



ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT

OF THE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTIETH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3A (A/6003/Add.1)

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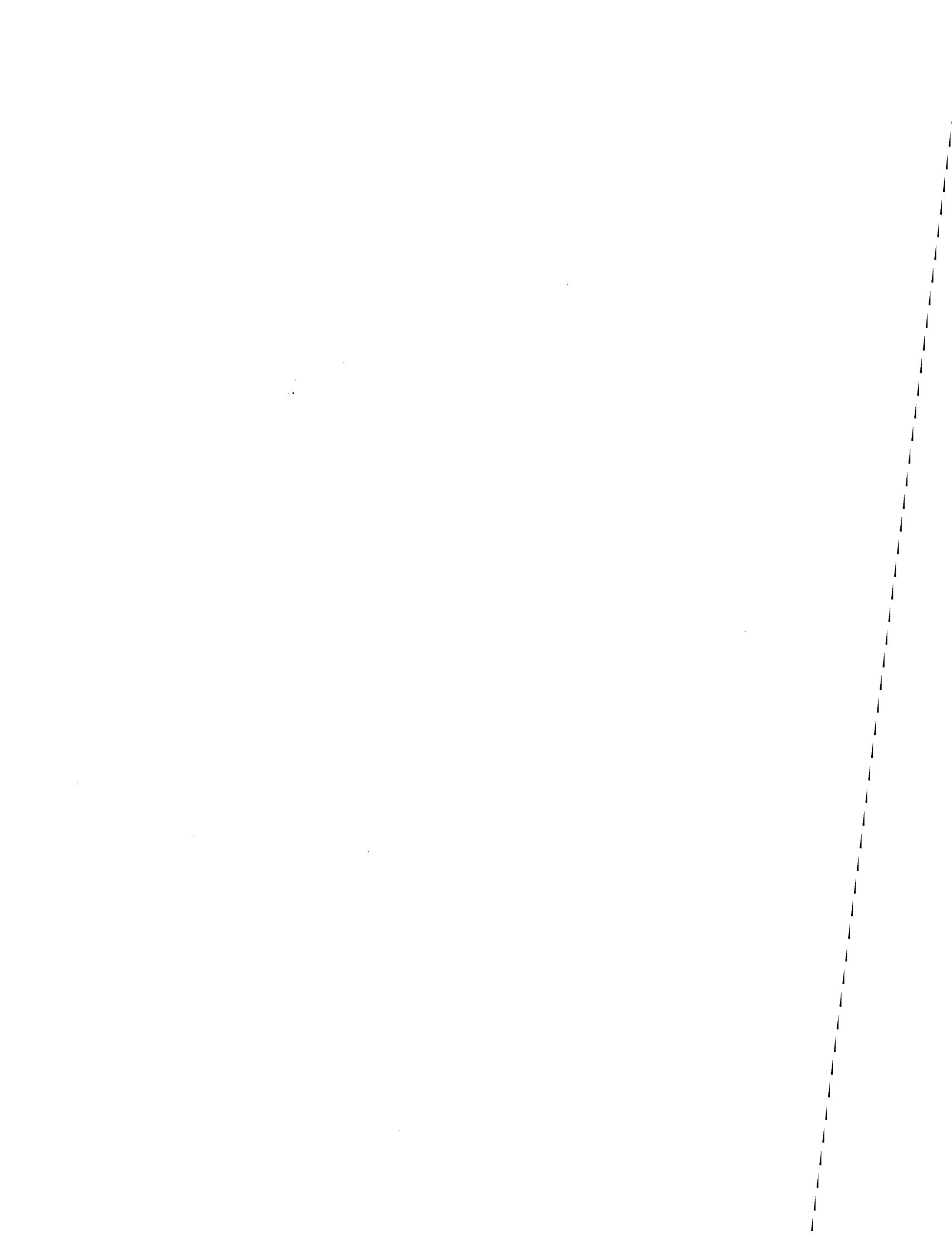
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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON THE FIRST PART OF ITS RESUMED THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, 22 AND 23 NOVEMBER 1965

Chapter I

REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Pursuant to the decision which it took at its thirty-ninth session¹ to resume the session later in the year primarily for the purpose of considering the annual report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the General Assembly, the Council held a series of meetings on 22 and 23 November 1965,² at which it considered the Board's report (A/6023 and Add.1-3).³ The report, which was submitted to the Council in accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), was in three parts: part I consisted of the Board's report on its first session; part II of its report on its second session; and part III of a report on its special session. A general statement by the Rapporteur was appended to the report.

2. In the course of the discussion in the Council, many members stressed the importance of trade in relation to United Nations activities for the promotion of economic and social progress, particularly in developing countries, and several members expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the Trade and Development Board in setting into motion the international machinery instituted by the General Assembly to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session. Most members, however, considered it difficult for the Council to discuss the Board's first annual report at length, not only because it lacked the time to do so, but also because most of the many problems facing the Conference were still under consideration. A number of members also pointed out that, since the Council's primary interest in the Conference related to matters of substance, its comments on the Board's report should be of greater value to the General Assembly when the work of the Conference reached a more substantive stage. Moreover, the Council would be able to utilize the Board's report in its annual review of the world economic situation. It was suggested that it might be helpful to the Council if on future occasions it could hear a statement by the Secretary-General of the Conference that would enable it to grasp the salient features of the Board's reports. While recognizing that it would not be necessary for the Council to examine the details of the work of the Conference, the Council would be expected to consider the report of the Board in the fulfilment of its role as

co-ordinator of United Nations activities in the economic, social and human rights fields and as forum for the discussion and formulation of broad international economic and social policy. In this regard, several representatives stressed the importance of co-ordinating the activities of the Conference with those of other bodies in the United Nations family of organizations and of the working relationships to be established to that effect with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. They also drew attention to the necessity of close co-operation between the Secretariat of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and that of the Conference. The efforts of the Board and of the Secretariat thus far in establishing such working relationships were commended.

3. While some delegations considered a formal resolution unnecessary, others expressed the view that the Council should adopt a resolution transmitting the report of the Board to the General Assembly and stressing the importance that members of the Council attached to it. It was suggested by some members that the brevity of the Council's discussion of the Board's first report should not serve as a precedent; in future years with its own enlarged and more representative membership, and as the work of the Conference grew in substantive importance, the Council should be in a position to make a more meaningful contribution to the Assembly's consideration of the Board's reports.

4. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1095 (XXXIX)) in which, conscious of the great contribution which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development could make to the solution of the development problems of the developing countries and the problems of international trade in general, it noted with satisfaction both the progress the Trade and Development Board had made in establishing its own work programme and the terms of reference and work programmes for its subsidiary committees as outlined in its report, and the fact that arrangements were already in progress to ensure a close working relationship between the Conference, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Finally, the Council transmitted the annual report of the Board to the General Assembly at its twentieth session and drew the Assembly's attention to the comments and observations contained in the present supplementary report of the Council.

¹ E/SR.1390.

² E/SR.1397-1399.

³ Transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4128 and Add.1-3).

Chapter II

PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

I. Election of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

5. The General Assembly, at its twentieth session, having decided (resolution 2029 (XX)) to combine the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic and Social Council, at the resumed thirty-ninth session,⁴ elected the thirty-seven members of the newly established Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

6. The resulting composition of the Governing Council and the term of office of its members is given below.

<i>Membership</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria	1967
Australia	1967
Belgium	1967
Brazil	1966
Bulgaria	1968
Burma	1967
Canada	1967
Ceylon	1967
Congo (Democratic Republic of).....	1968
Denmark	1968
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1968
France	1967
Iraq	1968
Italy	1966
Jamaica	1968
Japan	1966
Jordan	1968
Kenya	1967
Liberia	1968
Malaysia	1966
Nepal	1966
Netherlands	1968
Norway	1966
Paraguay	1966
Peru	1968
Poland	1967
Rwanda	1966
Senegal	1966
Sweden	1967
Switzerland	1968
Tunisia	1968
Turkey	1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	1966
United States of America.....	1966
Venezuela	1967
Yugoslavia	1967

⁴ E/SR.1398.

II. World Food Programme

7. At its thirty-ninth session, the Council decided (resolution 1080 (XXXIX))⁵ to submit to the General Assembly, for its consideration and approval, a draft resolution with a view to the continuation of the World Food Programme. In paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, the Council left open the term for which members of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme should be elected and the interval at which future elections should take place.

8. Subsequently, the Intergovernmental Committee, at its eighth session, further considered the question of the procedure which should govern the election of its members, and recommended to both the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) a revision of the text of paragraph 5 of the draft resolution which both Councils had proposed for adoption by their parent bodies. The Council of FAO, at a meeting held on 17 November 1965, approved the revised text, and—the Intergovernmental Committee having also at its eighth session reviewed the General Regulations of the Programme—deleted from the draft resolution the request to that Committee to do so.

9. In the light of the action taken by the Intergovernmental Committee and by the Council of FAO (E/4127 and Add.1), the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-ninth session⁶ reconsidered the text of the draft resolution and, in its resolution 1094 (XXXIX), decided to replace paragraphs 5 and 6 by the following text:

“5. *Reaffirms* its previous decision to the effect that the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme shall comprise twenty-four States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization or Members of the United Nations, twelve of these members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and twelve members by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization, it being understood that outgoing members shall be eligible for re-election;

“6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization as soon as possible after the adoption of this resolution by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization to elect twelve members each, four members each for a term of one year, four members each for a term of two years, and four members each for a term of three years;

“7. *Decides* that thereafter all the members of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be elected for a term of three years, and requests the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization to make such provisions

⁵ See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/6003)*, paras. 375-387.

⁶ E/SR.1399.

as will ensure that the terms of office of four members elected by the two Councils respectively shall expire in each calendar year ;

"8. *Further requests* the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization, when electing members of the Intergovernmental Committee, to take into account the need for balanced representation of economically developed and developing countries and other relevant factors such as the representation of potential participating countries, both contributing and recipient, equitable geographical distribution, and the representation of both developed and developing countries having commercial interests in international trade in foodstuffs, especially those highly dependent on such trade ;

"9. *Requests* a review of the general regulations of the Programme in the light of the present resolution and calls upon the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization to take appropriate action."

10. In the course of the discussion leading to the Council's decision, some representatives objected to the terms of paragraph 8 and expressed the view that the only criterion for election which should be specified was equitable geographical distribution. On the other hand, it was pointed out that paragraph 8 conformed very closely to paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI), by which the World Food Programme had been established and the Intergovernmental Committee set up.

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