programmes. It was agreed that the United Nations and its specialized agencies should not recommend or promote any particular population policies to be implemented by Governments. In resolution 1084 (XXXIX) the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide, in accordance with Council resolution 222 (IX) and General Assembly resolution 418 (V), advisory services and training on action programmes in the field of population at the request of Governments desiring assistance in that field.

#### WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

450. The Council was informed of the plans for the Second World Population Conference to be held at Belgrade from 30 August to 10 September 1965. Several representatives expressed their appreciation of the arrangements made for that meeting by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the host Government. The Council was informed that it was expected that about 1,000 participants would attend the Conference. Every effort had been made, in particular, to ensure the presence of a large number of experts from developing countries. Nearly 500 papers had been distributed to the participants, including invited and contributed papers as well as some background docu-

ments. About 300 studies would be published in the records of the Conference in 1966. Some representatives expressed their hope that the meeting would contribute greatly to the improvement of the understanding of population questions in various parts of the world, in particular those of the developing countries where the problems of economic and social development were acute.

#### Section III. Housing, building and planning\*

451. The report of the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/3858)<sup>9</sup> was submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session together with the comments made thereon by the Centre for Industrial Development and the regional economic commissions. The discussion and action of the Council on the report were incorporated in the Council's report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.<sup>10</sup> The Committee's report was also submitted to the Social Commission at its sixteenth session. The Commission, which devoted a chapter of its report (E/4061)<sup>11</sup> to housing, building and planning, emphasized in particular the need for increased efforts, both on the national and on the international level, to provide housing for low-income families, and singled out also other social aspects of the housing problem. A study, prepared by a consultant, on the social aspects of housing and urban development was also before the Social Commission (E/CN.5/392); however, as it was not available in all working languages, the Commission decided to postpone its substantive discussion of the study until it had been discussed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its third session in September 1965.

#### Section IV. United Nations Children's Fund

452. The report of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its session in June 1965 (E/4083/Rev.1)<sup>12</sup> was considered by the Council at its thirty-ninth session.<sup>13</sup>

453. In introducing the report, the Chairman of the Board referred to the great loss suffered by UNICEF in the death of Maurice Pate, who had been the Executive Director since its inception. She welcomed the appointment of Mr. Henry Labouisse, his successor.

454. Commenting on the work of the Board, she said that progress in meeting the needs of children arising from the deprivation, poverty, disease and illiteracy to which they were exposed was naturally slow, particularly when account was taken of the fact that the world population was increasing at the rapid rate of 2 to 2.8 per cent per annum. Those same factors hampered the universal realization of the objectives of the "Declaration of the Rights of the Child", a task which had been committed to UNICEF.

455. The UNICEF programme for the coming year adopted by the Board at its recent session involved allocations of between \$35 million and \$37 million. That meant a reduction in expenditure of 15 per cent in 1965 and of 10 per cent in 1966 in comparison with the figure for 1964. In 1962, allocations had been in the neighbourhood of \$44 million inasmuch as UNICEF,

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

<sup>9</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12.*

<sup>10</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. VIII, section I.*

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12, chap. V.*

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid., Supplement No. 15.*

<sup>13</sup> E/SR.1391.

in accordance with the decision of its Executive Board, had utilized part of its reserves and was thus able temporarily to exceed its current income. It was essential, if UNICEF was to maintain its activities let alone expand them to meet more of the growing number of requests received from Governments, that contributions from government and private sources should be substantially increased. Already 121 Governments were making regular contributions, and some of them had announced increases for the coming year. Various new methods of raising funds from non-governmental sources had been suggested; valuable support was provided by some twenty National Committees organized to promote the interests of UNICEF. It was now possible for contributions from such sources to be earmarked by the donors for particular projects.

456. At the current time, UNICEF was assisting 544 projects in 118 countries, in the fields of health services, disease control, nutrition, family and child welfare, education and vocational training, and it was also providing some assistance in the form of emergency aid.

457. Special consideration had been given by the Board at its recent session to the needs of the post-weaning pre-school child in the developing countries, where the mortality rates were highest, in some cases as much as forty to fifty times higher than those prevailing in the developed countries. The Board agreed on a series of activities to encourage Governments to focus greater attention on the young child, and suggested that the Executive Director arrange for a person on his staff to have specific responsibility for that area of the work.

458. Concern had been expressed in the Board at the decrease in requests for UNICEF aid in the nutrition field, notwithstanding the disastrous and often irreparable consequences of malnutrition and under-nutrition in children and young people. On the other hand, there were increasing demands for assistance in education. By the end of the recent session of the UNICEF Executive Board, fifty-five educational and nine vocational training projects were in operation, in close co-operation with UNESCO and the ILO respectively; commitments in that field at the session amounted to \$5.9 million or 22 per cent of the total programme commitments. The assistance given by UNICEF in education was mainly in the field of teacher training, including the provision of school supplies, teaching aids and other equipment. In spite of developments in new fields, UNICEF continued its support of long-term activities in health and nutrition, for which commitments at the recent session of the Board had amounted to two-thirds of the total programme commitments. Only 10 per cent represented commitments for entirely new projects, the balance being required for the further development of existing projects in various fields.

459. The Executive Board was conscious of the growing seriousness of the population problem and its implications for UNICEF within the context of maternal and child health services. It had accordingly been agreed to include that subject in the agenda for the session of the Board in 1966, and the Executive Director had been instructed to prepare a report on the role of UNICEF in family planning. It had also been agreed that the Board might consider one or two requests for assistance from countries giving top priority to that problem, it being understood that no action could be taken until a policy decision had been reached. Any

assistance provided would be in accordance with the technical advice of the World Health Organization within the policy laid down for that organization at the recent session of the World Health Assembly.

460. Programmes to assist children and young people were closely interrelated, and the needs of children had to be dealt with in a comprehensive fashion. Moreover, the child could not be viewed as an object of assistance apart from the family, the community and its environment, nor should it be dealt with as a separate entity by a special department or ministry or sectoral plan. It was important for countries which had, or were preparing, long-term plans for economic and social development to include in them adequate provision for assisting the younger generation to better standards of health, nutrition, education and preparation for adult life. Regional conferences on children and youth in national planning and development had been organized to take place in the course of the year at Bangkok and Santiago, under the co-sponsorship of UNICEF, the regional economic commissions and the regional development institutes. Top government planners in the respective areas would participate, together with representatives of the interested specialized agencies.

461. The training of nationals of beneficiary countries continued to play a large and increasing part in the assistance which UNICEF provided. Growing emphasis was being placed on evaluation, in accordance with the importance attached to it by the Council. In conclusion, the Chairman of the Board stated that the Board had considered the question how it could provide special assistance to countries, especially some in Africa, which were at so early a stage of their development that they did not possess the necessary facilities to enable them to take advantage of the assistance of UNICEF. It had been agreed that UNICEF should provide a wider range of supplies and assume a greater responsibility in sharing local operating costs; efforts would be made to associate bilateral and multilateral aid with the projects.

462. In the debate which followed, numerous tributes were paid to the late Executive Director, Maurice Pate. A welcome was also extended to his successor, Mr. Labouisse.

463. In discussing the Board's report, many representatives praised the work of UNICEF and the assistance it was providing in their own countries. The limitations placed upon its work by financial considerations were regretted and all representatives agreed that every effort should be made to increase contributions from both public and private sources. In particular, the fact that only 10 per cent of the commitments approved at the recent session of the Board had been for new projects was deplored. One representative pointed out that contributions from European countries ought to be doubled to bring them into line with the general scale of donations. Another urged that in adopting new plans for fund-raising, regard should be had to normal budgetary procedures.

464. Several representatives endorsed the suggestion that UNICEF should provide assistance in connexion with family planning; others sounded a warning note and urged caution with regard to such a development. Some representatives urged greater concentration of the work of UNICEF and its limitation to direct assistance to children. They were also glad to note the assurance given by the new Executive Director at the recent session of the Board that close collaboration with

other agencies in the United Nations system would be maintained and developed. One representative called for a redefinition of the objectives and priorities of UNICEF.

465. Emphasis was laid by several representatives on the importance of the work which UNICEF was doing in African countries. It was noted that out of the 544 projects in operation at the end of June 1965, no less than 197 were in Africa. That was the highest figure for any continent.

466. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1073 (XXXIX)) in which it urged Governments and private groups to intensify their efforts substantially to increase the resources of UNICEF. It also welcomed the increased emphasis that was being placed on aid to children of pre-school age; endorsed the efforts of UNICEF to ensure that adequate provision should be made in national plans for economic and social development to meet the needs of children; and welcomed the decision of the UNICEF Executive Board to hold its next session in Africa, in May 1966.

## ANNEX

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

##### *Thirty-ninth session*

- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
Social development—E/AC.7/SR.525.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
Social planning—E/AC.7/SR.525.
- World Federation of Trade Unions  
Social planning—E/AC.7/SR.525.

#### ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

##### *Thirty-ninth session*

- Catholic International Union for Social Service  
Social development—E/C.2/SR.205.
- World Young Women's Christian Association  
Report of the Social Commission—E/C.2/SR.205.

#### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

- International Federation of Women Lawyers  
E/C.2/637. Report of the Social Commission.

## Chapter XIII

### HUMAN RIGHTS

467. At its thirty-ninth session<sup>1</sup> the Council examined and, in resolution 1074 A (XXXIX), took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-first session (E/4024).<sup>2</sup> It considered<sup>3</sup> the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its eighteenth session (E/4025)<sup>4</sup> and in resolution 1068 A (XXXIX) took note of it. It also considered<sup>5</sup> a report submitted by the Secretary-General on measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (E/4028),<sup>6</sup> and it discussed the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights<sup>7</sup> and the question of slavery.<sup>8</sup> The action of the Council on these and other subjects is described below.

#### A

##### Section I. Draft International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Religious Intolerance\*

468. In accordance with resolution 2 (XX) of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities submitted to the Commission at its twenty-first session a preliminary draft of an international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1781 (XVII). The draft consisted of a preamble and thirteen articles (E/CN.4/882, para. 321, resolution 1 (XVII), annex), and included certain proposals for additional measures of implementation designed to make the draft convention more effective (E/CN.4/882, para. 329, resolution 2 (XVII), annex).

469. The Commission at its twenty-first session examined<sup>9</sup> the preliminary draft prepared by the Sub-Commission, and adopted a preamble and four articles for inclusion in the draft convention. It was however unable, because of lack of time, to complete its work on the draft, and decided to give absolute priority at its twenty-second session to that task.

470. The Council, at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>10</sup> commended the Commission for its work on the draft convention. Some representatives expressed regret, how-

ever, at the fact that the Commission had not had sufficient time to complete the draft. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council, in its resolution 1074 B (XXXIX), noted resolution 1 (XXI) of the Commission and decided to draw it to the attention of the General Assembly.

##### Section II. Periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information

471. Under the system of periodic (triennial) reporting by Governments on developments in human rights in their territories, initiated in 1956 under Council resolution 624 B (XXII), there have now been three series of reports, the first related to the period 1954-1956, the second to the years 1957-1959, and the third to the years 1960-1962.

472. When it considered the reports for 1960-1962,<sup>11</sup> the Commission on Human Rights had before it a report prepared by the Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, which had been appointed by the Commission at its twentieth session and was composed of eight of its members.<sup>12</sup> In its report E/CN.4/876 and Corr.1), the Committee had presented its comments, conclusions and recommendations in the form of a draft resolution for the Commission's consideration. The Committee recommended *inter alia* a revision of the system of periodic reports on human rights.

473. In general, the Commission on Human Rights agreed with the recommendations of the Committee, and endorsed the draft resolution after amending it in certain particulars. The procedure to be followed in respect of future periodic reports was discussed in some detail, the debate centering round the following points: the question who should have the right to submit reports or comments, the scope and contents of the reports, the form in which the reports should be submitted to the Commission, and the procedure to be followed in examining them. Some members of the Commission said that non-governmental organizations could make a useful contribution to the reporting system; their comments could fill the lacunas sometimes observed in the reports from Governments and could provide the kind of stimulus required to induce Governments to submit full reports. Other members felt that comments by non-governmental organizations were often limited in scope and sometimes superficial or tendentious, and that the participation of non-governmental organizations in the reporting system should not therefore be encouraged; in particular, their comments should under no circumstances be placed on the same footing as reports

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

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.7/SR.516-522; E/SR.1391, 1392.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8.*

<sup>3</sup> E/AC.7/SR.508-513; E/SR.1385.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

<sup>5</sup> E/AC.7/SR.521-522; E/SR.1392.

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26.*

<sup>7</sup> E/AC.7/SR.513-517; E/SR.1385.

<sup>8</sup> E/AC.7/SR.522-524; E/SR.1392.

<sup>9</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8, chap. II; and chap. XII, draft resolution I.*

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.7/SR.516-518; E/SR.1391, 1392.

<sup>11</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8, chap. III; and chap. XII, draft resolution II.*

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 8, para. 328.* See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 3, paras. 442 and 448.*

received from Governments or from specialized agencies.

474. Representatives in the Council, like those in the Commission, generally agreed that better use could be made of the information on human rights contained in the periodic reports and welcomed the suggested changes in the reporting system. In reply to some representatives who were critical of the proposed new system, it was said that in the suggested system there was no question of granting non-governmental organizations powers vested in Governments; the object was simply to enable the Secretary-General to communicate comments referring to Governments to the Governments concerned. Some members made a distinction between non-governmental organizations having their headquarters in countries to which their comments referred and those which did not. Some representatives also criticized the fact that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was to receive and undertake the initial study of the reports.

475. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council, in resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), invited States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to supply information regularly on human rights within a continuing three-year cycle, covering, in the first year, civil and political rights; in the second, economic, social and cultural rights; and in the third year, freedom of information. Among other recommendations, it urged all Member States to submit reports on developments in human rights; invited Governments and non-governmental organizations to append to their reports a brief summary thereof; requested the Secretary-General to forward any material received from non-governmental organizations mentioning any particular States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to those States for any comments they might wish to make; requested the Secretary-General to forward the information received from Member States and specialized agencies under the terms of the resolution, in full, to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake the initial study of the materials received, and requested the Commission on Human Rights to establish an *ad hoc* committee, composed of persons chosen from its members, having as its mandate the study and evaluation of the periodic reports and other information received under the term of the resolution.

### Section III. International Year for Human Rights\*

476. The Committee on the International Year for Human Rights, set up by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 6 (XX) of the Commission on Human Rights and composed of the representatives of thirty-four Member States, met in June, July and October 1964, and in February and March 1965, and prepared a programme of measures and activities to be undertaken by the United Nations, by Member States and by the specialized agencies during the year 1968, which the General Assembly had designated, in resolution 1961 (XVIII), as International Year for Human Rights, in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of

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

the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

477. At its twenty-first session the Commission on Human Rights gave preliminary consideration to the Committee's report and endorsed certain of the Committee's recommendations concerning undertakings on which immediate action was required.<sup>13</sup> One of the Committee's recommendations, that a convention on the rights of the child and of the family should be completed and opened for ratification before the end of 1968, was rejected by the Commission. The Commission appointed a working party (E/4024, para. 465, resolution 5 B (XXI)), consisting of all States represented on the Commission, to elaborate, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the further observances, measures and activities which the Commission should recommend to the General Assembly to be undertaken by the United Nations in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The working party held its first meeting on 17 May 1965.

478. The Council at its thirty-ninth session<sup>14</sup> examined the recommendations made by the Commission and by the Committee on the International Year for Human Rights, which included *inter alia* a recommendation that an international conference on human rights should be convened during 1968. Representatives in the Council were generally in favour of holding such an international conference, provided that it was carefully prepared and that it had a precise agenda. Some expressed the opinion that the agenda of the Conference should contain items dealing with the rights of workers, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

479. Endorsing in general the recommendations of the Commission and supplementing the text of the draft resolution prepared by the Commission by reference to the elimination of the policy of *apartheid*, the Council, in resolution 1074 E (XXXIX), recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution outlining a programme of measures to be taken in 1968 for the furtherance of human rights, including the convening of an international conference.

480. The Council, in resolution 1074 F (XXXIX), also decided that a representative of the Commission on the Status of Women should be invited to attend meetings of the Working Party appointed under resolution 5 B (XXI) of the Commission on Human Rights for a brief period, preferably at a time when matters relating to the proposed international conference on human rights were under discussion.

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

481. The Secretary-General informed the Council at its thirty-ninth session (E/4028)<sup>15</sup> that he had drawn Council resolution 1016 (XXXVII)—recommending the adoption by the General Assembly of a draft resolution on measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination—to the attention of the

<sup>13</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. IV; and chap. XII, draft resolution IV.

<sup>14</sup> E/AC.7/SR.516-521; E/SR. 1391, 1392.

<sup>15</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 26.

Assembly at its nineteenth session, and that, as the Assembly had not been able to consider the item at that session, he had included it in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

482. After consideration of the question, the Council, at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>10</sup> in its resolution 1076 (XXXIX), welcomed the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres and asked the Secretary-General to give the necessary assistance to the Sub-Commission in the preparation of the study. It requested the Commission on Human Rights to include in the agenda of its twenty-second session the question: "Measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", and decided to maintain the question on its own agenda. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session a further report on the action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations towards the implementation of the Declaration.

### Section V. Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

483. The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-first session, considered and took note of the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/882 and Corr.1).<sup>17</sup>

#### STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION

484. The Commission had before it draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights, which had been drawn up by the Sub-Commission. It had before it also the *Study of Discrimination in Respect of the Right of Everyone to Leave any Country, Including His Own, and to Return to His Country*,<sup>18</sup> prepared by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur, Mr. José D. Ingles, as well as draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, adopted by the Sub-Commission at its fifteenth session. The Commission postponed consideration of these items until its twenty-second session.

485. The Council, at its thirty-ninth session, decided<sup>19</sup> to draw the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to a proposal (E/CN.4/767) for the publication as a single document of a memorandum by the Secretary-General listing and classifying special protective measures of an international character for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups (E/CN.4/Sub.2/221), and a compilation of the texts of those international instruments and similar measures of an international character which were of contemporary interest and which provided special protective measures for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups (E/CN.4/Sub.2/214).

486. The proposal had been before the Commission at its twenty-first session,<sup>20</sup> but the Commission had not had time to consider it.

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.7/SR.521, 522; E/SR.1391, 1392.

<sup>17</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. VII.

<sup>18</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XIV.2.

<sup>19</sup> E/AC.7/SR.524; E/SR.1392.

<sup>20</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. VII, paras. 498-511.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUB-COMMISSION

487. The Council in resolution 1074 G (XXXIX), approved the decision of the Commission<sup>21</sup> to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission from fourteen to eighteen<sup>22</sup> in order to ensure adequate representation to different regions, legal systems and cultures.

488. In the debate in the Council,<sup>23</sup> representatives were generally in favour of the proposed increase in membership. Some representatives, however, did not believe that the enlargement of the Sub-Commission would necessarily lead to fuller regional representation and maintained that the efficiency of a body was not necessarily enhanced by an increase in its size. Several representatives said that if the membership was increased, the new members should come from Asian or African countries.

### Section VI. Question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity

489. At its twenty-first session the Commission on Human Rights considered the question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity.<sup>24</sup> Members of the Commission were of the opinion that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes or crimes against humanity would prevent the committing of similar crimes and would protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, promote confidence among peoples, and contribute to international peace and security. They considered that the United Nations must contribute to the solution of the problems raised by war crimes and crimes against humanity, which were serious violations of the law of nations, and that it must, in particular, study ways and means of establishing the principle in international law that there was no period of limitation for the prosecution and punishment of such crimes.

490. The Commission requested the Secretary-General (E/4024, para. 567, resolution 3 (XXI)) to undertake a study of the problems raised in international law by war crimes and crimes against humanity, and by priority a study of legal procedures to ensure that no period of limitation should apply to such crimes; it decided to discuss the report as one of the matters of priority at its twenty-second session.

491. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council, in resolution 1074 D (XXXIX), urged all States to continue their efforts to ensure that, in accordance with international law and national laws, the criminals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity should be traced, apprehended and equitably punished by the competent courts; and it invited eligible States which had not yet done so to accede as soon as possible to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

### Section VII. Question of the appointment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

492. At its twenty-first session the Commission on Human Rights had decided to include in its agenda an

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. VI.

<sup>22</sup> For the members elected, see appendix II.

<sup>23</sup> E/AC.7/SR.516-521; E/SR.1391, 1392.

<sup>24</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. IX; and chap. XII, draft resolution III.



item entitled: "Question concerning implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery".<sup>26</sup> It was however, unable, because of lack of time, to consider the item.<sup>26</sup>

493. The Council, at its thirty-ninth session, had before it a proposal to the effect that it should recommend that the General Assembly examine at its twentieth session the question of the election of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and that this could be accomplished through the designation of a working group by the General Assembly.

494. During the discussion in the Council,<sup>27</sup> several members supported the proposal. Some of them said that although the practical realization of such a scheme would undoubtedly raise difficulties, there was an unquestionable need to supplement the existing machinery for the promotion of human rights. Some members, while considering the matter to be of the greatest importance, stated that it was not possible to study the question adequately at the current session of the Council, and suggested that, as the Commission had not taken any action on it, it would be better to wait for the Commission to present a concrete draft resolution on the subject. Some other members considered the proposal quite unacceptable. They felt that the adoption of the proposal might prejudice the very complex question of the application of human rights; such authority could not be conferred on one person, since questions of national sovereignty and prerogatives were involved, and any interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States must be avoided.

495. The Council did not take any formal decision on the matter.

### **Section VIII. Organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights**

496. Recognizing the importance of an effective international programme in the field of human rights and desiring to review the experience with existing arrangements and procedures in the United Nations family of organizations in the implementation of human rights conventions and recommendations, the Council, in resolution 1075 (XXXIX), requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Directors General of the ILO and UNESCO to prepare for it separate reports on their respective existing organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights, including information on past experience as appropriate. It requested further that those reports be submitted to it at its fortieth session.

497. In the debate<sup>28</sup> leading to the adoption of the resolution, it was stated that concern for social justice and human rights should be moved to the very centre of the United Nations stage and that it would therefore be useful to profit from the experience of the Organization and of the ILO and UNESCO in the matter. Some representatives said that there were procedural and substantive reasons why they could not support the proposal: it had not been discussed in the Social Committee of the Council and it overlapped the resolution

the Council had adopted on the question of periodic reports (resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)); moreover, the question of implementation was being considered by the Third Committee of the General Assembly. Others said that the proposal was purely procedural and did not deal with the same questions as were dealt with in the resolution on the reporting system.

### **Section IX. Slavery**

498. The Council, at its thirty-ninth session, considered<sup>29</sup> a report on slavery (E/4056 and Add.1-3) submitted by Mr. Mohamed Awad, the Special Rapporteur on Slavery appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 960 (XXXVI). The report contained information received from the Governments of fifty-three Member States and from interested non-governmental organizations in reply to a questionnaire on slavery which had been formulated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Special Rapporteur.

499. The Council received an introductory statement prepared by the Special Rapporteur (E/AC.7/L.466) and held a preliminary debate, but did not take any decision on the substance of the matter.

500. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1077 (XXXIX)) in which it noted that it had been unable to consider fully the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery, owing to the fact that the report was not available in all the working languages. Noting moreover that sixty-one Member States had not so far replied to the questionnaire on slavery, it urged those Governments of States Members of the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which had not replied to the questionnaire to submit replies as soon as possible, in order to assist the Special Rapporteur to complete his work. It requested the Special Rapporteur to continue his work and to submit a final report to it at its summer session in 1966 and to include in the report suggestions for possible action by the United Nations in the field of slavery. It called upon all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies which had not yet done so to become parties as soon as possible to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and to the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

## **B**

### **Section X. Status of women**

501. The Council, at its thirty-ninth session, considered<sup>30</sup> the report of the Commission on the Status of Women at its eighteenth session (E/4025),<sup>31</sup> held at Teheran, Iran, from 1 to 19 March 1965, and in resolution 1068 A (XXXIX) took note of the report.

502. It also received a proposal according to which the Commission would have been requested to consider the practical implementation of the principles of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and submit proposals to the General Assembly through the Council. The proposal was subsequently further considered during the Council's discussion of social development and led to the adoption of Council resolution 1086 L (XXXIX).<sup>32</sup>

<sup>29</sup> E/AC.7/SR.522-524; E/SR.1392.

<sup>30</sup> E/AC.7/SR.508-513; E/SR.1385.

<sup>31</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

<sup>32</sup> See chapter XII, section I, paragraph 424 above.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. I, paras. 13-24.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. X, para. 568.

<sup>28</sup> E/AC.7/SR.517-521; E/SR.1392.

<sup>29</sup> E/SR.1391, 1392.

503. In its report, the Commission requested the Council to establish a firm policy of annual meetings of the Commission (E/4025, para. 322, resolution 17 (XVIII)). Several representatives in the Council, emphasizing the importance of the Commission's work and the fact that much remained to be done before equality of status between men and women had been achieved, expressed themselves in favour of continuing the annual sessions.

504. The action of the Council on the main recommendations of the Commission is summarized below.<sup>33</sup>

#### POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

505. Both the Council and the Commission noted with interest that under the laws of most countries women now had full political rights. It was regretted, however, that in spite of the progress that had been achieved, only forty-four States were parties to the Convention on Political Rights of Women, which had been adopted in 1952.

506. Endorsing, in the main, the recommendation of the Commission, the Council, in resolution 1068 B (XXXIX), invited all Member States to intensify their efforts to accede to that Convention and to apply fully the principles contained in it; it also appealed to them to supply the Secretary-General in due time, in accordance with resolution 961 B (XXXVI), with full information regarding its implementation.

507. Both the Council and the Commission discussed at length a proposal relating to the civic and political education of women. The action taken is described in section XI below.

#### DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

508. Representatives both in the Council and in the Commission emphasized the importance of the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women which the General Assembly, in resolution 1921 (XVIII), had requested the Commission to prepare. Comments and proposals received from thirty Governments, four specialized agencies and fifteen non-governmental organizations relating to the principles that might be incorporated in the draft declaration were brought to the attention of the Commission in accordance with resolution 1921 (XVIII).

509. The Commission had, however, been unable to complete its work on the draft declaration at the eighteenth session. It decided, after considering the report of a drafting committee established to prepare the text of a draft declaration, to adjourn further debate on the question until its next session, in 1966. It requested the Secretary-General to circulate the draft declaration prepared by the drafting committee and other relevant texts, as well as the records of the Commission's debates, to members of the Commission for their comments, and to circulate the comments received to all members of the Commission before the next session.

510. During the debate in the Council, it was pointed out that the declaration would serve to set international standards in all fields of importance to women and would therefore be of use to Governments in their action at the national level. It would also help non-governmental organizations in their efforts to improve the position of women. Some representatives expressed regret that the Commission had not completed its work on the draft declaration at the eighteenth session.

Others considered that the Commission's decision was a wise one in view of the many difficulties involved in the preparation of such an instrument.

#### UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

511. In its resolution 1777 (XVII), the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with Member States, the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and appropriate non-governmental organizations, to study the possibility of providing and developing new resources aimed especially at the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women. In 1963, the Commission at its seventeenth session had considered, and the Council at its thirty-sixth session had agreed, that a first step in the study should be a review and an evaluation of existing resources for the advancement of women, and the Commission had asked the Secretary-General *inter alia* to provide it with a summary statement of such resources, including those of non-governmental organizations in consultative status (Council resolution 961 F (XXXVI)).

512. The Secretary-General presented a preliminary report on the question to the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/CN.6/435 and Add.1-5).<sup>34</sup> The report contained the replies of Governments, specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and non-governmental organizations to a number of points raised by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the requests of the General Assembly and of the Council. It included also a summary of the resources available for the advancement of women, both under programmes of the United Nations system and under programmes of non-governmental organizations.

513. The Commission asked the Secretary-General (E/4025, para. 147, resolution 5 (XVIII)) to arrange for the printing, as a sales publication, of that section of his report which described the resources available to Member States for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/435/Add.5) and it invited Member States and non-governmental organizations to take advantage of the publication and to have it in mind in the formulation of plans and policies, with a view to effecting a more co-ordinated and integrated programme of United Nations-assisted systems and governmental and non-governmental schemes for the advancement of women in their respective countries.

514. The Commission suggested (E/4025, para. 157, resolution 7 (XVIII)) that non-governmental organizations in consultative status, each in accord with its own programmes, objectives and policies, should study the possibility of making available the increasing fund of knowledge in family planning as a source of assistance to married couples in fulfilling their parental responsibilities. It also requested the Secretary-General to provide it with a report on the effect of the lack of family planning on the status of women in countries suffering from over-population and the relation between family planning and the advancement of women. The Population Commission, at its thirteenth session, in March and April 1965, took note of the recommendation and considered that the study which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare would be valuable. It expressed the desire to review the report in due

<sup>33</sup> See also section XI below.

<sup>34</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7, chap. IV.*

course and made certain suggestions concerning the ground that might be covered in the study.<sup>35</sup>

515. The Council accepted, in general, the recommendations made by the Commission with regard to the establishment of centres for training competent corps or cadres of women leaders. During the discussion, however, it was emphasized that in the developing countries there was an urgent need to train both men and women leaders. It was also pointed out that the establishment of centres was not necessarily the best or the only method of training. The types of training suggested in the Commission's text were considered inadequate: it was thought that emphasis should be placed on training women so that they could participate fully in the economic, social and political life of their countries. It was also said that women should be trained to participate in scientific and technological development.

516. After amending a proposal of the Commission to take account of the above points, the Council adopted a resolution (1068 C (XXXIX)) in which, noting the importance of training competent corps or cadres of leaders, especially in the developing countries, particularly of women leaders, in order to enable women to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of their respective countries, and also in science and technology; and taking into account the complexity of the functions that women leaders or cadres would assume and the various kinds of assistance which would have to be supplied for their training, it drew the attention of Member States to the advantage of establishing centres, or of taking other appropriate measures, for the training of such cadres. It recommended to the appropriate authorities that in the preparation of the various United Nations assistance programmes, consideration should be given to the provision of assistance to countries which applied for it towards the training of appropriate cadres of women to assist the advancement of their countries; and recommended to the specialized agencies that they consider the possibility of supplying assistance of the same kind.

517. The Council endorsed a recommendation of the Commission concerning co-operation at the regional level between national commissions on the status of women or existing national bodies with similar interests (resolution 1068 D (XXXIX)). It recommended that such commissions or bodies should organize regional meetings and seminars, the reports of which would be sent to the Commission on the Status of Women for its information.

518. The Council accepted, with some drafting amendments, the views of the Commission concerning the use of resources available for the advancement of women through technical assistance and other programmes. In its resolution 1068 E (XXXIX), it recommended to Member States, and especially to those making use of technical co-operation programmes, that they give greater priority to projects and programmes directed towards the advancement of women, and drew attention to certain methods considered likely to assist them in accomplishing that purpose. The Council invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Directors General of the specialized agencies to encourage the participation of women in projects requested by Governments, and to draw the attention of resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Directors of the Special Fund to the importance of that request; to continue and, if possible,

to increase the use of qualified women as technical experts; and to ensure that all technical co-operation experts should be alert to the potential of woman-power for national development. The Council called the attention of Member States and interested bodies to the possibility of using technical assistance on a payment basis (under "funds-in-trust" arrangements) for the advancement of women. It invited non-governmental organizations in consultative status to co-operate in action along the lines indicated above and to report to the Commission at its next session on any new projects they were undertaking on a regional or national basis for the advancement of women.

#### STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

519. The Council noted that the Commission had considered a report of the Secretary-General on the dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage, and judicial separation, based on information supplied by forty-four Governments in reply to a questionnaire (E/CN.6/415 and Corr.1 and Add.1), and that in the Commission's debates<sup>36</sup> stress had been laid on the importance of preserving the stability of the family. Attention was drawn to measures taken in various countries to achieve that purpose and to prevent the breaking of the marriage tie. It was noted, however, that all countries recognized the need to legislate in the eventuality of the dissolution of marriage or of judicial separation. It was felt that the primary purpose of the Commission's study of the question was to seek to ensure equality of rights between men and women, in accordance with the principles laid down in article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially as regards legal grounds and procedures governing divorce, annulment of marriage, and judicial separation. The discussions revealed that, while equality existed in some countries, in several others women had been placed in an inferior and unfavourable position compared to men. The Commission had also discussed questions relating to the award of alimony and the custody of children. A trend was noted in modern legislation towards settling the question of custody in accordance with the best interests of the children, determined in each case by the court.

520. In general, the Council accepted the recommendations of the Commission relating to the dissolution of marriage, the annulment of marriage, and judicial separation. It was pointed out, however, that the Commission's text raised difficulties because of the diversity of procedures in effect in different countries, and it was felt that a provision should be inserted to take that fact into account.

521. In resolution 1068 F (XXXIX) the Council recommended that Governments of Member States take all possible measures to ensure equality of rights between men and women in the event of the dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage, and judicial separation. It further recommended the following principles for ensuring such equality, taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries: (a) facilities for reconciliation should be made available; (b) divorce or judicial separation should be granted only by a competent judicial authority and should be legally recorded; (c) both spouses should have the same rights and should have available the same legal grounds and legal defences in proceedings for divorce, annulment and judicial separation; (d) the right of

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9, para. 24.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7, chap. VI.

either spouse to give or withhold full and free consent should be ensured by law in the event of divorce on the ground of mutual consent in countries where mutual consent was a ground for divorce; (e) in proceedings regarding custody of children, the interest of children should be the paramount consideration; (f) divorce, annulment of marriage, judicial separation or dissolution of marriage by death should not have as a consequence an inequality in legal status and capacity of men and women.

#### ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

522. The Council noted that the Commission had stressed the importance of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women in the economic field.<sup>37</sup> Women often had a legal status which did not correspond to the role they actually played in society, and discrimination was frequently exercised against women in employment. In developing countries, in particular, they were being called on to make an increasing contribution to the economic life of their countries and should accordingly be given opportunities for the full exercise of their rights without discrimination.

523. The Commission had considered three main topics relating to economic rights and opportunities for women, on the basis of reports prepared by the ILO: activities of the ILO having a bearing on the employment of women (E/CN.6/424); part-time work for women (E/CN.6/428); and vocational guidance and training of girls and women (E/CN.6/429). Subsequent to the eighteenth session of the Commission, the International Labour Conference, in June 1965, had unanimously adopted the final text of a Recommendation on Women Workers with Family Responsibilities. The recommendation contained a number of principles designed to help women, who in many countries were working outside their homes in increasing numbers, to reconcile their family and work responsibilities. It was noted, in the recommendation, that many of the problems involved were problems, not only of women, but of the family and of society as a whole.

524. With respect to part-time work, members of the Commission stressed the need to ensure that arrangements concerning such employment should be based on the principle of equality of status and treatment for men and women, so as to protect part-time workers from exploitation, and full-time workers from unfair competition. Some representatives expressed the view that part-time employment met a special need of married women, especially those with family responsibilities. It was pointed out, however, that part-time employment should not be considered a matter of concern to women only, since it also affected men. The dangers inherent in part-time employment arose from the low salaries normally paid, and often the reduction in social security benefits, sickness pay and pension rights. There was, moreover, a danger of exploitation, and of undermining the position of the full-time worker. The difficulties faced by the employer of part-time workers could not be ignored, and such problems as arranging satisfactory social security coverage, sickness benefits and pension rights had to be solved. The Commission noted that the International Labour Office was making a further study of part-time work and expressed the hope that it would undertake such a study in the near future, and would report the results to the Commission at an early session.

525. The discussions both in the Commission and in the Council emphasized the need for better vocational guidance and training for girls and women. It was pointed out that improved education and training of women for employment and the availability of more employment opportunities for them, as well as the growing awareness on the part of women that they could contribute to the development of their countries, strengthened the need for more and better vocational guidance and training, particularly in countries which were undergoing rapid economic and social development and technical progress.

526. The Commission requested the ILO and UNESCO to continue to include information on the technical and vocational education and training of girls and women in the regular reports to the Commission on their activities of interest to women. It also requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, to submit to the Commission a review of the results obtained in the implementation of the recommendations made previously by United Nations bodies on that question.

527. In resolution 1068 G (XXXIX) the Council endorsed, with some drafting changes, further recommendations of the Commission relating to technical and vocational training. It recommended that Member States take all possible steps to promote the access of women to education at all levels and to vocational and technical training. It urged Member States to promote by all possible means a full and active role for women in economic and social fields; and it invited Member States which had not already done so to ratify as soon as possible the ILO Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (No. 111 of 1958) and the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960), and to accept the principles laid down in the ILO Recommendation concerning Vocational Training (No. 117 of 1962) and the UNESCO International Recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education (1962).

#### ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

528. Both in the Commission<sup>38</sup> and in the Council, many representatives emphasized the vital need to extend educational opportunities for women. It was recognized that the position of women in society depended, in large part, on their standard of education and that, without education, they could never play their full role in national life. The urgent need to eliminate illiteracy was stressed, and it was noted that throughout the world illiteracy was more extensive among women than among men.

529. The Council was informed that the Director General of UNESCO had appointed a panel of consultants, composed of distinguished women from many different countries, with a view to obtaining their views on the action that could be taken to improve the situation with regard to women's rights and opportunities. Consideration was being given to the establishment of a ten-year programme to help women, which would begin in 1967-1968 and would be integrated with the general programme of UNESCO on such matters as literacy, the status of the teaching profession, and scientific and technical education. Several representatives on the Council welcomed the action taken by UNESCO.

530. The Council endorsed, with some drafting amendments, the recommendations of the Commission

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. VII.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. X.

with regard to literacy education and continuing education of women and to the access of girls and women to secondary technical and vocational education. The recommendations had been adopted by the Commission after consideration of two reports by UNESCO, one on its activities in 1963 and 1964 of special interest to women and the main activities proposed for 1965 and 1966 (E/CN.6/432 and Add.1); and the other on the access of girls to secondary education (E/CN.6/433).

531. In resolution 1068 H (XXXIX) the Council recommended that Member States give a prominent place to programmes for women in planning their national literacy programmes and take account of the special programmes affecting women in rural areas. It invited UNESCO to devote particular attention, at the World Congress of Education Ministers at Teheran, to problems relating to the literacy education and continuing education of women; and to encourage the inclusion in the experimental programme to be launched in various countries during 1966 of projects relating particularly to the literacy education of women and directed towards the civic, social and economic education of women.

532. In resolution 1068 I (XXXIX), on the access of girls and women to secondary education and to higher education, the Council recommended that Member States: (a) make provision, in planning their education systems, for all such measures—including schools, boarding schools and scholarships—as would assure girls, on a footing of complete equality with boys, access to secondary education, whether ordinary, teacher-training, vocational or technical; (b) adopt the necessary measures to ensure that pupils of all secondary establishments, boys and girls, should be able to obtain guidance to enable them to proceed to the type of secondary education—whether ordinary, teacher-training, vocational or technical—best suited to their aptitudes; (c) ensure that girls who had completed their secondary studies should have equal opportunities with boys of access both to higher education and to jobs and occupations for which their secondary studies fitted them; (d) take advantage, in developing the educational institutions required for increasing the number of women teachers in secondary education, of all the possibilities offered by technical assistance. The Council also invited UNESCO to devote particular attention, in all its activities concerning secondary education and the planning of education, to the opportunities offered to girls in secondary education.

#### EFFECT OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

533. At the request of the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixteenth and seventeenth session,<sup>39</sup> the Secretary-General prepared a report, based on information available to him, on the effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women on national legislation (E/CN.6/437). The report dealt with recommendations relating to political rights and the status of women in private law. No attempt had been made by the Secretary-General to assess or evaluate the effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation: an indication had been given of the substance of legisla-

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7*, paras. 145, 148-151 and 159; and *ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7*, paras. 188-192.

tion enacted after the date of adoption of the relevant recommendation or resolution.

534. Members of the Commission considered the report of particular value since it showed the important changes taking place in political rights and in private law. It was recognized, however, that the report was necessarily incomplete since it was based exclusively on information available in United Nations documents.

535. The Commission decided (E/4025, para. 268, resolution 14 (XVIII)) to request the Secretary-General to forward the report to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies with a view to their supplementing the information on national legislation contained in it; and to prepare supplementary reports, if possible biennially, for submission to the Commission.

#### COMMENTS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN ON PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

536. In accordance with Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV), the summaries of periodic reports on human rights covering developments during the three-year period 1960-1962<sup>40</sup> were submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women for comment. In the very brief review of those reports by the Commission it was said that they showed the effect of the work being done by the Commission: examples were cited of the abolition of polygamy and of the institution of the dowry, the establishment of a minimum age for marriage, and the enactment of new marriage and guardianship laws.

### C

#### Section XI. Advisory services in the field of human rights

537. The Council at its thirty-ninth session<sup>41</sup> considered two reports of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/877-E/CN.6/436 and E/4023<sup>42</sup>), the relevant parts of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4025,<sup>43</sup> chaps. II, V and XVIII), and the relevant parts of the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/4081).<sup>44</sup> Owing to lack of time, the Commission on Human Rights had been unable to consider the item on advisory services at its twenty-first session.

538. The Secretary-General informed the Council that, in 1965, two regional seminars had been organized under the programme of advisory services: a seminar on the multi-national society, at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; and a seminar on the participation of women in public life, for participants from countries of the territories within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, at Ulan Bator, Mongolia. He proposed to organize three seminars in 1966: one on human rights in developing countries, for participants from African countries members of the Economic Commission for Africa, at Dakar, Senegal; one on participation in local administration as a means of promoting human rights, for participants from European countries, at Budapest, Hungary; and one on some aspect of the status of women.

<sup>40</sup> See section II above.

<sup>41</sup> E/AC.7/SR.513-517; E/SR.1385.

<sup>42</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7*.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15.



539. As regards fellowships on human rights, the Secretary-General stated that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1782 (XVII), and taking into account Council resolution 1017 (XXXVII), he expected to be able to grant twice as many fellowships in 1966 as in 1962.

540. The Secretary-General also informed the Council that it had not been possible for him to comply with Council resolution 959 (XXXVI), in which he had been requested to consider the organization, from savings available under part V of the United Nations budget and on an experimental basis, of one or more regional courses in human rights as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. In the light of the recommendations of TAC and their endorsement by the Council, a regional training course had been maintained in category II for 1965 and the same situation applied to 1966 (E/CN.4/877-E/CN.6/436, paras. 26-28).

541. The Council's attention was drawn to the recommendations on the programme of advisory services made by the Commission on the Status of Women at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para 174, resolution 8 (XVIII)). In expressing its approval of the programme, the Commission had welcomed the seminars planned for 1965 and the arrangements contemplated for 1966. It had recommended that the fellowship programme for 1966 should allow the award of a larger number of fellowships than had been possible in 1965, and that the attention of Governments should be drawn to the possibility of including a larger number of women among their candidates. It had further expressed the hope that the basic documents and the recommendations of the seminars would be distributed on a wider scale to non-governmental organizations, in order to enable them to take advantage of the recommendations in their work.

542. The Council also considered a proposal made by the Commission on the Status of Women with regard to the civic and political education of women,<sup>45</sup> in which it was recommended *inter alia* that the Secretary-General should examine the possibility of: (a) giving top priority, within the limits of each annual budget, to the holding of a seminar or workshop on the civic and political education of women, in the nature of a demonstration or pilot project, which could be adapted and used for follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their communities; (b) including in his annual budget estimates for the programme of advisory services in human rights, and in his supplementary estimates for 1966 and subsequent years, additional funds to permit the holding of a series of regional seminars or workshops on the subject. The seminars or workshops contemplated would be organized on the same basis as other United Nations seminars held under the programme of advisory services.

543. In accordance with Council resolution 1008 (XXXVII), the Commission's proposal; together with its financial implications, was brought to the attention of TAC (E/TAC/151). On the recommendation of TAC, the Council, in part I of its resolution 1062 (XXXIX), requested the General Assembly to make provision, within the approved level of part V of the United Nations budget, for an additional annual seminar or workshop to be devoted to the civic and political education of women.<sup>46</sup> In part III of the same resolu-

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7, chap. II; and chap. XVIII, draft resolution II.

<sup>46</sup> See also paragraph 326.

tion, it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the 1966 sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, and to the Council through TAC, an evaluation report on the fellowship programme in the field of human rights.<sup>47</sup>

544. In the Council's subsequent debate on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, representatives emphasized the value of the seminars organized under the programme of advisory services, recognizing that they provided an opportunity for a profitable exchange of experience between participants from countries with a wide variety of legal systems and practices. Some representatives welcomed the extension of the seminars from a regional to a global basis as had been done for the first time in the case of the seminar held in Yugoslavia. Opinions were divided on the relative merits of seminars and fellowships. Some considered that the results achieved with the fellowships did not justify the expenditure made, since only a few persons benefited from fellowship awards. There was also some criticism of the topics selected for study. Others considered that the fellowships constituted a useful part of the programme of advisory services and wished to see the number of awards increased. It was noted that the number of women nominated for fellowships was relatively small, and it was hoped that more women would in future be nominated by their Governments. It was generally agreed that an evaluation of the fellowship programme would be useful.

545. Most representatives were in favour, in principle, of the recommendation by the Commission on the Status of Women relating to the civic and political education of women, especially in view of the recommendations of TAC, which indicated that the necessary financial resources could be made available. In that connexion, however, several representatives indicated that better co-ordination was needed between the work of the Technical Assistance Committee and that of the Social Committee of the Council.

546. Various points were raised during the discussion. Some representatives felt that the term "voluntary leaders" lacked clarity. It was explained that the intention of the proposal was to train leaders who could perform useful services in their own countries, and it was said that women leaders, who could work on a voluntary basis, were greatly needed in the developing countries, where good will was more abundant than financial resources. Some representatives suggested that training leaders was not necessarily the best or the only method of equipping women for public services. It was recognized that non-governmental organizations could play a most useful role in helping women to exercise their political rights effectively. It was argued, however, that many of the national organizations concerned were not affiliates of the non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and it was thought that the resolution should be broadened in that respect. A number of representatives objected to the use of the term "workshops", stating that the distinction between seminars and workshops was not clear. It was also thought that the resolution as presented by the Commission did not make clear the distinction between seminars that were to be organized by the United Nations under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and those to be organized at the national or local level by Governments or non-governmental organizations. Several representatives objected

<sup>47</sup> See also paragraph 330.



to the suggestion that absolute priority should be given to any particular form of service that could be rendered under the programme.

547. In resolution 1067 A (XXXIX) the Council noted the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women on the desirability of assisting women to utilize their civic and political rights more effectively, *inter alia* by providing for the training of voluntary leaders and by equipping women to participate in public services; it expressed the view that seminars were needed to accomplish that purpose, and that women's non-governmental organizations might have valuable experience and special competence in that field. It invited Member States to consider organizing national and local seminars on the participation of women in public affairs; suggested that national non-governmental organizations and national and local affiliates of non-governmental organizations in consultative status co-operate fully with Governments of Member States in planning, organizing and conducting such seminars; and invited interested specialized agencies to co-operate with Member States and with non-governmental organizations in carrying forward those objectives. It further recommended that the Secretary-General examine the possibility of (a) holding an additional annual seminar on the civic and political education of women, in the nature of a demonstration or pilot project, which could be adapted and used for follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their countries; (b) including in his annual budget estimates for the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and in his supplementary estimates, additional funds to make it possible for such a seminar to be held annually; and (c) providing United Nations sales publications, including particularly the new pamphlet *Civic and Political Education of Women*<sup>48</sup> free of cost for use in

<sup>48</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.IV.7.

seminars organized with the assistance of interested specialized agencies and non-governmental women's organizations.

548. The Council also, in resolution 1067 B (XXXIX), approved the programme of seminars proposed for 1966.

549. Towards the close of the thirty-ninth session, the President informed the Council<sup>49</sup> of a communication which he had received from the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, and the Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, who was also the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee. The communication concerned a proposal for the organization, in Brazil, of an international seminar on apartheid in 1966 as part of the programme for observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and contained a request that the Council should recommend to the General Assembly as an urgent matter that it authorize and provide funds for the holding of a fourth seminar in 1966, to deal with apartheid. The President further stated that he had sent a reply to the communication to the effect that it had reached him too late for any action to be taken upon the proposal before the adjournment of the first part of the thirty-ninth session, the Council having already completed consideration of the item on its agenda regarding advisory services in the field of human rights. He had added that since the Council had decided to resume its thirty-ninth session during the early part of the General Assembly, the possibility still remained for the inclusion of an additional item in the Council's agenda at that time, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure.

<sup>49</sup> E/SR.1395.

## ANNEX

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

##### *Thirty-ninth session*

World Federation of Trade Unions  
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/AC.7/SR.517.

#### ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

##### *Thirty-ninth session*

Anti-Slavery Society, The  
Slavery—E/C.2/SR.205.  
Friends World Committee for Consultation  
Slavery—E/C.2/SR.205.  
International Commission of Jurists  
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.205.  
International Council of Jewish Women  
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.205.  
International Federation of Women Lawyers  
Slavery—E/C.2/SR.205.  
St. Joan's International Alliance  
Slavery—E/C.2/SR.205.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
Slavery—E/C.2/SR.205.

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls  
jointly with

International Catholic Youth Federation  
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.205.

World Jewish Congress  
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.204.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
Report of the Commission on the Status of Women—E/C.2/SR.205.

World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union  
Slavery—E/C.2/SR.205.

#### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Council of Women  
E/C.2/635. Slavery.

World Federation of Trade Unions  
E/C.2/636. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.

International Federation of Women Lawyers  
E/C.2/638. International Year for Human Rights.

International Council of Jewish Women  
E/C.2/639. The rights of the child.

## SPECIAL QUESTIONS

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

550. The Council at its thirty-ninth session, considered<sup>1</sup> the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/6011)<sup>2</sup> which related mainly to the activities of the High Commissioner's Office from 1 April 1964 to 31 March 1965. The Council also had before it the reports of the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme.

551. The report of the High Commissioner summed up the results achieved by his Office in its two major fields of activity: international protection and social assistance. It indicated the gradual extension of the work of the Office to areas, particularly in Africa, where the High Commissioner was called upon to assist in solving the problems of new groups of refugees and described the methods followed in dealing with those problems.

552. In presenting his report, the High Commissioner recalled that the primary function of his Office was the international protection of refugees. Experience had shown the need in certain cases to assist the host countries in carrying the social and financial burden resulting from the care of refugees, and the General Assembly had therefore authorized the High Commissioner to collect voluntary contributions towards the financing of assistance programmes. The foundation was thus laid for concerted action based on a true spirit of international solidarity, which involved a large number of Governments, intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies, and which took into account the primary responsibility of the countries of reception.

553. The problems of refugees were fluid and dynamic and the work of the High Commissioner's Office had to be constantly adapted to meet changing circumstances. Confronted as it was with the increasing problems which had arisen, in particular in Africa, it had initiated, since 1963, a new current annual programme of assistance, which had now proved its effectiveness in that it had enabled the Office to deal with problems rapidly as they arose. The High Commissioner's task in that respect had been facilitated in particular by General Assembly resolution 1673 (XVI), which enabled him to apply to the large-scale problems of new groups of refugees the "good offices" procedure which had hitherto been reserved for refugees not coming within his mandate.

554. In pointing out some of the more significant developments in the work of his Office, the High Com-

missioner said that the most serious problem facing it was still that of the Rwandese refugees who had found asylum in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. In view of the troubled situation prevailing in the first half of 1964, difficulties had arisen with regard to the settlement of those refugees in the Kivu Province of the Congo and in Burundi, where their numbers were particularly high. Through the generosity of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, a number of them had been able to settle in the Mwesi Highlands. The situation had meanwhile improved and it was hoped that the ILO plan for rural development for the benefit of refugees in the Kivu Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo would soon be fully resumed; a considerable number of the refugees in Burundi were able to benefit from a new plan for settlement in agriculture in the eastern part of the country.

555. The High Commissioner's Office had also been called upon to help in providing assistance for Sudanese and Congolese refugees mainly in Uganda, for refugees from Mozambique in the United Republic of Tanzania and for refugees from Portuguese Guinea in the Central African Republic.

556. At the same time, his Office was making every effort to avoid the accumulation of new European refugees and to bring the Major Aid Programmes for "old" European refugees, mainly from the Second World War, to a conclusion in spite of considerable difficulties which had to be faced in that respect, particularly in Greece.

557. The High Commissioner stated that, in helping the host countries to plan and carry out the schemes for the integration of the refugees from Rwanda, his Office had, to an increasing extent, enlisted the co-operation of subsidiary organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, including in particular TAB, the World Food Programme, the ILO and FAO. In order to assist the host countries subsequently to consolidate the integration of the refugees, zonal development plans had been put into effect in Burundi and the Kivu Province of the Congo by the ILO, FAO and TAB which were to benefit the local population and the refugees alike. The programme of the High Commissioner's Office itself was of a complementary nature and was designed to supplement the assistance provided by Governments, other organizations and voluntary agencies.

558. The High Commissioner pointed out that in spite of the support that was being enlisted from various sources, the growing problems facing his Office had entailed an increased financial target for 1965 which had been set at \$3.5 million as against the \$3 million target for 1964, and he appealed to Governments to increase their contributions to the level needed fully to finance what was, in effect, a minimum programme.

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

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1389.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 11*, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4058 and Add.1).

559. With regard to the basic function of his Office, that of international protection, the High Commissioner informed the Council that constant improvements were being made in legislation affecting the position of refugees. The recent accession of three further Governments to the 1951 Convention had brought to forty-eight the number of parties to it. The text of the Convention might of course be usefully readjusted through the elimination of the date-line of 1 January 1951, which prevented it from applying automatically to new groups of refugees. The matter had recently been considered by a colloquium of legal experts, and their recommendations were expected to contribute to its solution.

560. In conclusion, the High Commissioner stressed the imperative need to deal with problems of refugees without any political bias on a purely humanitarian basis, so that international action for refugees should always constitute a factor of appeasement between all parties concerned.

561. Most representatives who spoke in the debate in the Council paid a tribute to the results achieved by the High Commissioner and expressed their appreciation of his statement and of his report, which brought out the universal character of his task. They approved of the general policy followed by the High Commissioner and of the realistic and constructive way in which he was dealing with the varied and complex problems facing his Office. Some speakers stressed that through his humanitarian and non-political approach, the High Commissioner had proved able not only to alleviate human sufferings and to assist Governments in dealing with considerable problems, but also to contribute to the social stability of the areas in which they arose.

562. Members of the Council agreed that the emphasis in the work of the High Commissioner's Office was shifting from the European refugees to new groups of refugees, particularly in Africa. Some speakers drew attention in that connexion to the considerable problems of refugees which also had to be faced in other areas, including Asia and Latin America. In referring to the problems of "old" European refugees, several representatives, while regretting that the problem should have been before the international community for more than twenty years, noted with satisfaction that, in spite of considerable difficulties, the Major Aid Programmes put into effect for those refugees were on their way to a conclusion.

563. With regard to the work of assistance for new groups of refugees, several representatives noted that the problems facing the High Commissioner, particularly in Africa, were further increasing.

564. A number of speakers expressed their satisfaction with the increasing co-operation which had developed between the High Commissioner's Office and other members of the United Nations family, as well as intergovernmental regional organizations and non-governmental organizations. Some representatives stressed, in particular, the importance they attached to the relations that had been established between the Office and the Organization of African Unity. Several speakers stressed the usefulness of the zonal development projects put into effect by TAB, the ILO and FAO in Africa for the benefit of refugees and the local population alike. Two representatives expressed the view that the persistence of colonialism in Africa was the main cause of the refugee problem on that continent.

565. Some representatives drew attention to repatriation as a solution to the problem of refugees.

566. With regard to the appeal made by the High Commissioner for additional contributions in order to enable him fully to finance the programme of his Office, several representatives emphasized that the High Commissioner should be in a position to deal rapidly with new situations as they arose in order to avoid the tragic results of prolonged refugee status. While the High Commissioner's function was primarily to stimulate support from other sources, it was essential that the modest programmes of his Office should be fully financed. It was noted that there had been an increase in the number of Governments contributing to the Office. Their number, however, was not even half of the total membership of the United Nations, and the hope was expressed that all countries able to do so would contribute to the work of international assistance to refugees.

567. A number of representatives stressed the importance of legal protection, the basic function of the High Commissioner's Office. They paid a tribute to the generous policy of asylum which was being followed by many host countries in Africa in spite of their serious economic and other difficulties.

568. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council took note with appreciation of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly (resolution 1071 (XXXIX)).

## Section II. United Nations Institute for Training and Research\*

569. The question of the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), was discussed by the Council at its thirtieth session<sup>3</sup> in the light of a progress report by the Secretary-General (E/4049),<sup>4</sup> which dealt with the organizational arrangements pertaining to the Institute, its financial position, and the initial actions undertaken by the Executive Director of the Institute.

570. With regard to the organizational arrangements, the Secretary-General referred to his consultations with the President of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session and the President of the Economic and Social Council regarding the appointment to the Institute's Board of Trustees of persons of international reputation and leadership in fields of interest to the United Nations, selected from different regions of the world and representing different political and cultural backgrounds. Sixteen persons were appointed<sup>5</sup> who, together with the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Director of UNITAR, constituted the Board of Trustees, which held its first session on 24 and 25 March 1965, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth Younger. After consultation with the Board of Trustees on 25 March 1965, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Mr. Gabriel d'Arboussier of Senegal

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

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1389-1391.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 24.*

<sup>5</sup> For the list of the members of the Board of Trustees as of 25 March 1965, see E/4049, annex I. The Secretary-General subsequently announced a further appointment, that of Mr. Manfred Lachs of Poland.

as Executive Director of the Institute, for a term of two years.

571. The members of the Board had an exchange of views on the Institute's initial work programme. They discussed an interim budget for the period 1 April-30 September 1965, and authorized the Executive Director to spend up to approximately \$255,500 for the purposes of the Institute. They also held a preliminary discussion on a draft Statute of the Institute.

572. The Secretary-General indicated in his report that the response of Governments to his appeal of 17 December 1963 for funds for the Institute had been gratifying. More than fifty Governments had either paid or pledged contributions. In addition to contributions totalling \$2,865,374, there were unofficial pledges or promises, from governmental sources all over the world, amounting to some \$3 million.

573. In a statement to the Council,<sup>6</sup> the Executive Director of the Institute outlined some of the main tasks expected to be performed by the Institute as a central agency for training and research related to the United Nations system and as an instrument of that system. These included the reviewing of several training schemes currently executed by the United Nations to determine which programmes could be modified or assimilated immediately or at a later stage; the institution of training programmes at UNITAR headquarters and in the field, as appropriate; the administration of special scholarships and fellowships from governmental and non-governmental sources for specific purposes compatible with the objectives of UNITAR; the undertaking of research in subjects ranging from the role of international organizations in the development process to the problems of United Nations peace-keeping, at the instance either of the Secretary-General or of the heads of the specialized agencies, due account being taken of the contribution or the sharing of costs involved; effective co-operation with all the agencies related to the United Nations and with the United Nations regional economic development institutes; and the possible evolution of UNITAR as a centre for existing facilities for training and research on either the national or the regional level, with a view to establishing a bridge between the United Nations system and the academic community at large.

574. With regard to the Institute's relations with other agencies in the United Nations family, the Executive Director referred to the thirty-first report of the ACC, in which it was stated (E/4029,<sup>7</sup> paras. 73-74), that he had consulted with the ACC and that those consultations, which were for the purpose of identifying priorities and ensuring maximum co-operation with all organs of the United Nations family, including the existing international institutes, would be continued. He added that he intended to submit to the Board of Trustees concrete proposals regarding agency participation at the Board's meetings.

575. Supplementing the information with regard to the financial situation of the Institute given in the progress report (E/4049, annex II), the Executive Director stated that additional governmental payments and pledges to UNITAR brought the total amount of contributions to \$3,060,339 and the number of countries

contributing, through either payments or pledges, to approximately sixty.

576. During the Council's discussion, many representatives expressed their satisfaction with the progress achieved in establishing UNITAR, as described by the Secretary-General in his report (E/4049) and by the Executive Director in his statement to the Council. They voiced their expectation that the new Institute, in carrying out its functions of training and research, would help to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations itself in achieving its two main goals, namely, the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development.

577. While some representatives considered that training for international and national service should take precedence over research in the activities of the Institute, most speakers felt that these two major activities should be combined and applied to practical projects, especially with regard to the process of economic and social development.

578. It was stated that in developing the Institute's programme of action, care should be taken to avoid duplication; this called for the co-ordination of operations, particularly with regard to the activities of the United Nations regional economic development institutes. Some representatives proposed that UNITAR should offer guidance to other organizations and institutions engaged in training and research connected with the objectives of the United Nations. Several speakers noted the references made by the Secretary-General, in his progress report, and by the Executive Director, in his statement, to the consultations already undertaken between UNITAR and other organizations in the United Nations family for the purposes of identifying priorities and ensuring maximum co-operation.

579. Some representatives stated that they had hoped for more precise information regarding an initial work programme, with an indication of priorities and budgetary arrangements. It was, however, noted that a panel of consultants was to be convened at the end of July at Bellagio, Italy, to advise the Executive Director on the formulation of an initial work programme. Several representatives proposed specific areas for training and topics for research which fell within the terms of reference of the Institute.

580. Many representatives expressed satisfaction with the financial support extended thus far to UNITAR. Some referred to the pledges recently announced by their countries, or stated their Government's intention to make contributions towards the new Institute.

581. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council, in its resolution 1072 (XXXIX), noting with interest the progress made so far in establishing the Institute, took note of the Secretary-General's report (E/4049) and of the Executive Director's statement and expressed the hope that UNITAR would begin operations as soon as possible and not later than the end of 1965. It renewed its appeal to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA and to private institutions which had not yet contributed to the Institute to give it their financial support; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Council at its resumed thirty-ninth session with any additional information and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

<sup>6</sup> E/SR.1389 and E/L.1087.

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

### Section III. Assistance in cases of natural disaster\*

582. At its thirty-ninth session the Council considered<sup>8</sup> the report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disaster (E/4036),<sup>9</sup> prepared in response to paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1049 (XXXVII), in which the Secretary-General was requested to consider possible improvements in the arrangements for co-ordinating international assistance. The Committee also had before it the comments of the Special Committee on Co-ordination on the subject (E/4068,<sup>9</sup> para. 19).

583. In his report (E/4036), the Secretary-General pointed out that although disasters by their very nature led to confusion and rendered effective co-ordination difficult, a number of steps had recently been taken to improve co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disaster. He drew attention to a number of further steps that countries might take in that direction, including the setting up of suitable planning and operating machinery and comprehensive disaster relief plans, in association as appropriate with resident representatives; as well as the establishment of national Red Cross or Red Crescent societies. He also drew attention to the fact that the United Nations, in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, could, if requested by Member States, offer advice and technical assistance both in formulating, in advance, relief plans for use in case of disaster and also in drawing up comprehensive plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction after a disaster.

584. The Special Committee on Co-ordination expressed general agreement (E/4068, para. 19) with the proposals put forward in the Secretary-General's report (E/4036, para. 18), but felt that a more detailed description of the measures proposed to improve co-ordination would be useful, including a clear indication as to how co-ordination was currently organized and how it could be developed in the future.

585. The Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies made a statement in the Council's Co-ordination Committee,<sup>10</sup> in which he welcomed the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report and in particular the emphasis placed on pre-disaster planning.

586. The representative of the Secretary-General stated<sup>11</sup> that a letter had been received from the Secretary-General of the International Relief Union expressing the Union's readiness to enter into conversations with the United Nations on possible arrangements whereby, account being taken of the United Nations increased activity in disaster relief, the ends for which the Union had been created could best be achieved.

587. During the discussion at the thirty-ninth session it was suggested, among other things, that the Council's task was to codify the arrangements already made for co-ordination, to clarify the role of the United Nations and other organizations, particularly the League of Red Cross Societies, and to endorse the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning closer co-operation among the competent organizations. A number of repre-

sentatives expressed interest in the proposed discussions with the International Relief Union. One representative voiced the hope that it would be possible for the Secretary-General to prepare, jointly with the League of Red Cross Societies, a complete inventory of the expert personnel and the physical and financial resources internationally available.

588. In its resolution 1090 C (XXXIX) the Council recommended that the General Assembly should adopt a resolution inviting States which had not already done so to consider the advisability of setting up appropriate national planning and operating machinery to determine the degree and character of relief required and to give unified direction to relief operations, the United Nations resident representatives being suitably associated with such work. The Assembly would also request States to consider setting up national Red Cross or Red Crescent societies, where such societies did not yet exist. Under the resolution, the General Assembly would also request the Governments of Member States to make use of the standing machinery set up in a stricken country and to inform the Secretary-General of the type of emergency assistance they were in a position to offer. It would further invite the members of the United Nations family, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, to continue and intensify their efforts to ensure the full co-ordination of assistance made available by and through those organizations. Finally, the General Assembly would also, under the proposed resolution, approve the Secretary-General's proposal, contained in his report to the General Assembly (A/5845), that he should be authorized to draw on the Working Capital Fund to the amount of \$100,000 for emergency aid in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster. The experimental use of such funds should, it was proposed, be reviewed at the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

### Section IV. Statistical questions

589. At its thirty-ninth session, the Council considered<sup>12</sup> the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirteenth session (E/4045).<sup>13</sup> In its resolution 1054 A (XXXIX), it took note of the report and endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained therein.

590. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1054 B (XXXIX)) on the 1970 world population and housing census programmes. It recommended that States Members of the United Nations carry out population and housing censuses during the period 1965-1974, and preferably around 1970, and that they take into account the international recommendations to be promulgated by the Statistical Commission at its fourteenth session, in order that the censuses might meet national requirements and facilitate the study of population and housing problems on a world-wide basis. The Council requested that the Secretary-General give assistance, under the technical co-operation programme, to countries which required technical advice and help in conducting their censuses.

591. The Council noted the progress made by the International Trade Statistics Centre, the establishment of which it had endorsed at its thirty-fourth session

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

<sup>8</sup> E/AC.24/SR.279, 281, 282; E/SR.1396.

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

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.24/SR.279 and E/AC.24/L.265.

<sup>11</sup> E/AC.24/SR.279.

<sup>12</sup> E/AC.6/SR.359, 360; E/SR.1385.

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13.*

(resolution 883 (XXXIV)). It also noted that the Commission had requested (E/4045, para. 32, resolution 2 (XIII)) the Secretary-General to maintain and expand the operations of the Centre and to report at the fourteenth session on the steps being taken to avoid duplication of requests to Governments for statistical data.

592. The Council welcomed the Commission's decision (E/4045, para. 174, resolution 15 (XIII)) to request the Secretary-General to initiate discussions with each of the principal agencies working in the field of international statistics, with a view to reporting to the Commission at future sessions on the main problems of co-ordination in each subject field.

593. The Council also took note of the work being done on the revision and extension of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). The revision and extension had been undertaken with a view to devising an integrated and comprehensive system of national accounts which would meet the needs of economic and social analysis and planning and serve as a basis for developing co-ordinated systems of basic statistics. The Commission requested (E/4045, para. 113, resolution 10 (XIII)) the Secretary-General to continue the work, with the assistance of an expert group. Further work was to include a study (in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund) of the concepts, definitions, classifications and tabulations of national and sector balance-sheet statistics integrated into the revised SNA; a study of the concepts, definitions, classifications and tabulations of statistics of income distribution within the national accounting framework; the development of proposals for systems of labour, demographic and other social statistics closely related to the systems of national accounts and balances; and a study of the relationships between the SNA and the Material Product System used in countries with centrally planned economies, and of the adjustments needed in the data of each system in order to link corresponding concepts in the two systems and to develop common basic aggregates of special interest.

## Section V. Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board

594. The report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on its work in 1964 (E/OB/20 and E/OB/20/Addendum)<sup>14</sup> was reviewed by the Council at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>15</sup> at which the Council also had before it a number of written comments by members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/4074) on the Board's report.

595. Introducing the report, the President of the Board pointed out that the Single Convention closed serious gaps in the international law on narcotics. For the first time, all plants cultivated for the production of the natural narcotic drugs had been brought under control. The régime governing manufactured drugs continued to work satisfactorily and for all practical purposes there was no diversion of those drugs from legal manufacture and trade into illicit channels; but the continued existence of a heavy illicit traffic and the fact that organized society had not been able to deal a decisive blow to gangsters showed that the ideals enshrined in the Single Convention were still

far from being realized. From 180 to 200 tons of opium were annually diverted from legal production into the illicit traffic in the Middle East and about 1,000 tons were available for illicit purposes from unregulated production in South-East Asia alone. Taking into account illicit production and diversions in other parts of the world, the total quantity of opium used each year for illicit ends by far exceeded the average annual legal world harvest of about 1,300 tons.

596. It was estimated that 1,200 tons of opium represented a morphine content of about 120 tons, and in terms of heroin even more. That quantity was sufficient to supply between 700,000 and 3,400,000 addicts for a year, depending on whether they consumed opium as such or used morphine or heroin. The world's production of coca leaves was estimated at between 32,000 and 38,000 tons, the greatest part of which was chewed by large segments of the population in the Andean highlands, with very detrimental effects on their health and consequently on the economic and social advancement of that region. A considerable proportion of the leaves was used for the clandestine manufacture of cocaine, which flowed into international illicit traffic. The number of habitual consumers of cannabis (hashish, marihuana, ganja, kif, etc.) was estimated at between several millions and several tens of millions. That deplorable situation could not be remedied by the international control organs alone, which were not supra-national bodies but instruments of sovereign States without powers of direct administration. The remedy lay in the hands of individual Governments.

597. Inadequacy of control derived from a variety of factors, including complacency, administrative insufficiency, political instability, lack of governmental control over given areas, and the low level of economic and social development. In some cases, increased technical assistance might provide a partial solution; in others, far-reaching reforms backed by large-scale international aid appeared to be required to provide an alternative means of livelihood for the people. Some countries, moreover, underrated the extent of their narcotics problems.

598. Opium prices were depressed; they were, in fact, at the lowest level since 1951. Adequate control over the production of opium was very expensive; it imposed on the opium-producing countries burdens which they carried, not only in their own interest, but also for the benefit of international society as a whole. The Board invited the Council to consider whether measures could be adopted to lighten that burden.

599. In conclusion, the President of the Board suggested that if the International Narcotics Control Board, which was to come into being under the terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, was to cope successfully with its task, it must have the administrative facilities necessary to safeguard its technical independence.

600. In the course of the discussion which followed, several members also expressed the view that it would be necessary to ensure the independence of the new Board by administrative arrangements analogous to those provided for the present Permanent Central Opium Board by resolution 201 (VIII), adopted by the Council in 1949.

601. The Council, in its resolution 1085 (XXXIX), took note with appreciation of the Board's report for 1964.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 64.XI.9 and 65.XI.5.

<sup>15</sup> E/AC.7/SR.531; E/SR.1394.



**Section VI. Procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949**

602. The Council, at its thirty-ninth session, considered<sup>16</sup> two draft Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals (E/3998<sup>17</sup> and E/3999<sup>17</sup>), and two explanatory notes on those drafts (E/3998/Add.1<sup>17</sup> and E/3999/Add.1<sup>17</sup>) prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of its resolution 1034 (XXXVII). A report of the Secretary General (E/4066 and Add.1)<sup>17</sup> summarizing the comments received on those drafts had also been circulated.

603. The Council adopted a resolution (1082 B (XXXIX)) in which it decided that an international conference should be convened for the purposes of preparing a convention on road traffic to replace the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic<sup>18</sup> and of preparing another convention, or an optional protocol annexed to the first convention, on road signs and signals and road marking; and that to it should be invited all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of IAEA and, also, in an advisory capacity, the specialized agencies and the interested non-governmental organizations. Noting that, according to the comments received on the draft Conventions prepared by the Secretary-General, those drafts appeared to constitute a useful technical basis for the conference, it invited the regional economic commissions to study the technical provisions of the drafts by the end of 1966 and invited the Secretary-General to ensure close co-ordina-

tion of the work of the commissions. The Council decided that the conference should be held in principle in 1967 but that the exact date and place would be determined at its forty-first session. It invited the Secretary-General, in due course, to request the Governments of States invited to the conference, as well as the specialized agencies and the interested non-governmental organizations to submit, respectively, their proposed or suggested amendments to the draft conventions not less than two months before the opening of the conference.

**Section VII. Question of a meeting of the *ad hoc* Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation**

604. At its thirty-seventh session, the Council had decided<sup>19</sup> to postpone the meeting of the *ad hoc* Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, previously scheduled for September 1964, until a date to be fixed after the General Assembly had acted on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

605. In view of the fact that the General Assembly had had no opportunity at the nineteenth session to consider the recommendations of the Conference other than that which is the subject of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), the Council, at its thirty-eighth session, decided<sup>20</sup> not to discuss the question of a meeting of the *ad hoc* Working Group until after the twentieth session of the General Assembly, but in the meantime to transmit the report of the Working Group (E/3725)<sup>21</sup> to the Trade and Development Board.

<sup>16</sup> E/AC.6/SR.370, 371; E/SR.1394.

<sup>17</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

<sup>18</sup> United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, *Final Act and Related Documents* (United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 50.VIII.2).

<sup>19</sup> E/SR.1351.

<sup>20</sup> E/SR.1358.

<sup>21</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3.

**ANNEX**

**STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES BY INVITATION OF THE CHAIRMAN**

*Thirty-ninth session*

League of Red Cross Societies  
jointly with

International Committee of the Red Cross

Co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disaster—E/AC.24/SR.279.

**ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

*Thirty-ninth session*

International Catholic Migration Commission

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—E/C.2/SR.205.

International Commission of Jurists

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research—E/C.2/SR.205.

QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

606. At its thirty-ninth session,<sup>1</sup> the Council undertook its customary general review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

607. The documents before the Council included: the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068),<sup>2</sup> the thirtieth (E/3991)<sup>2</sup> and thirty-first (E/4029)<sup>2</sup> reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy,<sup>3</sup> and a report by the President on the meeting of the Council's officers with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held on 7 July 1965 (E/4090).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.24/SR.274-282, 284-287, 289; E/SR.1396.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

<sup>3</sup> International Labour Organisation, *Nineteenth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1965), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4076).

"Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session" (Rome, 1965), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4039).

"Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social Council"; "Questions relating to science and technology"; and *Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization in 1964* (1965), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4044 and Add.1-2).

World Health Organization, *The Work of WHO, 1964: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1965) (*Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 139*); and "Supplementary Report", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4041 and Add.1).

International Civil Aviation Organization, *Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1964* (Doc. 8475 A15-P/3, April 1965); *Some Trends in Civil Aviation in the Three Years 1962-1964: Supplement to the Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1964* (Doc. 8497 A15-P/4), transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4062 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

Universal Postal Union, "Report on the Work of the Union—1964" (Berne, 1965), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4030).

International Telecommunication Union, *Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1964* (Geneva, 1965); and *Fourth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (Geneva, 1965), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4037 and Add.1).

World Meteorological Organization, *Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1964* (WMO—No. 163, RP. 60) (Geneva, 1965), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4027).

"Annual Report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1965" (London), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4050).

608. In an address at the opening of the discussion in the Council,<sup>4</sup> the Secretary-General said that, in terms of institutions and programmes, the United Nations system had been greatly strengthened in the past few years. Some examples of cases in which the United Nations itself was concerned were the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which had added a whole new dimension to the Organization's work; the prospective establishment of a United Nations Development Programme, which should strengthen the whole basis of technical co-operation activities; the launching of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research; the reorientation and expansion of UNICEF; and the consolidation and expansion of the Centre for Industrial Development. The Council also had before it proposals for the continuation and expansion of the joint United Nations/FAO World Food Programme, the evolution of which had been impressive. In addition, arrangements for maximum co-operation and co-ordination had been developed. Despite the institutional and physical separation of the members of the United Nations family, their reports, although not written with a view to emphasizing inter-organizational co-ordination, provided a significant picture of close co-operation. That side of the picture was set out in greater detail, in respect of the past year, in the thirtieth and thirty-first reports of the ACC. The development of closer relations between the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the ACC was to be welcomed, and the strengthening of relations between the Council and the ACC was of no less importance for good co-ordination and effective international action for development. The meeting arranged in the summer of 1964 between the ACC and the officers of the Council had been a useful first step towards closer collaboration, and the recent second meeting had marked a further step in the process.

609. The Secretary-General also stated that it was appropriate to take an objective look not only at successes but also at the lack of success. The Council should consider what lessons were to be learned, what conclusions should be drawn, what successes should be followed up and what shortcomings were to be remedied. A major task facing the Council and the Secretariat would be to use the instruments at their disposal more fully. He hoped that a constructive dialogue between the Secretariat and the Council would be developed, both during the Council's sessions and at other times; Dag Hammarskjöld's statement eleven years previously that such a dialogue was vital to the success of the Organization's efforts to help two-thirds of mankind to escape from poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance

"Annual Report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1964-1965", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4022).

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1373.

was certainly no less true today. He drew attention to a passage in the ACC's latest report (E/4029), to the effect that that body wished to place particular emphasis on the steady progress achieved in the building of peace through co-operative action in the economic, social and cultural fields, and that such co-operation must be further strengthened and intensified so as to respond more adequately to the increasing needs of the developing countries and to the promotion of peace and progress in the world as a whole. It could not be denied that the advantages of multilateral action to promote and accelerate development became more compelling year by year.

610. In the ensuing debate, in which the executive heads or representatives of most specialized agencies and IAEA participated, broad agreement with the Secretary-General's views was expressed. The Council, however, directed its attention primarily to specific questions that had been brought to its attention. Its action in respect of those matters is described below.

### **Section I. Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination**

611. The Council took note with appreciation (resolution 1090 G (XXXIX)) of the reports of the ACC (E/3991 and E/4029) and of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068). It welcomed the recent meetings of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with the ACC and the Special Committee respectively. In the same resolution it also decided to enlarge the Special Committee and to change its composition. As a result, the Special Committee, beginning in 1966, will be composed of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee and ten members of the Council elected annually by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical representation. Hitherto, the Special Committee, established by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV), has consisted of representatives of eleven States, members of the Council or the Technical Assistance Committee.

612. Considering the usefulness of the active participation by representatives of the Council in joint meetings with the ACC, as had been demonstrated by the meetings held between the officers of the Council and the ACC in the summer of 1964 and 1965, the Council decided that the reorganized Special Committee should participate in appropriate joint meetings with the ACC. The Council requested the Special Committee and the ACC in their joint meetings: (a) to examine the provisional agenda of the Council's sessions, and to draw attention whenever necessary or desirable to the major questions requiring the Council's urgent action; (b) to keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social, human rights and related fields, particularly in respect of the United Nations Development Decade; and (c) to prepare conclusions and recommendations for submission to the Council on those questions as well as on problems in the field of co-ordination which called for special attention by the Council.

613. In an interpretation of the resolution by the sponsors, it was stated that the work of the Special Committee would not be restricted to the joint meetings with the ACC and that it would continue to meet separately in pursuance of the terms of resolution 920 (XXXIV).

### **Section II. Reports of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency**

614. The Council, in resolution 1090 F (XXXIX), took note with appreciation of the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA. In the same resolution it requested the specialized agencies and IAEA to submit, beginning with the forty-first session of the Council, in addition to their annual reports, an introductory report drawn up in an analytical and concise form, following the recommendation contained in operative paragraph 5 of part I of its resolution on documentation in general (1090 E (XXXIX)).<sup>5</sup> This request was based on the need to ensure that the large volume of documentation submitted to the Council, including the annual reports of the agencies, could be carefully studied with a view to identifying the problems raised and assessing the progress achieved.

### **Section III. Secretariat arrangements for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination**

615. Taking into account the fact that the ACC had been called upon to undertake an increasing number of tasks directly related to the work of the Council, the Council, in resolution 1090 H (XXXIX), requested the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA and with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, means of strengthening the secretariat arrangements related to the work of the ACC, and to take appropriate action.

### **Section IV. Preparation and presentation of budgets**

616. In its resolution 1090 D (XXXIX), the Council took note of the first conclusions of the ACC, contained in its thirty-first report (E/4029), on the question of a uniform presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA, raised earlier in Council resolution 1044 (XXXVII), and of the relevant comments contained in the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068). The Council accepted, as a first measure, the principle that the ACC would submit to it at its forty-first session a separate report containing a list of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA in the fields of interest to the Council, with an indication of the expenditures involved under both the regular budgets and the extra-budgetary programmes of those organizations.

617. The Council requested the ACC to submit to it at its fortieth session detailed proposals on the selection of items to be included in the above-mentioned separate report. It further asked the ACC to continue, in collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the study of the possibility of utilizing a uniform lay-out for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and of IAEA and to submit, at the forty-first session, a report specifying the practical solutions which might be contemplated and setting forth, if necessary, any arguments against the use of such a lay-out.

618. Recalling the importance of the use of functional classifications enabling the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA in connexion with the Development Decade to be put into a proper perspective, the Council in the same resolution

<sup>5</sup> See chapter XVII, section V.

invited the specialized agencies and IAEA, if they had not already done so, to use the framework of functional classifications, endorsed in principle at the Council's thirty-seventh session, for the preparation and presentation of their reports on activities having as their purpose the aims of the Development Decade.

#### **Section V. Co-ordination at the country level: role of resident representatives**

619. In its resolution 1090 B (XXXIX), the Council reaffirmed the necessity for the resident representatives to exercise more effectively their central role in achieving co-ordination at the field level of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and related agencies, and it requested the participating organizations to co-operate in the realization of that important aim. The Council further requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with recipient Governments as well as the executive heads of the participating organizations, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, to consider possible improvements in the arrangements for the co-ordination of multilateral technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and related agencies and to report, with such proposals as might seem appropriate, to the Council at its forty-first session.

#### **Section VI. Development and utilization of human resources**

620. Bearing in mind, *inter alia*, that human resources were an essential factor in economic and social development, in particular in the developing countries, the Council in resolution 1090 A (XXXIX), requested the competent organs of the United Nations, the ILO, UNESCO and other agencies concerned to increase their activities connected with the development and utilization of human resources. The Council expressed the opinion that there was a growing need for the intensification and strengthening of such activities, calling for an ever closer co-operation between the organizations concerned. It therefore expressed the hope that the competent organizations of the United Nations system would continue to take concerted steps to prepare programmes of action for promoting training and the utilization of human resources in the developing countries. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the ILO, UNESCO, other interested specialized agencies, IAEA and interested institutes, to submit to it, at its forty-third session, a report on measures calculated to intensify concerted action by the United Nations system with regard to the training of national personnel for the economic and social development of the developing countries.

#### **Section VII. Co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research**

621. The Council considered the question of co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research. It took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's special report on relationships among institutes of the United Nations

and the specialized agencies (E/4035)<sup>6</sup> and of the relevant chapter XIV of the thirty-first report of the ACC (E/4029). The Council suggested that this subject should be considered further by the ACC and decided that the Council would take it up again at its forty-first session.

#### **Section VIII. Review of activities relating to peaceful uses of atomic energy**

622. The Council approved the recommendation of the ACC (E/4029, para. 58) that the annual multilateral review of activities of the United Nations family relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy should in future be undertaken biennially, the next such review to take place in 1967.

#### **Section IX. World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance**

623. The Council considered<sup>7</sup> a note submitted to it by the Secretary-General (E/4034)<sup>8</sup> in accordance with Council resolution 1038 (XXXVII), in which the Secretary-General was called on to pursue, as a matter of urgency, consultations with Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on the feasibility of, and possible plans for, organizing and executing a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance.

624. In his note, the Secretary-General stated that while a number of Governments and non-governmental organizations had indicated, during the course of the further series of consultations he had undertaken, their willingness to support the proposed campaign, he did not consider that the support was sufficiently widespread or specific to constitute an adequate assurance that a campaign along the lines originally envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) would be successful. Considerable weight should be attached to the reservations made by a number of Governments and non-governmental organizations on the disadvantages inherent in the proliferation of world campaigns and also the difficulties of resolving satisfactorily the relationship between the proposed campaign and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The dangers of launching a major new initiative without any reasonable assurance that it would be successful required no emphasis.

625. During the debate, it was stated that the proposed world campaign had been animated by a desire to create a new method of assisting the developing countries to combat hunger, disease and ignorance. The sponsors of the original General Assembly resolution had believed that a proliferation of individual campaigns might lead to confusion and that it would be well to co-ordinate the efforts of non-governmental organizations under the auspices of the United Nations and specialized agencies. It was pointed out that while the basic idea of the campaign was excellent, it was apparent that the existing circumstances were not favourable to the launching of such a campaign.

626. The Council took note of the Secretary-General's report (E/4034) and accepted the Secretary-General's conclusions.

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

<sup>7</sup> E/AC.24/SR.274; E/SR.1396.

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

## Chapter XVI

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

627. As a result of its decision of 15 August 1964<sup>1</sup> to convene the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations as a general rule in the autumn rather than in the spring as heretofore, the Council decided,<sup>2</sup> at its thirty-eighth session, that the closing date for the receipt of applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status and requests for changes in status should in future be 1 June rather than 1 November as stipulated in Council resolution 288 B (X), paragraph 35. As a result of that decision, applications submitted to the Secretary-General by 1 June 1965 will be considered by the Committee at its forthcoming session in October 1965.

#### Section I. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

628. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status as of 31 July 1965 are listed below. Of these, 10 are in category A and 131 in category B. In addition, 219 organizations are on the Register of the Secretary-General for *ad hoc* consultations in accordance with resolution 288 B (X), paragraph 17. The organizations are international unless otherwise indicated.

##### Category A

International Chamber of Commerce  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International Co-operative Alliance  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
International Organizations of Employers  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
World Federation of Trade Unions  
World Federation of United Nations Associations  
World Veterans Federation

##### Category B

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation  
Agudas Israel World Organization  
All African Women's Conference  
All India Women's Conference (India)  
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)  
American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute  
Amnesty International  
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)  
Associated Country Women of the World  
Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem  
Battelle Memorial Institute  
CARE (Cooperative for American Relief to Everywhere, Inc.)  
(United States of America)  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America)  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies  
Chamber of Commerce of the United States (United States of America)  
Christian Democratic World Union<sup>3</sup>

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The  
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations  
Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA)  
European Alliance of Press Agencies  
Friends World Committee for Consultation  
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)  
Indian Council of World Affairs (India)  
Industrial Co-ordination Bureau  
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production  
Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs  
Inter-American Planning Society  
Inter-American Press Association  
Inter-American Statistical Institute  
International Abolitionist Federation  
International Air Transport Association  
International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities  
International Association for Social Progress  
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property  
International Association of Penal Law  
International Association of Schools of Social Work  
International Association of Youth Magistrates  
International Astronautical Federation  
International Automobile Federation  
International Bar Association  
International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons  
International Catholic Child Bureau  
International Catholic Migration Commission  
International Catholic Press Union  
International Commission Against Concentration Camp Practices  
International Commission of Jurists  
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage  
International Committee of the Red Cross  
International Conference of Catholic Charities  
International Conference of Social Work  
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation  
International Council for Scientific Management  
International Council of Jewish Women, The  
International Council of Women  
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services  
International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL  
International Federation for Housing and Planning  
International Federation for the Rights of Man, The  
International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
International Federation of Disabled Workmen and Civilian Handicapped  
International Federation of Journalists  
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers  
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres  
International Federation of Social Workers  
International Federation of University Women  
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers  
International Federation of Women Lawyers  
International Information Centre for Local Credit  
International Institute of Administrative Sciences  
International Institute of Public Finance  
International Law Association  
International League for the Rights of Man, The  
International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1531.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1363.

<sup>3</sup> Formerly known as "Nouvelles Equipes Internationales—International Union of Christian Democrats".

International Organization for Standardization  
 International Prisoners' Aid Association, The  
 International Recreation Association  
 International Road Federation  
 International Road Transport Union  
 International Social Service  
 International Society for Criminology  
 International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled  
 International Society of Social Defense  
 International Statistical Institute  
 International Touring Alliance  
 International Union for Child Welfare  
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
 International Union for Inland Navigation  
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population  
 International Union of Architects  
 International Union of Family Organizations  
 International Union of Local Authorities  
 International Union of Marine Insurance  
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations  
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy  
 International Union of Public Transport  
 International Union of Railways  
 International Union of Socialist Youth  
 Junior Chamber International  
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute  
 League of Red Cross Societies  
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs  
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States of America)  
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The  
 Pax Romana  
 International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs  
 International Movement of Catholic Students  
 Research Group for Social and Visual Relationships (CIAM)  
 Rotary International  
 Salvation Army, The  
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)  
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association  
 Union of International Fairs  
 United Towns Organization  
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
 Women's International Zionist Organization  
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations  
 World Assembly of Youth  
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession  
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind  
 World Federation for Mental Health  
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls  
 World Federation of the Deaf  
 World Jewish Congress  
 World Movement of Mothers  
 World Power Conference  
 World Union for Progressive Judaism, The  
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
 World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth  
 World Young Women's Christian Association  
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union  
 Young Christian Workers

*Register*

Aerospace Medical Association  
 American Foreign Insurance Association (United States of America)  
 Association of Official Agricultural Chemists  
 Biometric Society, The  
 Boy Scouts World Bureau  
 Catholic International Education Office  
 Central Council for Health Education (United Kingdom)  
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz  
 Commission on Migration of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies

Commission on Refugees of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies  
 Committee for Economic Development (United States of America)  
 Committee on Space Research  
 Confédération internationale du crédit populaire  
 Confederation of Latin American Teachers  
 Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service  
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences  
 Econometric Society, The  
 Engineers Joint Council  
 European Association for Animal Production  
 European Broadcasting Union  
 European Bureau for Youth and Childhood  
 European Confederation of Agriculture  
 European Confederation of Woodworking Industries  
 European Society of Culture  
 European Union of Coachbuilders  
 European Writers' Community  
 Experiment in International Living, The  
 Fédération internationale des journalistes et écrivains du tourisme  
 Fédération internationale libre des déportées et internés de la Résistance  
 Federation of International Furniture Removers  
 Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, The  
 Institute of International Law  
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters  
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering  
 International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine  
 International Airline Navigators Council  
 International Aeronautical Federation  
 International Amateur Radio Union  
 International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions  
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance  
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Information  
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom  
 International Association for Mass Communication Research  
 International Association for Prevention of Blindness  
 International Association for Research in Income and Wealth  
 International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research  
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE)  
 International Association of Art (Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art)  
 International Association of Art Critics  
 International Association of Gerontology  
 International Association of Horticultural Producers  
 International Association of Hydatidology  
 International Association of Legal Science  
 International Association of Lighthouse Authorities  
 International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics  
 International Association of Microbiological Societies  
 International Association of Physical Oceanography  
 International Association of Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (AIESEC)  
 International Association of Universities  
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers  
 International Association of Wholesale Newspaper, Periodical and Book Distributors  
 International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children  
 International Astronomical Union  
 International Board on Books for Young People  
 International Brain Research Organization  
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers  
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association  
 International Catholic Association for Radio and Television (UNDA)  
 International Catholic Youth Federation  
 International Center for Wholesale Trade



International Chamber of Shipping  
 International Commission of Agricultural Engineering  
 International Commission on Illumination  
 International Commission on Radiological Protection  
 International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements  
 International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation  
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses  
 International Committee on Radio Electricity  
 International Community of Booksellers' Association  
 International Confederation of Midwives  
 International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers  
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers  
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems  
 International Congress of University Adult Education  
 International Container Bureau  
 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies  
 International Council of Commerce Employers  
 International Council of Museums  
 International Council of Nurses, The  
 International Council of Scientific Unions  
 International Council of Social Democratic Women  
 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design  
 International Council of Societies of Pathology  
 International Council of Sport and Physical Education  
 International Council on Alcohol and Alcoholism  
 International Council on Archives  
 International Dairy Federation  
 International Dental Federation  
 International Diabetes Federation  
 International Economic Association  
 International Electrotechnical Commission  
 International Falcon Movement  
 International Federation for Documentation  
 International Federation for Information Processing  
 International Federation for Medical Electronics and Biological Engineering  
 International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations  
 International Federation of Building and Public Works  
 International Federation of Children's Communities  
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries  
 International Federation of Free Journalists  
 International Federation of Free Teachers' Union  
 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics  
 International Federation of Home Economics  
 International Federation of Independent Air Transport  
 International Federation of Library Associations  
 International Federation of Modern Language Teachers  
 International Federation of Olive Growers  
 International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges  
 International Federation of Radio Officers  
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers  
 International Federation of Sportive Medicine  
 International Federation of Surgical Colleges  
 International Federation of the Periodical Press  
 International Federation of Translators  
 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations  
 International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations  
 International Fertility Association  
 International Film and Television Council  
 International Fiscal Association  
 International Gas Union  
 International Geographical Union  
 International Hospital Federation  
 International Humanist and Ethical Union  
 International League Against Rheumatism  
 International League for Children's and Adults' Education  
 International League of Dermatological Societies, The  
 International Leprosy Association, The  
 International Life-Boat Conference  
 International Literary and Artistic Association  
 International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth  
 International Music Council  
 International Organization Against Trachoma  
 International Organization of Consumers Unions  
 International Pædiatric Association  
 International PEN Club—A World Association of Writers  
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers  
 International Pharmaceutical Federation  
 International Planned Parenthood Federation  
 International Political Science Association  
 International Public Relations Association  
 International Publishers' Association  
 International Radio and Television Organization  
 International Radio Maritime Committee  
 International Real Estate Federation  
 International Savings Banks Institute  
 International Schools Association  
 International Scientific Radio Union  
 International Shipping Federation Ltd., The  
 International Social Science Council  
 International Society for Education Through Art  
 International Society of Biometeorology  
 International Society of Blood Transfusion  
 International Society of Cardiology  
 International Society of Soil Science  
 International Sociological Association  
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference  
 International Student Conference  
 International Theatre Institute  
 International Union Against Cancer  
 International Union Against Tuberculosis  
 International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses  
 International Union for Health Education  
 International Union of Aviation Insurers  
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations  
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics  
 International Union of Nutritional Sciences  
 International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry  
 International Union of Scientific Psychology  
 International Voluntary Service  
 International Water Supply Association  
 International World Calendar Association  
 International Young Christian Students  
 International Youth Hostel Federation  
 Joint International Committee for the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Ducts  
 Lutheran World Federation  
 Medical Women's International Association  
 New Education Fellowship (International)  
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)  
 Pacific Science Association  
 Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health  
 Permanent Committee for International Actuarial Congresses  
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses  
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods  
 Prévention routière internationale, La  
 St. Joan's International Alliance  
 Society of African Culture  
 Soroptimist International Association  
 Union of International Associations  
 Union of International Engineering Organizations  
 Universal Esperanto Association  
 World Association for Christian Broadcasting  
 World Association for Public Opinion Research  
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The  
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy  
 World Federation of Democratic Youth  
 World Federation of Neurology  
 World Federation of Occupational Therapists  
 World Federation of Scientific Workers  
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists  
 World Medical Association, The  
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education  
 World Psychiatric Association  
 World Student Christian Federation  
 World Union of Catholic Teachers

World Union OSE—World Wide Organization for Child Care,  
Health and Hygiene Among Jews  
World University Service  
World Veterinary Association  
World's Poultry Science Association  
Zonta International

## Section II. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

### WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

629. In the period under review, forty-six statements were submitted to the Council or its commissions, under paragraphs 22, 23, 28, 29, 32 and 33 of Council resolution 288 B (X), by twenty-three individual non-governmental organizations. One joint statement was also submitted by three organizations in category A. The subjects of these written statements to the Council and the names of the organizations which submitted them are listed in the annexes to the various chapters of the present report, as appropriate. References to all oral and written statements made by non-governmental organizations to the commissions are contained in the reports of those bodies to the Council.

### HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### *Thirty-eighth session*

630. During the thirty-eighth session of the Council, one organization in category A, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, made a statement on agenda item 6 under rule 86 of the rules of procedure.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Thirty-ninth session*

631. During the thirty-ninth session of the Council, five organizations in category A made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce on items 2 and 3 jointly<sup>5</sup>

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on items 2 and 3 jointly, 7 and 18<sup>6</sup>

International Co-operative Alliance on items 16 and 20<sup>7</sup>

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions on items 2, 3, 5 and 35 jointly, 18 (c) and 20<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1357.

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1374.

<sup>6</sup> E/SR.1371, E/AC.6/SR.366, E/AC.7/SR.525.

<sup>7</sup> E/AC.6/SR.368, E/AC.6/SR.361.

<sup>8</sup> E/SR.1378, E/AC.7/SR.525, E/AC.6/SR.361.

World Federation of Trade Unions on items, 3, 6, 18 (c) and 25<sup>9</sup>

632. In addition, two organizations in category B made a joint statement on item 4 to the Co-ordination Committee, at the invitation of the Chairman.<sup>10</sup>

633. During the thirty-ninth session, fourteen organizations in category B and one on the Register were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on agenda items under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

The Anti-Slavery Society on item 29<sup>10</sup>

Friends World Committee for Consultation on item 29<sup>11</sup>

Catholic International Union for Social Service on item 18<sup>11</sup>

International Catholic Migration Commission on item 31<sup>11</sup>

International Commission of Jurists on items 24 and 25 jointly<sup>11</sup>

International Council of Jewish Women on item 25<sup>11</sup>

International Federation for Housing and Planning on item 23 (a)<sup>11</sup>

International Federation of Women Lawyers on item 29<sup>11</sup>

Pax Romana-International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students on item 2<sup>11</sup>

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on item 29<sup>11</sup>

World Jewish Congress on item 25<sup>12</sup>

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations on item 27<sup>11</sup>

World Young Women's Christian Association on item 18 (a)<sup>11</sup>

World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union on item 29<sup>11</sup>

St. Joan's International Alliance on item 29<sup>11</sup>

The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations also heard a joint statement on item 25 by the World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls, an organization in category B, and the International Catholic Youth Federation, an organization on the Register.<sup>11</sup>

634. The Committee also heard brief statements by representatives of five organizations in category A on the agenda items on which they were later heard by the Council or its committees.

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1374, E/SR.1367, E/AC.7/SR.525, E/AC.7/SR.517.

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.24/SR.279.

<sup>11</sup> E/C.2/SR.205.

<sup>12</sup> E/C.2/SR.204.

## Chapter XVII

# CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

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

635. At its nineteenth session,<sup>1</sup> the General Assembly elected Canada, Gabon, Pakistan, Peru, Romania and the United States of America to replace the six retiring members of the Economic and Social Council: Australia, Colombia, India, Senegal, United States of America and Yugoslavia. The membership of the Council was therefore as follows for the year 1965: Algeria, Argentina,\* Austria,\* Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia,\* Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan,\* Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland\* and United States of America.

636. At its 1353rd meeting, on 1 March 1965, the Council elected the following nine States members of the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee of the Council to serve for the calendar year 1965: Cameroon, Denmark, Ghana, India, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania.

637. Meetings of the resumed thirty-seventh session of the Council took place from 1 to 8 March 1965 in New York. The thirty-eighth session was held in New York from 22 to 26 March 1965 and the thirty-ninth session at Geneva from 30 June to 31 July 1965.

638. At the first meeting of its thirty-eighth session,<sup>2</sup> the Council elected Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan) President, and Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq) and Mr. Jiří Hájek (Czechoslovakia) First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively for 1965.

### Section II. Subsidiary organs of the Council<sup>3</sup>

#### COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

639. The following ten committees established by the Council are committees composed of government representatives which met during the period under review. The list does not include Secretariat committees and bodies, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, the Technical Assistance Board and *ad hoc* committees of experts.

(1) *Economic Committee*. A sessional committee consisting of the eighteen members of the Council and nine additional States Members of the United Nations.

Chairman: Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq), First Vice-President of the Council.

(ii) *Social Committee*. A sessional committee consisting of the eighteen members of the Council and nine additional States Members of the United Nations.

Chairman: Mr. Jiří Hájek (Czechoslovakia), Second Vice-President of the Council.

(iii) *Co-ordination Committee*. A sessional committee consisting of the eighteen members of the Council and nine additional States Members of the United Nations.

Chairman: Mr. Alberto Arca Parro (Peru).

Acting Chairman: Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru).<sup>4</sup>

(iv) *Technical Assistance Committee*. Established by Council resolution 222 (IX) as a standing committee of the whole. Membership increased to twenty-four by Council resolution 647 (XXIII), and to thirty by Council resolution 863 (XXXII).

Chairman for 1964: Mr. Friedrich A. Kolb (Austria).

Chairman for 1965: Mr. Francisco Pulit (Argentina).

(v) *Committee for Industrial Development*. Established by Council resolution 751 (XXIX) as a standing committee composed of all members of the Council together with an additional six members elected by the Council. Membership increased to thirty by decision of the Council on 21 December 1960.

Chairman: Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru).

(vi) *Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development*. Established as a standing committee of fifteen members by Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963. Membership increased to eighteen by Council resolution 997 (XXXVI) of 18 December 1963.

Chairman: Dr. Maneklal Sankalchand Thacker of India.

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

Chairman: Mr. Roland Stein (Austria).

(viii) *Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences*. A standing committee established by Council resolution 101 (V)<sup>5</sup> and composed in 1965 of four members of the Council.

Chairman: Mrs. Vera Ivanova Kastalskaya (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

(ix) *Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*. Established by Council resolution 672 (XXV). Membership increased from twenty-four to twenty-five States by Council resolution 682 (XXVI) and to thirty States by General Assembly resolution 1958 (XVIII).

<sup>4</sup> Elected at the 270th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee. Mr. Arca Parro (Peru), who was elected Chairman of the Committee at its 269th meeting, in March 1965, was unable to attend the thirty-ninth session.

<sup>5</sup> The terms of reference of the Committee were modified by Council resolution 174 (VII).

\* Members retiring on 31 December 1965.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1328th and 1330th meetings.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1355.

<sup>3</sup> For membership and dates of meeting see appendix II.

Chairman for 1964: Miss A. F. W. Lunsingh Meijer (Netherlands).

Chairman for 1965: Mr. S. F. Rae (Canada).

(x) *Special Committee in Co-ordination*. Established by Council resolution 220 (XXXIV) as a special committee consisting of representatives of eleven States members of the Council and of the Technical Assistance Committee.

Chairman: Mr. George Reisch (Austria).

#### FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

640. The Council has six functional commissions and one sub-commission, as follows:

- (i) Statistical Commission;
- (ii) Population Commission;
- (iii) Social Commission;
- (iv) Commission on Human Rights; Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;
- (v) Commission on the Status of Women;
- (vi) Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

641. At its 1353rd meeting, on 1 March 1965, the Council, in its resolution 1050 (XXXVII), taking note of recommendation A.V.1 of the *Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* and of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, decided to discontinue the Commission on International Commodity Trade and agreed to transfer the functions of the Commission to the Committee on Commodities of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

642. With the exception of the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission, which normally convene once every two years, the functional commissions normally meet annually.<sup>6</sup>

643. Five of the functional commissions (Statistical, Population, Social, Human Rights and Status of Women) are composed of representatives of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council. With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the commissions, the Secretary-General consults with the Governments so elected before the representatives are finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council.<sup>7</sup> The members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are elected from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961<sup>8</sup>

644. Each of the functional commissions has twenty-one members, with the exception of the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission, which have eighteen.<sup>9</sup> In the case of the commissions meeting annually, one-third of the members are elected each year for a term of three years; in the case of the commissions meeting biennially, the term of office is four years.

645. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is composed of fourteen persons selected by the Commission on Human Rights in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of the Governments

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1*, p. 35.

<sup>7</sup> See Council resolutions 2/12 and 3 (III).

<sup>8</sup> See Council resolution 845 (XXXII), section II.

<sup>9</sup> See Council resolution 845 (XXXII), section I.

of which the persons are nationals. The term of office of members of the Sub-Commission is three years.<sup>10</sup>

646. Elections to fill vacancies in the functional commissions were held at the thirty-eighth session.<sup>11</sup> At the resumed thirty-seventh session, the thirty-eighth and the thirty-ninth sessions, the Council also confirmed members of functional commissions nominated by their Governments.<sup>12</sup>

#### REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

647. The *Economic Commission for Europe* is composed of the European Members of the United Nations, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany.

648. Under the terms of reference of the Commission, Switzerland is entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the Commission's work.

649. The *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East* is composed of the Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in its terms of reference, and France, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Western Samoa. Brunei and Hong Kong are associate members of the Commission.

650. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 617 (XXII) of 20 July 1956 and 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961 respectively.

651. In a letter dated 31 March 1965, the Deputy Minister in charge of Economic Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Indonesia notified the Executive Secretary of ECAFE that the Indonesian Government had resolved to terminate its membership in the Commission.<sup>13</sup>

652. The *Economic Commission for Latin America* is composed of the Latin American Members of the United Nations, and Canada, France, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. British Guiana and British Honduras or Belize are associate members.

653. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission, by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII) respectively.

654. The *Economic Commission for Africa* is composed of the States Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission. The associate members of the Commission are the Non-Self-Governing Territories situated within the geographical scope of the Commission, and France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

655. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of

<sup>10</sup> See also chapter XIII, section V, below.

<sup>11</sup> See E/SR.1359.

<sup>12</sup> For the names of the members confirmed, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1A*, p. 3; *ibid.*, *Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1*, p. 3; and *ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1*.

<sup>13</sup> See E/4080.

### Section III. Other related bodies<sup>14</sup>

#### SPECIAL FUND

656. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), as amended by General Assembly resolution 1945 (XVIII), the Governing Council of the Special Fund is composed of representatives of twenty-four States elected for a term of office of three years by the Economic and Social Council from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA.

657. In view of the recommendation which it had made to the General Assembly, in resolution 1020 (XXXVII), for the establishment of a single inter-governmental committee to perform the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council and the Technical Assistance Committee, the Council at its thirty-seventh session had decided<sup>15</sup> to defer the election of members of the Governing Council until the thirty-eighth session and to prolong the term of office of the eight outgoing members until that session. Since the Council's recommendation was still pending before the General Assembly, the Council, at its thirty-eighth session,<sup>16</sup> elected one third of the membership of the Governing Council for a term of office effective from the date of election until 31 December 1967, and a further one third for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1966.

#### UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

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

659. At its 320th meeting, on 2 February 1965, the Executive Board re-elected Mrs. Zena Harman (Israel) Chairman of the Board for the year 1 February 1965 to 31 January 1966, and established for the same period a Programme Committee composed of sixteen members and a Committee on Administrative Budget composed of ten members.

660. At the thirty-eighth session,<sup>18</sup> the Council elected one-third of the members of the Board.

#### PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD AND DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

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

662. On 24 May 1965, the Board re-elected Sir Harry Greenfield President and Professor Paul Reuter Vice-President, to hold office until the eve of the first meeting of the Board in 1966.

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

by WHO, one by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and one by the PCOB.

664. On 24 May 1965, the Drug Supervisory Body re-elected Professor George Joachimoglu President and Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy Vice-President, to hold office until the eve of its first meeting in 1966.

### Section IV. Establishment of relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

665. The Council, at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>17</sup> decided (resolution 1053 (XXXIX)) to establish relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). To that end, it requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure the reciprocal exchange of information and documentation and to provide for the representation of OPEC at meetings of United Nations organs dealing with matters of mutual interest, and for consultation and technical co-operation between OPEC and the United Nations on matters of common interest.

### Section V. Documentation of the Council

666. In its third report (E/4068,<sup>18</sup> para. 3), the Special Committee on Co-ordination drew the Council's attention to the general problem of tardy distribution of documents, which in the opinion of the Special Committee had affected the work of the Council over the years. The Special Committee noted that, at its session in June 1965, it had itself been seriously hampered in its deliberations by the fact that various documents, which were essential for its work, had not been available at all, or had not been available in all the working languages, or had only been available at a very late stage.

667. At the thirty-ninth session of the Council, the situation with regard to documentation was still unsatisfactory. Before the Council adopted its agenda, the Secretary of the Council informed it of the state of preparation of the various reports to be discussed and, in his statement,<sup>19</sup> also made a number of suggestions intended to help to prevent a similar state of affairs in future.

668. Subsequent discussion in the Council led to the adoption of a resolution (109 E (XXXIX)) in three parts in which the Council, taking into consideration the comments and suggestions made by the Special Committee on Co-ordination, the statement made by the Secretary-General to the Council at its 1373rd plenary meeting, the report of the President of the Council on the meeting of the Council's officers with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4090)<sup>18</sup> and the statement and suggestions made by the Secretary of the Council (E/L.1075), and believing that appropriate measures by all concerned were needed to remedy a situation which was impairing the effectiveness of its work, requested the Secretary-General to make proposals to it at its fortieth session with a view to reducing the volume of documentation requiring its consideration, bearing in mind the need to present essential documentation in a concise and assimilable manner. The Council decided, with a view to alleviating the situation with regard to documentation, to endeavour to organize its work in such a way as to bring about a better balance

<sup>14</sup> For membership and dates of meeting, see appendix II.

<sup>15</sup> E/SR.1349.

<sup>16</sup> E/SR.1359.

<sup>17</sup> E/SR.1365.

<sup>18</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

<sup>19</sup> E/SR.1364 and E/L.1075.

of agenda items between its two main sessions and to allow adequate time for the preparation of special reports in order to permit a more even distribution of the work load of the Secretariat throughout the year. It further requested the Secretary-General: to ensure that the information contained in documents presented to it should, when and where appropriate, be of a kind to be useful to Governments in determining the nature of the action which they might deem appropriate; to prepare for lengthy reports and detailed technical studies a summary and pertinent conclusions; and to make every effort to ensure that documents presented to the Council should be available to Member States in good time in the working languages of the Council, in accordance with the existing rules of procedure.

669. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit to the Council for approval, at each session, a short list of the main Secretariat reports which would come before the Council at the following session, indicating the dates on which the reports were scheduled to appear and including a list of those documents which could not be made available in time.

670. The Council requested the specialized agencies and IAEA, if they did not already do so, to present, beginning with the forty-first session, in conjunction with their annual reports to the Council, a short analytical report on the major substantive and administrative developments and activities within their respective organizations during the period under review which were likely to be of particular interest to the Council, and to include in those reports, whenever necessary, appropriate recommendations for action by the Council with a view to ensuring speedy attainment of the objectives of the Development Decade and strengthening the activities of the United Nations family in the economic, social and human rights fields.

671. In their turn, Governments were invited to make every effort to adhere to the dead-lines set by the Council or by the Secretary-General for the submission of replies to questionnaires or other comments or observations; the hope was expressed that the General Assembly would assist the Council in achieving the objectives of its resolution.

672. The Council decided to review, at its forty-first session, the measures taken to implement the resolution. In the meantime, it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and with such external assistance as might seem appropriate, to make early provision for an examination of the problems of providing documentation for the Council's consideration, including, *inter alia*, an analysis of the existing mechanical and organizational arrangements. The Secretary-General was asked to submit the results of that examination, together with his own comments and recommendations, to the Advisory Committee, and to report to the Council at the earliest convenient date.

673. In a statement on the financial implications of the resolution (E/AC.24/L.275), it was indicated that it was the Secretary-General's intention to undertake the above-mentioned examination, in the first instance, by reference to his Administrative Management Service, which would have recourse, in questions of mechanical arrangements, to the advice of firms specializing in the production of reproduction equipment.

674. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to review existing facilities for the publication and dissemination of his reports and studies on economic and social problems and to put forward proposals, if

appropriate, for improving those facilities with a view to making such United Nations publications more readily available to those concerned, including Governments, planning agencies and specialist bodies.

## Section VI. Programme of conferences and meetings for 1966

675. At its thirty-ninth session,<sup>20</sup> the Council, on the recommendation of the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, provisionally approved a calendar of conferences and meetings for 1966,<sup>21</sup> subject to review at the resumed thirty-ninth session in the light of any relevant action by the General Assembly and when more information was expected to be available regarding the 1966 programme of meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

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

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

677. Pursuant to the Council's decision of 26 March 1965,<sup>22</sup> the Secretary-General invited Governments to submit their views on the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions. The replies of the twenty-two Governments which had responded to the Secretary-General's request by 20 July 1965 were before the Council at its thirty-ninth session<sup>23</sup> in document E/4052 and Add. 1-6.

678. To assist in the appraisal of the current world economic trends and outlook, the annual questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies was sent in November 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 520 B (VI) and with Council resolutions 221 E (IX), 290 (XI), 371 B (XIII) and 654 C (XXIV), to all States Members of the United Nations and to non-member States which participate in the work of the regional economic commissions. Replies to the questionnaire were drawn on in the preparation of part II of the *World Economic Survey, 1964* (E/4047/Rev.1).<sup>24</sup> Replies were received from fifty countries.

679. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) and with Council resolutions 780 (XXX) and 923 (XXXIV), the annual questionnaire on the international flow of long-term capital and central government transfer payments was transmitted to all States Members of the United Nations and to non-member States which participate in the work of the regional economic commissions. The replies to this questionnaire, which was prepared in co-operation with

<sup>20</sup> E/SR.1393.

<sup>21</sup> For the calendar of conferences provisionally approved by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. I, "Other decisions taken by the Council"*.

<sup>22</sup> E/SR.1363.

<sup>23</sup> See chapter II.

<sup>24</sup> See chapter IV, section I.



IMF, were utilized in the preparation of the report on the *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1964* (E/4079), submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session.<sup>25</sup> Replies were received from fifty-three countries.

680. Pursuant to Council resolution 1026 (XXXVII) on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, to General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII) on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, and to earlier resolutions of those bodies on the same subjects, a *note verbale* was sent in January 1963 to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, inviting them to provide information relevant to the Secretary-General's reports under those resolutions. The replies received were reproduced in a report of the Secretary-General (E/4042) submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session.<sup>26</sup> Replies were received from twenty-eight countries.

681. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1830 (XVII), on the subject of inflation in developing countries, a questionnaire was sent in January 1965 to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and to non-member States with a view to drawing together the most recent experience and opinions with regard to the interrelationships involved and methods of dealing with the problem. The replies were reproduced in a progress report (E/4053) submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session and in subsequent addenda.<sup>27</sup> Replies were received from twenty-eight countries.

682. Since the adoption of Council resolutions 226 D (IX) and 378 B II (XIII) and General Assembly resolution 824 (IX), the Secretary-General has, from time to time, sent circular letters and special inquiries to Governments, requesting the texts, and information on the current status, of international tax agreements. The Secretary-General has been informed that, since 1 June 1964, the Governments of the following countries have concluded tax agreements on their own behalf or on behalf of territories for whose international relations they are responsible: Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Jamaica, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America. The relevant texts and information thus collected are published in the series *International Tax Agreements*.

683. Information with regard to the replies received from Governments in implementation of Council resolution 1034 (XXXVII) concerning the question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, is contained in document E/4066 and Add.1.<sup>28</sup>

684. With regard to human rights,<sup>29</sup> the *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1962*, prepared under Council resolutions 303 H (XI) and 683 D (XXVI), includes information concerning constitutional, legislative and judicial developments in eighty-six States. Seventy Governments contributed material to it.

685. As of June 1965, sixty-seven Governments had submitted periodic reports on human rights covering the period 1960-1962, in compliance with Council resolutions 624 (XXII) and 888 (XXXIV). Summaries of

these reports by the Secretary-General have been circulated in documents E/CN.4/860 and Add.1-10.

686. The fourth annual report on freedom of information (E/CN.4/878 and Add.1-2), which the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-first session under Council resolution 718 (XXVII), contained information concerning forty-five countries; forty-three Governments contributed information for the report.

687. As of June 1965, forty-seven States had ratified or acceded to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

688. As of the same date, eighteen States had ratified or acceded to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

689. With regard to Council resolution 728 D (XXVIII), as of June 1965, the 1958 International Labour Convention (No. 111) concerning Discrimination in Employment and Occupation had been ratified by fifty-one States.

690. With regard to Council resolution 821 V B (XXXII), as of June 1965, the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education had been ratified by thirty States.

691. Following a recommendation by the Council in resolution 890 (XXXIV), the General Assembly, in resolution 1841 (XVII), called upon those States which had not yet become parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 to do so, and urged all States parties to the Conventions to co-operate fully in carrying out their terms. As of June 1965, there were sixty-one States parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956, six additional States having ratified or acceded to the Convention during the year under review.

692. In accordance with Council resolution 960 (XXXVI), on slavery, the Secretary-General circulated to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, and to interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status, a questionnaire on slavery which he had formulated in consultation with the Special Rapporteur on Slavery. As of 30 April 1965, fifty-one Governments had replied. The replies received were reproduced in the report (E/4056) presented to the Council at its thirty-ninth session by the Special Rapporteur. Further replies received were circulated to the Council in addenda to document E/4056.

693. With regard to Council resolution 888 D (XXXIV), approving the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, as of June 1965 seventy-three Governments had submitted information for use in the study.

694. With regard to Council resolution 958 C (XXXVI), approving the decision of the Sub-Commission to undertake a study of equality in the administration of justice, as of June 1965 thirty-six Governments had submitted information for use in the study.

695. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1779 (XVII), on manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance, the Secretary-General presented to the Assembly at its nineteenth session a report (A/5473 and Add.1-2 and A/5703 and Add.1-2) on action taken by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in compliance with the resolution.

<sup>25</sup> See chapter IX, section I.

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

<sup>27</sup> See chapter IV, section II.

<sup>28</sup> See chapter XIV, section VI.

<sup>29</sup> See chapter XIII.

696. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1843 B (XVII) and 1960 (XVIII), the Secretary-General transmitted to Member States for their comments an explanatory paper on measures of implementation of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights prepared by the Secretary-General (A/5411)<sup>30</sup> and the texts of the articles of the draft Covenants adopted by the Third Committee during the tenth to eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly, together with the records of the debates in the Third Committee on measures of implementation. As of June 1965, sixteen Governments had submitted comments (A/5411/Add.1-2<sup>30</sup> and A/5702 and Add.1).

697. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII), the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies were requested to ensure the immediate and large-scale circulation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Further, the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned were invited to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration. The Secretary-General presented a progress report (E/4028) to the Council at its thirty-ninth session; a report on action taken by Governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations is contained in documents A/5698 and Add.1-4, and A/5698/Add.1/Corr.1.

698. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1965 (XVIII), on measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples, Member States were invited to submit to the Secretary-General their views on the proposed Declaration. As of June 1965, nineteen countries had submitted their views (A/5738 and Add.1).

699. Concerning General Assembly resolutions 640 (VII) and 793 (VIII) and Council resolutions 504 E (XVI), 547 B (XVIII) and 652 B (XXIV), as of 1 June 1965 the Convention on the Political Rights of Women had been signed by forty-two States and ratified or acceded to by forty-four, two States having acceded to the Convention during the period under review.

700. Concerning General Assembly resolution 1040 (XI) and Council resolution 652 F (XXIV), as of 1 June 1965 the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women had been signed by twenty-five States and ratified or acceded to by thirty-one, two States having acceded to the Convention during the period under review.

701. Concerning General Assembly resolution 1763 A (XVII), as of 1 June 1965 the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages had been signed by nineteen States and ratified or acceded to by fourteen. During the year under review, eleven States ratified or acceded

<sup>30</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 48.*

to the Convention. It entered into force on 9 December 1964.

702. In compliance with Council resolution 504 E (XVI), four Governments transmitted to the Secretary-General information in regard to the measures taken by them, as States parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, to implement the Convention. The replies of fifty-five Governments of Member States were transmitted to the Secretary-General in compliance with Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI) relating to the implementation of the principles stated in that Convention by States Members of the United Nations, whether or not they are Parties to the Convention. The replies received under both resolutions were incorporated in documents E/CN.6/360/Add.3-4 and E/CN.6/430 and Add.1, respectively, which were submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its eighteenth session.

703. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1921 (XVIII), thirty Governments, four specialized agencies and sixteen non-governmental organizations submitted comments and proposals relating to the principles that might be incorporated in the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women. These comments and proposals were incorporated in a document (E/CN.6/426 and Add.1-2) submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its eighteenth session.

704. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII), Council resolution 961 F (XXXVI), and resolution 10 (XVII) of the Commission on the Status of Women, thirty-five Governments, four specialized agencies and nineteen non-governmental organizations forwarded to the Secretary-General replies to his inquiries relating to the establishment of a long-term programme for the advancement of women. These replies were incorporated in document E/CN.6/435 and Add.1-5, submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its eighteenth session.

705. Information concerning the implementation of recommendations with regard to the control of narcotic drugs will be included in reports that are now being prepared for the twentieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which is to take place in December 1965. The information will be included in the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

706. In resolution 1038 (XXXVII), the Council requested the Secretary-General to "pursue as a matter of urgency the consultations with Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations requested by General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) on the feasibility of, and possible plans for, organizing and executing a World Campaign" against hunger, disease and ignorance. Information concerning the response of Governments to the Secretary-General's request for comments on Council resolution 1938 (XXXVII) is contained in document E/4034.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> See chapter XV, section IX.

## Chapter XVIII

### WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

#### Section I. Work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields

707. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1797 (XVII), on an integrated programme and budget policy, and to Council resolutions 936 (XXV), part II, 990 (XXXVI) and 1046 (XXXVII), the Council had before it at its thirty-ninth session<sup>1</sup> a note by the Secretary-General on the work programme and budgetary resources in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/4070 and Add.1),<sup>2</sup> which described the main areas of responsibility and activity of the various units of the Secretariat dealing with economic and social matters and indicated, in a series of summary tables, for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966, the resources allocated to each major area of work in the economic, social and human rights fields and the source of the funds, whether the regular budget—including that of the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance—the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, or the Special Fund. The Council also had available to it, when considering the work programme, a consolidated report (E/4033),<sup>3</sup> submitted in accordance with Council resolution 984 I (XXXVI), on the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies within the framework of the Development Decade. The Secretary-General had already informed the Council—in a progress report (E/4011)<sup>4</sup> presented to it at its thirty-eighth session<sup>5</sup> in pursuance of Council resolution 1046 (XXXVII)—of the manner in which he intended to present the work programme.

708. In its third report (E/4068),<sup>6</sup> the Special Committee on Co-ordination commented that, in studying the Secretary-General's note (E/4070 and Add.1)—of which the Special Committee had had before it a provisional draft—the Council might pay due attention to the adequacy of Secretariat services and support, including manpower and organization, required to implement the activities envisaged. The Committee considered that a breakdown by organizational units did not sufficiently indicate the functional interrelationship of certain activities carried out by different units. That might, however, be all that was possible at the current time since it corresponded to the methods used in the preparation of the budget estimates. Moreover, it appeared that the continuing activities and specific items for 1965-1966 were not clearly enough defined to present an accurate picture of the programme.

709. An indication of the policy governing the budget estimates for 1966 was given in the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary

Questions to the General Assembly at its twentieth session (A/6007),<sup>7</sup> an extract from which was also before the Council (E/4092). The Advisory Committee stated that, in the foreword to the 1966 budget estimates, the Secretary-General had noted that he had been guided principally by the same considerations as those which applied to the 1965 estimates and that, while he was still seriously concerned at the financial problems facing the Organization, he could follow no other course than to present to Member States the minimum requirements which, in his judgement, were necessary to carry out the ever increasing demands placed upon the Secretariat. He was therefore seeking a significant increase in the level of resources for 1966 to strengthen the economic and social activities, and especially to ensure a major expansion of the Centre for Industrial Development. Apart from that, the increase in resources was a moderate one, relating essentially to work on population questions, on housing, building and planning, and on development planning and financing, all areas in which the governing bodies, including the General Assembly, had emphatically called on the Secretariat to develop its activities beyond the limits of its present resources.

710. Commenting on the Secretary-General's statement, the Advisory Committee stated in its sixth report that it concurred with his proposal that high priority should be granted to staff requirements for new work in the economic and social fields. It considered that the presentation of the work programme in two related parts constituted an improvement over the old system in which the work programme was presented without any indication of financial implications except in the case of new activities. It expressed the hope that in the future the two parts would be more closely integrated, in order to show clearly the order of magnitude of the resources available or requested for certain fields of action, programmes and projects, and to facilitate the establishment of priorities by the Council and the General Assembly. In the Committee's view, one advantage of showing programmes in a functional classification related to costs would be the enhanced comparability that it would provide with the programmes and budgets of the specialized agencies.

711. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, in presenting the report on the work programme and budgetary resources (E/4070 and Add.1) to the Council,<sup>8</sup> explained that it had now become possible to establish a relationship, however rudimentary, between the programmes and the resources available, and to indicate certain trends that had not perhaps been clearly evident before. The tables given in the annex to the note by the Secretary-General (E/4070/Add.1) showed in particular how the resources of the regular budget had developed in relation to extra-

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.24/SR.280, 288-290; E/SR.1396.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6.

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1356.

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

<sup>8</sup> E/AC.24/SR.280 and E/AC.24/L.266.

budgetary resources, and provided a basis for comparing the development of expenditure on research with that of expenditure on practical action in the field. The information given could serve as a basis for a more fruitful study of the organization and conduct of the work than the Council had had in the past. In spite of its provisional character, it was an encouragement to persevere in the efforts to improve the presentation of budget material and figures relating to the programme. In the future, the work programme should give an indication of the resources available and a statement of the projects which those resources were being used to finance, with a brief and specific description of each project and a classification of the projects into those which could be undertaken within a given financial period and those to which it would be best to assign a more distant completion date. On that basis, the Council could study the thorny problem of priorities in greater detail and decide which activities should be undertaken immediately and which projects could be allowed to mature more slowly. He thought that the report on the work programme and budgetary resources should be more than an information document; it should rather be an instrument of action to help the Council contribute to an improvement of the budget procedure and to help the bodies which had an even more direct responsibility in the matter of budget procedure to exert their power of decision and control to better effect. He recalled that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its comments, had itself expressed the opinion that a consolidated programme and budget presentation was of such importance that it could justify a reappraisal of the budget format (E/4092, para. 78). He added that it might be desirable to contemplate separate administrative and budgetary treatment for the work of the United Nations in the economic and social fields and that the administrative and budgetary rules should perhaps be adapted to the new and extraordinarily varied responsibilities of the Secretariat units engaged in those fields. If a more functional method of presentation of the work programme was adopted, it should be easier to base it on a two-year period with provision for establishing and reviewing priorities in such a way as to facilitate their discussion by any organ that had responsibility in the matter. Finally, on the question of the initiative taken by the Council in the matter of the presentation of the budgets and programmes of the specialized agencies, the Under-Secretary referred to a suggestion made by the ACC that the Council should receive a document showing the expenditure of the various organizations, presented in such a way that they could be related at a glance to the major objectives in view.<sup>9</sup> That would provide the Council with a new and valuable source of information which would broaden the basis for its recommendations and give them greater scope.

712. In its debate, the Council recognized that some progress had been made in formulating a work programme which answered the needs at the current stage, but considered that the Secretary-General's note (E/4070 and Add.1) did not give adequate treatment to the organic relation between activities and their financial implications. Regret was expressed that no information was yet available on the nature, duration and scheduling of each project and on the interrelationships of projects. It was hoped that in 1966 the Secretary-General would

submit a more complete report on the work programme and budgetary resources.

713. On the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (1093 (XXXIX)) in which it noted the comments made on the work programme in the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068), and expressed the view that more complete information on the individual projects was required. It reaffirmed the interest it attached to the possibility of having a programme of work presented on a biennial basis and adjusted periodically to conform to the annual budgetary cycle, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a work programme covering the various units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, the Division of Human Rights and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and to provide for each major project a full description of its purpose, scope and timing with particular emphasis on the work to be carried out in 1966 and 1967. It requested the Special Committee on Co-ordination, as reconstituted under the terms of resolution 1090 G (XXXIX), to meet in May 1966 to examine the work programme in detail, in the light of the 1967 budget estimates, and to submit a report to it at its forty-first session. It recommended that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be invited to be present at the meetings of the new Special Committee on Co-ordination and that the report of the Special Committee should be made available to the Advisory Committee when it reviewed the 1967 budget estimates. Finally, it requested the Advisory Committee to continue to make available to the Council at its summer sessions its comments on the administrative and financial aspects of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

## Section II. Budgetary implications of actions of the Council

714. The Council early in its thirty-ninth session gave preliminary consideration to the financial implications of its actions.<sup>10</sup> It had before it a statement by the Secretary-General (E/4082) concerning the level of the 1966 budget estimates which determined the policy that would govern the submission of the revised estimates for that year. That document set forth the financial implications of the actions of the commissions and committees of the Council which had met during 1965, which had, in large part, been taken into account in the initial budget estimates for 1966. In addition, the Council had before it the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068),<sup>11</sup> which discussed the preparation of a consolidated programme and budget document for the activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and expressed the judgement that, in view of the importance and complexity of the subject, consideration might be given to establishing, at the thirty-ninth session of the Council, a committee to deal with that item in depth.

715. The Council also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4070 and Add.1)<sup>12</sup> in which the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields was presented in accordance with organizational units, but as it did not

<sup>9</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/4029, para. 84.

<sup>10</sup> E/SR.1368.

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 35.



yet have the annex to that report, showing the resources provided to each unit, it decided to suspend its discussion of financial implications until the document was available. However, before the preliminary discussion was suspended, it was pointed out that the Council must take action on the priorities in the light of its knowledge of the available resources. It was said that the Council should not limit its consideration of financial implications to those decisions taken by the Council and its subsidiary organs but should consider all expenditures connected with activities under the work programme.

716. During the course of the session the Council reverted to the comments of the Special Committee on Co-ordination, to the Secretary-General's presentation of the work programme and resources, and to the comments of the Advisory Committee concerning the importance of the consolidated programme and budget presentation. The discussion culminated in the adoption of resolution 1093 (XXXIX), in which the Council, as indicated in paragraph 713 above, requested the Special Committee on Co-ordination, as reconstituted, to meet in May 1966 to examine in detail the work programme in the light of the 1967 budget estimates and to submit a report thereon to the Council at its forty-first session. The Council recommended that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be present at that meeting and that, in turn, the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination should be available to the Advisory Committee in connexion with its review of the 1967 budget estimates. The reports of both the Advisory Committee and the Special Committee would then be available to the Council at its forty-first session.

717. Towards the close of the session, the Council reviewed a summary table of the individual statements of financial implications issued in the course of the session, in accordance with rule 34 of the Council's rules of procedure, prior to the adoption of any resolu-

tion involving added expenditure. It was stated that at previous sessions the consideration of net additions to the current budget and future estimates had been rather superficial in the absence of any detailed knowledge of the resources available and their allocation to different activities. The consolidated statement given in the note by the Secretary-General (E/4070 and Add.1) was considered a help in reconciling programme and budget. The hope was expressed that the new programme committee—the reconstituted Special Committee on Co-ordination—and the closer association of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with the economic and social programme would help to achieve the objective set forth by the Advisory Committee, namely, to find a reasonable balance between the increasing needs of the membership and the capacity of that membership to provide the Organization with the means to carry out existing tasks of high priority as well as to undertake additional activities of a pressing nature in the economic and social area.

718. Comments were made on the need to reduce the frequency of meetings, and certain bodies of the Council were cited as lending themselves to biennial rather than annual sessions. The need for additional regular staff in connexion with the newly established annual seminar devoted to the civic and political education of women was questioned and it was urged that the appointment of the Special Rapporteur for the preparation of the study on racial discrimination should be delayed until 1967, when it could be made without adding to the regular staff of the Division of Human Rights.

719. The financial implications of the actions of the Council at its thirty-ninth session, as shown in the report of the Secretary-General (E/4122)<sup>18</sup> are given below.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 37.

Council resolution (or other reference)	Financial implications paper	Item	Costs to be provided from			
			Existing 1965 resources	Initial 1966 budget estimates	1966 revised estimates	Initial 1967 budget estimates
<i>Social Committee</i>						
<i>(In US dollars)</i>						
1074 F (XXXIX)	E/AC.7/L.465	Representative of Commission on the Status of Women to attend Working Party for the International Year of Human Rights	1,500			
1062 (XXXIX) 1067 (XXXIX)	E/4081 and E/4025 annex III	An additional annual seminar or workshop devoted to the civic and political education of women to be financed under human rights advisory services (United Nations programme of technical assistance)		40,000	25,000	
1076 (XXXIX)	E/AC.7/L.470	Special Rapporteur for the preparation of a study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres			Either 2,500 25,000 <sup>a</sup>	Or 2,500 <sup>a</sup>
1077 (XXXIX)	E/AC.7/L.472	Continuation of the work of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery to enable him to submit a final report to the Council at its summer session in 1966		2,000		

Council resolution (or other reference)	Financial implications paper	Item	Costs to be provided from			
			Existing 1965 resources	Initial 1966 budget estimates	1966 revised estimates	Initial 1967 budget estimates
1074 G (XXXIX)	E/4024 annex II A	Increase in the membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities from fourteen to eighteen			(In US dollars)	7,500
		<i>Economic Committee</i>				
E/3970, p. 31, decision taken at thirty - seventh session	E/4087 and annex I	United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names				43,000
1070 (XXXIX)	E/AC.6/L.314 and subsequent revision on the basis of information received from ECAFE	Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East				54,000 <sup>b</sup>
1082 B (XXXIX)	E/AC.6/L.322 and revision	International Conference for the Revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949				213,800 <sup>c</sup>
1082 A (XXXIX)	E/AC.6/L.324	Undertaking of a programme of studies in the development of transport in developing countries and a survey of research projects on the technical aspects of transportation development in developing countries		35,000		
1079 (XXXIX)	E/AC.6/L.320	Convening of a group of highly qualified experts in development planning		14,000		
		<i>Co-ordination Committee</i>				
1090 E (XXXIX)	E/AC.24/L.275	An appraisal of the process of providing documentation for the Council's consideration, including an analysis of the adequacy of existing mechanical and organizational arrangements		Nil <sup>d</sup>		
1083 (XXXIX)		Science and technology		e		
Decision taken at 1393rd meeting	E/4045	Calendar of conferences: the fourteenth session of the Statistical Commission will be held in Geneva in October 1966 in view of the fact that it has met only once, in 1965, since its twelfth session was held in 1962. As it normally meets every second year, no provisions were included in the initial budget estimates for 1966.				33,000

*Note.* The following foot-notes are given in summary form but full information concerning each item will be found in the individual financial implications papers indicated in the foregoing table.

<sup>a</sup> The resolution concerning the special study of racial discrimination is not explicit concerning the timing of the study and the matter will be discussed at the meeting of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its session in January 1966. Were the Special Rapporteur to be appointed for 1967, the cost of \$2,500 would be included in the initial estimates for that year; were the appointment to be for 1966, the cost of \$27,500 would need to be provided by means of revised estimates which would allow for a professional staff member and secretary in addition to the Special Rapporteur.

<sup>b</sup> After the statement of financial implications (E/AC.6/L.314) was issued, ECAFE, which will be responsible for servicing the meetings in Canberra, advised that three interpreters and two conference staff would need to be engaged by the European Office at a total cost of \$12,900 for salaries, travel and subsistence. Consequently, the total cost of the Conference would be \$54,000 and the credit under income, representing the extra

costs to be reimbursed by the Australian Government, would be \$14,500.

<sup>c</sup> After the statement of financial implications (E/AC.6/L.322) was issued, ECE, which will be substantively responsible for the International Conference, advised that a member of its staff would be required to visit Addis Ababa, Bangkok and Santiago to discuss the revision of the Convention at regional meetings with government representatives. The travel costs involved would increase the original estimate by \$3,800 to a total of \$213,800.

<sup>d</sup> The appraisal will be undertaken, in the first instance, by the Administrative Management Service of the United Nations.

<sup>e</sup> In response to a question in the Co-ordination Committee, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement (E/AC.24/L.262), in which he indicated that: (i) in providing for the needs of science and technology the Secretary-General would be guided by the high priority accorded that item during the debates in the Council; and (ii) that it was not proposed that the staff and consultants servicing the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should duplicate the work of progress review that any specialized agency was qualified and ready to perform.



ANNEX

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

*Thirty-ninth session*

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights  
fields—E/SR.1378.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I

#### Agenda of the resumed thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Council

##### AGENDA OF THE RESUMED THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION<sup>a</sup>

39. Elections.<sup>b</sup>
41. Confirmation of members of the functional commissions of the Council.
42. Work of the Council in 1965.
47. Question of the extension of the term of office of the members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and of the election of members of the Commission.<sup>c</sup>
48. Adjustments in the Calendar of Conferences for 1965.<sup>c</sup>

##### AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1965.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Report of the International Monetary Fund.
  - (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association;
  - (b) Report of the International Finance Corporation.
5. Water desalination in developing countries.
6. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields.
7. Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions.
8. Question of a meeting of the *ad hoc* Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation.
9. Elections.
10. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
11. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
12. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.

##### AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. United Nations Development Decade.
3. World economic trends.
4. General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole.

<sup>a</sup> Items 1-38, 40 and 43-46 were considered by the Council at the first part of the session.

<sup>b</sup> Part of this item was considered at the first part of the session.

<sup>c</sup> At its 1352nd meeting on 1 March 1965, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

5. Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions.
6. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.
7. Economic planning and projections.
8. Financing of economic development.
9. Inflation and economic development.<sup>d</sup>
10. Report of the Trade and Development Board.<sup>e</sup>
11. Report of the Committee for Industrial Development.
12. Questions relating to science and technology.
13. Reports of the regional economic commissions.
14. Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.
15. Programmes of technical co-operation:
  - (a) United Nations programmes of technical assistance;
  - (b) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
  - (c) Evaluation of programmes.
16. World Food Programme.
17. Report of the Statistical Commission.
18. Social development:
  - (a) Report of the Social Commission;
  - (b) Report on social programmes and targets for the second half of the Development Decade;
  - (c) Report on methods of determining social allocations and organizational arrangements for social planning.
19. Report of the Population Commission.
20. Progress in land reform.
21. Water desalination in developing countries.
22. International co-operation in cartography.
23. Travel, transport and communications:
  - (a) Transport development;
  - (b) Question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.
24. Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.
25. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
26. Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
27. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
28. Advisory services in the field of human rights.

<sup>d</sup> At its 1392nd meeting, the Council decided, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/4104), to postpone consideration of this item until the fortieth session.

<sup>e</sup> At its 1390th meeting, the Council decided to consider this item at a resumed session to be convened for that purpose.

29. Slavery.
30. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.
31. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
32. Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board.
33. Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
34. Calendar of conferences for 1966.
35. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields.

36. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
37. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
38. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session.<sup>†</sup>
39. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.

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<sup>†</sup> At its 1390th meeting, the Council decided to consider this item at the resumed thirty-ninth session.

## Appendix II

### Membership and meetings of the Council and subsidiary and related bodies

#### A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Membership 1964	Membership 1965	Term of office expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1966
Argentina	Argentina*	1965
Australia	Austria*	1965
Austria	Canada	1967
Chile	Chile	1966
Colombia	Czechoslovakia*	1965
Czechoslovakia	Ecuador	1966
Ecuador	France	1966
France	Gabon	1967
India	Iraq	1966
Iraq	Japan*	1965
Japan	Luxembourg	1966
Luxembourg	Pakistan	1967
Senegal	Peru	1967
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Romania	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	1965
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	1965
Yugoslavia	United States of America	1967

\* Retiring members.

RESUMED THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION: 1 and 8 March 1965,

New York  
Plenary meetings 3 meetings

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION: 22-26 March 1965, New York

Plenary meetings 9 meetings  
Co-ordination Committee 1 meeting

Total for the session 10 meetings

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION: 30 June-31 July 1965, Geneva

Plenary meetings 33 meetings  
Economic Committee 15 meetings

Social Committee 24 meetings  
Co-ordination Committee 21 meetings

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations 2 meetings  
Interim Committee on Programme of Confer-  
ences 1 meeting

Total for the session 96 meetings

#### B. SESSIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

*Economic Committee, Social Committee and Co-ordination  
Committee*

Membership 1964	Membership 1965
Algeria	Algeria
Argentina	Argentina
Australia	Austria
Austria	Cameroon*
Cameroon*	Canada
Chile	Chile
Colombia	Czechoslovakia
Czechoslovakia	Denmark*
Ecuador	Ecuador
France	France
Ghana*	Gabon
India	Ghana*
Indonesia*	India*
Iran*	Iran*
Iraq	Iraq
Italy*	Japan

*Economic Committee, Social Committee and Co-ordination  
Committee (continued)*

Membership 1964	Membership 1965
Japan	Luxembourg
Luxembourg	Madagascar*
Madagascar*	Mexico*
Mexico*	Pakistan
Senegal	Peru
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Romania
United Arab Republic*	Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Republic*
United Republic of Tangan- yika and Zanzibar*	United Kingdom of Great Brit- ain and Northern Ireland
United States of America	United Republic of Tanzania*
Yugoslavia	United States of America

\* Non-members of the Council.

#### C. COMMITTEES AND *ad hoc* COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

*Technical Assistance Committee*

Membership 1964	Membership 1965	Term of office expires on 31 December
Afghanistan*	Afghanistan*	1965
Algeria	Algeria	1966
Argentina	Argentina	1965
Australia	Austria	1965
Austria	Brazil*	1966
Brazil*	Canada	1967
Canada*	Chile	1966
Chile	China*	1965
China*	Czechoslovakia	1965
Colombia	Denmark*	1966
Czechoslovakia	Ecuador	1966
Denmark*	France	1966
Ecuador	Gabon	1967
France	Iraq	1966
Federal Republic of Germany*	Italy*	1965
India	Japan	1965
Iraq	Jordan*	1965
Italy*	Luxembourg	1966
Japan	New Zealand*	1965
Jordan*	Nigeria*	1966
Luxembourg	Pakistan	1967
Nigeria*	Peru	1967
Poland*	Poland*	1966
Senegal	Romania	1967
Sweden*	Sweden*	1965
Sweden*	Switzerland*	1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965
United Arab Republic*	United Arab Republic*	1966
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1965
United States of America	United States of America	1967
Yugoslavia		
Meetings: 23-27 November 1964, New York		6 meetings
15-25 June 1965, Geneva		12 meetings

\* Non-members of the Council.

*Committee for Industrial Development*

<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria	Algeria	1966
Argentina	Argentina	1965
Australia	Austria	1965
Austria	Brazil*	1965
Brazil*	Cameroon*	1965
Cameroon*	Canada	1967
Central African Republic*	Central African Republic*	1965
Chile	Chile	1966
Colombia	Czechoslovakia	1965
Czechoslovakia	Ecuador	1966
Ecuador	Federal Republic of Germany*	1966
Federal Republic of Germany*	France	1966
France	Gabon	1967
India	Greece*	1967
Iraq	Iraq	1966
Japan	Japan	1965
Luxembourg	Kuwait*	1967
Madagascar*	Luxembourg	1966
Mexico*	Mexico*	1967
Pakistan*	Morocco*	1967
Philippines*	Pakistan	1967
Poland*	Peru	1967
Senegal	Philippines*	1966
Sweden*	Poland*	1966
Tunisia*	Romania	1967
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Sweden*	1965
United Arab Republic*	Turkey*	1966
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1965
Yugoslavia	United States of America	1967

Fifth session: 11-28 May 1965, New York 7 meetings

\* Non-members of the Council.

*Committee on Housing, Building and Planning*

<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Canada	Canada	1966
Chile	Chile	1966
Colombia	Colombia	1968
Denmark	Czechoslovakia	1968
France	Denmark	1966
Ghana	France	1967
Iran	Gabon	1968
Israel	Ghana	1967
Italy	India	1968
Japan	Italy	1967
Lebanon	Japan	1968
Madagascar	Lebanon	1967
Nigeria	Pakistan	1966
Pakistan <sup>a</sup>	Peru	1966
Peru	Romania	1967
Romania	Turkey	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1966
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United States of America	United States of America	1968
Uruguay	Uruguay	1967

The Committee did not meet during the period under review.

<sup>a</sup> Elected at the 1359th meeting of the Council, on 24 March 1965, to fill the seat vacated by Indonesia.

*Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and  
Technology to Development*

*Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination  
of the Secretary-General, for a period of three years*

- Professor Svend Aage Andersen
- Dr. Pierre Victor Auger
- Mr. Mamadou Aw
- Professor Nicolas Cernescu
- Dr. Carlos Chagas
- Dr. Josef Charvat
- Mr. Abba Eban
- Mr. Francisco Garcia Olano
- Professor German Mikhailovich Gvishiani
- Mr. Salah El-Din Hedayat
- Professor Kankuro Kaneshige
- Professor Eni Njoku
- Dr. Oliverio Phillips-Michelsen
- Professor Abdus Salam
- Dr. Maneklal Sankalchand Thacker
- Sir Ronald Walker
- Professor Carroll Louis Wilson
- Sir Norman Wright

Second session: 2-13 November 1964, New York 15 meetings  
Third session: 31 March-9 April 1965, Paris 12 meetings

*Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations*

Membership in 1965: Austria, Chile, France, Gabon, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.  
Meetings: 30 June 1965, Geneva 1 meeting

*Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences*

Membership: France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.  
Meetings: 27 July 1965, Geneva 1 meeting

*Executive Committee of the Programme  
of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Membership: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Holy Sea, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.  
Meetings: 22-30 October 1964, Rome 11 meetings  
10-17 May 1965, Geneva 11 meetings

*Special Committee on Co-ordination  
established by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV)*

Membership: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, Luxembourg, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.  
Meetings: 1-7 June 1965, New York 6 meetings

*Ad Hoc Working Group on the question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, established by Council resolution 875 (XXXIII), as amended by the Council's decision of 18 April 1962*

Membership: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

The *Ad Hoc Working Group* did not meet during the period under review.

Ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare, established by Council resolution 975 G (XXXVI)

Membership: Argentina, Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, France, Malaysia,<sup>a</sup> Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Meetings: 26-30 April 1965, New York 10 meetings

<sup>a</sup> Elected at the 1359th meeting of the Council, on 24 March 1965, to fill the seat vacated by Indonesia.

United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme

<i>Members elected by the Council</i>	<i>Members elected by the FAO Council</i>
Australia	Argentina
Colombia	Brazil
Denmark	Canada
Jamaica	Federal Republic of Germany
Morocco	France
New Zealand	Ghana
Nigeria	India
Pakistan	Indonesia
Thailand	Netherlands
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Philippines
Ireland	United Arab Republic
Uruguay	United States of America
Yugoslavia	

D. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

Statistical Commission

<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	Australia	1967
Brazil	Belgium	1969
Canada	Brazil	1967
China	Canada	1969
France	China <sup>a</sup>	1967
Hungary	France	1968
India	Hungary	1968
Ireland	India	1967
Japan	Japan	1969
Norway	Morocco	1969
Panama	Norway	1968
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Panama	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1967
United Arab Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Republic	1967
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1968
United States of America	Ireland	1968
Uruguay	United States of America	1969
	Uruguay	1968

Thirteenth session: 20 April-7 May 1965, New York 25 meetings

<sup>a</sup> China, whose term of office would have expired on 31 December 1965, was re-elected at the 1359th meeting of the Council, on 24 March 1965, to fill the seat vacated by Indonesia.

Population Commission

<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	Australia	1968
Austria	Austria	1968
China	Cameroon	1969
El Salvador	China	1967
France	France	1967
Ghana	Ghana	1967
India	India	1968
Japan	Japan	1969
Netherlands	Netherlands	1968

Population Commission (continued)

<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Panama	Panama	1968
Sweden	Peru	1969
Syria	Sweden	1967
Tunisia	Tunisia	1967
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1967
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
United States of America	United States of America	1969
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1968

Thirteenth session: 23 March-5 April 1965, New York 20 meetings

Social Commission

<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina	1966
Austria	Bulgaria	1967
Bulgaria	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1966
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	China	1968
Cuba	Cuba	1967
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1966
Denmark	Denmark	1966
France	France	1968
Gabon	Honduras	1967
Honduras	Israel	1968
Iraq	Mali	1967
Malaysia	Mauritania	1966
Mali	Netherlands	1968
Mauritania <sup>a</sup>	Tunisia	1967
Tunisia	Uganda	1967
Uganda	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Arab Republic	1967
United Arab Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	1968
United States of America	Upper Volta	1968
Uruguay	Uruguay	1966

Sixteenth session: 3-19 May 1965, New York 25 meetings

<sup>a</sup> Elected at the 1359th meeting of the Council, on 24 March 1965, to fill the seat vacated by Indonesia.

Commission on Human Rights

<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Austria	Argentina	1968
Canada	Austria	1966
Chile	Chile	1968
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	1966
Dahomey	Dahomey	1966
Denmark	France	1967
Ecuador	India	1967
France	Iraq	1967
India	Israel	1967
Iraq	Italy	1966
Israel	Jamaica	1967
Italy	Netherlands	1966
Jamaica	New Zealand	1968
Liberia	Philippines	1967
Netherlands	Poland	1966
Philippines	Senegal	1968
Poland	Sweden	1968



*Commission on Human Rights (continued)*

<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United States of America	United States of America	1968
Twenty-first session: 22 March-15 April 1965, Geneva		
		36 meetings

*Commission on the Status of Women*

<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Austria	Austria	1967
China	China	1968
Colombia	China	1967
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	1966
Finland	Finland	1968
France	France	1968
Ghana	Ghana	1967
Guinea	Guinea	1966
Hungary	Honduras	1968
Iran	Hungary	1966
Japan <sup>a</sup>	Iran	1966
Mexico	Japan	1967
Nepal	Liberia	1968
Peru	Mexico	1968
Philippines	Nepal	1966
Poland	Philippines	1966
Sierra Leone	Poland	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1967
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1966
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1967
United States of America	United States of America	1967
Eighteenth session: 1-19 March 1965, Teheran		
		27 meetings

*Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Membership 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina	1967
Canada	Canada	1967
China	China	1966
Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	1968
France	France	1967
Ghana	Ghana	1966
Hungary	Hungary	1968
India	India	1966
Iran	Iran	1968
Japan	Japan	1966
Mexico	Mexico	1968
Morocco	Nigeria	1968
Peru	Peru	1967
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	1968
Switzerland	Switzerland	1967
Turkey	Turkey	1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1966
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1968
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
United States of America	United States of America	1967
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1967
The Commission did not meet during the period under review.		

<sup>a</sup> Elected at the 1359th meeting of the Council, on 24 March 1965, to fill the seat vacated by Indonesia.

*Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities*

*Membership from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1965*

Mr. Morris B. Abram (United States of America)
Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan)
Mr. Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Francesco Capotorti (Italy)
Mr. Gabino Fraga (Mexico)
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)
Mr. Boris S. Ivanov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)
Mr. Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland)
Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami (India)
Mr. Franz Matsch (Austria)
Mr. Mohammed Awad Mohammed (United Arab Republic) <sup>a</sup>
Mr. Vieno Voitto Saario (Finland)
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)

*Membership from 1 January 1966 to 13 December 1968<sup>b</sup>*

Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan)	
Mr. Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	
Mr. Francesco Capotorti (Italy)	
Mr. C. Clyde Ferguson, Jr. (United States of America)	
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)	
Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)	
Mr. Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland)	
Mr. Antonio Martínez Báez (Mexico)	
Mr. Nath Pai (India)	
Mr. Yakov Arkadyévich Ostrovsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	
Mr. Vieno Voitto Saario (Finland)	
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)	
Dr. Eduard Schiller (Austria)	
Mr. Zeev W. Zeltner (Israel)	
Seventeenth session: 11-29 January 1965, Geneva 26 meetings	

**E. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS**

*Economic Commission for Europe*

*Members*

Albania	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Belgium	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Norway
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Poland
Cyprus	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Romania
Denmark	Spain
Federal Republic of Germany	Sweden
Finland	Turkey
France	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Hungary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iceland	Ireland
Italy	United States of America
	Yugoslavia

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference.

Twentieth session: 21 April-8 May 1965, Geneva

<sup>a</sup> Elected at the 770th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, on 3 April 1963.

<sup>b</sup> Elected at the 846th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, on 12 April 1965.

<sup>c</sup> For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

*Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*Members*

Afghanistan	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Burma	New Zealand
Cambodia	Pakistan
Ceylon	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
France	Republic of Viet-Nam
India	Thailand
Indonesia <sup>a</sup>	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iran	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	Ireland
Laos	United States of America
Malaysia	Western Samoa
Mongolia	

*Associate members*

Brunei  
Hong Kong

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 617 (XXII) and 860 (XXXII) respectively.

Twenty-first session:<sup>b</sup> 16-29 March 1965, Wellington, New Zealand

*Economic Commission for Latin America*

*Members*

Argentina	Honduras
Bolivia	Jamaica
Brazil	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
El Salvador	Ireland
France	United States of America
Guatemala	Uruguay
Haiti	Venezuela

*Associate members*

British Guiana      British Honduras or Belize

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII), respectively.

Eleventh session:<sup>c</sup> 6-17 May 1965, Mexico City

*Economic Commission for Africa*

*Members*

Algeria	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cameroon	Morocco
Central African Republic	Niger
Chad	Nigeria
Congo (Brazzaville)	Rwanda
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Senegal
Dahomey	Sierra Leone

<sup>a</sup> Until 31 March 1965. See paragraph 651 above.

<sup>b</sup> For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2.*

<sup>c</sup> For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

*Economic Commission for Africa (continued)*

*Members (continued)*

Ethiopia	Somalia
Gabon	South Africa <sup>a</sup>
Ghana	Sudan
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Liberia	United Arab Republic
Libya	United Republic of Tanzania
Madagascar	Upper Volta
Malawi	Zambia

*Associate members*

According to paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference, Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa (including African islands), and Powers other than Portugal responsible for international relations of those Territories, are associate members of the Commission.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 763 D II (XXX) and 925 (XXXIV), respectively.

Seventh session:<sup>b</sup> 10-23 February 1965, Nairobi, Kenya

F. OTHER RELATED BODIES

*Governing Council of the Special Fund*

<i>Membership 1964</i>	<i>Membership 1965</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina	1966
Brazil	Brazil	1967
Canada	Canada	1965
Denmark	Denmark	1967
Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	1966
France	France	1967
Ghana	Ghana	1966
India	India	1967
Indonesia	Iraq	1967
Italy	Italy	1966
Japan	Japan	1965
Mexico	Nepal	1966
Nepal	Netherlands	1966
Netherlands	Norway	1966
Norway	Philippines	1965
Philippines	Poland	1965
Poland	Senegal	1966
Senegal	Sweden	1965
Sweden	Tunisia	1965
Tunisia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1965
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ireland	1967
Ireland	United States of America	1967
United States of America	Uruguay	1965
Uruguay	Venezuela	1967

Thirteenth session: 11-18 January 1965, New York

Fourteenth session: 1-8 June 1965, New York

<sup>a</sup> The Council decided by resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of 30 July 1963, that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, should find that conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in its racial policy.

<sup>b</sup> For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10.*

*Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund*

<i>Membership until 31 January 1966</i>	<i>Membership From 1 February 1966</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 January</i>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan .....	1967
Belgium	Australia .....	1969
Brazil	Belgium .....	1968
Canada	Brazil .....	1967
Chile	Bulgaria .....	1969
China	Canada .....	1968
Dominican Republic	Chile .....	1968
Ecuador	China .....	1967
Federal Republic of Germany	Ecuador .....	1968
France	Ethiopia .....	1969
India	Federal Republic of Germany .....	1968
Israel	France .....	1967
Mexico	India .....	1968
Morocco	Israel .....	1968
Pakistan	Morocco .....	1968
Philippines	Pakistan .....	1968
Poland	Peru .....	1969
Senegal	Philippines .....	1969
Spain	Poland .....	1967
Sudan	Senegal .....	1969
Sweden	Sweden .....	1969
Switzerland	Switzerland .....	1969
Thailand	Thailand .....	1967
Tunisia	Tunisia .....	1967
Turkey	Turkey .....	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	1967
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic....	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	1969
United States of America	United States of America	1967
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia .....	1968

Sessions: 2 February 1965, New York  
14-23 June 1965, New York

*Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body*

*Permanent Central Opium Board*

*Members elected by the Economic and Social Council for the period  
2 March 1963-1 March 1968*

Dr. Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic)  
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland)  
Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece)  
Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)  
Dr. Vladimir Kušević (Yugoslavia)  
Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil)  
Professor Paul Reuter (France)  
Mr. Leon Steinig (United States of America)  
85th session: 2-10, 12 November 1964, Geneva  
86th session: 24-28, 31 May, 1, 2, 4 June 1965

*Drug Supervisory Body*

Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece), appointed by WHO  
Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil), appointed by WHO  
Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India), appointed by the Com-  
mission on Narcotic Drugs  
Mr. Vladimir Kušević (Yugoslavia), appointed by the Perma-  
nent Central Opium Board  
62nd session: 26-30 October, 13 November 1964, Geneva  
63rd session: 24 May, 3 June 1965, Geneva

*Joint sessions of the PCOB and the DSB*

32nd joint session: 10-12 November 1964, Geneva  
33rd joint session: 24-25 May 1965, Geneva

Appendix III

Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions<sup>a</sup>

States Members of the United Nations	Represented on		Entitled to nominate members of					
	Council (composed of Member States) (18 members)	Functional commissions including Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Functional Commission composed of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1954) <sup>b</sup> (21 members)	Statistical Commission (18 members)	Population Commission (18 members)	Social Commission (21 members)	Commission on Human Rights (21 members)	Commission on the Status of Women (21 members)
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Algeria	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	1965	3	1967	—	—	1966	1968	—
Australia	—	2	—	1967	1968	—	—	—
Austria	1965	3	—	—	1968	—	1966	—
Belgium	—	1	—	1969	—	—	—	1967
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	1	—	1967	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	—	1	—	—	—	1967	—	—
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byelorussian SSR	—	1	—	—	—	1966	—	—
Cambodia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	—	1	—	—	1969	—	—	—
Canada	1967	2	1967	1969	—	—	—	—
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	1966	2	—	—	—	—	1968	1968
China	—	5	1966	1967	1967	1968	—	1967
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	—	1	—	—	—	—	1966	—
Cuba	—	1	—	—	—	1967	—	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1965	1	—	—	—	1966	—	—
Dahomey	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	1	—	—	—	—	1966	—
Dominican Republic	—	1	—	—	—	1966	—	—
Ecuador	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966
El Salvador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etiopia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1968

(Term of office expires on 31 December)

**Appendix III (continued)**  
**Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions<sup>a</sup>**

Represented on Entitled to nominate members of

States Members of the United Nations	Council (composed of Member States) (18 members)	Functional commissions including Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (functional commission composed of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1954) <sup>b</sup> (21 members)	Statistical Commission (18 members)	Population Commission (18 members)	Social Commission (21 members)	Commission on Human Rights (21 members)	Commission on the Status of Women (21 members)	(Term of office expires on 31 December)	
									1967	1968
France	1966	6	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Gabon	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghana	—	3	1966	—	1967	—	—	—	—	1967
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1968
Hungary	—	3	1968	1968	—	1967	—	—	—	1968
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966
India	—	4	1966	1967	1968	—	—	—	1967	—
Iran	—	2	1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966
Iraq	1966	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	1	—	—	—	1968	—	—	1967	—
Ivory Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	1965	4	1966	1969	—	—	—	—	1967	—
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kuwait	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	—	1	—	—	—	1967	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	—	2	1968	—	—	1966	—	—	—	1968







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