



REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
ON THE WORK OF ITS
FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH SESSIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/9003)

UNITED NATIONS

**REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
ON THE WORK OF ITS
FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH SESSIONS**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/9003)



UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1973

NOTE

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

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
ABBREVIATIONS	vii
EXPLANATORY NOTE	viii
INTRODUCTION	ix
 <i>Chapter</i>	
I. <i>Issues that are brought to the attention of, or that require action by the General Assembly</i>	1
II. <i>General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments</i>	8
III. <i>Second United Nations Development Decade</i>	
A. Review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy	14
B. Development planning and projections	22
C. Economic and social consequences of disarmament	23
D. Special measures related to the least developed among the developing countries	24
E. Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries	26
F. The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries	26
G. Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development	28
IV. <i>Collective economic security</i>	32
V. <i>Regional co-operation</i>	
A. Reports of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries	34
B. Establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia	39
C. United Nations export promotion and development efforts	42
D. Study on regional structures	43
E. Question of the admission of Bangladesh to membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	45
VI. <i>Operational activities for development</i>	
A. United Nations Development Programme	46
B. United Nations Capital Development Fund	47
C. Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General	48
D. United Nations Children's Fund	48
E. World Food Programme	49
F. United Nations Volunteers programme	50

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
VII. <i>Impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations</i>	51
VIII. <i>Implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973) concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia</i>	53
IX. <i>Prospects for food deficits and food aid needs</i>	55
X. <i>Natural resources</i>	
A. Report of the Committee on Natural Resources	57
B. Establishment of a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration	59
C. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries	62
XI. <i>Science and technology</i>	
A. Report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development	64
B. Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	67
C. The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations	68
D. Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level	69
E. Question of the establishment of a special protein fund	70
F. Outflow of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries	70
XII. <i>Industrial development co-operation</i>	72
XIII. <i>International environment co-operation</i>	
Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	74
XIV. <i>Population</i>	
A. United Nations Fund for Population Activities	75
B. Report of the Population Commission on its second special session	77
XV. <i>Statistics</i>	
Report of the Statistical Commission	80
XVI. <i>Fiscal and financial questions</i>	
A. Mobilization of financial resources	81
B. Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries	81
C. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries	82
XVII. <i>The sea</i>	
Marine co-operation	83
XVIII. <i>Transport matters</i>	
A. United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic	85
B. Transport of dangerous goods	86
XIX. <i>Tourism</i>	88
XX. <i>Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names</i>	90

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
XXI. <i>Social development</i>	
A. Report of the Commission for Social Development	91
B. Promotion of the co-operative movement during the Second United Nations Development Decade	97
C. International co-operation between municipalities	97
XXII. <i>Narcotic drugs</i>	
A. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	98
B. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board	99
C. Activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control . .	100
XXIII. <i>Human rights questions</i>	
A. Report of the Commission on Human Rights	101
B. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights	109
XXIV. <i>Humanitarian questions</i>	
A. Aid to Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine	111
B. Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons	113
C. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	115
D. Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations	115
E. Measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia	118
F. Capital punishment	119
XXV. <i>Questions of programme and co-ordination</i>	
A. Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities	121
B. Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	124
C. Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	126
D. Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	126
XXVI. <i>Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations</i>	129
XXVII. <i>Relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization</i>	132
XXVIII. <i>Pending reports of the Joint Inspection Unit</i>	135
XXIX. <i>Rationalization of the Council's method of work and structure</i>	
A. Report of the Working Group on Rationalization	136
B. Measures to improve the documentation of the Council	144
XXX. <i>Non-governmental organizations</i>	
A. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations . .	146
B. Role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	147
XXXI. <i>Organizational and other questions</i>	
A. Officers of the Council	149
B. Agenda	149
C. Elections	150
D. Calendar of conferences	150
E. Increase in the seating capacity of the Economic and Social Council Chamber	151
F. Financial implications of actions of the Council	151

Annexes

I. Agenda for the organizational session, the fifty-fourth session and the fifty-fifth session of the Council	152
II. Membership of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies	154
III. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1974	162

ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
AMS	Administrative Management Service
CDP	Committee for Development Planning
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISVS	International Secretariat for Volunteer Service
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAG	Protein Advisory Group
SIS	Special Industrial Services
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESOB	United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report covers the work of the Council's fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions. An addendum will be issued covering the work of the resumed fifty-fifth session to be held later in 1973. The resolutions and decisions adopted will be issued in separate volumes as supplements to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*. The summary records of the meetings of the Council are also issued as part of the Official Records of the Council. The summary records of the Social Committee at the fifty-fourth session are contained in documents E/AC.7/SR.703-723. The summary records of the Economic Committee at the fifty-fourth session are contained in documents E/AC.6/SR.594-633 and at the fifty-fifth session in documents E/AC.6/SR.634-670. The summary records of the Co-ordination Committee at the fifty-fourth session are contained in documents E/AC.24/SR.462-479 and at the fifty-fifth session in document E/AC.24/SR.480-511.

INTRODUCTION

The novel and striking feature of the Economic and Social Council is that it is becoming more and more courageous in engaging in self-examination, and, indeed, in self-criticism. This year, the Council has made a sustained effort—and, to my mind, a rewarding one—to re-assert its role and revitalize its activities so as to meet the constantly changing needs and circumstances of the world of today, and, what is more, of the world of tomorrow. This effort has been undertaken in the context of emerging conceptions for a better international order and with an undeniable sense of purpose to redefine the collective interests of the community of nations as a whole.

On the formal level, this firm and commonly shared intention to enable this principal organ of the United Nations to assume anew its full responsibilities under the Charter was expressed in the decision on the rationalization of its work adopted at the fifty-fourth session. In the substantive field, this same conviction inspired the Council to take slowly but firmly new steps towards the definition, through consensus, of the idea of collective economic security. I am the first to recognize that much work and a great deal of negotiation is still required on this conceptual and systematically comprehensive proposal. But I do not believe that I advance any exclusively personal conviction when I say that we are already in agreement on the fact that if we succeed we shall all be infusing greater vitality, coherence and policy-oriented programming into our efforts to attain the objectives of international co-operation that Member States set themselves in the Charter.

We have acknowledged this year the remarkable wisdom of the Founding Fathers of the United Nations in creating, at the centre of the system, a co-ordinating organ responsible for ensuring coherence of policies and co-operative action, and we have taken practical measures to adjust the work of the Council to some of the new realities of world affairs. Past efforts to correct the deficiencies which had become obvious to Governments, particularly in respect of the co-ordinating functions of the Council, had unfortunately proved largely ineffective owing to the absence of a policy framework acceptable to the governing bodies of all the organizations of the system. The implementation of the International Development Strategy now constitutes a challenge to the Council to exert, in respect of the work programme and activities of the United Nations family, the unifying influence which it is incumbent upon it to exercise. And it is in that spirit that we are bound to conduct the review of the agreements with the specialized agencies, as well as to develop future relationships with sectoral bodies, so as to take account of the growing interdependence of contemporary social, economic, scientific and technological needs, and politically orient and give practical meaning to them.

Policy formulation and policy co-ordination should indeed be inextricably linked if the Council is to be the forum of synthesis that the Strategy and the present circumstances of modern diplomacy demand. The deliberations of the Council inevitably point to this conclusion because, through Government representatives and the heads of the agencies, our attention has been drawn to almost every aspect of the wide-ranging concerns of contemporary society. We have been informed, and we have sought to achieve a greater understanding, of endeavours to find solutions to international monetary problems, of preparations for trade negotiations, of humanitarian endeavours in the Sudano-Sahelian region and economic assistance to Zambia, of measures to pursue programmes of environment and industrial development co-operation, of new approaches to assist the least developed and the land-locked developing countries, all of which are but a part of the staggeringly rapid increase in the scope of multilateral international co-operation. Information and understanding should lead to advice and to co-ordinated instructions, when necessary, as well as to guide-lines for action. This should at no time be construed as an undue interference with the technical questions that fall within the direct competence of the bodies of the United Nations family.

The fact that we have been willing to examine these problems against the background of a relaxation of tensions is a telling indication that the Council, and diplomacy for development, cannot be dissociated from the political evolution of international relations. Perhaps diplomacy for development should be more frequently utilized as an instrument for the political solutions we hope will very shortly be found in other areas where conflict is ravaging peoples and nations and depriving them of their inherent right to develop in peace and security. Indeed, a quarter of a century after the establishment of the United Nations, no observer of the world scene, and in fact no Government, can realistically divorce peace and security from the multi-faceted development concerns of mankind. It is in this context, too, that collective economic security, if we come to define it as a commonly accepted concept, might well emerge as the *idée force* whereby international co-operation seeks to harmonize the interests and aims of all nations.

The achievement of sustained and equitable progress throughout the world is not only essential; it is the very condition for the attainment of a durable peace, to which we seem closer than we have ever been in modern times. This is perhaps the main assumption underlying the International Development Strategy formulated and launched by the General Assembly. The hopes aroused by that event have not yet been fulfilled as we expected them to be. In order to fulfil them, the first—and, for that matter, the indispensable step—should be a firm commitment by the interna-

tional community to the goals and objectives of the Strategy.

Certainly the adoption of the International Development Strategy was not a once-for-all exercise. From the very start, the Strategy was conceived as a living, pulsating mechanism to be kept continually responsive to the emerging problems of development. Through the review and appraisal procedures, the Strategy has acquired its dynamic character, a character which should be nurtured zealously so that it remains abreast of the shifting tide of circumstances.

In the first exercise of review and appraisal, which has not yet ended, we have come a long way from the doubts and perplexities of not long ago. I dare say that relative progress has indeed been achieved. Discussions and negotiations have been held among Governments in an atmosphere of co-operation and patient understanding, from which physical endurance was not absent. The search for a meaningful consensus that has permeated our efforts began in New York in May, and acquired momentum during the past few weeks in Geneva. The paper drafted by the Working Group on the first review and appraisal will require further discussion and negotiation in New York. The deliberations may not always be easy and smooth but there is no reason why they should not come to successful fruition if we manage to maintain, from now on, the same constructive approach to the problem. May this first exercise set an inspiring pattern for the successful conduct of our subsequent endeavours in reviewing and appraising the Strategy throughout the Decade, and in improving on it.

As we stand on the threshold of the enlargement of the Council, the significant change of attitudes we

have witnessed over the past year has convinced me that the Council is determined to provide the degree of leadership that the 1970s require. That, in my view, I would even say in our common view, is the meaning and purpose of "revitalization". The Council is eminently well fitted to pursue, in an effective manner, its tripartite role as a world policy forum, as the governing body of all economic and social activities of the Organization and as co-ordinator of the United Nations system. That role is considerably more important today than was envisaged in 1945, but we must always remember that an international institution, any international institution, is no more and no less than what its members want it to be. The Secretary-General rightly pointed out at the opening of the fifty-fifth session that our family of organizations is at present better equipped to deal with parts of international co-operation problems than with the whole and that, in spite of a high level of specialized expertise, the system is in constant danger of losing its way through excessive fragmentation. The Council is in a truly unique position to evolve imaginative approaches that will ensure cohesion, efficiency and foresight in the performance of the historic tasks assigned to the United Nations family of organizations. It is now for us to take advantage of this opportunity for innovation, and to act accordingly.



Sergio Armando FRAZAO
President
Economic and Social Council

Geneva, August 1973

Chapter I

ISSUES THAT ARE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF, OR THAT REQUIRE ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS (chapter II)

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments

In resolution 1805 (LV), the Council expressed its profound concern at the persistence of the international monetary crisis and at the acute world food shortage, appealed to Governments to take certain measures in this regard, and appealed also to world public opinion and information media to encourage and support effective action by Governments to remove the dangers for peace.

REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (chapter III A)

Resolution requiring action by the General Assembly

Second United Nations Development Decade: Review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy

In resolution 1827 (LV), the Council transmitted to the General Assembly for further deliberation the working paper on the first review and appraisal annexed to the resolution and recommended to the General Assembly to consider that document in the light of the views expressed during the fifty-fifth session of the Council.

Second United Nations Development Decade: Review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council decided to recommend that in considering the document on review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, contained in the annex to resolution 1827 (LV), the General Assembly also consider,

in conjunction with the aforementioned document, the recommendation contained in part IX of the report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first session (E/5272) for revision of paragraphs 60, 61 and 63 of the Strategy.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT (chapter III C)

Resolution requiring action by the General Assembly

Economic and social consequences of disarmament

At its 1854th meeting, on 4 May 1973, the Council took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question (E/5243 and Add.1 and 2) and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

SPECIAL MEASURES RELATED TO THE LEAST DEVELOPED AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (chapter III D)

Resolution requiring action by the General Assembly

Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

In resolution 1753 (LIV), the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further study—which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council at its resumed fifty-fifth session—that would elaborate on the contents of the first study on the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, including the need for the creation of a special fund for these countries.

The Council further recommended that the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, should consider ways and means of further employing sizable sums of the resources of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, as well as other sources and arrangements, for the service of the least developed countries in solving their basic handicaps. It also recommended that a review of the implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries, to decide, among other things, on institutional arrangements for the implementation of those measures and the manner in which additional resources for the benefit of the least developed countries could be mobilized, should be undertaken under the item relating to the least developed among the developing countries in the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

*Resolution brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

*Special measures in favour of the least developed among
the developing countries*

In resolution 1754 (LIV), the Council, *inter alia*, invited the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank Group, the specialized agencies, other organizations in the United Nations system and the regional economic commissions and regional banks directly concerned to submit reports to the Secretary-General and to the Council at its fifty-sixth session on various specified aspects or measures taken or recommended to be taken on the question. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the subject.

**SPECIAL MEASURES RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR
NEEDS OF THE LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(chapter III E)**

*Resolution brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

*Special measures related to the particular needs of the
land-locked developing countries*

In resolution 1755 (LIV), the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the establishment of a fund to subsidize the additional transport costs of land-locked developing countries, to be submitted through the Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

**THE PROBLEM OF MASS POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (chapter III F)**

*Resolution brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

*The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in
developing countries*

In resolution 1808 (LV), the Council, after making several recommendations on the subject to Governments, international organizations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Development Programme and international and national governmental financial institutions, decided to keep the matter under scrutiny within the framework of Review and Appraisal of the Strategy.

**DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND MOBILIZATION
OF PUBLIC OPINION RELATIVE TO PROBLEMS OF
DEVELOPMENT (chapter III G)**

*Resolution brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

*Dissemination of information and mobilization of public
opinion relative to problems of development*

In resolution 1806 (LV), the Council drew the attention of the General Assembly to the suggestions made in document E/5358/Add.1 by the Secretary-General relating to the functioning of the Centre for Economic and Social Information as well as to the views expressed on that subject during the discussions at its fifty-fifth session.

COLLECTIVE ECONOMIC SECURITY (chapter IV)

*Decision brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

Collective economic security

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the concept of collective economic security and decided to consider the study at its fifty-seventh session.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION (chapter V)

*Resolutions brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

*Admission of Bangladesh to membership in the Eco-
nomic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

In resolution 1735 (LIV), the Council decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, on condition that Bangladesh agrees to pay each year an equitable contribution, the total amount of which will be determined periodically by the General Assembly in accordance with the procedure established by the Assembly in similar cases; and it invited the Secretary-General to enter into consultations and to take the steps necessary for Bangladesh and the General Assembly to reach agreement on the contribution which this State will be required to make to the budget of the United Nations.

*Inclusion of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
within the geographical scope of the Economic Com-
mission for Asia and the Far East and admission of
the Territory to the Commission as an associate
member*

In resolution 1811 (LV), the Council approved the recommendation of the Commission that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and admitted as an associate member of the Commission, and decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

*Inclusion of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands within the
geographical scope of the Economic Commission for
Asia and the Far East and admission of the Islands
to the Commission as an associate member*

In resolution 1812 (LV), the Council approved the recommendation of the Commission that the Gilbert and Ellice Islands be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and admitted as an associate member of the Commission; and decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

*Establishment of an economic commission for Western
Asia*

In resolution 1818 (LV), the Council established an Economic Commission for Western Asia to start its operations on 1 January 1974. The resolution contains the terms of reference of the Commission and provisions regarding membership, functions and administrative arrangements.

United Nations export promotion programmes

In resolution 1819 (LV), the Council invited the Trade and Development Board to consider all possible measures at both policy and operational levels that would permit the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre to fully discharge its responsibilities as the focal point for all United Nations assistance in the field of trade promotion, to give high priority to developing countries in its programme of action and to intensify its programme of action in the field of integrated projects for the economic development of developing countries.

Study on regional structures

In resolution 1756 (LIV), the Council requested the Joint Inspection Unit to include in its work programme an in-depth study of the regional structures of the United Nations system, including such recommendations as it may deem appropriate to achieve the above-mentioned purposes.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT (chapter VI)

Resolution and decision requiring action by the General Assembly

Operational activities for development

In resolution 1821 (LV), the Council requested the General Assembly to consider holding in 1974, during its twenty-ninth session, a special pledging conference on the United Nations Children's Fund for voluntary contributions to be made with a view to helping to reach the target figure of \$100 million in 1975.

Participation of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the UNDP

At its 1878th meeting, on 9 August 1973, the Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on the subject.

Decisions brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

At its 1878th meeting, on 9 August 1973, the Council took note of the reports of the Governing Council of UNDP on its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, and of the comments made thereon.

World Food Programme

At its 1878th meeting, on 9 August 1973, the Council (a) took note of the eleventh annual report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and referred to its resumed fifty-fifth session the adoption of a resolution on the pledging target for the World Food Programme for the period 1975/76 as contained in annex IV of the report (E/5318); and (b) took note of the progress report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the WFP/ICC "Report on Food Aid and related Issues during the Second Development Decade" (E/5318/Add.1), and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 329 (1973) CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA (chapter VIII)

Resolutions brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973) concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia

In resolution 1766 (LIV), the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake certain measures and all organizations and specialized agencies in the United Nations system to support the efforts of the Secretary-General in this regard. It also decided to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Zambia as envisaged in the Security Council resolution.

Economic assistance to Zambia

In resolution 1798 (LV), the Council endorsed the appeal made to the world community by the Secretary-General and his specific proposals in that regard, called upon all Member States to make the required additional contributions, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review and to report regularly to the Council.

PROSPECTS FOR FOOD DEFICITS AND FOOD AID NEEDS (chapter IX)

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

In resolution 1760 (LIV), the Council welcomed the intention of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to submit concrete proposals designed to implement the concept of minimum world food security for consideration by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization in June 1973 and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization in November 1973; and invited the Director-General of the FAO to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-sixth session, on the progress made in formulating and implementing those proposals.

NATURAL RESOURCES (chapter X)

Resolution requiring action by the General Assembly

Question of the establishment of a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration

In resolution 1762 (LIV), the Council recommended that the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session decide to establish a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration based on principles and objectives set out in the resolution; it also recommended that the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session request the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the establishment of the fund.

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries

In resolution 1737 (LIV), the Council requested the Secretary-General to complete the study of the

political, economic, social and legal aspects of the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, referred to in Council resolution 1673 D (LII), and to include therein the aspects of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources of the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof within the limits of national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to submit the study to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council at its resumed fifty-fifth session.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (chapter XI)

Resolution and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly

World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development

In resolution 1823 (LV), the Council recommended to the General Assembly that, at its twenty-eighth session, it take note of the World Plan of Action as a means of strengthening the scientific and technological components in international co-operation and in national development plans.

Reports on protein

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council decided to recommend to the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly that the Assembly no longer require a separate report on protein as requested in its resolution 2416 (XXIII), in view of a subsequent request by the Council for triennial reports from the Protein Advisory Group. The Council indicated that adoption of this recommendation would not preclude the Secretary-General from issuing a covering note to those reports so as to permit him to highlight his particular concerns in a distinctive manner.

Outflow of trained personnel from developing countries to developed countries

At its 1879th meeting, on 10 August 1973, the Council recommended to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session to defer consideration of the question of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries, through the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session, to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States

In resolution 1826 (LV), the Council, *inter alia*, recognized the importance of developing countries establishing at the national level their own strategies for the promotion of science and technology in accordance with their priorities, considered that it was necessary to initiate new actions to intensify international co-operation, requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine all methods whereby developing countries could be assisted in the assessment of projects in that field, decided to evaluate the uses of modern science and technology for development; and it took note of the

considerations put forward by the Secretary-General on the possibility of convening a second United Nations Conference on Science and Technology and requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine the advisability of convening such a conference.

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT CO-OPERATION (chapter XIII)

Resolution requiring action by the General Assembly International Environment Co-operation

In resolution 1820 (LV), the Council recommended to the General Assembly that it request the Governing Council, at its second session, at which detailed work programmes including proposals from the Executive Director for activities to be supported by the Environment Fund of UNEP will be considered, to organize its work in such a way that substantive discussions on these programme activities and their funding can be held.

POPULATION (chapter XIV)

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

In resolution 1763 (LIV), the Council, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII) which placed the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme as the governing body, subject to the conditions to be established by the Economic and Social Council, set out the aims and purposes of the Fund.

THE SEA (chapter XVII)

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Marine co-operation

In resolution 1802 (LV), the Council requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to strengthen his capability of collecting economic and technical information relating to the development of the resources and uses of the sea and to proceed to the regular dissemination of relevant information in the most appropriate way; and to prepare on a regular basis an updated version of the study on the uses of the sea contained in document E/5120. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive interdisciplinary study to identify and review the problems of coastal area development, using for this purpose the expertise of the entire United Nations system, both in technical and scientific matters, as well as in development planning.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (chapter XXI)

Resolutions brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Unified approach to development analysis and planning

In resolution 1747 (LIV), the Council recommended certain steps to be taken by Governments in this field and it requested the Secretary-General to undertake a series of measures on the same subject.

The aged and social security

In resolution 1751 (LIV), the Council recommended that Governments carry out, as far as national circumstances permit, especially in the developed countries, the necessary social security measures within the framework of general planning and, in particular, carry out certain steps specified in the resolution.

Needs and aspirations of youth

In resolution 1752 (LIV), the Council took note of the proposals for action contained in the report of the Secretary-General and recommended them to Governments, called upon Governments and international, regional and non-governmental organizations, in co-operation with the representatives of youth, to review and appraise their policies for youth in the light of the report, and urged organizations in the United Nations system to give special attention, in the process of review and appraisal of the Strategy, to questions of youth in development.

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS (chapter XXIII)

Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the General Assembly

Draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

In resolution 1784 (LIV), the Council recommended that the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, should consider and approve the draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity

In resolution 1791 (LIV), the Council recommended that the General Assembly should, at its twenty-eighth session, consider the draft principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and the adoption of a draft resolution on the subject.

The question of the absence and gross infringements of trade union rights

In resolution 1796 (LIV), the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights (E/5245) to the General Assembly.

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts

At its 1858th meeting, on 18 May 1973, the Council decided, *inter alia*, to invite the General Assembly to bring to the notice of the Security Council the reported aerial bombardment of and use of poisonous chemical substances in the liberated areas by the Government of Portugal, and to remind the Special Committee on Apartheid and the International Law Commission to expedite their comments and suggestions on the study of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts concerning the question of apartheid from the point of view of international penal law.¹

¹ Subsequent to the approval of this decision, the Chairman of the International Law Commission addressed a letter to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/5384).

Periodic reports on human rights

At its 1858th meeting, on 18 May 1973, the Council decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the importance of the periodic reports system and to invite the Assembly to urge States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to co-operate fully in submitting reports under that system.

Draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its 1858th meeting, on 18 May 1973, the Council decided to submit to the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, the draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination set out in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1 (XXIX).

Resolution and decisions brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Activities of non-governmental organizations to combat racism and racial discrimination

In resolution 1782 (LIV), the Council invited the non-governmental organizations which have a special interest in the subject and which act in good faith to intensify their efforts in this regard.

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts

At its 1858th meeting, on 18 May 1973, the Council decided to request the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of providing assistance to the victims of the situation referred to in Commission on Human Rights resolution 19 (XXIX), particularly the political prisoners and members of their families, and called upon the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to take into consideration the conclusions and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Namibia in their activities relating to Namibia.

Teaching of human rights in universities, and development of an independent scientific discipline of human rights

At its 1858th meeting, on 18 May 1973, the Council took note of the fact that the Commission on Human Rights favoured the establishment of a centre for teaching and research in the field of human rights within the framework of the United Nations University.

Human rights

At its 1858th meeting, on 18 May 1973, the Council, having taken note of the letter dated 4 May 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, rejected the contents of the letter and the baseless attacks on the members of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts as well as the Commission on Human Rights.

Further studies on racial discrimination

At its 1858th meeting, on 18 May 1973, the Council decided to request the Special Rapporteur of the study entitled "Racial Discrimination" to update that study with special emphasis on discrimination based on colour.

Rationalization and improvement of the system of periodic reports on human rights

At its 1858th meeting, on 18 May 1973, the Council endorsed the recommendations concerning periodic reports on human rights contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports on its special session. Among those recommendations, the Committee stated that it did not concur with the changes in recommendation 10 of the Joint Inspection Unit and recommended the continuation of various measures followed previously.

HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS (chapter XXIV)

Resolution requiring action by the General Assembly Assistance in cases of natural disasters and other disaster situations

In resolution 1803 (LV), the Council, *inter alia*, recommended to the General Assembly to examine the most expeditious procedures for the release of emergency assistance funds, taking into account all the views expressed on this subject, in particular in the Co-ordination Committee, as well as in the report of the Secretary-General (A/9063). It further recommended that the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) should be pursued as soon as possible in such important fields as the prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters, and the collection and dissemination of information concerning technological developments.

Resolutions brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine

In resolution 1759 (LIV), the Council adopted various measures with the aim of extending speedy and co-ordinated aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine.

In resolution 1797 (LV), the Council appealed to Governments, specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide additional emergency assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to report to it, at its resumed fifty-fifth session, on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of the situation.

Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons

In resolution 1799 (LV), the Council called upon Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations further to extend their assistance to the Government of Sudan in its efforts towards the normalization of the situation in the region; and requested the High Commissioner for Refugees to submit a final report on the situation to the Council at its fifty-sixth session.

Capital punishment

In resolution 1745 (LIV), the Council invited the Secretary-General to present to it periodic updated and analytical reports at five-year intervals starting from 1975 on the question of capital punishment.

Preparation of an international code of police ethics

In resolution 1794 (LIV), the Council requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of the preparation of an international code of police ethics, at an appropriate future session, on the basis of the recommendations to be made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

QUESTIONS OF PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION
(chapter XXV)

Resolution requiring action by the General Assembly

Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities

In resolution 1801 (LV), the Council recommended to the General Assembly that the programme-reviewing bodies and the Secretary-General be requested, in preparing future budgets and medium-term plans, to take into account to the maximum extent possible, *inter alia*, the considerations and recommendations contained in paragraph 96 (A) of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session and further recommended to the General Assembly that, in examining the programme budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977, it take into account the considerations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session, as well as, *inter alia*, the conclusions concerning the work programme of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as recommended in paragraph 96 (B). The Council requested the General Assembly to take into account the comments and proposals made during the debate on this question at its fifty-fifth session, and decided to transmit the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session, together with the relevant summary records, to the General Assembly.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (chapter XXVI)

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

In resolution 1804 (LV), the Council, *inter alia*, called upon all the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to take measures to expedite the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII) and other related United Nations decisions; and commended, as a matter of priority, that with a view to effecting the representation of the colonial territories in Africa by their national liberation movements in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII), agencies and organizations should make appropriate procedural arrangements immediately and, if necessary, amend their relevant instruments to enable the representatives of these liberation movements recognized by the Organ-

ization of African Unity to participate in all proceedings relating to their countries, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations can be carried out for the benefit of the peoples of these territories.

RATIONALIZATION OF THE COUNCIL'S METHOD OF WORK AND STRUCTURE (chapter XXIX)

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Rationalization of the work of the Economic and Social Council

In resolution 1768 (LIV), the Council decided that henceforth it would so orient its deliberations as to focus attention on major issues and emerging developments on which action would be necessary to bring about more equitable and harmonious economic and social relationships, in particular through the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in a dynamic way. It would, for this purpose, and in full accord with its functions under the Charter, make policy recommendations to Governments of Member States and establish adequate policy guidelines and directives for the activities of the United Nations system; and it also decided to this end, in alternate years to concentrate its attention on, respectively, (a) the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, in particular during the summer session; and (b) other areas which would require policy guidance and action.

The Council reaffirmed that, in order to fulfil its responsibilities under Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms, it shall consider the reports of its functional bodies responsible in the field of human rights and, on that basis, it shall (a) make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly in that field, and (b) examine and approve the work programmes of the United Nations in the field of human rights.

The Council further decided that, in view of the profound changes in world-wide economic co-operation within the United Nations system which have taken place since the conclusion of the present agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the IAEA, the Council would review the existing agreements with a view to strengthening the coherence of the system and its capacity to fulfil, in particular, the objectives of the Strategy in an effective and co-ordinated manner. The Secretary-General is requested for this purpose to submit to the Council, at its fifty-seventh session, a descriptive and analytical report. The executive heads of the specialized agencies and the IAEA are also invited to present their views on this matter to the Council through the Secretary-General.

Measures to improve the documentation of the Council

At its 1876th meeting, on 7 August 1973, the Council decided to introduce certain changes in the form and content of its report to the General Assembly.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (chapter XXX)

Decision requiring action by the General Assembly

Role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council decided (1) to submit to the General Assembly, for consideration at its twenty-eighth session, the draft recommendations of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for a decade of action to combat racism and racial discrimination, contained in annex I of document E/5386; (2) to transmit to the General Assembly, for its information, the suggestions made by the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations on Human Rights concerning possible modifications in the draft programme for a decade of action to combat racism and racial discrimination, contained in annex II of document E/5386; and (3) to request the Secretary-General to examine the possibilities of assisting non-governmental conferences in this field, including the provision of conference facilities, such as interpretation and documentation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Contributions of non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

In resolution 1740 (LIV), the Council requested its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to remain seized of this question and to continue to explore ways of engaging non-governmental organizations actively in the implementation of the Declaration and to report as appropriate to it.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND OTHER QUESTIONS (chapter XXXI)

Decisions brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Calendar of conferences

At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council (a) decided to approve the Council programme of meetings for 1974; and (b) took note of the provisional calendar for 1975.

Increase in the seating capacity of the Economic and Social Council Chamber

At its 1876th meeting, the Council decided to approve the plan for the expansion of the Economic and Social Council Chamber at United Nations Headquarters reproduced in Annex II of the report by the President of the Economic and Social Council on this question. (E/5382).

Chapter II

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. The destiny that binds the nations together for good or ill compels them to persist in the struggle for a new balance of economic vectors, the President of the Economic and Social Council declared at the opening of the fifty-fifth session.¹ The collective political will, he added, remained the sole instrument for making economic development a less hazardous venture and expansion a more stable process. International co-operation, although admittedly no magic potion, could help national economies to correct national weaknesses and to find their own solution to their particular problems.

3. It must be recognized, the President said, that the world economy was in a crucial period of transition and that the financial crisis was far from being checked. Superficial measures enacted in exclusive circles could not solve the inextricably interrelated problems of the world economy. However, the elements of disruption would ultimately release the creative instincts for progress and change and would lead to solidarity in development and expansion, once the fallacious assumption that nothing would change if the *status quo* could be patched up in good time was dismissed.

4. Pointing to the need for strengthening the Council, the President stated that the most important contribution the Council could make to improving the world economic and social order was to become a forum for negotiation from which broad guidelines could emerge and subsequently be further developed. A Council engaging in a process of quasi-permanent negotiation would probably be the ideal instrument for ensuring the type of international economic co-operation capable of overcoming critical situations that could be resolved only within accepted parameters encompassing global development and prosperity. The Council should receive impulses from different sectors, even if they conflicted, and through a process of negotiation aiming at a consensus provide the necessary synthesis for action.

5. In an opening statement at the 1859th meeting of the Council, the Secretary-General stated that not only did 1973 mark the first review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade but, closely related to that, important negotiations were either under way or about to open. Matters of which the United Nations had long been aware, but which had too often been laid aside, were coming to a head. Uncertainties beset not only the concerted efforts to break the hold of poverty on the developing world but even the basic

system of commercial and monetary exchanges between the great established trading nations. It was hardly to be wondered that the idea of collective economic security, an idea long dormant, had finally taken form. The goal of assuring the economic security of all Member States through collective action was indeed ambitious, but it was not beyond the power of the United Nations.

6. The Secretary-General said that the rates of economic growth of many countries that had fallen below the mean; debt burdens that were becoming intolerable; aid levels that were gravely short of the target; expectations that, if current trends prevailed, were doomed to bitter disappointment—all required immediate and critical attention. Other factors in the current situation would also need careful scrutiny, he added. An extraordinarily flourishing technology had brought changes that sometimes appeared to take place at breakneck speed and that had tended to give rise to distortions in the development of some of the poorer countries. Managerial ingenuity had devised new forms of business organization—the multinational corporations—which, whatever their undoubted merit, had raised questions of sovereignty, control and accountability which were adding to current uncertainties about the future and which also tended to interfere with international relations.

7. The Secretary-General emphasized that the development of the poorer countries remained the priority task of the entire United Nations system. The Council would, he was sure, be as concerned as he was by the stubborn persistence of mass poverty and unemployment. In such circumstances, generous material aid from the international community should be combined with imaginative social programmes devised by the Governments concerned for a massive onslaught on an evil which in itself constituted a powerful impediment to progress.

8. In the general discussion of international economic and social policy including regional and sectoral development (item 3 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session), which was held from the 1860th to 1877th meetings,² in addition to the documentation on the first over-all review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy noted in chapter III, section A below, the Council had before it the *World Economic Survey, 1972*;³ "Economic survey of Europe in 1972: summary" (E/5311); "Survey of economic conditions in Africa, 1972: sum-

¹ E/SR.1859.

² E/SR.1860-1877.

³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.C.1.

mary" (E/5312); "Economic survey of Asia and the Far East, 1972: summary" (E/5313); "Outstanding aspects of the Latin American economy in 1972: summary" (E/5314); and "Studies on development problems in selected countries of the Middle East: summary" (E/5315).

9. Many references were made to the outstanding political events of recent months that had resulted in new perceptions of political realities and contributed to a significant improvement in international relations. A transition could now be seen from the policy of confrontation to the establishment of peaceful co-operation among nations. It was unfortunate, a number of representatives reminded the Council, that some parts of the world had not yet escaped from conflicts and tensions; there were still some examples of colonialism and racial discrimination in the world. Efforts needed to be continued to harmonize international relations and to strengthen international peace and security. It was the general view of participants in the discussion that the atmosphere of general *détente* in the world provided the indispensable condition for an adequate study of the problems of the accelerated economic and social progress of developing countries. The curbing of the armaments race could release substantial human and financial resources for promoting the well-being of people throughout the world.

10. It was noted with satisfaction that the industrialized countries that had experienced recessionary trends in 1970 and 1971 were now showing a remarkable upsurge in their production. The impact of that upsurge was reflected in international trade, which had recorded a vigorous expansion in 1972. There was a close relationship, it was pointed out, between the sustained expansion of the economies of developed countries and a correspondingly sustained expansion of those of the developing countries. It was necessary to encourage the process of mutual feedback by designing and implementing enlightened policies and thereby help to bring about an integrated world economy. Some representatives drew attention to the trend towards the establishment of larger economic groupings among developed countries. They were appreciative of the advantages of such groupings, but felt concern about their possible adverse repercussions on developing countries. Hopes were expressed that such groupings would prove to be outward-looking and would lead to general expansion of trade rather than to diversion of trade among partners in the groupings.

11. Notwithstanding the recent upsurge, it was stated, inflationary forces were rampant in many parts of the world, the continuing rise in prices and costs was creating difficulties in both developed and developing countries, and comprehensive policy measures were needed to cope with the situation. The recurrent international monetary crisis also indicated that the world economy was still in search of a new equilibrium. It was the view of several representatives that the floating of currencies had created serious uncertainties and had adversely affected the developing countries. A smoothly functioning international monetary system was considered to be essential for the progress of the world economy. A number of representatives suggested that steps should be taken to return to a system of stable, although adjustable, exchange rates. It was also suggested that changes in the parities of exchange rates should be smaller and made more promptly than in the past. The need to control speculative capital movements

so as to ensure that exchange rates were not always at the mercy of speculators was stressed. Some representatives expressed the view that the special drawing rights of the International Monetary Fund should eventually become the main reserve asset and replace gold as the numeraire of the international monetary system. One representative felt that an international monetary conference was needed to devise an appropriate long-term solution to the current monetary crisis; he suggested that the forthcoming meeting of the World Bank in Nairobi should be converted into such a conference.

12. It was generally felt that the pace of economic growth of the developing countries during the past year had been inadequate, with the result that the gap between the rich and the poor countries, continued to widen. Many developing countries, especially in Africa and Asia, had been experiencing rates of economic growth that were well below the average for the developing world. Some developing countries did not record any gain at all in that respect during the past year.

13. The growth trends of many developing countries were heavily influenced by the poor performance of their agricultural sector. Agricultural production in the developing countries as a whole had declined in 1972, a situation that stemmed chiefly from the inadequate attention given to agriculture in the past. There was consensus that development thrusts would fail if appropriate efforts were not made to expand and modernize agriculture, the major sector of activity in most developing countries. A strong agricultural sector was needed in the developing countries both for production of food and raw materials and for the creation of markets for industrial products. That did not imply, however, that the industrial sector should be accorded a lower priority. It was necessary to establish a balance between agriculture and industry and between light and heavy industry, so as to strengthen the mutual feedbacks among the various activities in an economy.

14. Many representatives expressed concern that, despite the economic growth recorded in recent years, most developing countries continued to encounter serious problems of mass poverty, widespread unemployment and uncontrolled urbanization. The gap between the richer and poorer sections of the population and between the cities and rural areas was widening in many countries. The educational system often remained antiquated and ill-adapted to development needs.

15. Such problems demonstrated that development needed to encompass a multiplicity of objectives and that, while economic growth would have to remain the key element, social reforms would need to be made that would help to give an impetus to that growth. Developing countries were showing a growing awareness of that need and their efforts should be strengthened.

16. Emphasizing that the development process had multiple facets, a number of representatives suggested that the traditional concepts of gross domestic product and national income could be usefully supplemented by other indicators that took into account a number of those facets and thereby provided a better measure of economic welfare. They were of the opinion that endeavours in that direction should be made as part of the work on the periodic review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.⁴

⁴ For further details, see chapter III, section A below.

17. Many representatives expressed regret that progress had not been made towards achieving the targets specified in the International Development Strategy with regard to the net flow of financial resources from the developed to the developing countries. As a ratio of the gross national product of the developed countries, the net flow of financial resources in 1971 and its critical component, official development assistance, had been substantially less than the levels recorded a decade earlier. There had been some increase in the ratio in 1971 as compared to the preceding year, but it now appeared that even that improvement had not been maintained in 1972. Individually, a number of developed countries had substantially expanded their net flow of financial resources to developing countries, but the over-all result had remained disappointing because other developed countries had not made adequate contributions. It was also pointed out that the high debt servicing burden was jeopardizing the progress of developing countries.

18. Despite many efforts of recent years and some achievements, it was stated by several representatives, much still remained to be done to arrive at a more meaningful concept of development co-operation. The importance of self-reliance in the developing countries was emphasized, and it was stated that foreign assistance should be provided according to principles of equality and mutual benefit to supplement their efforts. Insofar as financial assistance was provided to the developing countries in the form of loans, it should be on low rates of interest or free of interest. Effective solutions should be devised for the severe problems that several developing countries were facing in respect of repayment of loans.

19. A number of representatives also expressed regret that there had been little progress in the transfer of technology for accelerated development from the economically advanced countries to the developing world. One representative stated that the technology that had been offered to the developing countries was either outdated or very expensive or both. The need for lowering the costs of technology was stressed by a number of representatives.

20. The role of foreign private capital also figured in the discussion. It was recognized that while, by virtue of their financial resources and technical knowledge, multinational corporations had been acting as powerful agents in international trade and finance, their activities had also given rise to serious concern and had even endangered the national sovereignty and independence of a number of developing countries. Foreign private investment should be made in the framework of the development objectives and priorities of the developing countries. For their part, developing countries that sought foreign private capital should provide suitable conditions for investors from abroad. Some representatives referred to the need for drawing up a code of conduct that could help to harmonize the interests of both investors and host countries. Representatives expressed keen interest in the work to be undertaken by the Group of Eminent Persons recently appointed to study the role of multinational corporations.

21. While the vigour shown by international trade during the past year was welcomed by all, a number of representatives drew attention to the fact that the trade of developing countries was not expanding as fast as that of the rest of the world, with the result that their share in total world trade was continuing

to decline. While the prices of several primary commodities had risen substantially in recent months, some commodities were still facing difficulties. One representative was of the opinion that nothing had changed in the unjust international division of labour, the lack of progress being due to the absence of political will on the part of the countries that held the key to the world economy.

22. There was a consensus that new prospects were opening up by virtue of the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations and the international discussions that were under way with regard to the reform of the international monetary system. While those issues were not directly before the Council, it was aware of their significance in shaping and reforming the world economy. Vital interests of the developing countries were involved in those negotiations, and those countries should be accorded a full and effective voice in decision making.

23. The multilateral trade negotiations to be undertaken in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, it was stated, should lead to additional benefits for developing countries. Those countries should not suffer losses as a result of preferential arrangements among developed countries. The generalized scheme of preferences for imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from developing countries should be made fully operational through its implementation by those developed countries that had not yet done so and through a substantial improvement in the scheme already in operation. There should be a strict application of the principle of non-reciprocity in all such matters between developing and developed countries. Appropriate attention should be given to the problems of primary commodities entering international trade.

24. With regard to monetary matters, the participants in the general discussion in the Council felt that the negotiations under way in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues established by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund should lead to an effective set of solutions to the current problems. It was suggested that special drawing rights should form a growing proportion of the total external reserves and that they should be created every year without a gap. A number of representatives also stressed the need for an early establishment of the proposed link between special drawing rights and development assistance.

25. It was generally agreed that the periodic review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy provided the Council with a useful mechanism for organizing its work and for preparing action-oriented guidelines. Any disappointments about the practical results of the Strategy so far should not be allowed to endanger its very existence. Vigorous efforts should be continued to achieve an equitable and balanced pattern of development in the world, with universal well-being its measure of success. Only in that way would it be possible to achieve the goal of collective economic security.

26. The Council, in addition to being a forum for formulating policy recommendations and guidelines also had, simultaneously, the responsibility of ensuring co-ordination among various bodies and organizations of the United Nations system engaged in economic and social activities. The role of the Council was not to encroach upon the functions assigned to the governing bodies of different organizations, but to examine and to

facilitate a harmonization of their activities that had intersectoral and system-wide implications.

27. The view was generally expressed that the enlargement of the Council, which was expected to take place soon, would enhance its authority and would help it to discharge its responsibilities effectively. The need for rationalizing and streamlining the work of the Council was emphasized by a number of representatives. The general view was that the work would be carried out more efficiently if there were fewer items on the agenda of each session and fewer and shorter documents to serve as the basis of discussion on those items.

28. The need to arrive at decisions in the Council by consensus was strongly supported. One representative did not feel, however, that that was the way to strengthen the authority of the Council and to make its decisions effective. In his judgement, decisions should be made, as set out in Article 67 of the Charter, "by a majority of the members present and voting".

29. In a statement at the end of the general discussion, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs said that the current atmosphere of political *détente* should promote international economic co-operation, but it could not be expected to bring it about automatically. There was a danger of at least temporary maladjustments resulting from diversionary strains in commercial and financial flows. Moreover, international economic co-operation needed to be based on a spirit of concession and non-reciprocity, the variations in which were not necessarily related to the political climate. It also had to be recognized that the complexity of the world economy had little to do with the political tensions. The spirit of international economic co-operation, he said, might be reaffirmed during the appraisal of the International Development Strategy, the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations and the sugar trade deliberations. On those occasions, the industrialized countries might indicate whether they were willing to make the additional efforts that political *détente* seemed to require.

30. The Under-Secretary-General pointed out that the world economy was currently characterized by contrasts and imbalances, the existence of both shortages and surpluses, and by the emergence of conflicts between economic growth and the quality of life—conflicts that had been heightened by the energy shortages that were beginning to develop. Inflation was widespread and, since the traditional methods of combating it had become inadequate, it was necessary to supplement them by other, often controversial, methods. The international monetary system, too, was marked by uncertainty. It was not clear whether there was a monetary crisis or just a new situation characterized by greater flexibility to which it was not impossible to adapt. On the whole, it did not seem that the system of floating exchange rates had had adverse effects on international trade or that it had paralysed governmental decisions on investment and development policy. It would, however, be wrong to believe that a system of floating exchange rates could exempt any country from obeying certain disciplines or free it from any external constraints, or that it could make attempts at concertation any less necessary.

31. In a concluding statement, at the 1873rd meeting, the President of the Council said that the general discussion had revealed a common and amply manifested will to keep the Economic and Social Council alive to the problems of economic development and

expansion and to social progress throughout the world. As the centre of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields, the Council must act both as an inspirer and as a critical analyst of the plans and programmes of its subsidiary and affiliated bodies. Collaboration offered the means of examining the development of the world economic and social situation from a truly global viewpoint and of devising concerted solutions to be transformed into collective action for the benefit of all mankind.

32. There was confidence that new avenues of understanding could lead, in the framework of the United Nations, to a safer and better world, if the Council took advantage of the momentum of political *détente* to solve the problem of underdevelopment. While there was no unanimity as to diagnosis or therapy, there was uneasiness regarding the still unchecked monetary crisis and the lack of agreement on an approach to the multilateral trade negotiations. Also of concern were the inflationary pressures which could have disruptive effects on the future of international co-operation for development, the food crisis which endangered life and social advancement in vast portions of the developing world, and the role of multinational companies.

33. The President stressed that the general discussion had revealed a strong consensus in favour of arriving at concrete, policy-oriented decisions that, combined with purposeful action, might bring a stable peace and economic security within the reach of the Organization.

34. At the 1872nd meeting of the Council, the representative of Chile introduced a revised draft resolution (E/L.1561/Rev.1) dealing with key current economic and social problems, an earlier version of which (E/L.1561) had been circulated to members of the Council.

35. At the 1873rd meeting, several representatives suggested improvements to the text of the revised draft resolution and it was decided that the representative of Chile should hold consultations with a view to producing a further revised text.

36. At the 1875th meeting, the representative of Chile introduced a further revised draft resolution (E/L.1561/Rev.2) and explained the changes that had been made.

37. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina proposed several oral amendments to the revised draft resolution which were all subsequently accepted by the sponsor, with the exception of the amendment whereby in section C, operative paragraph 1, the words "a new equilibrium in" would be inserted between the words "expansion of trade and" and "economic relations between". The sponsor also amended his text to take account of suggestions made by the representatives of India and Japan.

38. At the same meeting, it was decided that further consultations should be held among all representatives who had submitted or intended to submit amendments to the text, and that the revised text should subsequently be considered in the Economic Committee.

39. At the 656th meeting of the Economic Committee, the representative of Chile introduced another revision of the draft resolution (E/L.1561/Rev.3), which contained almost all the amendments previously proposed.

40. At the 662nd meeting, the representative of Chile orally revised the draft resolution by (a) replac-

ing the word "Communities" by "Community" in the second preambular paragraph; (b) deleting the words "and growing" in section B, operative paragraph 3; (c) replacing the words "rich and poor" by the words "developed and developing" in section C, operative paragraph 1. He also accepted the proposal of the European Economic Community to reword the end of section C, operative paragraph 3 as follows: "... as well as within the framework of the forthcoming multi-lateral trade negotiations, the readaptation of the rules regulating international trade in agricultural products;".

41. At the same meeting the representative of the United Kingdom orally proposed to replace the word "disequilibrium" by the word "uncertainty" in section B, operative paragraph 2 (a).

42. In the course of the discussion, some representatives suggested postponing further work on the draft resolution until after the Committee of Governors for the Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues had concluded its session at Washington. Some considered that there was no monetary crisis as such and that the draft resolution was too alarmist and took no account of measures already adopted and of progress made. Others stressed the urgency of adopting the draft resolution and the need for the Council to take an initiative on the subject.

43. At the 662nd meeting, at the request of the representative of Canada, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (E/L.1561/Rev.3), as orally amended. The revised draft resolution was adopted by 37 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

44. Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America gave explanations of their vote.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

45. At its 1877th meeting,⁵ the Council considered the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5390).⁶

46. In an explanation of vote, the representative of the United States of America stated that as the representative of Chile had been unable to accept the suggestions he had made at the 662nd meeting of the Economic Committee with a view to amending the revised draft resolution, his delegation would be obliged to vote against the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee.

47. At the same meeting the Council adopted the draft resolution by 20 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

48. In that resolution (1805 (LV)) the Council (1) expressed its satisfaction at the evident reduction in international tension achieved so far; also, its anxiety at the persistence of certain focal points of tension in some parts of the world; (2) expressed its profound concern at the persistence and aggravation of the international monetary crisis and inflationary pressures, which affected even countries that until now were free from that scourge, and at the delay in attacking the underlying causes of the monetary confusion and in agreeing on appropriate measures for establishing a system which would serve the interests of the whole international community; (3) considered that that concern was justified, *inter alia*, by the following effects that the adverse factors mentioned in paragraphs 1

and 2 above produced or might produce: (a) a manifest disequilibrium in international payments, which seriously interfered with trade and gravely affected the outcome of the trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade scheduled for the end of 1973, and threatened to limit the scope of those negotiations and to stultify any beneficial results for the whole international community; (b) a further deterioration of the difficult economic and social condition of the great majority of the developing countries, which were affected by those phenomena directly, because of the rise in the prices of their imports and the devaluation of their currency reserves, and also because they had a negative effect on the attainment of the targets of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; (c) increased speculation, encouraging activities contrary to the interests of the world community and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, *inter alia*, on the part of certain large multinational corporations, banks and financial operators, in so far as it increased the difficulty of defining a new stable monetary system designed to promote accelerated and sustained development and world economic expansion; (4) expressed its equally profound concern at the acute world food shortage, which had become exceptionally serious because of the decline in production due to major droughts and floods and the exhaustion of grain stocks, aggravating the chronic imbalance between population growth and the food supply in the world as a whole, all of which meant continued malnutrition for more than 1,500 million human beings, as was at the present time particularly reflected in the situation in the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region; (5) appealed to Governments of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take prompt and effective measures with a view to: (a) intensifying and accelerating the consultations designed to attain the objectives set forth in resolution 84 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of 21 May 1972—paragraph 2 of which stated that a more satisfactory system of monetary co-operation, with the widest possible participation of developed and developing countries, was desirable—the principal aim being to ensure that the new monetary order would meet the interests of all countries, large and small, developed and developing, encourage the expansion of trade and economic relations between all countries in the world, without any discrimination on political or other grounds, vigorously accelerate the economic and social development of the developing world, particularly the least advanced countries, and promote a wider and more equitable distribution of income at the world-wide level; (b) making a co-ordinated attack on problems in the monetary, trade and financial spheres, in accordance with resolution 84 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Economic and Social Council resolution 1722 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 and General Assembly resolutions 3040 (XXVII) and 3041 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, taking into consideration the interdependence of those problems and the need for full participation by both developed and developing countries and bearing in mind the fact that not only should the interests of the developing countries in the trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade receive adequate attention, in accordance with those same resolutions, but also trade concessions should be supported by appropriate supplementary measures, agreed upon by other com-

⁵ E/SR.1877.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

petent bodies, ensuring that those countries could effectively exercise the tariff and non-tariff advantages they might derive from those negotiations; (c) putting into effect a policy the basic objective of which would be to satisfy fully, in all parts of the world, the fundamental right of human beings to live free from hunger through individual measures and international co-operation, a result which should be achieved through concerted action to bring about a rapid increase in food production, especially in the developing countries, and to that end urgent consideration should be given to the proposals by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the establishment and co-ordination of a food reserve,⁷ particularly of cereals and dairy products, in anticipation of emergency situations such as those now existing, and also, within the framework of the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations, to the re-adaptation of the rules regulating international trade in agricultural products; (d) making the maximum use

⁷ See E/5050 and Corr.1 and E/5050/Add.1

of the institutional machinery set up within the United Nations system in accordance with the principles of the Charter, which remained fully in force; that machinery might need to be adjusted to present conditions and needs and its activities might need to be better co-ordinated, but it remained an irreplaceable instrument for the achievement of the objectives stated in Article 55 of the Charter, which all Member States, in Article 56, had undertaken to promote; (6) appealed also to world public opinion and information media to encourage, promote and support prompt and effective action by Governments to remove the dangers for peace, international social justice, peaceful coexistence and the satisfaction of the vital needs of a large part of mankind presented by the adverse situations enumerated in the present resolution, which frustrated the desire, shared by many members of the Council, for the setting-up of a system of collective economic security which would benefit all countries and all human beings and whose basic principles and method of operation the Council was endeavouring to define.

Chapter III

SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

A. Review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy

49. The subject of the first over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy, item 4 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session, figured prominently in the Council's general discussion of international economic and social policy at its 1859th to 1873rd plenary meetings.¹ Subsequently, the subject was considered by the Council's Economic Committee at its 642nd, 643rd, 652nd, 668th, 669th and 670th meetings² and at a series of meetings of the Working Group on Review and Appraisal established by the Economic Committee, at its 637th meeting. Several representatives also referred to the subject at the 648th and the 651st to 653rd meetings³ of the Economic Committee in the context of the discussion on development planning and projections.

50. The Council had the following publications and documents before it for its deliberations regarding the first over-all review and appraisal: *The International Development Strategy: First Over-all Review and Appraisal of Issues and Policies*;⁴ *Implementation of the International Development Strategy: Papers for the First Over-all Review and Appraisal of Progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade*, vols. I and II;⁵ a report on review and appraisal at the national level (E/5354); a note by the Secretariat on country participation in the first global review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy (E/5285 and Add.1); and *World Economic Survey, 1972*.⁶ The Council also had before it chapter I of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its ninth session⁷ and the report of the Committee on Review and Appraisal on its second session.⁸ Moreover, the Council drew upon the relevant reports of the regional economic commissions and of subsidiary bodies and functional commissions, including the Committee on Science and Technology, the Industrial Development Board, the Commission for Social Development and the Trade and Development Board.⁹ All documents submitted to the Committee on Review

and Appraisal at its second session (E/5316, para. 7) were also available to the members of the Council. In addition, statements on the subject were submitted by the World Confederation of Labour and the World Federation of United Nations Associations (E/NGO/4 and E/NGO/7).

51. In an introductory statement the Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs in charge of Development Planning and of Statistics stated that the report of the Secretary-General and the papers prepared by the Secretariat sought to provide a factual review of progress in implementing the Strategy and a series of suggestions for possible action. The latter fell into two categories: one drew inferences from an analysis of past trends with a view to improving future progress and dealt with a range of issues and policies relating to the pace of economic growth; the other, on the assumption that the mid-Decade review and appraisal would be more comprehensive than the first biennial exercise comprised some additional elements that might be relevant to future reviews and appraisals. They included the possibility of such actions as supplementing the indicative economic growth target for the developing countries as a group by a specific growth target for countries with very low *per capita* incomes; setting a similar subtarget for agricultural production in the developing countries with particularly low rates of expansion of agriculture; supplementing the conventional indicators of economic growth (gross domestic product or national income) by others providing a more adequate measure of economic welfare—for example, *per capita* supply of basic consumption necessities, and perhaps a more comprehensive indicator derived from national accounts that might be called “net beneficial product”; the specification of a “poverty datum line” by Governments themselves; of suggesting further guidelines with regard to population increase; and including explicit rather than tacit references to those objectives and policies of the economically advanced countries that bore most directly on the world economy and shaped the external environment of the developing countries. Nevertheless, many issues of the type mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General would need to be considered in the course of the biennial reviews and appraisals, if the Strategy was to provide the necessary guidelines for action to meet the emerging problems of economic and social development.

52. The views of the Committee for Development Planning on the subject of the first over-all review and appraisal of progress were summarized in a statement by the Chairman of that Committee at the 1861st plenary meeting of the Council.

53. The Chairman of the Economic Committee drew attention to the working paper contained in the

¹ E/SR.1859-1873.

² E/AC.6/SR.642, 643, 652, 668, 669, 670.

³ E/AC.6/SR.648, 651-653.

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.6.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.2 and 3.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.C.1.

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5* (E/5293).

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 11* (E/5316).

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15*, transmitted to the Council by a note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1557).

report of the Committee on Review and Appraisal on its second session¹⁰ which had been prepared on the basis of preliminary intergovernmental consultations. The working paper did not imply any commitment on the part of any delegations, he said; but there had been a consensus that consultations should be held in the Council on the basis of that working paper, taking into account all proposals and documents before the Committee on Review and Appraisal.

54. Both during the general discussion of international economic and social policy at the plenary meetings of the Council and during the discussion of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy in the Economic Committee,¹¹ several representatives expressed appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General and the documents relating to the review and appraisal. Similarly, the Committee for Development Planning had provided a hard-hitting but fair and balanced account of the manner in which the Strategy was being implemented. That the views of the Committee for Development Planning were held in high esteem by Governments, it was emphasized, could be judged from the fact that the working paper prepared by the Committee on Review and Appraisal had heavily drawn upon those views.

55. It was noted that, while lack of time had prevented the Committee on Review and Appraisal from completing its work, the working paper put forward by it provided a useful basis for further consultations among Governments. Some representatives pointed out that the document to be approved by the Council on the subject of the review and appraisal of progress should contain an objective assessment of the extent to which the major targets of the International Development Strategy had been met during the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade, a balanced appraisal of the achievements and failures of developing and developed countries in implementing the Strategy and recommendations concerning further action by both groups of countries in the common cause of development. Some other representatives stressed that the document should not conceal the true reasons for failures to implement the Strategy.

56. Many representatives concurred with the view of the Committee for Development Planning that the cause of development had lost momentum and that the International Development Strategy remained much more a wish than a policy (E/5293, paras. 29-30). The gap between promise and performance was larger on the side of the international community than of the developing countries themselves. Some developed countries were implementing the Strategy with a strong sense of responsiveness but the countries were very few. On the whole the world community had not yet recognized that while the basic responsibility for the development of the developing countries rested with those countries themselves, development was a global problem to which there were no longer any purely national solutions and which was therefore a joint responsibility of all nations.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 11 (E/5316)*, para. 25.

¹¹ E/SR.1859-1873; E/AC.6/SR.642-643, 648, 651-653. The general comments and views, expressed at the fifty-fifth session of the Council, on the economic and social trends during the initial years of the Second United Nations Development Decade are summarized in the preceding chapter of the present report (chapter II). The present section therefore deals mainly with the aspects not covered in that chapter.

57. The change in the approach to development witnessed during the initial years of the Second United Nations Development Decade was welcomed by a number of representatives. There was a rapidly growing awareness, it was stated, not only of the fact that the ultimate aim of development was to improve the daily life of people, but also of what it really involved. There was a new emphasis on the phenomenon of mass poverty, a greater understanding of the urgent need to spread more widely the benefits of economic growth, not least through comprehensive employment policies, and a deeper insight into the effects of rapid population growth in poor and densely populated societies. It was suggested that some new elements needed to be added to the International Development Strategy if it was to achieve its goal of eradicating human poverty. The aggregative growth targets might be supplemented by other targets, including some in terms that would provide a better measure of economic welfare, as had been suggested in the report of the Secretary-General.

58. Several representatives emphasized, however, that implementation of the policy measures to achieve the goals and objectives specified in the International Development Strategy should form the keynote of the review and appraisal exercises. The causes of the prosperity and poverty of nations were now sufficiently understood. What was needed most was the political determination to act upon the available knowledge and information so as to translate the objectives of the Strategy into reality. The possibility of denominating additional goals and objectives should not be excluded; but that task should be undertaken only if the results would lead to the reinforcement of existing goals and objectives.

59. The importance of compliance with the targets suggested in the Strategy for the net transfer of financial resources from the developed to the developing countries was particularly stressed by many delegations. Some representatives thought that the picture was very depressing with regard to financial assistance and was an indication of the lack of commitment to the Strategy on the part of certain developed countries. The establishment of new relationships in the world economy would hardly be possible if the prevailing state of affairs did not change. The forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations to be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the ongoing work on world monetary problems of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues established by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund should give due attention to the need for such new relationships.

60. With regard to the work to be undertaken in connexion with the mid-Decade review and appraisal of progress, the possibility of exploring some of the ideas put forward in the report of the Secretary-General in time for the mid-Decade exercise was suggested. One representative proposed that the Committee on Review and Appraisal should meet in 1974 to examine certain aspects of the technical work for the mid-Decade review and appraisal. Some representatives stated that their countries should be covered among the group of developing countries in the future reviews and appraisals and in other studies of the Secretariat on development problems.

61. At the 668th meeting, the Chairman of the Working Group on Review and Appraisal made an

oral report to the Economic Committee on the work of the Group. He stated that the Group had prepared a working paper (E/AC.6/L.538 and Add.1) and a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.541), both of which he introduced to the Committee.

62. At the same meeting, the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.541) was adopted without a vote. The representative of Canada stated that, if a vote had been taken, his delegation would have abstained.

63. At the 669th meeting, the representative of Argentina, on behalf of his delegation and those of Brazil, Egypt, India, Tunisia and Venezuela introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.540).

64. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina, in the light of suggestions by various delegations, revised the draft resolution to a draft decision, deleted the first operative paragraph and revised the remaining paragraph.

65. The draft decision then read as follows:

The Economic and Social Council decides to recommend that in considering the document on review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, contained in the annex to resolution 1827 (LV), the General Assembly also consider, in conjunction with the aforementioned document, the recommendation contained in part IX of the report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first session (E/5272) for revision of paragraphs 60, 61 and 63 of the Strategy.

66. At the 670th meeting, the draft decision, as revised, was adopted by 27 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

67. At its 1879th meeting,¹² the Council adopted without a vote the draft resolution recommended to it by the Economic Committee (E/5414/Add.2).¹³

68. In that resolution (1827 (LV)) the Council (1) transmitted to the General Assembly the working paper on the first review and appraisal, annexed to the present resolution (see below), drafted after a first reading,¹⁴ for further deliberation, bearing in mind that that did not imply a commitment on the part of delegations on the content of the working paper; (2) recommended to the General Assembly the consideration of that working paper in the light of the views expressed during the fifty-fifth session of the Council.¹⁵

ANNEX

First over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>
I. INTRODUCTION	1-10
II. GENERAL EVALUATION	11-32
A. Attainment of goals and objective.....	11-16
B. Efforts of developing countries	17-22

¹² E/SR.1879.

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

¹⁴ Transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbol E/AC.6/L.538 and Add.1.

¹⁵ E/AC.6/SR.637, 642, 643, 652, 668-670.

Paragraphs

C. Performance by developed countries	23-31
D. General survey	32

III. FURTHER ACTION	33-62
A. Measures by developing countries	34-44
B. Measures by developed countries	45-59
C. Measures by the international community.	60-62

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It was implicit in the very concept of a biennial review, accepted in 1970, that such a review would afford an opportunity to make a broad appraisal of past performance and to draw therefrom implications for the future. Information about the experience of the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade (1971-1972) is, as yet, insufficient to enable a full, factual and comprehensive analysis of the progress made or the shortfalls encountered, or to define new goals which could call into question the ones already embodied in the International Development Strategy. At the same time, the changes in qualitative perception and the suggestions for modifications of the present indicators do not justify the abandonment of efforts to evaluate quantitatively wherever possible. In any case, the task of review and appraisal is not to analyse isolated examples of progress or study certain indicators, but to assess over-all trends and progress in achieving integrated economic and social development. It is apparent from this assessment that the experience of the past two years remains a cause for great concern.

2. Since 1970, the world economy has experienced a series of monetary crises which have had severe repercussions, especially on the developing countries because of their generally greater vulnerability to external economic impulses. Moreover, significant changes have been taking place in international economic relations, particularly among the advanced countries. At the same time, the international community has become visibly more impressed with the interdependence of its common problems and, in particular, with the interdependence of different categories of problems which, in the past, even when considered, were dealt with separately. The changing relationship among developed countries provides the opportunity for devising new forms of international co-operation, which should take into account the interest of all countries and which should give a significant impetus to the economic and social progress of the developing countries. The growing understanding of the determinants of the development process should also serve as a helpful force.

3. However, judged in terms of international action since 1970, the cause of development has lost momentum. Despite the action taken by some developed countries, the net aggregate flow of financial resources to developing countries has made little progress towards the target specified in the Strategy, and the most critical portion of that total—net official development assistance as a share of the gross national product of the developed countries—has made virtually no progress at all. The tight rein exercised by major developed countries has also meant that the operations of international financial organizations have not expanded as rapidly as the demand for them, thus creating in some cases grave difficulties for countries whose need for development support is the greatest. Some activities of some transnational corporations have also given rise to concern in a number of cases. On the trade front, while some progress was achieved, both innovations and measures for implementation since the adoption of the Strategy have not matched expectations.

4. In spite of the significant efforts made by developing countries, their average rate of economic growth actually showed a decline from the level reached towards the end of the past decade. This average, furthermore, conceals wide disparities in the rates of economic growth achieved by various developing countries. Even the modest beginning towards narrowing the gap in living standards between developed and developing countries, stipulated in the Strategy, is not yet in sight.

5. The development objective must be returned to a central place, along with peace and security, in the constellation of great issues to which the international community should urgently seek effective and consistent solutions. There are thus strong reasons for bringing development back to the forefront of the questions which are the subject of world-wide concern. The current climate of détente creates greater opportunity for development support, though this additional support has yet to come about. Economic and social progress in the developing countries will in turn promote international security.

6. Parts of the developing world are still subjected to colonialism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation, with harmful effects on the development efforts of the peoples and countries concerned.

7. Urgent action must be taken to implement the policy measures in the Strategy which have not been implemented so far. It is essential that the developed countries display the necessary political will to accord higher priority to the implementation of these measures so as to provide a framework conducive to the accelerated progress of the developing countries. As part of their primary responsibility for development, the developing countries should reinforce their vigorous policy measures.

8. The central purpose remains to diminish the gross inequalities in economic development and social welfare that have widened among the nations of the world and to attack poverty, particularly in ways that improve the conditions of the poorest groups within the poor countries. Such is the spirit of the International Development Strategy that the States Members of the United Nations adopted unanimously in 1970, and this is also the spirit that should animate its first review and appraisal.

9. There are very substantial complementarities among the major goals and objectives of the Strategy. Agriculture, which is at present the predominant sector of activity in most developing countries and which is currently of great concern to many of them, has to be expanded and modernized. The transformatory role of industry on the development of agriculture, transport and other sectors and its ability to absorb a greater proportion of the growing labour force has to be enhanced. Development includes a multiplicity of objectives and programmes which, if properly integrated, will bring about increased output as well as improvements in employment, income distribution, education, health and nutrition. Man is both producer and consumer; his well-being is both a determining factor and an end-result of development. These dimensions of development require a unified approach in planning and a political will to bring about the necessary structural and institutional changes in the light of the circumstances prevailing in the countries concerned. The developing countries that make these changes need not only encouragement but also appropriate international assistance.

10. Against the background outlined above, the first exercise of over-all review and appraisal should be undertaken on the basis of a general evaluation of the record concerning the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy and the implementation of the policy measures in this regard, in the light of the efforts of developing countries and the performance of developed countries. This exercise should necessarily lead to defining further the policy measures needed to carry out the provisions of the Strategy. It could, moreover, facilitate the elaboration of the charter of the economic rights and duties of States.

II. GENERAL EVALUATION

A. Attainment of goals and objectives

11. The balance sheet of the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade shows that development problems, far from being solved, have become increasingly acute, and in many cases there has been a set-back in comparison with the situation prevailing in the latter part of the past decade. The main features of the record concerning the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy are enumerated in paragraphs 12 to 16 below.

12. Preliminary evidence^a suggests that the average annual rate of growth of the gross domestic product of the developing countries during the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade did not quite reach the annual average of 5.5 per cent recorded in the preceding decade, and was in fact significantly smaller than the average of more than 6 per cent reached in the closing years of that decade. The rate of growth of *per capita* gross domestic product of these countries was not much above 2.5 per cent. Many developing countries experienced much lower rates than these averages. The least developed countries, in particular, continued to experience serious difficulties in this regard.

13. Unfavourable weather aggravated the structural deficiencies of the agricultural sector. Agricultural production suffered a serious set-back in a large number of developing countries. The annual expansion in 1971 was far below the target of 4 per cent specified in the Strategy and in 1972 it suffered a decline.

14. Industrial output expanded at a rate not far short of the target of 8 per cent suggested in the Strategy. The industrial base is, however, still too small in most developing countries for self-sustained expansion. Moreover, the linkages between industry and other sectors of the economy remain far from adequately developed.

15. The quantum of both exports and imports of developing countries expanded at an annual rate significantly below the target of around 7 per cent specified in the Strategy. The rate of increase in exports was in fact significantly lower than that achieved in the past decade.

16. Redistribution of income has not made sufficient progress in many developing countries. Unemployment continues to loom large. Educational and health facilities are increasing but are still far short of needs. Housing shortages remain acute. Malnutrition is widespread. All these elements have exacerbated the problem of mass poverty in many developing countries.

B. Efforts of developing countries

17. The experience of developing countries in national planning has been steadily increasing. Their planning mechanisms are strengthening with the passage of time, and in some cases their influence in the most important economic and social decisions has increased. The successive generations of development plans reflect continuing improvements both in techniques of plan formulation and procedures for plan implementation. A number of current development plans also indicate a growing awareness in the developing countries of the need to pursue, in the light of their circumstances, patterns of development in which the expansion and structure of production are attuned to resolving such problems as mass poverty and unemployment. Much, however, still remains to be done in this regard.

18. Institutional changes covering a wide spectrum of productive activity have been undertaken in the developing countries. With respect to natural resources, institutional changes have been introduced in recent years to achieve more efficient resource utilization and greater participation by the State in resource development. In some developing countries, nationalization, the association of the State with foreign enterprises and modification of concessions and régimes for the development, marketing and transport of natural resources have been the principal means employed in order to effect such changes. Considerable emphasis has been placed on land reforms in recent years, though the actual experience in this regard has not been very impressive so far. The need for renewed attention to land reforms that are in consonance with the socio-economic requirements of the countries concerned remains great. Other changes in traditional structures of institutions that help to speed up development are also necessary, in order to remove obstacles to social progress and economic development. Of particular importance is the need

^a Quantitative statements are based on the provisional data contained in *World Economic Survey, 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.C.1) and on projections relating to population which suggest an annual rate of increase in the population of developing countries of over 2.5 per cent.

to eliminate the substantial under-utilization of production capacity in manufacturing industries and to orient the pattern of industrial production towards meeting the requirements of both employment and mass consumption. The beneficial role that a suitably designed construction activity can play has not, as yet, been fully explored in the developing countries.

19. Developing countries have adopted a wide array of measures aimed at the development of their human resources. Many developing countries have defined their demographic policies; while some consider a rapid population growth desirable for attaining their development objectives, others recognize the need for a reduction in the rate of population increase for the same purpose. In some countries, significant reductions in birth rates have taken place. The capacity to sustain adequate programmes for making available means of family planning remains limited in those developing countries which require them in the context of their demographic policies. There has been progress towards spreading the benefits of economic growth, especially through the expansion of educational and health facilities, low-cost housing for the poorer sections of the population and other improvements, but much remains to be done. In particular, efforts to orient educational systems towards development priorities need to be strengthened.

20. The measures employed in the developing countries to mobilize domestic financial resources for development have continued to be enlarged. The expansion and improvement of tax systems and related measures have made significant contributions, but still more vigorous action is required in order to raise the savings ratio at a faster rate. As many developing countries are heavily dependent on exports the pace of expansion of exports continues to exercise an important influence on the savings ratio.

21. Developing countries have made efforts to promote trade among themselves and to establish or strengthen regional, sub-regional or interregional economic co-operation and integration. The results have in some cases fallen short of expectations, and the need for perseverance and for devising innovative solutions remains undiminished.

22. The economies of the developing countries generally remain highly sensitive to external conditions and, therefore, to the policies and actions of the developed countries. Thus, the success of bold and far-reaching efforts by the developing countries to accelerate their economic and social progress is still contingent upon the availability of favourable external factors. In many cases, unfavourable terms of trade, transfer of technology and technical assistance and inadequate development financing have adversely affected the progress of developing countries. An assessment of the performance of the developed countries in terms of their contribution to improving the economic environment for the accelerated progress of the developing countries is therefore not only pertinent but also crucial.

C. Performance by developed countries

23. Even nearly three years after the adoption of the International Development Strategy, most developed countries have not as yet introduced major policy changes in support of it. Some developed countries have demonstrated a welcome sense of commitment to the provisions of the Strategy, but most have accorded a low priority to the development problems of the developing countries. There is a danger that, owing to the preoccupation of many developed countries with the readjustment of their own mutual relations, the urgent need for implementing the policy measures embodied in the Strategy will be disregarded.

24. While some progress has been made in designing practical measures to expand the international trade of developing countries, their implementation has remained unsatisfactory, more especially in the case of measures in favour of the least developed countries, for the following reasons.

(a) The international community reached no agreement on a set of general principles on a pricing policy and access to markets for commodities by the date set in the Strategy.

(b) The sole new achievement with regard to primary commodities was the conclusion of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972, the preparation of which extended over more than 16 years and which has not yet been ratified by all major importing countries. Several primary commodities of interest to a large number of developing countries still suffer from a lack of access to external markets and of the application of an adequate and broadly-based non-discriminatory pricing policy by developed countries. Despite the current series of intergovernmental consultations, practical efforts to improve the competitive position of exports from developing countries of natural materials facing competition from synthetics have so far been extremely limited.

(c) Although the arrangements introduced by developed countries within the generalized system of preferences represent a break-through in the traditional concept of international trade and co-operation, their benefit to developing countries has so far been of a modest nature, particularly in the case of the least developed countries. This is due, *inter alia*, to the general non-inclusion of items falling within chapters 1 to 24 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, the exclusion of a number of items in chapters 25 to 99 and also the introduction in these schemes of safeguard clauses, ceilings and other non-tariff barriers and clauses. Moreover, not all developed countries have as yet implemented the generalized system of preferences. Even the modest benefits accruing to developing countries from this system are in danger of being eroded both by preferential arrangements among developed countries and by the prospects of reductions in trade barriers among them following the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations. In this context, the stated intention of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to secure additional benefits for the international trade of the developing countries must be fully taken into account.

(d) The provisions of the Strategy designed to maintain a standstill on tariff or non-tariff barriers, including ordinarily a standstill in relation to manufactured and semi-manufactured products, have not been complied with by several developed countries. Though some quantitative restrictions have been relaxed or removed over the past two years by certain developed countries, the general trend is towards an intensification of non-tariff barriers to trade. The case of textiles provides a particularly notable example of such barriers.

(e) The value of the trade of socialist countries of Eastern Europe with developing countries increased in the opening year of the Second United Nations Development Decade, although at a slower rate than that experienced in the preceding two years. While the share of manufactures and semi-manufactures in the imports of these socialist countries from the developing world is as yet small, an encouraging increase is taking place. Similarly, the number of their trading partners among developing countries is increasing. While new trade arrangements with developing countries have been entered into, improvements to bring about greater flexibility and multilateralization of payments with the co-operation of all parties concerned are being sought.

(f) On the whole, developed countries have made slow, limited and disappointing progress in their efforts to implement the provision in the Strategy that developed countries, through joint or unilateral action, will accord priority to reducing or eliminating barriers to the export trade of the developing countries.

25. The progress towards the attainment of the International Development Strategy's key targets for the transfer of financial resources to the developing countries has been disappointing. The fulfilment of these targets within the time-limits specified is crucial to the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Strategy. While some developed countries have enlarged their financial contributions, the over-all effort has been disappointing and the availability of external financial resources has remained far from commensurate with the needs of the developing countries. Some details on the transfer of financial resources are given below.

(a) The net aggregate transfer of financial resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries, as a proportion of the gross national product of these econo-

mies, rose from 0.70 per cent in 1970 to 0.74 per cent in 1971, but remained well below not only the target of 1 per cent but also the level reached 10 years earlier—namely, 0.86 per cent. Official development assistance, which is designed to be concessional and is, in the view of most countries, the critical component of the net transfer, rose only nominally from 0.33 per cent in 1970 to 0.34 per cent in 1971—as against the level of 0.50 per cent reached in 1961—while the target for such assistance is 0.70 per cent. Unless current trends are reversed, neither of these targets is likely to be reached on the dates envisaged in the Strategy; these trends point to particularly discouraging prospects in regard to the official development assistance target. The proportion of grants in official development assistance declined slightly from 1970 to 1971, and, on an average, development loans were on slightly harder terms in 1971 than in 1970. Although some developed countries have recently taken steps towards the goal of untied loans, on the whole there has been little progress in this direction.

(b) The commitments of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe to transfer financial resources increased substantially during the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade, although the amount actually disbursed on a year-to-year basis is not known. In general, these transfers have been provided on soft terms. However, the transfers from these socialist economies have so far remained concentrated on a few developing countries.

(c) In the face of particularly, a level of official development assistance well below their requirements, developing countries have had increasingly to resort to commercial loans at higher costs. As a consequence, the burden of external indebtedness is becoming more pressing. Servicing the public debt of the developing countries absorbed about 10 per cent of their export earnings in 1971; the debt-servicing problem of some of these countries was particularly serious. This situation will continue to deteriorate and the ratio will rise rapidly unless counter-measures are urgently taken.

26. The attainment of the Strategy objectives relating to the earnings of developing countries from invisible trade continues to encounter difficulties. Although there was a slight increase in relation to general cargo shipping, the over-all share of developing countries in world shipping tonnage declined from 6.3 per cent in 1970 to 5.5 per cent in 1972. There were sharp increases in 1971 in the freight rates charged by liner conferences; such increases have aggravated the balance-of-payments problems of developing countries.

27. While studies have been made or initiated in the United Nations that have further identified the restrictive business practices affecting the trade and development of the developing countries, the concrete results envisaged in the Strategy have so far proved elusive. Restrictions on the trade and development of these countries continue to be experienced as a result of some foreign marketing and distribution arrangements and certain activities and business practices of some transnational corporations and other enterprises of the developed countries.

28. Some significant and concrete steps have already been taken in designing and adopting measures in favour of the least developed countries through both bilateral and multi-lateral channels of assistance. However, as yet, they have not been commensurate with the needs of these countries.

29. Although progress was achieved in some cases, mainly through co-operative action with other developing countries, a coherent programme to overcome the special difficulties of the land-locked developing countries has not yet materialized.

30. Questions relating to the transfer of technology to the developing countries have continued to be studied in intergovernmental forums, but significant new action has not been taken at the international level since the adoption of the Strategy. In a number of cases, public transfers of technology have been made on concessional terms. Private transfers of technology generally continue to follow traditional market practices; such transfers have often taken place on terms that are not fair and equitable, with adverse effects on the technological infrastructure and the balance-of-payments of the developing countries concerned.

31. Adjustment measures in developed countries have been recommended in a number of decisions taken at the international level. However, most developed countries have not as yet adopted measures specifically designed to ease structural adjustments in industry in order to promote greater market opportunities for imports from developing countries, and thereby a more rational international division of labour.

D. General survey

32. The general evaluation set out in paragraphs 11 to 31 above suggests that the International Development Strategy remains much more a wish than a policy. It has not yet taken hold with anything like the force needed. Generally in the developing countries the recognition of the complementarities among the major goals and objectives of development and of the need for economic growth to be accompanied by the qualitative and structural changes in the society as laid down in the Strategy has not yet been adequately reflected in their development programmes and policies. This includes, *inter alia*, the building into the development programme of each country of measures for spreading the benefits of economic growth and for overcoming the under-utilization of production capacity as well as the orientation of educational systems towards development priorities. The developed countries have displayed a lack of implementation or late or imperfect execution by developed countries of the policy measures embodied in the Strategy. Only some developed countries have so far shown an encouraging response to the provisions of the Strategy. The net contribution of the developed world to the economic and social progress of the developing countries has not yet shown the degree of forward movement envisaged in the Strategy.

III. FURTHER ACTION

33. International action to achieve the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy is part of the continuing effort of the world community to assist in the economic and social progress of developing countries in the context of a rapidly changing world situation. Since the adoption of the Strategy, several developments have taken place in the international economic scene which have a direct bearing on the achievements of the goals and objectives and also on the implementation of the policy measures embodied in the Strategy. The discouraging experience of the first two years of the Decade makes it urgent not only to implement the existing targets and policy measures of the Strategy, but also underlines the need for further action by developing and developed countries in various fields. Thus, existing measures should be adapted and new ones formulated to offset the shortfalls in achieving the goals and objectives of the Strategy, and to keep it responsive to emerging conditions. It is therefore essential not only to implement the policy measures agreed upon but also to seek new areas of agreement, widen the existing ones, evolve new concepts, and seek agreement on additional measures within a time-bound programme. The aim should be to establish new structural relationships between developed and developing countries on the basis of equitable co-operation and mutual benefit. Developing countries, mindful of the desirability of self-reliance, should continue to make vigorous efforts for their accelerated progress towards self-sustained and integrated development. At the same time, in the spirit of global partnership and mindful of common interests, developed countries should make equally vigorous efforts to bring their policies and priorities in line with the provisions of the Strategy; this should be facilitated by the further normalization of international relations. Developed countries should reconsider the reservations they expressed at the time of the adoption of the Strategy, with a view to withdrawing them, and help to make the Strategy an effective instrument of international co-operation for development. Developing and developed countries alike have the responsibility of enhancing and preserving the human environment in consonance with the requirements of development. The collective efforts of the world community to implement the Strategy should help to elaborate further the economic rights and duties of States.

Governments of both developed and developing countries should continue to mobilize public opinion for the cause of development by all the means available to them. It is in this spirit, and especially bearing in mind that the progress of the independent development of developing countries can be given considerable momentum by the requisite and effective support on the part of developed countries, that areas of further action by these two groups of countries are identified in sections A and B below.

A. Measures by developing countries

34. Developing countries should improve their national planning. They should adapt their planning methodologies in order to launch coherent and integrated national development plans that would judiciously incorporate both economic and social objectives. They should particularly take into account the interests of the lower income groups of their population and the need for the widest possible participation in development efforts. Development goals and objectives should be clearly defined in such plans, so as to steer the country's economy towards the desired level and pattern of its development in a rational and mutually supporting manner. Developing countries should evaluate at periodic intervals the progress in the implementation of national plans. Systematic efforts should be made to improve statistical information.

35. Developing countries should carry out the necessary economic and social reforms, through legislative and other means, geared to removing the impediments to their progress and to ensuring and strengthening their national sovereignty over their natural resources.

36. Co-ordinated policies and measures should be urgently adopted to resolve the current problems of agriculture, which constitutes the predominant sector of activity in most developing countries, with a view to improving production and income in the rural areas. Developing countries should intensify and sustain meaningful agrarian reforms in order to improve, *inter alia*, land-tenure systems, whenever appropriate. They should also strengthen, whenever appropriate, the role of co-operatives in agricultural production. In the context of the requirements and priorities of the countries concerned, appropriate attention should be paid, moreover, to water management, the expansion of irrigation facilities, the development of high-yield seeds suited to local conditions, the fullest application of labour-intensive methods of agricultural production and the over-all modernization of the rural areas.

37. Steps should be taken to promote industrialization, both as an essential means of further expansion and structural change in the economy and as a source of goods for meeting basic domestic requirements and for increasing export earnings. Encouragement should be provided, as appropriate in the prevailing circumstances, to industries producing intermediate and capital goods, especially when they help to strengthen linkages between different sectors of the economy and promote technological advance. At the same time, in order to expand employment opportunities, labor-intensive methods of production should be encouraged, as appropriate, in the prevailing economic and social conditions.

38. Developing countries in which the problems of mass poverty and unemployment have become acute should, in the light of their individual conditions and requirements, as reflected in their over-all plans, formulate policies which aim simultaneously at fostering economic growth and combating mass poverty and unemployment, through, *inter alia*, a change in the composition of production and consumption in favour of poorer groups. These countries should give serious consideration to the beneficial part that construction activity and land improvement could play in coping with these problems as an integral part of the general development design. Emphasis in this context should, where appropriate, be on such activities as low-cost housing, water supply, sewerage schemes and feeder roads which encourage the use of local materials and idle labour, and make a significant contribution to the objectives of a more equitable distribution of consumption and income.

39. Developing countries should scrutinize their educational priorities and policies. Steps should be taken further to orient educational structures to the requirements of development, to expand training facilities for generating high levels of skills and to stem the outflow of trained personnel.

40. Further steps should be taken to improve health services. Developing countries should adopt demographic policies suitable to their own concept of development and consistent with human dignity. Those countries seeking a reduction in the rate of population increase should expand family planning services.

41. Developing countries should reinforce their efforts to raise their saving ratio. Budget and tax procedures should be strengthened both to achieve a fuller mobilization of domestic financial resources and to improve the distribution of income. Internal revenue should be increased by, among other means, devising where appropriate, new and more efficient taxes and procedures of tax administration. Appropriate financial institutions should be fostered to mobilize individual savings and to channel them to priority uses.

42. Developing countries should take, when necessary, legislative and administrative steps to make the activities of foreign private investors, including their contractual arrangements, compatible with national development objectives and priorities and to control the outflow of capital.

43. Developing countries should further intensify their export-promotion efforts, including those aimed at diversifying their exports, which should include a steadily increasing proportion of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

44. Developing countries should take further and vigorous steps to expand economic co-operation among themselves. Depending upon the specific circumstances, co-operation could take a variety of forms; for example, mutually beneficial trade arrangements, joint efforts to set up or improve appropriate machinery to defend the prices of their exportable commodities and to improve access to and stabilization of markets for them, and joint efforts to promote exports, co-operation in science and technology, and regional or sub-regional integration.

B. Measures by developed countries

45. Developed countries should be receptive to international commodity agreements, as well as to the supply-concerting efforts of developing countries that help to promote development. They should in particular accelerate the process of ratification and implementation of the agreements already concluded, such as the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972. In so far as agreement has not been reached on a set of general principles on a pricing policy and access to markets for commodities, pricing policy for commodities may be determined by exporting countries, which should ensure that prices are remunerative to producers and equitable to both producers and consumers. Developed countries should also reduce and then eliminate within a reasonable period the adverse effects of their agricultural policies on supplying developing countries. They should, *inter alia*, give close attention to whatever complementarities may exist between development promotion and their own environmentally related reasons for favouring certain natural raw material imports over domestic synthetics.

46. Developed countries which have not yet implemented a generalized scheme of preferences for imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries should complete the necessary procedures and put such a scheme into effect without delay. Others are urged to make vigorous efforts to enlarge and liberalize their existing schemes.

47. Developed countries should promote general public awareness of the benefits that an evolving international division of labour can bring not only to developing countries but to the economically advanced countries themselves. In this connexion, in resorting in exceptional cases to escape-clause action, developed countries should make particular efforts to avoid to the maximum extent possible the adverse effects of such clauses on the exports of developing countries,

and they should consider the possibility of the removal of the existing clauses. Developed countries should, in appropriate cases, provide adjustment assistance for their workers and enterprises that are no longer competitive with suppliers in developing countries, thereby helping to achieve a better domestic allocation of resources as well as to encourage exports of the manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries.

48. It is essential to ensure that the forthcoming multi-lateral trade negotiations result in significant and sustained gains for the export trade of developing countries. All developing countries should participate fully and equally in those negotiations. The negotiations should aim at securing additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries, so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, a diversification of their exports and an acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs, and thereby contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the International Development Strategy. During the period of negotiations there should be no freeze on action in favour of the trade and other targets denominated in the Strategy.

49. A universally acceptable code of conduct for liner conferences, to be prepared by the United Nations Conference on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences to be held as early as possible in 1973, should be urgently formulated and implemented as an important means not only of regulating and making more efficient world liner shipping but also of improving the position of developing countries in the field of shipping and assisting them to increase their export earnings through a system of freight rates fair to both shippers and carriers.

50. Developed countries, especially those whose performance has so far fallen short of the relevant targets, should expand substantially the transfer of financial resources to developing countries, so as to reach the Strategy targets and, if possible, to surpass them. The terms of transfer should also be softened and an increasing proportion provided on a grant or concessional basis. An increasing proportion of the transfer should be provided through multilateral institutions. Further consideration should be given, in international financial institutions by participating countries, to the best way of protecting developing countries against the adverse consequences of declines in export prices or earnings resulting from structural shifts or slackening in demand, including the establishment of a scheme of supplementary financing. Moreover, greater emphasis should be given in future to the provision by international financial institutions of programme loans to those countries facing difficulties in this field.

51. Developed countries should assist in solving the increasingly serious debt problems of developing countries. They should help to forestall expected payments crises through, *inter alia*, anticipatory refinancing of past debts on appropriate and equitable terms.

52. A satisfactory and early settlement of international monetary affairs is in the interests of all countries, developed and developing. Special attention should be paid to the effect of the international monetary crisis on the developing countries, with particular reference to the adequacy and value of their reserves, the sustained growth of their export earnings, the prices of their export products and their terms of trade. Measures in this respect should respond equitably to the interests of all countries. Developing countries should be accorded an effective voice in the discussions relating to all aspects of the reform of the international monetary system in such a way that the results are fully in consonance with their development needs. The participation of developing countries in the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues (the Committee of Twenty), established by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, is an encouraging element. It is important in this respect that the Committee be associated, to the fullest extent possible, with any efforts made by the international community to find a solution to the monetary problem.

53. Special attention should be given in any discussion in the relevant negotiating forums regarding the reform of the international monetary system to the following issues and concepts which, among others, the developing countries consider of particular concern to them under present conditions:

(a) The recognition of the specific structural economic problems of the developing countries and the need for appropriate flexibility in the system, having regard to the different situations of these countries;

(b) A review of the voting system and the quota structure, with a view to making it possible for developing countries to have greater participation in international monetary decisions and to secure for them a higher ratio of access to resources of the International Monetary Fund compared with Fund quotas;

(c) A review of the methods of operation of the International Monetary Fund, in particular with a view to securing longer terms for both loan repayments and "stand-by" agreements, modification of the system of compensatory financing, and more flexible and liberal terms in the financing of commodity buffer stocks;

(d) The establishment of a link between new allocations of special drawing rights and additional development financing;

(e) Authorization by the International Monetary Fund (as it had planned) in view of the pressing liquidity needs of developing countries, of the allocation of special drawing rights, during the second basic period;

(f) Examination of ways and means to channel the excessive liquidity holdings of developed countries so as to increase the provision of long-term financing for the developing countries;

(g) Exemption of the developing countries from the capital controls imposed by developed countries for their balance-of-payments purposes.

54. With a view to promoting the transfer of real resources to the developing countries as an integral part of the reform of the international monetary system, early action is needed on the proposals regarding the link between the special drawing rights and development assistance. During the monetary negotiations an agreement should be sought that will permit both the establishment of the link and the satisfaction of the points of view of all concerned.

55. The problems in the monetary, trade and finance spheres should be resolved in a co-ordinated manner, through appropriate consultations as envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, taking into account the interdependence of such problems, with the full participation of developed and developing countries.

56. Developed countries should make vigorous efforts to facilitate and encourage the transfer of technology to developing countries in a manner attuned to the needs of the latter. In this context, a wider range of alternative technologies should be available to developing countries so that they can choose the technologies most appropriate to their specific conditions. Developed countries should be ready, at the request of developing countries and within the framework of their assistance programmes, to increase significantly their direct assistance to developing countries for their programmes of research and development and the creation of suitable indigenous technologies. Moreover, in their own research and development activities, they should encourage the evolution, in co-operation with developing countries, of comprehensive programmes that help to accelerate the scientific and technological advance of those countries. Furthermore, efforts should be made, as appropriate, to harmonize the commercial practices governing the transfer of technology with the requirements of development.

57. New international agreements and arrangements on the transfer of technology, including a code of conduct for the transfer of technology to developing countries, should be elaborated and, as appropriate, implemented, within the context of a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries to facilitate the implementation of the provisions contained in the Strategy and in the relevant

resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

58. Developed countries should give the highest priority to the implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries envisaged by resolution 62 (III) of the Conference and in the light of its paragraphs 1 and 2, especially in the commercial policy field, and endeavour to evolve and implement new measures in all fields, particularly in trade and financing, so as to enable the least developed countries to derive equitable benefits from the general measures envisaged in favour of all developing countries.

59. Meaningful action in favour of the land-locked developing countries should be taken with the technical and financial support of the developed countries and international financial institutions. Efforts of developing countries towards economic co-operation with the neighbouring land-locked countries should receive the active support of the developed countries.

C. Measures by the international community

60. Taking into account the evident link between the process of détente and the creation of better conditions for international co-operation in all fields, all countries should actively promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament through effective measures. The resources that may be released as a result of effective measures of actual disarmament should be used for the promotion of the economic and social development of all nations. The release of resources resulting from those measures should increase the capacity of the developed countries to provide support to the developing countries in their efforts towards accelerating their economic and social progress.

61. In accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and in order to ensure the conditions necessary for the implementation of the International Development Strategy, vigorous steps should be taken jointly and individually by the members of the international community, in support of the peoples concerned, to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and the foreign occupation of territories, so as to restore their national sovereignty and fundamental rights and to achieve durable peace, justice and sustained progress throughout the world.

62. The organizations of the United Nations system, as the collective instruments of the world community, are urged, in the light of the first exercise on review and appraisal, to harmonize further their activities relating to the implementation of the International Development Strategy in their areas of competence, so as to ensure that the efforts of the system will produce the maximum results. International organizations outside the United Nations system are also invited to gear their activities to the implementation of the Strategy.

* * *

69. At the 1879th meeting, the Council, at the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, voted on the draft decision recommended to it by the Economic Committee (E/5414/Add.4).¹⁶ By 14 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions, it adopted the decision, in which it recommended that, in considering the working paper on the first review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, contained in the annex to Council resolution 1827 (LV), the General Assembly also consider, in conjunction with that working paper, the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first session for revisions to paragraphs (60), (61) and (63) of the Strategy (E/5272 and Add.1/Rev.1 and E/5272/Add.2).

B. Development planning and projections

70. The Economic Committee considered item 6 of the agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Council (Development planning and projections) at its 648th and 651st-653rd meetings.¹⁷ The Committee had before it chapters II and III of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its ninth session.¹⁸ The Economic Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/5293/Add.1/Rev.1) on the administrative and financial implications of the recommendation made by the Committee for Development Planning with regard to its tenth session in chapter III of its report.

71. In an introductory statement, the Assistant Director in charge of the Technical Service for the Committee for Development Planning stated that, with regard to the statistical information for the identification of the least developed countries, the picture had not changed significantly since the Committee had last examined such information in 1971. A more meaningful examination of the question of identification might be possible at the time of the mid-Decade review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy. Meanwhile, the Committee had reiterated the need to use the current list of the least developed countries in a flexible and pragmatic way.

72. The Assistant Director said that the Committee now had to devote its session in every odd-numbered year to the preparation of comments and recommendations relating to the biennial over-all review and appraisal of progress. It was therefore only in the even-numbered years that the Committee could examine other major subjects in conformity with its original terms of reference. If the Council approved, the Committee would hold its tenth session at Vienna in 1974 and devote the session to an examination of the principal aspects of industrialization in developing countries, which would serve as a contribution to the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and to the mid-Decade review and appraisal of progress. The Committee also intended to convene working groups to discuss specific topics in line with the tasks assigned to it.

73. In the discussion that followed, references were made not only to chapters II and III of the report of the Committee for Development Planning, but also to chapter I, in which the Committee had set forth its comments and recommendations relating to the first over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy. Several representatives stated that the Committee had been doing valuable technical work, which had proved helpful to the Council in discharging its responsibilities as well as to development planners and policy makers in general.

74. Agreement was expressed with the view of the Committee that the time was not yet ripe for a revision of the list of the least developed countries. It was suggested that the Committee should continue to look into the problem and make appropriate recommendations in time for the mid-Decade review and appraisal of progress. One view was that the Committee should also make a study of the measures adopted in favour of

¹⁷ E/AC.6/SR.648, 651-653.

¹⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5293).

¹⁶ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

the least developed countries since the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade. A number of representatives expressed approval of the Committee's recommendation of flexible and pragmatic use of the list of least developed countries.

75. There was disagreement concerning the two-fold classification of the developing countries as "the least developed" and "the rest". Some considered that, given the heterogeneity of economic and social conditions prevailing in the world, there was a need for a more sophisticated classification of the developing countries that would help to draw attention to the specific needs of different groups of countries and thereby to improve international economic co-operation. Some other representatives thought, however, that attempts at establishing country classifications would generate tensions; moreover, it should not be forgotten that there were certain broad similarities among developing countries. It was the view of those representatives that country classifications should be made with great caution and after taking into account all relevant criteria. Another representative stated that the present classification of developing countries was sufficient for tackling the problems in hand and that the Committee for Development Planning should not direct further efforts towards country classifications.

76. The intention of the Committee to examine at its tenth session aspects of industrialization in developing countries was welcomed. There was a consensus that the subject of industrialization should be examined in a broad perspective; among other things, the examination should bring out the linkages between industry and other sectors of the economy as well as between different industries. The causes for the persistent under-utilization of industrial capacity in developing countries should be analyzed and suitable remedial measures should be recommended. The results of the next session of the Committee, it was stressed, would provide a helpful basis for intergovernmental deliberations in connexion with the mid-Decade review and appraisal of progress.

77. There was general support for the view that the Committee should continue to meet annually and to convene working groups, as well as for the programme of work outlined by the Committee. Some representatives pointed out, however, that on certain topics contemplated by the Committee for examination by its working groups as part of its tasks for the mid-Decade review and appraisal of progress, the Council would be in a better position to express an opinion after the discussions currently under way with regard to the first over-all review and appraisal were completed.

78. At the 652nd meeting, the Chairman suggested that the Committee should adopt a draft decision whereby the Council would take note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its ninth session (E/5293) and endorse the Committee's arrangements for its sessions of 1974 and 1975, as set out in chapter III.

79. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the decision be reworded as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its ninth session (E/5293), as well as the proposals concerning its sessions of 1974 and 1975, as set out in chapter III."

Her delegation would then reserve the right to raise the question of the financial implications of those proposals in the Fifth Committee.

80. At the 653rd meeting the representative of Brazil stated that his delegation could not agree to a decision that in any way endorsed the recommendations contained in chapter III of the report of the Committee for Development Planning.

81. At the suggestion of the Chairman, therefore, the Economic Committee adopted without objection the following draft decision: "The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its ninth session (E/5293)."

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

82. At the 1877th meeting,¹⁹ the Council adopted without objection the draft decision recommended by the Economic Committee,²⁰ in which it took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its ninth session.¹⁸

C. Economic and social consequences of disarmament

83. The Economic Committee considered item 9 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Economic and social consequences of disarmament) at its 609th to 611th meetings.²¹ It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/5243 and Add.1-2) and the report entitled *Disarmament and Development*²² by the Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament.

84. Most representatives expressed general approval of the report *Disarmament and Development*. In particular, there was general agreement that disarmament and development—both of the greatest importance to the world community—fundamentally stood separately; each must be sought vigorously in its own right, regardless of progress in achieving the other. A number of representatives expressed the hope that the recent relaxation in international tension and plans for the World Disarmament Conference would lead to a reduction in military expenditures, which hitherto had increased year by year. One representative noted with approval the suggestion that an international agreement to limit and reduce military budgets might help the transition from partial measures to general and complete disarmament.

85. The following points concerning the general link between disarmament and development were stressed during the discussion: the relaxation of international tension, associated with disarmament, would produce an atmosphere more favourable to development. This could happen for example through beneficial effects on international trade, and assistance to developing countries would need to be given high priority in the event of general disarmament if the "economic gap" between developed and developing countries was to be narrowed or prevented from increasing. Two representatives suggested that specific percentages of the sums at present spent for military purposes should instead be earmarked for economic assistance to developing countries. Two other representatives considered that it should

¹⁹ E/SR.1877.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

²¹ E/AC.6/SR.609-611.

²² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.IX.1.

be for each donor country to decide for itself what its aid policies should be; they also felt that it was inappropriate in presenting world statistics of military expenditure to treat the six countries having the largest expenditures and accounting for four-fifths of the world total on an equal basis with the rest.

86. Two representatives indicated their agreement with the suggestion in the report that consideration be given to progress in disarmament in reviews of progress under the International Development Strategy.

87. Regarding the effects that disarmament might have with respect to specific resources, a number of representatives agreed that some promising possibilities existed, especially in research and development. Two representatives indicated their approval of the suggestion in the report that advance plans be made for redeploying resources from military to civil uses, including development assistance. Another representative doubted that such plans could have much practical value at a time when disarmament was not progressing. A number of representatives expressed agreement with the suggestions in the report that efforts be made to mobilize public opinion in support of disarmament and development and of the link between them by means including the periodic review of disarmament progress in United Nations bodies concerned with development.

88. A few representatives suggested that the report of the Group of Experts be kept up to date, and that the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament be included periodically in the agenda for the Council and for the regional economic commissions.

89. On a proposal by the Chairman, as amended by the representative of Chile, the Committee decided at its 611th meeting to recommend a decision for adoption by the Council. The representative of China stated that for reasons his delegation had explained previously, it did not wish to participate in any decision by the Committee concerning the agenda item.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

90. At its 1854th meeting,²³ the Council adopted without objection the decision recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5307),²⁴ in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question (E/5243 and Add.1-2) and decided to transmit that report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

D. Special measures related to the least developed among the developing countries

91. The Economic Committee considered item 3 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-fourth session (Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries) at its 597th to 604th meetings.²⁵ The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/5269) on the desirability and feasibility of establishing a special fund for the least developed countries and an extract from the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its fifteenth session.²⁶

²³ E/SR.1854.

²⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.*

²⁵ E/AC.6/SR.597-604.

²⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/L.1542).*

92. During the discussion many representatives of the developed countries expressed their dissatisfaction with the substance of the note by the Secretary-General (E/5269) and with the conclusions arrived at in it.

93. It was pointed out that the setting up of a new special fund for the least developed countries would not by itself increase the total resources available for those countries and other developing countries in general. On the contrary, a new special fund might lead to the scattering of the scarce resources available for development. Only a few representatives, generally from developing countries, found the document (E/5269) informative enough to warrant serious discussion and a decision by the Council.

94. However, it was generally accepted by the representatives that the least developed countries were in urgent need of special measures to accelerate their socio-economic development. There was difference of opinion only on the ways and means of achieving that goal.

95. At the request of several members of the Committee, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, in explaining the substance of document E/5269, pointed out that the establishment of a new special fund was still a controversial subject, especially regarding its institutional aspect. The broad consensus expressed in the resolutions of several United Nations bodies regarding the adoption of measures in favour of the least developed countries had formed the basis for the submission of document E/5269. A new approach was needed to the planning and implementation of assistance to those countries, so that it would be better adapted to their needs. The Economic Committee should therefore discuss all the possible approaches that might be adopted, leaving it to the respective Governments to decide on the operational procedures.

96. At the 601st meeting, the representative of the Sudan, also on behalf of Burundi, Guinea, Mali, and Niger, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.490). At the same meeting, the representative of the United States, also on behalf of Denmark and Finland, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.491).

97. At the 603rd meeting, the Committee received revised texts of the two draft resolutions (E/AC.6/L.490/Rev.1 and E/AC.6/L.491/Rev.1) and Yemen joined in sponsoring the first revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.490/Rev.1).

98. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the sponsors, orally reworded paragraph 4 of the first revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.490/Rev.1) and accepted an amendment to paragraph 7 suggested by the representative of Turkey as well as a deletion in the fourth paragraph of the preamble in the French text suggested by the representative of Zaire, and a proposal by the representative of Sweden for the insertion of certain words in paragraph 1.

99. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States proposed an amendment to paragraph 3.

100. At the 604th meeting, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the sponsors, further orally revised paragraph 3 of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.490/Rev.1) in response to the proposal by the representative of the United States and further orally revised paragraph 1. The revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.490/Rev.1), as orally revised, was then adopted by consensus.

101. Also at the 604th meeting, the representative of the United States, on behalf of the sponsors, in response to proposals by the representatives of France and the United Kingdom concerning the fourth paragraph of the preamble and to suggestions by the representatives of Haiti and the Sudan concerning amendments to paragraphs 4 and 5, orally revised the second draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.491/Rev.1), which was then adopted, as orally revised, by consensus.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

102. At its 1855th meeting,²⁷ the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5327),²⁸ adopted the two draft resolutions without objection.

103. In resolution 1753 (LIV), the Council (1) requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the appropriate organizations in the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme, a further study which would elaborate on the contents of the first study on the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries, including the need for the creation of a special fund for those countries, and would take account of the observations and comments made by various delegations on the substance of the first study, and which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council at its resumed fifty-fifth session; (2) welcomed the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme that the United Nations Capital Development Fund should be used to serve primarily the hard-core countries; (3) called upon the developed countries, in view of the new orientation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, to reconsider their policy towards the Fund; (4) recommended that the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, should consider ways and means of further employing sizable sums of the resources of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, as well as other sources and arrangements, for the service of the least developed countries in solving their basic handicaps; (5) urged sources of development financing, both bilateral and multilateral, in accordance with the principles of resolution 62 (III), of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to increase their capacity of participating more effectively in the implementation of the special measures designed for the least developed countries in different fields of activity; (6) requested the bodies concerned in the United Nations family of organizations, and all Member States of the United Nations, especially the developed countries, to expedite action on General Assembly resolution 3036 (XXVII), particularly the implementation of paragraphs 2 and 3 in that resolution; (7) recommended that a review of the implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries, to decide, among other things, on institutional arrangements for the implementation of those measures and the manner in which additional resources for the benefit of the least developed countries could be mobil-

ized, should be undertaken under the item on the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to the least developed among the developing countries.

104. In resolution 1754 (LIV), the Council (1) reaffirmed the recognition that the least developed among the developing countries are confronted with special problems in their efforts to accelerate the pace of their economic and social progress; (2) invited the United Nations Development Programme to submit a written report to the Secretary-General and the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session setting forth in detail, with special attention to field and headquarters staffing and uses being made of the special additional \$35 million earmarked for use in the least developed countries in the period 1973-1976, the various special measures which the Programme and its Governing Council had taken over the previous eighteen months to improve the quality and expand the quantity of technical and pre-investment assistance provided to the least developed countries, as well as any such further measures they projected taking over the next twelve-month period; (3) invited the World Bank group, with special attention to the International Development Association, to submit a written report to the Secretary-General and the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session setting forth in detail the various special measures taken over the period 1971-1973 to improve the quality and terms, to expand the quantity, and to expedite the delivery of the capital and technical assistance provided to the least developed among the developing countries as well as to indicate in so far as feasible the further special measures which they may have under consideration for the benefit of the least developed countries through 1976; (4) invited each of the specialized agencies, other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the regional economic commissions and regional banks directly concerned to submit a written report to the Secretary-General and the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session setting forth in detail what special measures each had taken over the previous eighteen months, in favour of the least developed countries, with special attention to measures to improve their co-ordination with one another and to adapt policy guidelines, operational rules, terms and conditions and institutional frameworks to the special problems of the least developed countries, and any such further measures they projected taking over the next twelve-month period; (5) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session on specific measures taken by the aforementioned organizations in the fields to which paragraph 4 above drew special attention; (6) further requested those organizations which would be submitting reports under the terms of the present resolution to include a full appraisal of the administrative, institutional and co-ordinative difficulties they continued to encounter in the implementation of programmes of assistance to the least developed among the developing countries; (7) decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-sixth session an item to review the report of the Secretary-General and consider the adequacy of policy guidelines, operational rules, terms and conditions and institutional frameworks adapted to the special problems of the least developed among the developing countries.

²⁷ E/SR.1855.

²⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

E. Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries

105. The Economic Committee considered item 4 of the agenda at the fifty-fourth session (Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries) concurrently with item 3 at its 597th to 603rd meetings.²⁹ It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/5262) regarding the desirability and feasibility of establishing a special fund for defraying the additional transport costs of land-locked developing countries.

106. During the general discussion representatives expressed great concern and sympathy for the difficulties of the land-locked developing countries. Some representatives did not support the idea of singling out one factor—additional transport costs—for special treatment, but preferred a comprehensive approach, to include all factors that tend to accompany land-locked status. Other representatives felt that even if there were many factors affecting the economies of land-locked countries, the main problem was in the field of transport; they consequently supported the idea of studying the desirability and feasibility of establishing a special fund.

107. At the 602nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of his delegation and those of Burundi, Mali, Niger and Uganda, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.492). The Committee discussed the draft resolution, and written amendments were proposed by the United Kingdom (E/AC.6/L.494) and by France (E/AC.6/L.493).

108. At its 603rd meeting, the Committee received a revised text of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.492/Rev.1).

109. The amendments submitted by France (E/AC.6/L.493) were rejected by 25 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions. The amendments proposed by the United Kingdom (E/AC.6/L.494) were voted on separately; the first amendment was rejected by 25 votes to 13, with 9 abstentions; the second amendment was rejected by 22 votes to 14, with 12 abstentions; and the third amendment was withdrawn by its sponsor. The Committee then adopted the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.492/Rev.1) by 35 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

110. At its 1855th meeting,³⁰ the Council on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5326),³¹ adopted the draft resolution by 21 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

111. In resolution 1755 (LIV), the Council (1) requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in co-ordination with the respective regional economic commissions, to undertake a complete study on the establishment of a fund which should include: (a) difficulties encountered by the land-locked developing countries in the utilization of transportation means; (b) definition of the causes and limitations that create additional transport costs; (c) evaluation of the additional transport costs for each land-locked country; (d) measures which are being taken to reduce the

additional transport costs accruing to developing land-locked countries; (e) annual financial assistance required to subsidize the additional transport costs; (f) the various possible sources of financing and the evaluation of the feasibility of each of these sources; (2) further requested the Secretary-General to bring forth in his study all possible alternatives that may result from his consultations; (3) requested the Governments of the land-locked developing countries, as well as the Governments of the transit countries to give all the required data, co-operation and necessary assistance to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, for this purpose; (4) requested the Secretary-General to submit this study to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

F. The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries

112. The Economic Committee considered item 5 of the agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Council (The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries) at its 644th, 647th, 648th and 667th meetings.³² It had before it a note on this subject by the Secretary-General (E/5343 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and a special report prepared by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) on employment policy in the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/5289, Part II).

113. In introducing the item, the Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs in charge of Development Planning and of Statistics stated that concern about the problems of mass poverty and unemployment was growing and that the measures to tackle them were being enlarged. One over-all conclusion that emerged was that the problem of mass poverty and unemployment could not be solved by a few additional measures; the measures had to encompass the whole development effort. It was for that reason that the Secretary-General had suggested a periodic appraisal of the impact of the measures against poverty and unemployment as part of the review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

114. The Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General pointed out that just as developing countries themselves had put a growing accent on problems of extreme poverty, so the activities of international organizations had also veered towards assisting in the efforts to resolve those problems. In that connexion, he mentioned that, in 1972, the Committee for Development Planning had devoted a major part of the report on its eighth session to the subject of mass poverty and unemployment.³³

115. In the ensuing discussion, concern was expressed that, even though *per capita* national income had generally been increasing in the developing countries, the incomes of the poorer sections of the population had commonly shown little improvement. Even countries with high rates of economic growth had not escaped from problems of acute poverty and unemployment. The migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of jobs generally remained unabated

²⁹ E/AC.6/SR.597-603.

³⁰ E/SR.1855.

³¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

³² E/AC.6/SR.644, 647, 648, 667.

³³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5126).*

in the developing world, and its consequences had often proved very serious. Unemployment and low incomes had had an especially deleterious effect on the morale of youth.

116. It was noted with satisfaction, however, that action programmes were being designed to cope with the problems of mass poverty and unemployment as was evident from recent policy statements of Governments. Some representatives expressed regret that only a small number of Governments of developing countries had supplied information to the Secretary-General as regards their efforts to resolve the problems. The widespread attention that the problems were receiving in international forums was considered to be an encouraging feature. The contribution made by the Committee for Development Planning in highlighting the subject in the report on its eighth session and the further work it was doing on the subject were commended. Appreciation was also expressed for the work of the ILO, especially through its employment missions.

117. A number of representatives recalled and supported the view of the Committee for Development Planning that Governments of developing countries should design patterns of production and consumption that were conducive to making an attack on extreme poverty and unemployment. A certain degree of redistribution of consumption in favour of the lower income groups, it was stated, would be necessary. Several representatives urged developing countries to define their poverty datum lines and to take steps to achieve minimum standards of living.

118. A great deal of emphasis was laid in the discussion on the importance of the rural sector. It was pointed out that, while in the long run industrialization would act as the major force in transforming the economies of developing countries, in the short run agriculture would remain the predominant activity in most developing countries. It was crucial, therefore, to improve the rural environment through appropriate institutional reforms and organizational changes. The development efforts of peoples living in rural areas should be adequately rewarded.

119. In the industrial sector, it was pointed out, the accent should be placed on the manufacture of goods that help to satisfy the basic needs of the broad strata of society and on activities that give further momentum to the expansion and diversification of the economy. The important role that agro-industries and small-scale enterprises could play should not be neglected. Care should be exercised in selecting industrial technologies so as to avoid adverse effects on the absorption of labour into production.

120. Attention was also drawn to the important part that suitably designed public construction and land-improvement programmes could play in resolving the problems of poverty and unemployment. Such programmes could, moreover, help to bring about a balanced regional development within a country, it was pointed out.

121. There was a consensus that educational programmes should be modified so as to meet the requirements of development. Training activities were considered to be vital. Some representatives suggested that scholarships should be provided for expanding skills in selected fields.

122. Many representatives stated that the problems of mass poverty and unemployment were too grave and too extensive to be resolved by the developing countries alone. The need for international assistance

remained urgent, not only in larger amounts but also on the softest possible terms. Hopes were expressed that the developed countries would increasingly liberalize their aid policies.

123. One representative drew attention to the special problems encountered by the least developed among the developing countries. Often the measures mentioned during discussions on general development issues—for example, those relating to fiscal and monetary policies—had little relevance in the context of those countries, he stated. The needs of the least developed countries should therefore be met through special measures.

124. It was recognized that solutions to the problems of acute poverty and unemployment in developing countries were not easy. They called for a vigorous and sustained attack through a harmonized set of policy measures as an integral part of the over-all development effort. Hopes were expressed that appropriate national and international efforts would be made to meet that challenge. The international community should periodically examine the impact of those efforts in the framework of the review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

125. At the 647th meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka, on behalf of his delegation and those of Colombia, Finland, Kenya, New Zealand and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.521), and announced that Denmark and Senegal had also joined the list of sponsors.

126. On behalf of the sponsors he orally revised the draft resolution by deleting the word “designed” in the second preambular paragraph; by inserting a further paragraph between the existing second and third preambular paragraphs that would read “*Taking into account* the interrelation between trade, aid, development and employment”; by correcting “resolution 1727 (LII)” to “resolution 1727 (LIII)” in the existing third preambular paragraph; and by inserting the word “particularly” after “unemployment” in the last line of that paragraph.

127. At the 648th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics announced that his delegation and that of Poland would submit amendments (E/AC.6/L.523) to the draft resolution.

128. At the same meeting Canada proposed an oral amendment whereby the phrase “and make further intensive efforts to implement” would be inserted after the words “high priority to” in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.521). Japan supported that amendment.

129. At the same meeting the representative of the Netherlands proposed an oral amendment whereby the words “public works, construction and land improvement” would be inserted after the words “population policies” in operative paragraph 5.

130. At the same meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the sponsors, and in light of the oral amendments proposed by the representatives of Canada and the Netherlands, further revised the draft resolution.

131. At the same meeting, Japan and the Netherlands, in view of the acceptance of the oral amendments, joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.521/Rev.1).

132. At the 667th meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka, on behalf of his delegation and those of Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Senegal and Sweden introduced a second revision of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.521/Rev.2), which he further revised as follows: at the end of the fourth preambular paragraph should be added the words "and with the active participation of their peoples in the formulation of national plans and priorities"; in the fifth preambular paragraph, after the words "with other measures", should be inserted the words "in the carrying out of far-reaching structural social and economic changes"; operative paragraph 9 should become operative paragraph 3, operative paragraph 8 should become operative paragraph 4, and the other paragraphs from the existing operative paragraph 3 onwards should be renumbered accordingly.

133. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in view of the changes in the revised text, stated that, while still having certain reservations, she would not press for a vote on the amendments submitted by Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/AC.6/L.523/Rev.1).

134. At the same meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.521/Rev.2), as orally revised.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

135. At its 1878th meeting,³⁴ the Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5411).³⁵

136. In that resolution (1808 (LV)), the Council (1) took note with appreciation of the observations of the Secretary-General in his note on the problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries,³⁶ based on information supplied by Governments and organizations, of the special report prepared by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on employment policy in the Second United Nations Development Decade³⁷ and of the approach to employment policy and planning and to interagency action and co-ordination indicated in the documents mentioned in the present resolution; (2) expressed satisfaction that the Committee for Development Planning was continuing its work on the problem of mass poverty and unemployment, as indicated in its report on its ninth session;³⁸ (3) stressed the fact that a sustained pace of economic growth created favourable conditions for the achievement of the qualitative and structural changes required for the solution of the problem of mass poverty and unemployment; (4) recommended the Governments and international organizations concerned to implement the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, in particular those relating to the eradication of mass poverty and unemployment; (5) took note with satisfaction of the initiative of the International Labour Organisation in launching the World Employment Programme in pursuance of the objectives of its Employment Policy Convention and Recommendation, 1964

³⁴ E/SR.1878.

³⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

³⁶ E/5343 and Corr.1 and E/5343/Add.1.

³⁷ E/5289 (part II).

³⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5293), para. 108.*

(No. 122) and welcomed the financial support given to that Programme by the United Nations Development Programme and by other international and national financing institutions and Governments, and the participation in the World Employment Programme of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; (6) recommended that the developing countries in accordance with their national plans and priorities, further intensify their efforts to implement the employment and income distribution objectives in their development planning and policies and to that effect take appropriate action on such matters as agrarian reform, land improvement, public construction works, the choice of techniques, including appropriate industrial technology, population policies, education and training policies, rural and integrated rural-urban development and the mobilization of internal resources, as indicated for the most part in the special report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination mentioned in paragraph 1 above; (7) recommended that the developed countries further intensify their efforts for the implementation of the International Development Strategy, as adopted, in areas such as those of trade, aid and the transfer of technology, as a way to contribute to the solution of the problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries, having regard to the effects that the implementation of the Strategy could have *inter alia* on the expansion of the resources available for the solution of that problem; (8) urged the International Labour Organisation to continue its work in the field of employment planning and promotion, pursuing its catalytic action as far as the entire United Nations system was concerned, and urged other specialized agencies and organs to continue their co-operation in the World Employment Programme and to give close attention in their short-term and medium-term plans to the promotion of concerted and meaningful action-oriented programmes and projects with respect to employment policy, along the lines indicated in the special report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; (9) further urged the United Nations Development Programme and international and national governmental financing institutions to give close consideration to the special report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and to take it into account in their preinvestment and investment activities; (10) decided to keep the question of mass poverty and unemployment under scrutiny within the framework of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

G. Discrimination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development

137. The Economic Committee considered item 7 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development) at its 649th, 650th, 660th and 661st meetings.³⁹

³⁹ E/AC.6/SR.649, 650, 660, 661.

138. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development (E/5358 and Corr.1 and E/5358/Add.1); a note by the Secretary-General transmitting an extract from the report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifth special session (E/L.1552); a note by the Secretary-General on the observance of World Development Information Day (E/L.1553) and a statement submitted by the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (E/NGO/10).

139. Introducing the item, the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information stated the general public had, at least in the developing countries, shifted its attention from development to other matters. There was a need to reconsider certain approaches and some tentative suggestions had been put forward in the Secretary-General's report. The Office of Public Information had now adopted the practice of forming "task forces" of a multi-media character to deal with specific subjects. He described the work of the Centre for Economic and Social Information and the symposia it had organized on various aspects of the International Development Strategy, which had received favourable attention from some of the most influential newspapers in the world.

140. The organs of the United Nations system, and particularly the Council, were laying increasing stress on the importance of public information work and costs were everywhere rising. The Secretary-General had submitted a proposal that certain staff costs of the Centre for Economic and Social Information at present financed by voluntary contributions should be transferred to the regular budget, thus freeing future contributions for programme costs (E/5358/Add.1, paras. 8-9). The approach—pioneered by the Centre and gradually being extended to other units of the Office of Public Information—of active public promotion of ideas formulated by United Nations bodies, rather than the mere release of information, had begun to prove itself. It would be regrettable if it were to be thwarted before it had been fully launched.

141. In the ensuing discussion there was a general consensus on the value of public opinion in support of the objectives of the International Development Strategy. Concern was expressed that public interest in development appeared to be flagging, certainly in some of the developed countries. There was strong support for the view that development information should have a global approach presenting development matters as part of the over-all task of creating a more equitable world economy. It was generally agreed that the major task concerning the mobilization of public opinion must fall to the Governments of Member States themselves. In that context the importance of the work of non-governmental organizations was stressed by several representatives as well as the need to adapt information in an appropriate manner for the particular audience to which it was directed.

142. A majority of representatives welcomed the ideas contained in the Secretary-General's report on the mobilization of public opinion and noted with interest his proposals for the observance of World Development Information Day. One representative pointed out that although the work of the Centre for Economic and Social Information covered a wide range of subjects there was no indication of the way in which the Centre assessed its own successes and failures. Many representatives stressed the need for

greater co-ordination in development information activities among the members of the United Nations system. Other representatives made the point that co-ordination of development information activities should take place not only within the United Nations system but also with the information departments of national Governments.

143. Several representatives expressed appreciation of the publication entitled *Development Forum*. One representative, however, voiced objections concerning an article in one of the first issues of the periodical.

144. Several representatives expressed the view that since the Centre for Economic and Social Information was now integrated into the Office of Public Information, a greater part of its financing should be borne by the regular budget. Voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund were of a temporary and promotional character and not primarily meant to cover salaries. Some representatives thought that the appropriate place for consideration of the Secretary-General's proposals in that connexion would be the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. The Committee should indicate the importance it attached to the matter. One representative suggested that the Office of Public Information be requested to reorganize its work so as to deal with economic and social affairs more effectively within its present budget. The Centre for Economic and Social Information could then become the control centre of economic and social information within the re-organized Office of Public Information.

145. One representative expressed the view that the Centre existed through voluntary contributions by certain Governments and was therefore not fully integrated into the United Nations system. The *Development Forum* contained articles that did not necessarily reflect the policies of the United Nations. Some representatives expressed concern that the Office of Public Information might not have sufficient expert advice on the use of modern mass communications and the access to the mass media.

146. At the 649th meeting, the representative of France, also on behalf of Chile and the Netherlands, introduced and orally revised a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.522).

147. In addition to oral suggestions by various representatives at the 649th meeting, amendments to the draft resolution were submitted by Brazil (E/AC.6/L.525), India (E/AC.6/L.526), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/AC.6/L.527), Pakistan (E/AC.6/L.528), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/AC.6/L.529) and the United States of America (E/AC.6/L.532).

148. At the 660th meeting, the representative of France introduced a revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.522/Rev.2), to which he orally introduced further revisions. Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution. In view of the revised text, Brazil and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew their respective amendments (E/AC.6/L.525 and E/AC.6/L.529).

149. At the same meeting, Argentina joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. In view of the revisions to the draft resolution, India also withdrew its amendments (E/AC.6/L.526) and joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

150. At the 661st meeting, Pakistan withdrew its amendments (E/AC.6/L.528) in view of the changes in the revised draft resolution.

151. At the same meeting, the sponsors of the revised draft resolution, accepting suggestions by various representatives and incorporating amendments proposed by the United States of America (E/AC.6/L.532), indicated the further revisions to the revised draft resolution as follows: the first four lines of the fifth paragraph of the preamble should read: "Convinced that to redress that situation, notwithstanding efforts at dissemination of information in other fields of international co-operation, renewed efforts must be made to inform public opinion accurately about development problems, including both accomplishments and shortcomings, and to mobilize it convincingly; this must be done as a matter of urgency both at the national"; in the sixth paragraph of the preamble, the words "aware of or" should be inserted between the words "not yet fully" and the words "attuned to the spirit"; in operative paragraph 1, the words "earn the support of national public opinion for" should be substituted for the words "make national public opinion responsive to"; operative paragraph 3 should read: "Suggests that public opinion, particularly in developed countries, needs to be exposed to the concept of over-all development and global partnership as well as its factual illustrations rather than being confined to isolated themes such as aid alone; in operative paragraph 4, the last four words should be replaced by "global development" in operative paragraph 6, the text following the words "fullest possible", should be replaced by "promotional use of the information made available to them within their constituencies"; in operative paragraph 8, the word "intergovernmental" should be inserted before the words "expert level", and in the same paragraph, the words between "submit to the Council" and "action taking into account" should be replaced by the words "at its fifty-eighth session his comprehensive proposals for"; in operative paragraph 10, the words "ensure that this Day receives all necessary publicity" should be replaced by the words "assist in securing appropriate publicity for this Day", and at the end of the same paragraph the word "informational" should be inserted before the word "activities".

152. At the 661st meeting, Burundi, Japan, Philippines and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

153. At the same meeting, on a proposal by the Chairman, the Committee decided by 24 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, to proceed to the vote on the revised draft resolution.

154. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked for separate votes on the sixth paragraph of the preamble and operative paragraphs 7 and 9.

155. The voting was as follows: the sixth paragraph of the preamble was retained by 31 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions; operative paragraph 7 was retained by 30 votes to none, with 4 abstentions; and operative paragraph 9 was retained by 30 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

156. The revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.522/Rev.2) as a whole, as revised, was adopted unanimously.

157. At the 1877th meeting,⁴⁰ the Council considered the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5406).⁴¹ At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics separate votes were taken. The voting was as follows:

(a) The sixth paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 5 abstentions;

(b) Operative paragraph 7 was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions;

(c) Operative paragraph 9 was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

158. The Council adopted resolution 1806 (LV) as a whole by 25 votes to none, with no abstention.

159. In that resolution the Council (1) invited the Governments of Member States to continue and, where necessary, to step up their efforts to earn the support of national public opinion for the imperatives of global economic and social development, with particular emphasis on the needs of developing countries, especially those of the least developed; (2) stressed the importance of global and national approaches as complementary aspects of a development-oriented information policy; (3) suggested that public opinion, particularly in developed countries, needs to be exposed to the concept of over-all development and global partnership, as well as to its factual illustrations, rather than be confined to isolated themes such as aid alone; (4) pointed out the desirability of encouraging contacts and mutual exchanges of views between developed and developing countries in order to keep public opinion in their respective countries informed on the complementary aspects of global development; (5) invited the Secretary-General to support, at the request of Member States, the efforts of any of them which wish to set up governmental, semi-governmental or private national bodies designed to disseminate information and to mobilize public opinion according to the terms of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2567 (XXIV) and paragraph (84) of the International Development Strategy; (6) invited the Governments of Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system to associate interested and competent non-governmental organizations more closely with their efforts, as recommended in its resolution 1739 (LIV) of 4 May 1973 and expressed the hope that these organizations will make the fullest possible promotional use of the information made available to them within their sphere of action; (7) recommended the Governments of Member States to include the question of the mobilization of public opinion among the items scheduled for the mid-term review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade at that national level; (8) requested the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of the Consultative Panel on Public Information, at an intergovernmental expert level, the possibilities of making increased use of modern techniques of mass information to encourage the mobilization of public opinion, especially that of developed countries, in favour of the purposes, objectives and measures set out in the International Development Strategy and further requested him to submit to the Council at its fifty-eighth session his comprehensive proposals for action, taking into account the advice of these experts in the application of modern

⁴⁰ E/SR.1877.

⁴¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.*

means of mass communication; (9) invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to co-ordinate their information programmes on economic and social development, with a view to avoiding duplication of efforts, using the Centre for Economic and Social Information as the focal point; (10) noted with interest the proposals made in the note by the Secretary-General on the dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development (E/L.1551) and in the report annexed thereto (TD/B/431) concerning the celebration on 24 October 1973 of the first World Development In-

formation Day provided for in General Assembly resolution 3038 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, invited the Governments of Member States to assist in securing appropriate publicity for this Day and expressed the hope that the Day would provide an opportunity to encourage continuing informational activities; (11) drew the attention of the General Assembly to the suggestions made in the report of the Secretary-General relating to the functioning of the Centre for Economic and Social Information (E/5358/Add.1, paras. 8-9), as well as to the views expressed on that subject during the discussions at the Council's fifty-fifth session.

Chapter IV

COLLECTIVE ECONOMIC SECURITY

160. The Economic Committee considered item 7 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-fourth session (Collective economic security: preliminary consideration of the concept, its scope and potential practical implications) at its 610th, 612th, 613th, 621st, 628th and 631st meetings.¹ The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the subject (E/5263). Introducing the item, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, said that the United Nations was particularly well equipped to evolve concepts bearing on the modalities of multilateral co-operation. He regarded the concept of collective economic security as very comprehensive and as a corollary to the International Development Strategy. The concept could be a useful stimulant to the Economic and Social Council in its efforts fully to play its role under the Charter.

161. In the discussion in the Committee, most representatives recognized the importance and timeliness of the discussion. Some representatives felt that the concept of collective economic security required definition. They indicated that their statements and reactions to the concept of collective economic security were tentative and preliminary.

162. The relationship between economic security and other concepts, particularly political security, was a subject of major attention. Several delegations expressed the belief that economic and political security were closely linked, and some said that the former was a prerequisite for the latter. An example of the relationship between the two concepts was given by one representative, who stated that general and complete disarmament would not only bring about a decisive change in the political climate, but would also create favourable conditions for international co-operation in other fields. He indicated that economic relations could be influenced by actions in the political field and, conversely, political relations could be influenced by actions in the economic field.

163. One representative pointed out, however, that it was also true that the concepts of political security and economic security had somewhat different histories, for while the former had been accepted as a guiding and normative principle in international relations, the latter was still being elaborated. Another representative thought that it would be a mistake to confuse economic security with political security.

164. Among several important questions raised was that of the relationship between the concept of collective economic security and such matters as general and complete disarmament, the meeting on the World Disarmament Conference, and the proposed charter of the economic rights and duties of States.²

165. There was general agreement that the Council was the right forum in which to discuss and define the concept, and one representative stressed that the Council, as the central body for formulating and co-ordinating economic policy in the United Nations system, was best placed to consider the questions relating to collective economic security, especially as most of them would be of an interdisciplinary nature, such as the issues which might arise under the "emergency" function referred to in the Secretary-General's note.

166. Some representatives stated that collective economic security should be regarded as the principle behind the International Development Strategy and not as something separate. Other representatives said that the aim of collective economic security should be to promote economic and social justice among countries, as outlined by the International Development Strategy and also among individuals within a country. One representative stated that collective economic security should serve as a unifying concept for a global economic, financial and social strategy which encompassed and went beyond the present framework of the International Development Strategy.

167. At the 631st meeting, the representative of Spain, on behalf of his delegation and those of Chile, the Philippines and the Sudan, introduced a draft decision (E/AC.6/L.512). At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision unanimously.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

168. At the 1857th meeting,³ the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5344),⁴ decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare a further report on the concept of collective economic security for the Council at its fifty-fifth session, taking into account the views expressed during the preliminary discussion at its fifty-fourth session.

169. At its fifty-fifth session the Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/5369 and Corr.1) on collective economic security, submitted to it in accordance with the decision adopted at its fifty-fourth session (see paragraph 168 above).

170. The Council considered the subject of collective economic security in the context of the discussion on item 4 of the agenda for the fifty-fifth session (Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy, including a further discussion of collective economic security (see chapter III.A above)) which in turn formed part of the

¹ E/AC.6/SR.610, 612, 613, 621, 628, 631.

² See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, volume I, Report and Annexes, annex I, resolution 45 (III)*.

³ E/SR.1857.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.*

general discussion of international economic and social policy (see chapter II above) at the Council's 1859th to 1873rd plenary meetings.⁵ The subject was also considered by the Economic Committee at its 642nd, 643rd, 652nd and 668th meetings.⁶

171. It was stated that there was increasing interdependence among members of the world community and that interdependence formed the basis of the concept of collective economic security. The international community should find it possible to define the concept clearly and make it operational so as to be able to take prompt and effective action that could promote equitable progress in the world.

172. At the 668th meeting of the Economic Committee, the representative of Brazil introduced a draft decision (E/AC.6/L.539).

173. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina proposed two oral amendments to the draft decision, whereby in subparagraph (b) the words "an analysis of the functional and institutional implications of the concept" would be replaced by the words "an analysis of the functional consequences and eventual institutional implications of the concept", and the words "of a definition" by the words "of the concept".

174. At the same meeting, in the light of comments by various delegations, and particularly the oral amendments proposed by Argentina, the representative of Brazil revised the draft decision. Argentina joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

175. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil moved the closure of the debate. The motion was adopted by 16 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions.

⁵ E/SR.1859-1873.

⁶ E/AC.6./SR.642, 643, 652, 668.

176. At the same meeting, the revised draft decision was adopted by 32 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL.

177. At its 1879th meeting,⁷ at the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Council voted on the draft decision recommended to it by the Economic Committee (E/5414/Add.3).⁸ By 17 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, the Council adopted that decision, whereby it (a) took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy, including a further discussion of collective economic security" (E/5369 and Corr.1); (b) decided to request the Secretary-General, taking into account the preliminary report considered by the Council at its fifty-fourth session (E/5263) and the views expressed by delegations at the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions and after having carried out consultations with Member States, to prepare a study of the concept of collective economic security containing, *inter alia*, a review of the relevant historical antecedents, an analysis of the functional consequences and possible eventual institutional implications of the concept and an examination of the principal elements that the Council could take into account in the further formulation of the concept of collective economic security; (c) decided to consider at its fifty-seventh session the study to be submitted by the Secretary-General.

⁷ E/SR.1879.

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

Chapter V

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

A. Reports of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries

178. The Economic Committee considered item 9 (a) and (b) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Regional co-operation: (a) reports of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and (b) report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions) at its 634th to 638th meetings, 640th, 641st, 645th and 646th meetings.¹ The Council had before it the annual reports of the Economic Commission for Europe,² the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,³ the Economic Commission for Latin America,⁴ the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America on its seventh extraordinary session,⁵ the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa⁶ and the annual report by the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (E/5366 and Corr.1 English only); and the report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries held since the Council's fifty-third session (E/5370 and Corr.1).

179. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe stated that with the inclusion of the German Democratic Republic in the membership of ECE the principle of universality has been achieved in that Commission. The Council was also informed of the agreement reached by the Governments of the ECE region at Helsinki that the Conference on European Security and Co-operation would take the work of ECE fully into account when drafting new directives for co-operation in Europe. The recent analysis by ECE of the prospects for the European economy had given special consideration to three basic factors, the environment, the shortage of resources and the shortage of manpower.

180. The Executive Secretary of ECE, at the 635th meeting of the Committee, also made a statement drawing attention to the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration. At the request of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), ECE adopted a decision at its twenty-eighth session inviting, *inter alia*, the Council to

¹ E/AC.6/SR.634-638, 640, 641, 645 and 646.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10* (E/5276).

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9 (E/5277).

⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 8 (E/5275).

⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 8A (E/5239).

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3 (E/5253).

draw the existence of the Convention to the attention of States Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Commission and which had not acceded to the Convention, with a request that they should indicate whether they intended to do so.

181. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East said that the membership of the Commission had increased to include Bangladesh, China and almost all the island countries of the South Pacific area. The Commission's annual report reflected far-reaching political and socio-economic changes which had taken place in the region during the past year, including the need for post-war reconstruction in the Indo-China peninsula. The Commission had expressed grave concern regarding the threat to growth represented by the adverse international monetary and trade conditions, a decline in agricultural production, the widespread prevalence of mass poverty and unemployment, as well as the special problems of the least-developed countries in the region including the island States of the Pacific and it stressed the urgency of finding solutions to these problems.

182. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America referred to the special meeting urgently convened to consider action to assist Nicaragua in connexion with the earthquake disaster at Managua, and to the twenty-fifth anniversary session of ECLA held at Quito. The main task of the Quito session had been the regional evaluation and appraisal of the International Development Strategy and the discussion on the subject had shown realism and political imagination on the part of the Latin American countries.

183. The Quito session brought out the close identification of the Commission with the interests of the countries of the region within the framework of the principles of international co-operation as set forth in the United Nations Charter; the realization of the need for further work on the part of the secretariat in helping Governments to identify and analyse the major problems in the context of integrated development; and the general preoccupation in Latin America with the far-reaching changes currently occurring in the international economic order.

184. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa stated that the African Governments were aware of the need for self-reliance, in view of the poor performance of African countries in relation to the targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade and in view of food shortages, monetary instability and trade and payments difficulties. The emergence of the enlarged European Economic Community, Africa's chief trading partner, also created an

awareness of the need for the region to negotiate as a unit with European and other economic groupings.

185. Economies of scale and market demands made it imperative for African States to form economic communities. One of the first tasks of the existing subregional groupings had been the need to establish links among the members: communications by road, rail, air and shipping. In transport and communications, the Commission was actively promoting development of African highways including the East to West Trans-African route. The second problem engaging the attention of African Governments related to administration and management.

186. The Commission's work in the social aspects of economic development included the operation of a scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies for pre-investment studies, field management and a wide-ranging variety of other projects including resettlement schemes, farm improvement, provision of sanitary facilities, self-help construction of farm-to-market roads, wells, low-cost housing, vocational training for the young and functional literacy for adults.

187. In the field of natural resources and the application of science and technology to development, the Commission had been co-operating with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) by promoting the development of research and training centres. The African countries were now seeking to take the predominant part in the exploitation of their natural resources and it was incumbent on the Commission to equip African nationals for that purpose. Further aid would be needed from the developed countries in that connexion. The Commission had noted the difficulties occurring in the Sudano-Sahelian region and had adopted a project for the Sahelian area based on a scheme launched earlier by the World Bank. The drought situation had led to an emphasis being placed on the development of water resources.

188. The Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut said that a substantial amount of the Office's work had been devoted to the first biennial review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy.

189. An outstanding feature of the year under review had been the increasing attention given to the least-developed countries in the region, including Democratic Yemen, Oman, Yemen and some of the Emirates. A matter of equal importance was the preparatory work for the participation of the countries of the region in the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations.

190. In the field of human resources, UNESOB's efforts had been directed to assisting the Governments of the region through research, training and seminars in the formulation of appropriate socio-economic policies. It had convened a meeting on the status of women in relation to family planning and would be organizing a meeting on the participation of women in development efforts. The report of the first regional population conference to be held in November 1973 would form the contribution from the UNESOB region, with its particular demographic problems, to the World Population Conference, 1974.

191. In the course of the discussion, several representatives said that the regional economic commissions were among the most dynamic subsidiary bodies of the Council and that their activities should be fully supported. It was felt that the regional economic commissions and UNESOB were able to register

substantial achievements because their activities catered to the differing conditions in the various regions served by them.

192. Several speakers supported the activities being developed in connexion with interregional co-operation, particularly among the developing countries. It was noted that ECLA had again played a pioneering role by adopting resolution 316 (XV) on co-operation among developing countries of different geographical areas. A number of representatives felt that the Group of 77 should strive for greater unity of action with regard to negotiations in such fields as trade, shipping and transport, and industry. Some representatives felt that it was particularly important to review the co-operative relations existing between UNDP and the regional economic commissions in order that some means could be found for more effective co-ordination of operational work between these bodies in the future. It was also felt that the commissions should pay greater attention to the activities of other subsidiary bodies of the Council with a view to improving their respective work programmes in order that better co-ordination could be achieved by more effective utilization of resources and by avoiding overlapping of activities.

193. Appreciation was expressed to the regional economic commissions concerned for including in their work programmes efforts to combat mass poverty and unemployment. It was essential that all members of the international community, particularly the developed nations, should co-operate with the developing countries in their efforts to accelerate their economic and social development.

194. Commenting on the report of ECE many representatives expressed the hope that the Commission would be called upon to assume the responsibility for economic co-operation efforts undertaken as a result of the Conference on European Security. Several representatives commended the arrangements made between the secretariats of ECE and the United Nations Environment Programme. It was also noted that the first session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environment had yielded promising results, as it had drawn up a list of items for action. A number of speakers felt that the proposal to establish an engineering industry committee deserved support since the Commission's activities in that field needed further development. It was also felt that ECE's work in the field of East/West trade should be further improved.

195. At the 636th meeting of the Committee, the representative of Canada indicated that his Government would be applying for membership in ECE during the present session of the Council.

196. Concerning the annual report of ECAFE, the majority of the representatives commended ECAFE for undertaking active and far-reaching regional co-operation programmes. It was expected that with the prospect of peace and stability such regional co-operation efforts would be increased. On the other hand, several representatives felt that ECAFE would need to review its work programme in order to bring its structure into line with the changes taking place in the region. Several representatives welcomed resolution 138 (XXIX) adopted by the Commission at Tokyo to review the work programme and structure of ECAFE.

197. It was also felt that ECAFE should draw up a new strategy for economic development in the region, giving particular attention to its major problems such as mass poverty, unemployment and agricultural development. One representative felt that ECAFE should

establish closer relations with intergovernmental regional organizations, such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). One representative called for a more equitable geographical distribution of key positions in the ECAFE secretariat. A number of representatives commended the work done by ECAFE in the field of population, which had resulted in the Second Asian Population Conference (E/CN.11/1065) and a Declaration on the subject,⁷ which would form their contribution to the World Population Conference, 1974.

198. There was widespread support in the Committee for granting associate membership to the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and Gilbert and Ellice as recommended by the Commission.

199. With regard to the report of ECLA, the Committee felt that the Quito Appraisal, which was the first biennial review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Latin American region, was among the best of the regional exercises. A number of representatives expressed regret that the regional review and appraisal in Latin America had been undertaken by an expert group consisting only of nationals from the regional countries; they expressed the hope that in future it would be possible for members of ECLA from outside the region to participate in the exercise. Some of the Latin American representatives felt, however, that the regional countries had a right to make their own evaluation.

200. Some representatives felt that Latin Americans should adopt a more liberal policy concerning foreign investment while others felt that the countries concerned should have a right to lay down the terms for such investments in order to protect their interests.

201. A number of representatives underscored the fact that multinational corporations operating in the region could have harmful effects on the development efforts of the countries concerned.

202. Several representatives called for ECLA to intensify its assistance to the Governments in the region concerning the forthcoming GATT multilateral trade negotiations. With regard to ECLA's work programme, there was general approval of the priorities established at the Quito session, special emphasis being laid by some of the representatives on such questions as the environment and manpower shortage.

203. Commenting on ECA's annual report, several members of the Committee supported the priority given in ECA's work programme to transport and communications, particularly the development of the Saharan highway as well as the East/West highway.

204. In order to help ECA to assist the Governments of the region in the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations, a number of representatives felt that the Council should support a request for resources for such assistance from UNDP. It was felt by some of the representatives that there should be better co-ordination between other bodies in the United Nations system and ECA in order to accelerate regional co-operation projects. Several representatives underlined the growing importance of United Nations Development Advisory Teams which ECA had been establishing in a number of subregions. A number of representatives welcomed the participation in ECA as associate members of the freedom movements of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9 (E/5277), para. 109.

205. In discussing the annual report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNESOB, several of the representatives felt that the work of UNESOB would have been more effective if the Israeli-Arab conflict in the region had been settled. It was noted that UNESOB would be involved in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, and approval was expressed of the work which UNESOB was doing in the field of population and social development, including the role of women and the young in the development process. One representative felt that UNESOB should pay greater attention to the field of natural resources development as well as to the promotion of research for development on a co-operative basis.

206. A number of delegations considered that the meetings of the Executive Secretaries contributed greatly to the effectiveness of regional co-operation, and they felt that the report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries (E/5370 and Corr.1) was a useful document inasmuch as it gave a conspectus of the efforts at co-ordination in several important substantive fields. Some representatives stated that it would be premature to regard the concept of collective economic security mentioned in the report as being firmly established, since there was need for further clarification of the subject in the Council.

207. At its 638th meeting, the Economic Committee considered the draft resolutions submitted by the regional economic commissions for action by the Council. The Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe (E/5276,² part IV). In addition, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the request in paragraph (c) of ECE decision D (XXVIII) concerning the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration (E/5276,² part III). The Chairman proposed that the Committee adopt a draft decision by which the Council would draw the attention of States Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Economic Commission for Europe and which had not acceded to the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration to its existence and requested them to indicate whether they intended to adhere thereto.

208. The draft decision was adopted by consensus.

209. At the 640th meeting, the representative of Finland introduced a draft resolution calling for the admission of Canada to the Economic Commission for Europe (E/AC.6/L.516). Several representatives spoke in support of the draft resolution; a number of the supporters indicated that it would be useful to make an analysis of the membership in the regional economic commissions in connexion with the forthcoming study on regional structures as called for in Council resolution 1756 (LIV). At the request of the representative of France, the adoption of the draft resolution was postponed to meet the 24-hour rule. The Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution at its 641st meeting.

210. At its 638th meeting, the Committee considered and unanimously adopted the three draft resolutions submitted by ECAFE in its annual report (E/5277,³ part IV). Following the adoption of the draft resolutions on associate membership in ECAFE of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the representative of India expressed his Government's readiness, within its ca-

capacity, to assist the small island States in the ECAFE region to fulfil their development aspirations.

211. The Committee, at its 638th meeting, considered and adopted the draft resolution submitted by ECLA in its annual report (E/5275,⁴ part IV).

212. At the 660th meeting, the Committee, at the suggestion of the Chairman, considered a draft decision by which the Council would take note of the report of the seventh extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/5239⁵). The representative of Argentina, supported by the representative of Brazil, orally proposed to insert the words "with great satisfaction" after the words "take note" of the draft decision, which was adopted, as amended, by the Committee.

213. At the same meeting, the Committee considered and adopted the draft resolution submitted by ECA in its annual report (E/5253,⁶ part IV).

214. An extensive discussion took place in the Committee concerning the Executive Secretary's reservations regarding resolution 242 (XI) of ECA on reporting on staff and administrative questions (E/5253/Add.2). Some representatives felt that since the resolution had been adopted by the Conference of Ministers of ECA, the Council should not refer the resolution back to the Conference of Ministers, but should take appropriate action. At the 637th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, explained that, under the United Nations Charter, the Secretary-General was the chief administrative officer of the Organization and that under staff regulation 12.2, the Secretary-General was required to report annually to the General Assembly such staff rules or amendments thereto as he might adopt. This could have been misunderstood by the ECA Conference of Ministers since the Executive Committee of ECA would not have the competence to deal directly with the matter of staff conditions. At the request of a delegation, the text of the statement of the Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel, was circulated as document E/AC.6/L.515.

215. At the 641st meeting, the representative of Kenya proposed the deletion of the last sentence of the last paragraph of document E/5253/Add.2. The proposal was accepted by the Committee. The representative of Kenya also proposed that the Committee adopt a draft decision in which the Council would take note of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa, the reservations expressed by the Executive Secretary of ECA as orally amended, the opinion of the Legal Counsel (E/AC.6/L.515), as well as the comments made by delegations on the question. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee adopted by consensus the decision proposed by the representative of Kenya.

216. In the ensuing debate, several representatives suggested that ECA resolution 242 (XI) should be forwarded to the General Assembly.

217. With regard to UNESOB, the Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, adopted by consensus a draft resolution by which the Council would take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (E/5366 and Corr. 1).

218. At its 641st meeting, the representative of the Netherlands on behalf of his delegation and those of Chile, Indonesia, New Zealand, Sweden and Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.517).

During the discussion, the representatives of Argentina, Japan and Kenya introduced oral amendments to the draft resolution. As the sponsors did not express objection, the Chairman suggested that a revised text of the draft resolution incorporating these amendments be issued for consideration at a later meeting. The three representatives who had introduced the amendments and the representative of Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution as amended.

219. At the 645th meeting, the representative of Algeria orally proposed the insertion at the end of operative paragraph 3 of the revised draft resolution of the word "interregional" after the word "regional". The proposal was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution. On a question raised by the representative of the United Kingdom concerning operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, the representative of Japan gave an explanation which was accepted by the Committee.

220. At the same meeting, the representative of Malaysia proposed that operative paragraphs 1 and 2 be amalgamated. The representatives of Burundi, India, Kenya, the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom participated in the discussion of this proposal but failed to reach an agreement. The representatives of Canada, India, Indonesia, Kenya and the Netherlands participated in the debate. On reaching agreement as to the manner of amalgamating operative paragraphs 1 and 2, the representative of Malaysia indicated that his Government would join in sponsoring the revised draft resolution. The agreed text of the new operative paragraph 1 of the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.517/Rev.1) read as follows:

"1. Takes note with interest of the report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries and requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit these reports to the Council at its summer session, containing an analytical report based on the contents of the annual reports of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, identifying common development problems the various regions are faced with and identifying also those experiences of the more developed countries and the developing countries themselves which can be helpful to the developing countries in the solution of these common problems."

221. At the 646th meeting, the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.517/Rev.1) as a whole, was adopted by consensus.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

222. The Council, at its 1878th meeting,⁸ considered the draft resolutions and the draft decisions recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5407).⁹

223. The Council adopted resolution 1809 (LV) in which it (1) took note of the report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 28 April 1972 to 18 May 1973 (E/5276); of the views expressed during the discussion in the Commission (E/5276, part II) and of the resolutions and other decisions adopted during the twenty-eighth session of the Commission, contained in part III of that report; (2) endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained in parts V and VI of the report.

224. The Council adopted resolution 1810 (LV) on the membership of Canada in the Economic Com-

⁸ E/SR.1878.

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.*

mission for Europe in which it decided to change paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe by adding Canada to the list of members of the Commission.

225. At the same meeting,⁸ the Council adopted the three draft resolutions submitted by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

226. In resolution 1811 (LV), the Council (1) approved the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted to the Commission as an associate member; (2) decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

227. In resolution 1812 (LV), the Council (1) approved the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East that the Gilbert and Ellice Islands be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted to the Commission as an associate member; (2) decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

228. In resolution 1813 (LV), the Council endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/5277).

229. The Council adopted resolution 1814 (LV), in which it (1) took note of the report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 1 May 1972 to 30 March 1973 (E/5275 and Corr.1 and E/5285/Add.1) and of the resolutions and recommendations contained in parts II and III of that report; (2) endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained in volume II of the report.

230. The Council adopted resolution 1815 (LV), in which it (1) took note of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 14 February 1972 to 23 February 1973 (E/5253 and Add.1 and 2) and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report; (2) endorsed the programme of work and priorities 1974 to 1976, with projections to 1979, contained in part V of the report; (3) took further note of the first regional report on review and appraisal entitled "Review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy and Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s" (E/CN.14/595 Summary).

231. At the same meeting,⁷ the Council adopted resolution 1816 (LV), in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut covering the period from 15 April 1972 to 14 April 1973 (E/5366 and Corr.1).

232. The Council adopted draft resolution 1817 (LV) on the role of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

233. In that resolution 1817 (LV), the Council (1) took note with interest of the report on the meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit these reports to the Council at its summer sessions, incorporating therein an analytical study, based on the contents of the annual reports of the regional economic commissions and the

United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, identifying common development problems the various regions are faced with and identifying also those experiences of the developed countries and the developing countries themselves which could be helpful to the developing countries in the solution of these common problems; (2) commended the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut for their important contributions to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, as contained in the Quito Appraisal as adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America in the annex to its resolution 320 (XV) (E/5275, part III), the first biennial review of social and economic development in the region of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/L.349) and in the first biennial review and appraisal of progress undertaken by the Economic Commission for Africa (E/CN.14/565), and invited them to continue and intensify their activities in this respect, so as to ensure that their contributions were available well in time for the mid-term review and appraisal scheduled for 1975, with particular emphasis on the need to promote both functional and sectoral regional, interregional and subregional co-operation; (3) drew the attention of the regional economic commissions to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Regional co-operation: study on regional structures" (E/5127) and to its resolution 1756 (LIV) and requested them to give due consideration to this matter and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of that resolution; (4) invited the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as the other organizations of the United Nations system concerned to co-operate equally fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolution 1756 (LIV); (5) invited the Secretary-General to give his full support to the regional economic commissions, in particular with regard to their contribution to the mid-term review and appraisal; (6) requested the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to give due consideration to the principles and guidelines for co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme for inter-country programming and projects (Council resolution 1530 (XLIX), annex) and to report, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, from time to time on the steps taken for their implementation; (7) requested the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to consider, if they had not already done so, long-term priority areas of their activities in the light of the changing economic and social situations of the regions and in the world at large.

234. The Council adopted without a vote a decision in which it decided to draw the attention of States Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Economic Commission for Europe and which had not acceded to the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration¹⁰ to the existence of that Convention, and to request them to indicate whether they intend to adhere thereto.

235. The Council adopted without a vote a decision in which it took note with satisfaction of the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Com-

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 484, p. 364.

mission for Latin America on its seventh extraordinary session (E/5329 and Corr.1).

236. The Council also adopted without a vote a decision in which in taking note in its resolution 1815 (LV) of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 14 February 1972 to 23 February 1973 (E/5253 and Add.1 and 2), also took note of: (a) the reservations expressed by the Executive Secretary of the Commission (E/5253/Add.2), as orally amended, concerning resolution 242 (XI) of the Conference of Ministers (E/5253); (b) the opinion of the Legal Counsel (E/AC.6/L.515) on those reservations; (c) the comments made by delegations on the question at the fifty-fifth session of the Council.

B. Establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia

237. The Economic Committee considered item 9 (c) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia) at its 644th, 645th, 646th, 658th and 660th meetings.¹¹

238. At the 644th meeting, the Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to the revised draft resolution sponsored by the representative of Lebanon (E/L.1497/Rev.2), consideration of which had been postponed from the fifty-third session, and to the revised statement of the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution (E/L.1497/Rev.2/Add.1/Rev.1). In introducing the revised draft resolution, the representative of Lebanon stated that Lebanon and the other Arab countries considered it high time for the United Nations to take a decision that it had put off for 25 years. The proposal was intended to fulfil the wishes of the 12 Arab States of Western Asia that did not belong to any regional economic commission and were thus at a disadvantage compared with other Member States. The United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB) which served those countries was not an intergovernmental organ and had no power to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on behalf of the Governments of the region, nor could those Governments make recommendations concerning budgetary matters, as could Governments that were members of regional economic commissions. The main argument put forward over the years against the establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia had been that it would be undesirable to raise the question at a time when efforts of a political nature were being made, in particular in the Security Council, to solve the Middle East problem. His delegation hoped that the Council would agree that it was unnecessary to wait for a political solution before adopting economic measures. Furthermore, it was not the first time that such a problem had arisen in connexion with a regional economic commission; South Africa, for example, had been excluded from the Economic Commission for Africa.

239. In the ensuing discussion the representative of the Netherlands said that the establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia as proposed by Lebanon involved very important economic, legal and political questions which were inextricably inter-related and far too complex for the Council to attempt to solve under present legal and political conditions. He asked the representative of Lebanon

not to insist on the Council's engaging in a substantive discussion or taking a vote and to agree to defer the question to the following year.

240. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Yemen and Tunisia supported the revised draft resolution. The representative of Lebanon said that he was not able to agree to the suggestion of the Netherlands representative. The proposal on which the Council had to take a decision was a purely economic one and could in no way aggravate the situation from a political standpoint.

241. At the 645th meeting of the Economic Committee, further support for the proposal contained in draft resolution E/L.1497/Rev.2 was expressed by the representatives of Algeria, China, Pakistan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Yugoslavia, as well as by the observer for Iraq. The representative of Italy urged that the discussion be postponed until the following year.

242. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands stated that the existing regional economic commissions were open to all the Member States in their regions without exception, and that in no case did the decision regarding an application for membership depend on the approval of the members of the commission. He therefore suggested two amendments to the revised draft resolution: (a) in the second preambular paragraph, the words "presently covered by the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut" should be deleted; (b) operative paragraph 1 (b) should be replaced by the following text: "Membership of the Commission shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations situated in Western Asia".

243. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America said that the body whose establishment was proposed was based on an ethnic grouping and excluded a Member State that belonged to the geographical region in question, an arrangement that would be contrary to Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter. It would also be inconsistent with General Assembly resolution 290 (IV), the Draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States and the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States. Comparison with the case of South Africa's membership in the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was not valid, since the Council had not expelled South Africa from ECA but had taken action that amounted to suspension, and that was obviously quite different from initially barring a Member State of the region from membership in the commission. That action, as also the expulsion from ECA of Portugal, a non-African State that had refused associate membership, could not be regarded as a precedent in the case before the Committee. The illegality of the Lebanese proposal was confirmed by the fact that the Council's resolutions creating the present regional economic commissions had never excluded a Member State belonging to the region in question and had even admitted States that did not belong to the region. Finally, the representative of the United States of America introduced two amendments (E/AC.6/L.519) to the revised draft resolution (E/L.1497/Rev.2).

244. At the 646th meeting, the representative of Lebanon stated that the oral amendments to the revised draft resolution (E/L.1497/Rev.2) made at the previous meeting by the Netherlands and the amendments

¹¹ E/AC.6/SR.644-646, 658, 660.

submitted by the United States of America (E/AC.6/L.519) were unacceptable to Lebanon and the other States interested in the establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia. It was incomprehensible, at the present stage, to advocate that a country which continued to maintain forces on the territory of three Arab States and to defy the decisions of the United Nations and the principles of the Charter should participate in a regional economic commission set up to deal with problems of economic planning, co-operation and co-ordination. There was nothing restrictive or discriminatory in the proposed membership of the commission, to which applications for membership could be made at any time by friendly countries in the area. Given the political situation, the Arab States were compelled to take separate action as envisaged in Article 56 of the Charter for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

245. The representative of the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.520) asking the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion regarding the consistency of the proposal under discussion with the provisions of Article 2 (1) of the Charter and with the practice of the Organization.

246. At the same meeting the representative of Algeria spoke in support of the proposal contained in the revised draft resolution submitted by Lebanon (E/L.1497/Rev.2).

247. At the same meeting the observer for Israel* stated that authority to establish regional economic commissions derived from Article 68 of the Charter and that the consistent practice with regard to membership of the commissions was that all countries or territories within a given region should be able to participate in the economic commission for that region. His delegation had, since 1948, been in favour of a regional economic commission which would take into account the legitimate interests of all the States of the area, Arab and non-Arab alike. If such a body had not been established, the fault lay with the Arab States. The present proposal was clearly discriminatory and motivated by political considerations. His delegation could not sanction the setting up of a United Nations body in violation of basic Charter principles and established practice. Should the Council adopt the proposal, Israel would reserve its position with regard to the propriety of including the expenses mentioned in document E/L.1497/Rev.2/Add.1/Rev.1 in the regular budget of the Organization.

248. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that, in his opinion, it was the policies pursued by Israel, and not any discrimination on ethnic grounds, which at present made it ineligible for membership in the proposed commission.

249. At the 658th meeting, the representative of Lebanon informed the Committee that, although for procedural reasons only Lebanon could be mentioned as the sponsor of the revised draft resolution (E/L.1497/Rev.2), all the 12 Arab States of the UNESOB area had addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee to indicate that they also wished to sponsor the revised draft resolution. The representative of Lebanon further stated that he would not object to the draft resolution submitted by the United States representative (E/AC.6/L.520) being voted on first. In response to various of the comments made,

he orally revised operative paragraph 1(b) of the revised draft resolution (E/L.1497/Rev.2), replacing the words "approval by the Commission" by the words "recommendation of the Commission".

250. The representative of Italy explained that his delegation could not support the Lebanese draft resolution but would favour the draft resolution sponsored by the United States of America. In reply to the representatives of Mali and Kenya, the Legal Counsel gave a legal opinion on the two draft resolutions (E/L.1497/Rev.2 and E/AC.6/L.520).

251. The representative of Egypt orally proposed amending operative paragraph 3 of the United States draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.520) to add a second question to the International Court of Justice, reading as follows:

"Is the present status of a United Nations Member in the region not mentioned in document E/L.1497/Rev.2 legally and constitutionally in consistency with the United Nations Charter and the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly the General Assembly resolution of 1947 on the partition plan?"

252. When a clarification was sought by the representative of Trinidad and Tobago regarding the status of the amendment, the representative of Egypt indicated that she would not press for a vote.

253. The representatives of China, Egypt, Lebanon and Yemen expressed their opposition to the United States draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.520).

254. At the 660th meeting, the Chairman announced that the Committee would immediately proceed to vote on the proposals before it by roll-call, as requested by the representative of Lebanon.

255. The representative of the United States of America pointed out that the words "as orally revised" should be inserted after the words "document E/L.1497/Rev.2" in operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.520, in view of the change accepted by the Lebanese representative at the 658th meeting. The representative of the Netherlands did not formally press his oral amendments.

256. The Committee voted first on the draft resolution submitted by the United States of America (E/AC.6/L.520), as orally revised. It rejected the draft resolution by 30 votes to 10, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Argentina, Chile, China, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Brazil, France, Ghana, Japan, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

257. The Committee next voted on the amendments submitted by the United States of America (E/AC.6/L.519) to the revised draft resolution (E/L.1497/Rev.2). It rejected the amendments by 29 votes to 10, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

* According to rule 76 of the Council's rules of procedure.

In favour: Barbados, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Argentina, Chile, China, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Belgium, Brazil, France, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Turkey, Venezuela, Zaire.

258. At the request of the representative of Canada, a separate vote was taken on paragraph 1 (b), as orally revised, of the revised draft resolution (E/L.1497/Rev.2). The Committee adopted the paragraph by 32 votes to 11, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United States of America.

Abstaining: Brazil, France, Ghana, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Zaire.

259. Finally, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (E/L.1497/Rev.2) as a whole, as orally revised. It adopted the resolution by 33 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Barbados, Bolivia, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Ghana, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

260. Explanations of vote were given by the representatives of Argentina, Barbados, Burundi, Finland, Kenya, New Zealand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Zaire.

261. The representative of Egypt commented on the question of the financial aspects of the newly established Commission. The observer for Israel made a statement to the Committee under rule 76 of the Council's rules of procedure.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

262. At its 1878th meeting,¹² the Council at the proposal of the Chairman decided to adopt without a vote the draft resolution (E/L.1497/Rev.2) recom-

mended to it by the Economic Committee (E/5407).¹³ By that resolution (1818 (LV)) it established an Economic Commission for Western Asia, to start its operations on 1 January 1974, with terms of reference as follows:

"1. The Economic Commission for Western Asia, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

"(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Western Asia, for raising the level of economic activity in Western Asia and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the countries of the area both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

"(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within the territories of Western Asia as the Commission deems appropriate;

"(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

"(d) Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Development Programme;

"(e) Assist the Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance;

"(f) In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors.

"2. The members of the Commission shall consist of the States Members of the United Nations situated in Western Asia which at present call on the services of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. Future applications for membership by Member States shall be decided on by the Council upon the recommendation of the Commission.

"3. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members concerned, Governments admitted in consultative capacity and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

"4. The Commission may invite any State Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.

¹³ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.

¹² E/SR.1878.

"5. The Commission may make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose and contained in its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.

"6. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

"7. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies and may invite representatives of any intergovernmental organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to those agencies or organizations, following the practice of the Council.

"8. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the directives contained in the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

"9. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

"10. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the funds of the United Nations.

"11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

"12. The Commission shall submit to the Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year."

263. The representatives of Brazil, Finland, France, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America stated that they maintained their position on the question and pointed out that, had a vote been taken, they would have voted as they had in the Economic Committee.

264. The observer for Israel, speaking at the invitation of the Chairman,* reiterated that, while recognizing the need for an economic commission for Western Asia, his delegation could not accept a resolution contrary to fundamental constitutional principles.

265. The representative of Lebanon said that although he had maintained throughout the consideration of this proposal that it should be judged on its economic, rather than on its political or legal, merits, he wished to stress that, if any delegations still had doubts about the legality of the resolution, the Council had under the Charter wide powers of interpretation of questions raised before it. Indeed, since the proposal made at San Francisco in 1945, whereby the International Court of Justice should alone interpret the Charter, had not been approved, the United Na-

tions Conference on International Organization had made a statement concerning the matter of interpretation in which it had acknowledged as inevitable that each organ would interpret such parts of the Charter as were applicable to its particular functions, that process being inherent in the functioning of any body operating under an instrument defining its functions and powers. The Conference had concluded that it was therefore not necessary to include in the Charter a provision authorizing or approving the normal operations of that principle. The representative further announced that his Government undertook to provide the building and facilities required by the regional offices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

C. United Nations export promotion and development efforts

266. The Economic Committee considered item 9 (d) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (United Nations export promotion and development efforts) at its 642nd, 646th and 647th meetings.¹⁴ It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations export promotion and development efforts (E/5254 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and a note by the Secretary-General containing an extract from the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its twelfth session (E/L.1554).

267. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretary-General drew the Committee's attention to section VI (B) of the report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries (E/5370 and Corr.1), which dealt with the same subject. During the discussion a number of representatives indicated that their Governments would be requesting increased assistance in export promotion and development from the United Nations organizations and agencies concerned. Some representatives felt that in the assistance given by the regional economic commissions in connexion with the forthcoming GATT multilateral trade negotiations, special attention should be paid to the export development efforts of the developing countries. It was also felt that in the export promotion efforts of the developing countries, they should strive for increasing trade between themselves instead of only following the traditional pattern of trade between developing and developed countries.

268. Several delegations called for the strengthening of the International Trade Centre as the focal point for technical assistance activities in trade and export promotion within the United Nations system. Some representatives, while supporting this important function of ITC, advocated that its activities should not be broadened to include policy considerations in the field of export promotion.

269. At the 646th meeting of the Economic Committee, the representative of Brazil introduced a draft resolution on United Nations export promotion and development efforts (E/AC.6/L.518). The sponsors, in addition to Brazil, were Finland, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland and Zaire. Argentina, India, Senegal and Sweden subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

270. At the same meeting, several representatives orally proposed amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.518. The Chairman suggested that a revised

* In accordance with rule 76 of the Council's rules of procedure.

¹⁴ E/AC.6/SR.642, 646 and 647.

draft resolution incorporating these proposals be issued.

271. At the 647th meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, United States and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre expressed their views regarding the revised draft resolution E/AC.6/L.518/Rev.1. It was agreed that operative paragraph 2 of the revised draft resolution should be deleted and be incorporated in operative paragraph 1. The new operative paragraph 1 would read as follows:

"1. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board, taking into account the results of a study made by the Joint Advisory Group of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, to consider all possible measures that would permit the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre to fully discharge its responsibilities as the focal point for all United Nations assistance in the field of trade promotion."

272. It was further agreed that the new operative paragraph 2 replacing the operative paragraph 3 of the revised draft resolution would read:

"3. *Further invites* other sectoral and regional organizations within the United Nations system in the field of trade promotion, such as the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, UNIDO, FAO, and the ILO to give their views on the recommendations of the Trade and Development Board;"

273. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the sponsors also agreed to incorporate as part B of the revised draft resolution, three additional operative paragraphs orally proposed by the representative of Kenya. Part B of the revised draft resolution as agreed to by the sponsors, would read:

"1. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board, through the Joint Advisory Group of the International Trade Centre, to give high priority to developing countries in the Board's programme of action, especially in the fields of training programmes in export promotion, market research and marketing, export costing and pricing, export market development and product adaptation, export packaging, and quality control;

"2. *Further invites* the Trade and Development Board, through the Joint Advisory Group of the International Trade Centre, to intensify their programme of action in the field of integrated projects for the economic development of developing countries.

"3. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to report progress in this field to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session".

274. At the 647th meeting, the representative of Kenya joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

275. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, by consensus, the draft resolution as a whole as amended.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

276. The Council, at its 1878th meeting,¹⁵ considered the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5407).¹⁶

¹⁵ E/SR.1878.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.*

277. The Secretary of the Economic and Social Council pointed out that in the new operative paragraph 1 the words "a study made" should be replaced by the words "a study to be made".

278. The Council then adopted resolution 1819 (LV) in which it (1) invited the Trade and Development Board, taking into account the results of a study to be made by the Joint Advisory Group of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, to consider all possible measures at both policy and operational levels that would permit the Centre to discharge fully its responsibilities as the focal point for all United Nations assistance in the field of trade promotion; (2) further invited other sectoral and regional organizations within the United Nations system in the field of trade promotion, such as the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to give their views on the recommendations of the Trade and Development Board; (3) invited the Trade and Development Board, through the Joint Advisory Group of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, to give high priority to developing countries in the Board's programme of action, especially with respect to training programmes in export promotion, market research and marketing, export costing and pricing, export market development and product adaptation, export packaging, and quality control; (4) further invited the Trade and Development Board, also through the Joint Advisory Group of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, to intensify its programme of action in the field of integrated projects for the economic development of developing countries; (5) requested the Trade and Development Board to report its conclusions and recommendations and the progress made in this connexion to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session.

D. Study on regional structures

279. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 20 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Study on regional structure) at its 467th, 469th, 471st, and 473rd to 476th meetings.¹⁷ It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on "Regional co-operation: study on regional structures" (E/5127) and chapter VII of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirteenth session.¹⁸

280. During the discussion, a number of representatives stressed the need to strengthen further the role of the regional economic commissions, particularly in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy. Greater decentralization of economic and social activities to the regional commissions, and allocation of more adequate resources to them were also advocated. Some of the representatives felt that the commission should also be given a larger

¹⁷ E/AC.24/SR.467, 469, 471, 473-476.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5273).*

role in operational activities. On the other hand, several representatives felt that the study and recommendations were too general and not sufficiently far-reaching, reflecting the views of too few countries. It was pointed out that the complexity of the problems of regional structures, which involved reconciling the functional decentralization of global organizations and the adoption by regional bodies of the multifunctional approach, would defy easy solutions. Moreover each of the various geographical regions would require a distinct approach which would take account of its own historical and political background. It was also stated that the problem of regional structures was closely linked to the rationalization of the work of the Council. Several representatives expressed the view that the study should not be considered as a final one and should be followed up by a more complete report.

281. A number of representatives stressed the importance of closer co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions. The organization of regional meetings of the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme at the headquarters of the regional economic commissions and the possibility of the placement of UNDP liaison officers at the secretariats of the commissions were welcomed as contributing towards that goal. A number of representatives pointed out that an increase in the executing agency and operational functions of the regional economic commissions would detract from the role of the UNDP regional bureau and might lead to duplication of functions, an increase in overhead costs and the insertion of another layer of administration between the sources of aid and its recipients. Representatives from Latin America specially drew attention to the important role of ECLA as a "think tank" which had produced philosophies and policies which ultimately benefited all developing countries.

282. At the 474th meeting, the representative of Sweden on behalf of his delegation and that of Finland introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.456). At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines on behalf of his delegation and those of Indonesia and Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.457).

283. At the 475th meeting, in response to proposals by the representatives of Chile and the Philippines, the representative of Sweden introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.456/Rev.1). At the 476th meeting the sponsors of the draft resolution accepted further oral amendments proposed during the discussion. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.456/Rev.1), as orally revised, without a vote.

284. At the 476th meeting, the representative of the Philippines in response to suggestions made during the discussion introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.457/Rev.1). At the same meeting the sponsors accepted further amendments made during the discussion. An amendment orally introduced by the representative of Brazil was adopted at this meeting by 10 votes to 4 with 25 abstentions. At the same meeting the revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.457/Rev.1), as amended, was adopted by the Committee by 36 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

285. At its 1855th plenary meeting,¹⁹ the Council adopted, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5338),²⁰ by consensus, resolution 1756 (LIV) on regional structures. In this resolution, the Council (1) took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/5127); (2) reaffirmed that the regional economic commissions in their respective regions were the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system, and called upon all the organizations and agencies in the system to work closely with the regional economic commissions to achieve the over-all economic and social development objectives at the regional level; (3) requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the report referred to in operative paragraph 4 and related recommendations, to present to the Council at its fifty-eighth session a further report on regional structures of the United Nations system aimed at their gradual simplification and adjustment to the realities, needs and aspirations of each region on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the regional structures of the United Nations system, as well as the terms of reference of the respective regional offices, and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing this report to also take into account: (a) the opinion of the member countries of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, (b) the conclusions of current discussions between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions, (c) the points of view, wherever feasible, as expressed by their respective regional conferences, of the specialized agencies concerned, whose opinions would be requested by the Secretary-General; (4) requested the Joint Inspection Unit, for its part, to include in its work programme an in-depth study of the matter, including such recommendations as it might deem appropriate to achieve the above-mentioned purposes.

286. At the same meeting, after oral amendments proposed by the United Kingdom and the United States were accepted, the Council by consensus adopted resolution 1757 (LIV) on intersecretariat meetings. In this resolution the Council (1) requested the Secretary-General, pending the presentation of the report of the Secretary-General proposed in draft resolution I, in co-operation with the executive heads of the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to organize regional intersecretariat meetings, whenever necessary, and under the authority of the intergovernmental bodies of the regional economic commissions concerned, to be held under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and with the participation of United Nations organizations concerned and all the interested specialized agencies, with a view to improving, at the regional level, the co-operation and co-ordination in the implementation of economic and social activities approved by the respective policy-making organs concerned; (2) further requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations and specialized agencies, to include in the report referred to in paragraph 1, a report on the effectiveness of any intersecretariat meetings which might have been

¹⁹ E/SR.1855.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20.*

held as a result of operative paragraph 1 to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session.

287. There was also a consensus of understanding expressed by the Council that in implementing resolution 1757 (LIV), the Secretary-General would follow the procedure mentioned by the representative of Chile, who stated that the organization of that kind of co-ordination meeting should not in each case require a decision by the intergovernmental organizations concerned. That would hardly make such co-ordination possible, since some of the regional economic commissions, such as ECLA, meet only once every two years. However, the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions should keep the Governments regularly informed and the Governments could at their intergovernmental meetings give guidance to such intersecretariat meetings.

E. Question of the admission of Bangladesh to membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

288. The Council had before it a letter from the President of the Council addressed to the Secretary-General containing a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (E/5280). At the 1851st meeting of the Council,²¹ the representative of Mongolia requested that an item entitled "Question of the Admission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East" be included in the agenda pursuant to rule 117 of the rules of procedure of the Council. Several

²¹ E/SR.1851.

members of the Council supported the proposal but reservations were also expressed. It was decided that the item should be placed on the agenda with due account being taken of the reservations expressed.

289. The Council at its 1852nd meeting²² considered the question of the admission of Bangladesh to ECAFE and decided to waive rule 56 of the rules of procedure of the Council and consider the draft resolution submitted by Mongolia (E/L.1547). Several representatives who took part in the discussion were in favour of the draft resolution, while some delegations expressed their reservations. The draft resolution was adopted by 21 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

290. In that resolution (1735 (LIV)) the Council, considering that Bangladesh, which was situated within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, had expressed its desire to become a member of that Commission, (1) decided accordingly to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and on condition that Bangladesh agreed to pay each year an equitable contribution, the total amount of which would be determined periodically by the General Assembly in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in similar cases; (2) invited the Secretary-General to enter into consultations and to take the steps necessary for Bangladesh and the General Assembly to reach agreement on the contributions which this State would be required to make to the budget of the United Nations.

²² E/SR.1852.

Chapter VI

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

A. United Nations Development Programme

291. The Economic Committee considered item 8 (a) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (United Nations Development Programme) at its 653rd to 657th, 661st, 664th and 667th meetings.¹ It had before it the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its fifteenth² and sixteenth³ sessions.

292. In introducing the reports of the Governing Council at the 653rd meeting, the Deputy Administrator of UNDP noted that the Administrator had outlined the main achievements of the Programme and the issues before it in his statement to the Council during the general discussion on international economic and social policy. An interim assessment made by the Council in January 1973 had revealed a significant improvement in the quality of the country programmes submitted for approval and the new procedures were credited with having helped to strengthen the authority of those co-ordinating technical co-operation.

293. The Deputy Administrator noted that at its fifteenth session the Governing Council had devoted considerable attention to the special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed countries. The Administrator would report in January 1974 on the implementation of the decision to allocate an additional \$35 million to those countries during the current programme period. Another important decision was the authorization given in June to the Administrator to use \$5 million for additional aid to the drought-stricken countries in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

294. Those measures had been taken at a time when the financial situation of the Programme caused concern. While annual increases of 9.6 per cent in contributions during the whole period would have been required to implement the 1972-1976 programme, the current rate of increase was only 8 per cent. This could lead to an estimated \$80 million deficit by the end of 1976. The Deputy Administrator drew attention to the appeal made by the Governing Council to all Governments, and in particular to those donor countries whose contributions had lagged behind, to increase their contributions by at least the minimum level required for the full implementation of the programme and to respond favourably to the General Assembly's request to increase their contributions by at least 15 per cent.

295. The Deputy Administrator reported that much progress had been made in the study of the criteria to be followed in the calculation of indicative planning figures for the period 1977-1981 and he felt that the decision taken by the Governing Council at its sixteenth session provided the guidance needed to prepare the illustrative calculations, which should in turn help the Council to take a decision in January 1974 on that difficult matter.

296. Among the other questions to which the Deputy Administrator drew the Committee's attention, was the consideration by the Governing Council of the draft omnibus statute for UNDP. Progress had been slower than expected on the consolidation of the UNDP legislation and the Governing Council would have to revert to that matter in January 1974.

297. The quality of the assistance provided was a particular concern to the Administrator and such progress was being made. There was a need, as the Administrator had pointed out, for a renewed commitment to the furthering of the Programme's objectives on the part of donor and recipient Governments as well as of the organizations that had so much contributed to the success of UNDP.

298. In the course of the discussion, satisfaction was expressed at the way in which the implementation of the new country programming procedures was progressing and several representatives looked forward to the assessment of the first programming exercise. It was generally felt that the new procedures had been conducive to improvement in the linkage between UNDP activities and the national plans and priorities of Governments and had facilitated proper co-ordination of assistance at the country level. The sovereign right of recipient countries to decide on priorities and the form of assistance was stressed by some representatives and the view was expressed that as co-ordination was the country's own responsibility, UNDP resident representatives must assist Governments only at their request.

299. Concern was expressed at the fact that, because of current inflationary trends, the volume of assistance actually rendered was probably smaller than in the past. Certain shortcomings in programme delivery were mentioned, especially as regards the timing and the level of expertise, and emphasis was placed on the forthcoming report of the Administrator on the measures taken to strengthen the delivery capacity of the executing agencies.

300. Several representatives considered that sub-contracts should be awarded on a broader geographical basis. The view was expressed that traditional relationship patterns between donors and recipient countries should not be maintained and that developing

¹ E/AC.6/SR.653-657, 661, 664, 667.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5256 and Corr.1).*

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement 2A (E/5365).

countries should be given the possibility of sharing their experience with others in programme implementation. Another viewpoint placed the emphasis on the freedom of the recipient Government to decide on the type and form of aid it wished to obtain, including subcontract equipment and supply.

301. As regards the Governing Council's consideration of criteria for indicative planning figures, nearly every representative expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the examination of that delicate and complex question. It was felt that the Council was well on its way towards an equitable distribution of resources among recipient Governments for the second development cycle and, in that connexion, several representatives pointed out that under the current proposal no country's indicative planning figure would be lower than for the first cycle. Some members, however, stated that the Council should have given greater importance to such criteria as the Government's development efforts and the absorptive capacity of the country. General support was expressed for the desirability of increasing the resources being applied to global and regional activities.

302. In commenting on the preparation of an omnibus statute for UNDP, some representatives felt that additional provisions should be included in the legislation, and in the criteria for indicative planning figures, regarding eligibility for assistance. Attention was also drawn to the need for renewed efforts to implement General Assembly resolutions on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and in particular on assistance to liberation movements and to people in liberated areas.

303. Serious concern was expressed regarding the financial situation of the Programme and, particularly, its cash situation, and most representatives appealed for increased financial efforts which would allow for the full implementation of the current Programme as well as for a steady increase in the activities during the 1977-1981 United Nations development cycle. Several representatives looked forward to the possibility of a number of recipient Governments becoming net contributors by the end of that cycle. Some representatives, stressing the voluntary character of the contributions, felt that attention should first be given to their better utilization in terms of experts, training facilities and equipment and to the possibility of effecting cuts in present agency overhead costs and the UNDP administrative budget. A number of representatives referred to the measures taken by the Administrator to restructure UNDP in line with the consensus of 1970.

304. At the 654th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.531) concerning UNDP.

305. At the 664th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.531/Rev.1), which Canada and India had joined in sponsoring. Amendments to the draft having been orally proposed, the sponsors decided to reconsider their draft resolution.

306. At the 667th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands on behalf of the sponsors withdrew the draft resolution. Thereupon the Committee agreed to a proposal by its Chairman to recommend that the Economic and Social Council take note of the reports of the Governing Council on its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions and of the comments made thereon.

307. The Committee also recommended for adoption the text of the draft resolution proposed by the Governing Council of UNDP regarding the participation of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UNDP.⁴

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

308. The Council, at its 1878th meeting,⁵ on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5412),⁶ adopted the decision in which it took note of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its fifteenth² and sixteenth³ sessions.

309. At the same meeting, the Council, also on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5412), having considered the recommendation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning the participation in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the Programme of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council concerning the participation in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

"Believing that the participation of the Executive Director in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board would benefit both the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme,

"Decides that the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme shall be invited to participate, as appropriate in the meetings of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board".

B. United Nations Capital Development Fund

310. The Economic Committee considered item 8 (b) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (United Nations Capital Development Fund) at its 653rd to 657th, 661st, 664th and 667th meetings.¹ The Committee had before it chapter VIII of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its fifteenth session,² which related to the work of the Fund.

311. The Deputy Administrator of UNDP stated that the financial position of the Fund had remained poor and that contributions had diminished; in that connexion, he observed, the recent announcement by the Netherlands of a contribution for 1974 was most important.

312. In the ensuing debate, representatives of several developing countries urged greater support for the Fund. One representative said the Fund sounded uto-

⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 297.

⁵ E/SR.1878.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.*

pian before its establishment and that it appeared at present abortive, but that, with the new pledge by the Netherlands, it would soon become a reality. Another representative, expressing regret that the Fund had received support from only a few developed countries, urged developing countries to give it as much support as they could, since that would enable them to help each other on a multilateral basis. In general, representatives endorsed the re-orientation of the Fund towards assistance for small-scale pilot projects, mainly for the least developed among the developing countries.

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

313. The Economic Committee considered item 8 (c) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General) at its 653rd to 657th, 661st, 664th and 667th meetings.¹ The Committee had before it chapter VII of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its sixteenth session.³

314. At the 653rd meeting, the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation, in his opening statement, drew attention to several recent developments in the field, particularly the re-organization of the Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC) to improve its operational capacity by reducing delays in recruitment, delivery of equipment and contractual services. Noting that in the past the geographical distribution of experts on the programme had been criticized, he said it was gratifying that more and more countries had established national recruiting offices, thus enabling OTC to broaden its field of recruitment. There had been an increase in the recruitment from some developing countries, but the situation was still far from satisfactory.

315. The Commissioner stated that, since 1972, a major portion of the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance had been allocated to meet the critical needs of the least developed countries, and concentration on such countries had made it possible to undertake innovative and catalytic projects in the hope of finding solutions to seemingly intractable problems. Resources from the regular programme would also be made available as a modest contribution to emergency projects, such as assistance to the six drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian countries, and a number of experts had been provided to assist in the planning operations being undertaken by the Government of Zambia.

316. In the general discussion, representatives agreed that United Nations technical assistance should be studied in depth. They generally conceded the importance of the programme and urged that its capacity be strengthened. One representative, in that connexion, stated that, while the money available to the programme between 1971 and 1972 had increased by \$2 million, the level of its activities had diminished; in his view, that trend should be reversed. Certain representatives referred to the question of the award of contracts, the purchase of equipment and the recruitment of experts; in reply, the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation said that careful attention would be paid to those and other matters raised in the discussion.

D. United Nations Children's Fund

317. The Economic Committee in the course of its consideration of item 8 (Operational activities for development) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session, gave attention to the work of the United Nations Children's Fund at its 654th to 657th and 661st meetings.⁷ It had before it the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its 1973 session held from 30 April to 11 May 1973.⁸

318. Introducing the report, the Chairman of the Executive Board referred to the main lines of action taken to integrate UNICEF aid as much as possible into national development programmes; the new programme trends designed to improve the quality and coverage of services for children the programme assessments which the Board had undertaken in the last two years and was planning for 1974 and 1975; UNICEF's contribution to the review and appraisal exercise for the Second United Nations Development Decade; the assistance provided for emergencies and reconstruction; the commitments approved by the Board and the financial situation of the Fund. He called attention to the Board's request that the Economic and Social Council recommend to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session that it convene a special pledging conference for UNICEF at an appropriate date in 1974 for contributions to be made in 1975 in order for UNICEF to reach its target of \$100 million.

319. During the debate in the Committee there was general approval of the broad policies guiding UNICEF's activities. The work of UNICEF served to heighten concern for social welfare generally and further a unified approach to development. The decisions of the Board for specific steps designed to improve the quality of UNICEF's participation in country programming were welcomed. Members of the Committee also welcomed the innovations in systems of providing services, with emphasis on involvement of younger age groups and of women.

320. A number of delegations pointed out that, despite limited resources, the work of UNICEF was effective and had significant catalytic effects. One representative emphasized the need for greater progress to be made in providing maternal and child health services. In that connexion it was pointed out by the Chairman that a study was being prepared by WHO for consideration by the Executive Board in 1975 on alternative approaches to minimal health services. The interim study reviewed by the Board on non-formal education for rural children and adolescents was noted with appreciation, as was the action of the Board to follow up on some of its recommendations. One representative felt that in the field of education UNICEF should concentrate on out-of-school programmes. Another representative noted with satisfaction the measures being taken by UNICEF to increase efforts in child nutrition.

321. Some representatives expressed the view that more UNICEF projects should be concerned with solving the basic problems in individual countries related to the protection of children and their preparation for life and greater attention should be given to the planning and implementation of projects. It was

⁷ E/AC.6/SR.654-657, 661.

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5317).*

also suggested that UNICEF should make greater efforts to recruit qualified women on its staff.

322. One representative expressed concern at the rise of UNICEF overhead costs. The Chairman of the Board pointed out that in proportion to total expenditure, both programme support cost and administrative expenses had remained constant in recent years. The rise in the number of posts was far less than the rise in expenditures resulting from the expansion of the work of UNICEF. The Board did not view overhead costs as including programme support services since these formed an integral part of UNICEF's aid for project preparation and implementation. Administrative costs in 1973 would be less than 7 per cent of total expenditure—one of the lowest ratios in the United Nations system. With regard to the possibility of UNICEF emergency aid for children in all parts of the Indochina peninsula, one representative stated that his Government would consider a special contribution; another representative expressed the hope that the assistance would be given as quickly as possible and that the international institutions like the International Committee of the Red Cross would be used.

323. Several delegations stressed the need for UNICEF to do more to assist mothers and children from liberation movements and refugees in certain countries in Africa. The Chairman pointed out that the Executive Director was currently exploring ways of increasing that aid and would report to the Board at its next session on action taken.

324. Appreciation was expressed for the work of UNICEF national committees in bringing about a greater understanding of the needs of children in developing countries and the work of UNICEF, in fund-raising, as well as for the increasing co-operation of non-governmental organizations with UNICEF. Concern was expressed over the slow growth of regular governmental contributions. Price increases and exchange rate changes had served to diminish the value of contributions. The prospect for reaching the \$100 million goal in 1975 was uncertain and there was clearly a need for intensified efforts to reach the target.

325. One representative, referring to the fact that two Governments now provided practically half the total amount of regular contributions, pointed out that it might not prove beneficial in the long run for an organization to have such an uneven distribution of contributions.

326. Many representatives supported the proposal of the Executive Board that the General Assembly be requested to convene a special pledging conference in 1974. One representative pointed out that the present relationship of UNICEF with Governments and other donors had a voluntary quality and a flexibility that made UNICEF unique in the United Nations system. This asset might be diminished by a pledging conference, the effect of which could be counter-productive to the results that everyone desired.

327. The Chairman of the Board pointed out that it was intended to be a means for supplementing rather than superseding the present practice of direct contact with Governments and other donors; such a conference would have the additional value of enabling UNICEF to plan ahead with a more assured estimate of income.

328. At the same meeting the representative of the Philippines, also on behalf of Barbados, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Niger and Yugo-

slavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/530). Algeria joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

329. At the same meeting the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that in operative paragraph 1 the phrase "as well as the improvement of the human environment" be deleted, and that the following phrase from operative paragraph 4 reading "with a view to help reach the target figure of \$100 million in 1975" be inserted at the end of operative paragraph 3, and that operative paragraph 4 be deleted.

330. The representative of the Philippines, also on behalf of a number of sponsors of the draft resolution, orally proposed that operative paragraph 4 be amended to read as follows: "*Request* the General Assembly to consider the holding of a special pledging conference in 1974 during its twenty-ninth session for voluntary contributions to be made with a view to help reach the target of \$100 million in 1975".

331. The amendment proposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with respect to operative paragraph 1 and the amendment proposed by the representative of the Philippines with respect to operative paragraph 4 were generally supported by the members of the Committee.

332. At the same meeting the draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised (E/AC.6/L.530), was adopted by the Committee without a vote.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

333. At its 1878th meeting,⁵ the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5412),⁶ adopted by consensus resolution 1821 (LV) in which it (1) endorsed the policies of the United Nations Children's Fund and commended its work as an important factor in furthering economic and social development; (2) expressed its appreciation to Governments and other donors for their sustained support of the Fund over the past twenty-seven years; (3) urged Governments and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to the Fund for 1974; (4) requested the General Assembly to consider holding in 1974 during its twenty-ninth session a special pledging conference for voluntary contributions to be made, with a view to helping to reach the target figure of \$100 million in 1975.

E. World Food Programme

334. The Economic Committee considered item 8 (g) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (World Food Programme) at its 653rd to 657th, 661st, 664th and 667th meetings.⁹ The Committee had before it the eleventh annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/5318), and a progress report submitted by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme on the implementation of the recommendations contained in its 1970 report entitled "Food aid and related issues during the Second United Nations Development Decade" (E/5318/Add.1).

335. The Executive Director of the World Food Programme, in his introductory statement, said that, despite the fact that the hunger, malnutrition, poverty and unemployment which the Programme was set up

⁹ E/AC.6/SR.653-657, 661, 664, 667.

to combat still persisted, the positive results achieved by the Programme in its decade of existence had been recognized by its governing Committee. He expressed hope that the anniversary of the Programme would be suitably marked by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. He noted that pledges made to the Programme for 1973/1974 had increased from \$266 million pledged on 31 January 1972 to \$297.5 million, which, although some \$40 million less than the target of \$340 million recommended by the Council and approved by the General Assembly, was in fact the highest sum pledged since the inception of the Programme. He reviewed the various activities of the Programme, including the part it took in the emergency programme of assistance to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region, its continued assistance to Bangladesh and its special assistance to the least developed among the developing countries. He stated also that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 329 (1973), investigations were under way into means whereby the Programme could assist Zambia in its present difficulties, and that, in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, great efforts had been made under the Programme to help the Government of the Sudan with its refugee question.

336. In the debate that ensued, there was general agreement that, after ten years of operation, WFP no longer needed to prove its value; what was required, it was felt, was extra effort to achieve its targets of growth. In that connexion, support was expressed for the target of \$440 million for voluntary contribution for 1975/76, and one representative expressed hope that the Intergovernmental Committee would submit a firm recommendation to that effect to the General Assembly. In view of the precarious nature of the world food situation, some representatives felt that the work of the Programme was becoming increasingly important; an emergency supply of food was closely related to the concept of a food reserve or world food security, which one representative thought would shortly become one of the most important issues before the United Nations. The general view was that WFP should concentrate even more on the least developed and other low-income countries, and that, in view of the limited resources of those countries, WFP should be given increased capacity to finance the local cost of its operations.

337. At the 667th meeting, on a proposal by the Chairman, the Committee adopted without objection a draft decision on the World Food Programme.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

338. The Council at its 1878th meeting,⁵ on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5412),⁶ (a) took note of the eleventh annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, submitted by the Committee to the Economic and Social Council and to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/5318); (b) decided to refer to its resumed fifty-fifth session the question of the adoption of a draft resolution on the

pledging target for the World Food Programme for the period 1975/76, as contained in annex IV of that report; (c) took note of the document entitled "Progress report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the WFP/ICC report on food aid and related issues during the Second United Nations Development Decade" (E/5318/Add.1); (d) decided to transmit the progress report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

F. United Nations Volunteers programme

339. The Economic Committee considered item 8 (d) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (United Nations Volunteers programme) at its 653rd to 657th, 661st, 664th and 667th meetings.⁹ The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Volunteers programme (E/5342).

340. The Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers, in his introductory statement, told the Committee that the programme, more complex than had at first been imagined, had faced certain difficulties in its initial stages, but that a great deal had been achieved since its inception two and a half years before. Thus far, 40 developing countries had formally requested the services of 384 volunteers, and 169 had actually been placed in 22 countries. Experience had shown the differences in aims, needs and outlook between conventional volunteers services and the United Nations Volunteers programme, and at previous sessions of the General Assembly and the Council, the view had been expressed that the programme must have a clear identity if it was to win the confidence of youth all over the world. It was important that the United Nations Volunteers programme should be in a position to project its own independent image, and active support of Member States was therefore of special significance.

341. During the discussion, representatives expressed their support of the programme and their appreciation of the progress already achieved. They welcomed the planned extension of the programme during the forthcoming years, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP (E/5342).

342. One representative noted that his country was from its own experience particularly well equipped to appreciate the complexity of the programme. He stated that, although somewhat disappointed by the slow growth of the programme, his delegation was not unduly alarmed at the limited progress made.

343. There was general approval of the concept of a broad geographical basis for the volunteers, and certain representatives emphasized the need for greater recruitment from developing countries. Others stated that it was important to maintain the existing relationship between the United Nations Volunteers and the International Secretariat for Volunteers Services, and one representative noted that the Services had thus far supplied 83 per cent of the volunteers in the United Nations Volunteers programme.

Chapter VII

IMPACT OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

344. The Economic Committee considered item 8 of the agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Council (The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations) at its 630th and 632nd meetings.¹ It had before it a progress report by the Secretary-General (E/5334) and a statement by the International Council on Social Welfare (E/C.2/763).

345. The progress report contained the names of 18 of the 20 persons who were to form the Study Group called for in Council resolution 1721 (LIII) and described the background studies and organizational arrangements being undertaken for the implementation of the resolution.

346. In the ensuing discussion there was general agreement that the issue, which the United Nations was studying for the first time, was one of great importance. The pervasive influence of multinational corporations on international relations, the monetary system and the development process, particularly in the developing countries, was emphasized by many delegations. It was also stated that there was an urgent need to study the effects of multinational corporate operations with a view to establishing a framework for international action and possible international control.

347. A number of delegations felt that the geographical basis on which the Study Group had been formed was not broad enough, and that the developing and centrally planned economies were inadequately represented. Other delegations expressed satisfaction with the arrangements made and with the membership of the Group. It was also observed that, given its fundamental importance, the item would probably form part of the Council's agenda for many years.

348. At the 632nd meeting the Chairman proposed the following draft decision for adoption by the Committee:

"The Economic Committee recommends that the Economic and Social Council take note of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/5334) regarding the appointment of the Group on the impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations, and other arrangements for the implementation of resolution 1721 (LIII)."

349. The representative of Poland proposed that the words "and of comments made thereon in the Economic Committee" be added to the end of the draft decision.

350. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision as orally amended, without objection.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

351. At the 1858th meeting of the Council,² the President proposed the addition of the words "see E/AC.6/SR.630 and 632" after the last word of the text.

352. At the same meeting the Council adopted without objection the draft decision recommended by the Economic Committee,³ as orally amended. According to that decision it took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/5334 and Corr.1) regarding the appointment of the Study Group on the impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations, and other arrangements for the implementation of Council resolution 1721 (LIII), and of the comments made thereon in the Economic Committee (see E/AC.6/SR.630 and 632).

353. At the fifty-fifth session, the Economic Committee considered item 14 of the agenda (The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations) at its 651st and 652nd meetings.⁴ In connexion with that subject, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/5334 and Corr.1); a further progress report of the Secretary-General (E/5381); a statement submitted by the Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity (E/NGO/2); a statement submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions (E/NGO/3); and a statement submitted by the World Confederation of Labour (E/NGO/6). In the progress report it was noted that two more appointments had been made to the Study Group which would carry out a study on the subject of multinational corporations and that the process of appointing the Group had thus been completed.

354. In the course of the discussion, representatives remarked on the composition of the Group, in particular on its balance, and emphasized the importance of supplying the Group with comprehensive documentation which should inform but not influence the experts.

355. At the 651st meeting, the Chairman proposed a draft decision, which he amended, following a suggestion by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by adding the words

² E/SR.1858.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.*

⁴ E/AC.6/SR.651, 652.

¹ E/AC.6/SR.630, 632.

“which would be brought to the attention of the Group”.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

356. At its 1877th meeting,⁵ the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5392 and Corr.1)⁶ adopted a draft decision in which it (a)

⁵ E/SR.1877.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 14.*

took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/5381), regarding appointments of eminent persons to membership of the Study Group on the impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations and regarding other arrangements for the implementation of Council resolution 1721 (LIII) of 28 July 1972; (b) decided that the comments made thereon at the Council's fifty-fifth session should be brought to the attention of the study group.

Chapter VIII

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 329 (1973) CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA

357. The Economic Committee considered item 28 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973) concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia) at its 625th and 633rd meetings.¹ It had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/5299) on the most recent developments concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973).

358. During the discussion, representatives informed the Council about the technical assistance in kind and/or financial arrangements worked out between their respective Governments and Zambia, designed to overcome the latter's serious transportation problems. Some representatives expressed regret that certain Member States were still continuing to contravene the sanctions against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia called for by the Security Council, by trading with Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal which, according to those representatives, actively supported the régime in Southern Rhodesia.

359. The observer from Zambia was invited by the Chairman to address the Economic Committee, in accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the Council. In his statement, he emphasized that the grave economic situation in Zambia was, in essence, a political problem. He asserted that the existing conditions in Zambia were related to the geopolitical problems of southern Africa—problems which were both economic and political in character.

360. At the 625th meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of his delegation and those of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.498/Rev.1) and announced that Denmark, Indonesia, New Zealand, Peru, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

361. It was stated in the discussion that the draft resolution should not be interpreted to mean that the United Nations system should bear the burden of expenditures resulting from the actions of Southern Rhodesia or that additional financial implications for the United Nations regular budget should be involved in the adoption of the draft resolution. Most of the representatives thought that the substance of the draft resolution was realistic and practical in its approach; and therefore that its timely implementation would

be a valuable endorsement by the Council of the action taken by the Security Council.

362. At its 633rd meeting, the Under Secretary-General and Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance for Zambia reported on the implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973). He pointed out that external assistance to Zambia would be essential during the next three years in order to preserve and consolidate the country's national security. That assistance, however, would be confined to necessities designed to supplement the national effort. The Government of Zambia and the United Nations would carry out a joint review of the situation at the end of June or early in July 1973. Following the review the Secretary-General would report to the Council at its fifty-fifth session.

363. At the same meeting, Senegal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.498/Rev.1), which was subsequently adopted unanimously.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

364. At its 1858th meeting,² the Council adopted by consensus, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5350),³ resolution 1766 (LIV) by which it (1) commended the Government of Zambia for its decision to sever all remaining economic and trade relations with southern Rhodesia, in compliance with the decisions of the Security Council; (2) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973) concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia; (3) further took note of the urgent economic needs of Zambia as indicated in the report of the Special Mission of the Security Council including annex I thereto (S/10896/Rev.1), as well as in the report of the Secretary-General; (4) requested the Secretary-General to mobilize with immediate effect all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to Zambia to enable it to carry out its policy of economic independence from the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia and so that it might overcome the present economic difficulties, maintain the normal flow of traffic and enhance Zambia's capacity to implement fully the mandatory sanctions policy; (5) requested all specialized agencies and organizations in the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the Interna-

² E/SR.1858.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 28.*

¹ E/AC.6/SR.625, 633.

tional Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to support the efforts of the Secretary-General; (6) appealed to all States to support the efforts of the Secretary-General by providing with immediate effect technical, financial and material assistance; (7) further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its fifty-fifth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution; (8) decided to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Zambia as envisaged in Security Council resolution 329 (1973).

365. In accordance with its resolution 1766 (LIV) (see paragraph 364 above), the Council considered the question of economic assistance to Zambia at its fifty-fifth session (item 21 of the agenda: Economic assistance to Zambia). The Council referred the item to the Co-ordination Committee, which considered it at its 489th and 491st meetings.⁴ The Under-Secretary-General and Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance for Zambia informed the Committee that a joint review had been made at Lusaka early in July of the estimated costs of closing the border in 1973 and the forecast for 1974. He reviewed the various ways in which the United Nations system could best co-operate with Zambia but pointed out that the Secretary-General's ability to assist in this field was limited owing to lack of financial resources. He expressed the hope that Member States would also increase their assistance to those of the neighbouring countries which had incurred additional costs as a result of the rerouting of 50 to 60 per cent of Zambia's foreign trade.

366. The Special Representative of the President of Zambia described the situation in his country and emphasized that the closure of the border had not been at the initiative of Zambia. Most of the assistance had been provided bilaterally: the programme loan of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the stand-by arrangements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had been under negotiation before the emergency arose. Now that the full extent of the needs had been made known, he expressed the hope of the Government that the world community would respond.

367. During the discussion, most representatives reiterated their support for Zambia and expressed the

⁴ E/AC.24/SR.489, 491.

view that it would be unjust to expect Zambia to bear the cost of applying the United Nations sanctions policy alone. Several representatives emphasized the importance of the political aspects of the problem, as well as the economic and financial considerations.

368. Appreciation was expressed for the Secretary-General's efforts to organize assistance for Zambia in compliance with Security Council resolution 329 (1973), and for the assistance provided bilaterally. Several representatives described the assistance they were already providing to Zambia in the present emergency and one representative stated that subject to parliamentary approval, his Government would provide financial assistance to Zambia in 1974. It was agreed that the problem was essentially a long-term one and should be kept under continuous review both by the Council and the Secretary-General.

369. At the 491st meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf also of Algeria, Finland, India, Madagascar, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zaire introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.463). At the same meeting Chile, Egypt, Ghana and Sri Lanka joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the Committee.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

370. At its 1873rd meeting⁵ the Council, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5380)⁶ unanimously adopted resolution 1798 (LV), in which it (1) endorsed the appeal made to the world community in the statement of the Secretary-General for further assistance to Zambia, and his specific proposals designed to achieve that objective; (2) called upon all Member States to make the required additional contributions, either bilaterally or multilaterally, as soon as possible; (3) requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review, and to maintain the *tempo* of his efforts to achieve the maximum response from all Member States and from all components of the United Nations system; and (4) further requested the Secretary-General to arrange regular consultative meetings with representatives of Governments of all interested Member States and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and to report regularly to the Economic and Social Council.

⁵ E/SR.1873.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 21.*

Chapter IX

PROSPECTS FOR FOOD DEFICITS AND FOOD AID NEEDS

371. The Economic Committee considered item 10 of the Council's agenda for its fifty-fourth session (Appraisal of prospective food deficits and food aid needs) at its 622nd, 623rd and 627th meetings.¹

372. The Committee had before it a report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) entitled "International food aid: procedures for assessing requirements and assuring availability of supplies" (E/5050 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

373. In an introductory statement, the representative of FAO drew attention to the long-term commodity projections, perspective studies and national food consumption surveys undertaken by FAO for the purpose of appraising food deficits and food aid requirements, as well as certain perspective studies currently being made and preparations for a new world food survey.

374. The question of assessing prospective food aid needs was, he stated, a complex one. The report of the Director-General of FAO had drawn attention to the new international procedures developed in 1970 by FAO member States for establishing usual market requirements, and food aid needs could also be assessed on a project-by-project basis, the method used by the World Food Programme (WFP).

375. In order to cope with foreseeable food shortages, such as those caused by crop failure, FAO had established a system that provided advance warning of scarcities through a continuous review of crop prospects in over 60 developing countries. In a number of cases the early warning system had made it possible to minimize delays in providing relief and had allowed more time assessing requirements.

376. With regard to ways of ensuring that adequate food supplies were available for urgent situations, the report stated that, in the case of widespread crop failures in densely populated areas, requirements might be so large as to strain the food supplies of the world as a whole. Although some surplus stocks had been available in 1971, there was no ground for complacency and Governments must take the necessary steps to ensure that their cereal stocks were not reduced to levels that might be dangerous if a major food emergency occurred. In 1973 wheat stocks in exporting countries had fallen to their lowest level in 20 years, and stocks of other cereals and rice had also been depleted.

377. In order to cope with that problem, a specific proposal was to be placed before the FAO Council at its sixtieth session whereby, with the co-operation of Governments, all countries, whether developed or de-

veloping, exporters or importers, would participate in the formulation of a new concept of a minimum level of world food security, acknowledging a common responsibility and agreeing to consult together regularly on the adequacy of current and future national stock levels in relation to the minimum world security concept. Special reports and analyses would be prepared by FAO to facilitate those consultations. Lastly, an international programme could be drawn up to assist vulnerable developing countries desiring to maintain minimum national food stocks.

378. A number of representatives agreed to the necessity of giving practical effect to the concept of minimum world food security, the most notable feature of which, in their view, was that it would require all countries to concert their national food stock policies so as to provide a minimum level of global security with regard to food shortages and food aid requirements.

379. Although they were aware that the proposal had to be discussed in detail by the governing bodies of FAO, representatives felt that the Council should, nevertheless, welcome the intention of FAO to consider the matter with a view to evolving concrete proposals designed to implement the concept of minimum world food security.

380. Other representatives considered, however, that many problems remain to be resolved before such a scheme could come into existence. They pointed out that the World Food Programme already handled the problems of emergency food aid and that an emergency food supply scheme that had been set up by WFP had not been totally successful. They also indicated that the concept should not imply any commitment by a few major exporting countries to carry large food stocks.

381. At the 622nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of his delegation and those of Mali, Niger and Yemen, introduced draft resolution E/AC.6/L.504.

382. Algeria, Burundi, Chile, Ghana, Madagascar, New Zealand, Senegal and the Sudan subsequently joined the sponsors of this draft resolution.

383. At the 623rd meeting, at the suggestion of the representative of New Zealand, a reference to General Assembly resolution 2682 (XXV) was inserted in the first preambular paragraph of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.504.

384. At the 627th meeting, at the request of the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Committee voted on draft resolution E/AC.6/L.504. It adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended, by 40 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

¹ E/AC.6/SR.622, 623, 627.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

385. At the 1857th meeting,² the Secretary-General stated that that item was of such importance that a general commitment to a solution of the problem was required. Moreover, its consideration by the Council was in itself significant since it was an indication of a trend towards having the Council fulfil, better than it had in the past, the responsibilities assigned to it under the Charter.

386. The Secretary-General noted that in the late 1950s and early 1960s many of the large food-producing countries had accumulated grain surpluses and had been obliged to undertake measures to curtail production. Acute food shortages, particularly in Asia, in the mid-1960s had been the cause of widespread concern, but that concern had diminished with the adoption of improved technology based on new rice and wheat seeds, which had come to be known as the green revolution. However, the world was once again facing a serious food situation. He agreed with the assessment by the Director-General of FAO that the time had come for a new approach to the world food problem. Consequently, he was pleased that the Economic Committee had adopted a resolution (E/AC.6/L.504) welcoming the intention of the Director-General of FAO to submit concrete proposals to implement that concept for consideration by the governing bodies of FAO later in the year.

387. The concept of minimum world food security based on voluntary co-ordination of national stock policies would be an important starting point in tackling that problem. International efforts, however, had to be

² E/SR.1857.

directed to meeting not only calorie requirements, but also qualitative nutritional needs. The United Nations, in collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations system, had been endeavouring for a number of years to draw attention to the protein malnutrition problem and while it was clear that the scientific and technical knowledge required to tackle it was available, political will to ensure that protein nutritional needs were met was still lacking.

388. The representative of Madagascar proposed that in the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5339) the words "like South" be replaced by the word "in".

389. The draft resolution, as orally amended by the representative of Madagascar, was adopted by the Council by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

390. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the reservations concerning the draft resolution which his delegation had expressed in the Economic Committee still stood.

391. In resolution 1760 (LIV), the Council (1) welcomed the intention of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to submit concrete proposals designed to implement the concept of minimum world food security for consideration by the Council of that organization in June 1973 and by the Conference in November 1973; (2) invited the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-sixth session, on the progress made in formulating and implementing those proposals.

Chapter X

NATURAL RESOURCES

A. Report of the Committee on Natural Resources

392. The Economic Committee considered item 5(a) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Natural resources: report of the Committee on Natural Resources) at its 613th to 619th, 624th and 627th meetings.¹

393. The Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session,² chapter IV of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirteenth session,³ a statement of administrative and financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee on Natural Resources to hold a United Nations water conference (E/5301), a note by the Secretary-General containing the relevant part of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its fifteenth session (E/L.1541),⁴ and a report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the treatment of water resources development in the United Nations family of organizations and comments thereon (E/5231 and Add.1-5).

394. In an introductory statement the Director of the Resources and Transport Division drew the Committee's attention to the recommendations of the Committee on Natural Resources at its third session, as contained in chapter VIII of its report.²

395. A representative from the Office of Inter-Agency Affairs made a brief statement on the contingency plans prepared by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in connexion with co-ordination activities requested by the Committee on Natural Resources at its third session,² to be adjusted according to whatever action might be taken by the Council.

396. During the discussion many representatives expressed their appreciation of the progress made by the Committee on Natural Resources at its third session,² particularly on the question of co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the field of natural resources.

397. A few representatives felt that the role of the Committee as a technical body or as a co-ordinating body had not as yet been clearly defined. The importance of closely co-ordinating the work of the Committee on Natural Resources with that of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme was also stressed.

¹ E/AC.6/SR.613-619, 624, 527.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/5247).

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7 (E/5273).

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/5256), paras. 313-320.

398. Many representatives pointed out the importance of carrying out medium-term and long-term projections of supply and demand in the field of natural resources, and the need for standardization of methodologies. The view was expressed that misgivings about the adequacy of future supply of certain natural resources were poorly substantiated.

399. Several representatives stressed the importance of strengthening activities relating to the collection and dissemination of information in the field of natural resources.

400. The importance of water resources development was reiterated and many representatives expressed their support for the proposed water conference. A few representatives, however, felt that the provisional agenda prepared by the panel was too broad and heavy, and while they supported the objectives of the conference, they felt that they could be better achieved through other means. It was pointed out that water problems were of a local or regional nature and could be better discussed in regional conferences, symposia and seminars. Representatives who participated in the discussion emphasized the importance of careful preparatory work for the proposed conference, particularly in order to avoid overlapping and duplication with other conferences that would be held in the meantime.

401. At the 616th meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of his delegation and those of Japan, Madagascar, Mali, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Uganda introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.496). Argentina and Haiti subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

402. At the 618th meeting, the Committee received amendments proposed by the Sudan (E/AC.6/L.499) to the draft resolution. At the same meeting, the delegations of Venezuela and the Yemen joined in supporting the amendments.

403. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil introduced amendments to the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.502).

404. At the 624th meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.496/Rev.1) which incorporated the amendments contained in E/AC.6/L.499 as well as several of the amendments proposed by Brazil (E/AC.6/L.502).

405. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina said that he agreed to the amendments proposed by the representative of Brazil to part C of the draft resolution, as orally revised by the representative of Brazil.

406. At the same meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised draft resolution E/AC.6/L.496/Rev.1.

407. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom orally proposed that in part G, paragraph 2, of the draft resolution, the words "and venue" be replaced by the words "in New York".

408. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States orally proposed the insertion of the words "future revisions of" after the words "water conference based on" in part C, paragraph 1.

409. At the 627th meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a further revision of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.496/Rev.2) and stated that all the Brazilian proposals had been accepted with the exception of the following:

(a) the deletion of the word "national" in part B, sub-paragraph (b);

(b) the insertion of the words "or other competent regional or subregional fora" after the words "regional economic commissions".

410. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom withdrew their oral amendments.

411. At the same meeting, in the light of the revisions contained in draft resolution E/AC.6/L.496/Rev.2 and of the explanations given by the sponsors, the representative of Brazil withdrew his remaining amendments (E/AC.6/L.502).

412. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested clarification on the financial implications of sub-paragraphs (d) and (e) in part B, and paragraph 3 in part C of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.496/Rev.2. When a representative of the Secretary-General explained that the matter was under study, he reserved his position.

413. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution E/AC.6/L.496/Rev.2 by consensus.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

414. At its 1857th meeting⁵ the Council considered the report of the Economic Committee (E/5346).⁶ A representative of the Secretary-General made an oral statement of the financial implications of the implementation of parts B and C of draft resolution I. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted an oral amendment to operative paragraph 5(b) of section C replacing "to the fifty-fifth session" by "to the fifty-sixth session". The draft resolution as amended was adopted without objection.

415. In resolution 1761 A (LIV), the Council endorsed the conclusions contained in paragraph 34 of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session (E/5247) and in particular: (a) considered it of great importance that the Secretary-General, in co-operation, as appropriate, with the other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, work out an appropriate and practicable division of responsibilities in the United

Nations system on the activities on natural resources, where such a division of responsibility had not yet been obtained; (b) drew the special attention of the relevant intergovernmental bodies of the various organizations in the United Nations system to the conclusions on interagency co-ordination reached by the Committee on Natural Resources and requests these bodies to report to the Council on their viewpoints regarding these matters; (c) requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources and at the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council and the recommendations made by these bodies, to draw up once in every two years, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, a comprehensive plan of action for the development of natural resources, with special emphasis on the needs and interests of the developing countries, in accordance with their national development priorities, encompassing the co-ordinated work programmes of all organizations belonging to the United Nations system, and giving for each programme an estimate of its budgetary consequences; (d) requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to recommend to the Council ways of strengthening existing arrangements within the United Nations system for providing advice upon request on integrated water use planning and development, in particular advice on broader water use implications, taking into account alternative or additional uses of water; and (e) further requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to report fully in its 1974 annual report to the Council on the progress made in carrying out the tasks mentioned above and in the cited paragraph 34.

416. In resolution 1761 B (LIV), the Council requested the Secretary-General: (a) to prepare a report, in consultation with the specialized agencies, on the activities of all the organizations, inside and outside the United Nations system, which undertook medium-term and long-term projections on the supply of and demand for energy, mineral and water resources, indicating the methodologies used by each of them and the concepts and definitions of the variables used and to submit the report to the Committee on Natural Resources at its fourth session in good time for the Committee to make recommendations to the Secretary-General through the Economic and Social Council on the acceptable methods to be standardized to carry out such projects on an internationally comparable basis; (b) to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources on a regular two-year basis studies on medium-term and long-term projections, based on available data, on the supply of and demand for energy, mineral and water resources on a global, regional and national basis; (c) to take the necessary measures, within the budgetary limitations, to improve and strengthen the existing United Nations services for the analysis, evaluation and dissemination of world-wide data on natural resources; (d) to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources on a regular basis an assessment of technologies which could assist Governments to evaluate, in the light of their requirements, the supply of and demand for energy, mineral and water resources; and (e) to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources on a regular basis an assessment of existing and emerging technologies specifically geared to meet the medium-term and long-term requirements of the developing countries in the field of energy, mineral and water resources.

⁵ E/SR.1857.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

417. In resolution 1761 C (LIV), the Council (1) approved the holding of a United Nations Water Conference based on the provisional agenda suggested by the Intergovernmental Panel of Specialists; (2) decided that the Conference should be convened during the year 1977 in such a manner as to enable the Conference to take into account: (a) the results of the various international meetings dealing with different aspects of water resources development already scheduled, such as the Irrigation Congress, the Conference on the Long-Term Programme of International Co-operation in the Field of Hydrology and the World Meteorological Congress; and (b) preferable also and if possible, the results, whenever appropriate, of the projected second United Nations Conference on the Human Environment; (3) requested the Secretary-General to consult Member States on ways and means deemed appropriate to conduct the preparations for the Water Conference, including intergovernmental participation in such preparations, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session; (4) accepted gratefully the offer of the Government of Argentina to host the Conference in Buenos Aires, subject to the conditions set forth in General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969; (5) requested the Secretary-General: (a) to take the necessary preparatory steps for the United Nations Water Conference, taking into account the views of Member States with respect to the estimated costs of the Conference as well as the further guidance the Council might wish to give in the light of the report referred to in paragraph 3 above; (b) to explore, in the light of the above considerations and as part of the preparatory process, the possibility of convening regional conferences or seminars under the auspices of the regional economic commissions and to report on the matter to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session; and (c) to establish close liaison between the Headquarters Secretariat and the secretariats of the United Nations regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, with a view to co-ordinating the inputs of the various components of the United Nations system and avoid overlapping and duplication.

418. In resolution 1761 D (LIV), the Council (1) took note of the note by the Secretary-General on groundwater exploration and development (E/C.7/34); (2) recommended that the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies concerned enhance the quality and effectiveness of their assistance to groundwater development programmes of the developing countries, taking into account, in the light of the priorities of the countries concerned, not only the technical possibilities for groundwater supplies, but also the groundwater balance and water quality problems; (3) requested the Secretary-General to keep under review costs of groundwater development in developing countries.

419. In resolution 1761 E (LIV), the Council (1) took note of the preliminary note by the Secretary-General on the technical and economic aspects of international river basin development (E/C.7/35) and of the views expressed by members of the Committee on Natural Resources with regard to the recommendations contained therein; (2) requested the Secretary-General to prepare a revised and more comprehensive version of the note as well as a progress report on related acti-

ties for the fourth session of the Committee on Natural Resources.

420. In resolution 1761 F (LIV), the Council (1) decided to forward to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its first session for its information, the reports of the Committee on Natural Resources on its second (E/5097/Rev.1) and third (E/5247) sessions; (2) further decided to examine and define at its fifty-seventh session the relative role of and co-operation between the Committee on Natural Resources and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme.

421. In resolution 1761 G (LIV), the Council (1) took note of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session; (2) agreed that, subject to determination of the specific date and venue in conjunction with the calendar of conferences, the fourth session of the Committee be convened in 1975; (3) requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the officers of the Committee on Natural Resources, a draft agenda for the fourth session and to circulate it by the end of 1973 to members of the Committee for comments, and then to circulate a provisional agenda in the early part of 1974.

B. Establishment of a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration

422. The Economic Committee considered item 5 (b) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Question of the establishment of a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration). The Committee had before it a letter from the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the United Nations Fund for Natural Resources Exploration addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/AC.6/L.485), draft resolutions E/AC.6/L.486 and E/AC.6/L.487 submitted to the Council at its resumed fifty-third session, and a note by the Secretary-General (E/5270).

423. During the discussions on this item in the Economic Committee,¹ a number of representatives stressed the importance that natural resources exploration had for developing countries and suggested the creation of a revolving fund, in view of the limited resources made available to developing countries under the indicative planning figures. The view was expressed that the proposal still lacked sufficient clarity. Specific mention was made of the question of repayment rates in connexion with projects to be partially financed by the fund, together with other financing bodies, or in the case of the financing of exploration projects already started.

424. Several representatives expressed their concern at the creation of a new fund, in the belief that assistance should be concentrated within the framework of UNDP in accordance with national priorities established in country programmes; or that finance could be provided more efficiently by other bodies. One representative stated that new institutional overheads might further drain limited funds available for development.

425. Several representatives stated that, in their view, the establishment of the fund should not lead to the extension of the principle of repayment of assistance to other areas of technical co-operation. There was a large measure of agreement that in the initial stages there was no need for a separate governing body and

that the Governing Council of UNDP could serve that purpose.

426. The principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources as it related to the operation of the fund was stressed and it was suggested that disputes between the fund and recipient countries over questions of reimbursement should be subject to the jurisdiction of national courts.

427. A number of representatives suggested that the limited resources that would be made available to the fund could be used in many cases for the partial financing of exploration projects in conjunction with UNDP, while others urged the exploration of financial assistance to the fund, for example from IBRD and the regional banks.

428. At the 616th meeting, the representative of Japan, on behalf of his delegation and those of Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Turkey, introduced revised draft resolution E/AC.6/L.486/Rev.1. At the same meeting, the representative of Indonesia became a sponsor of the draft resolution.

429. At the same meeting, the representative of India proposed an oral amendment to paragraph 1(8) of the revised draft resolution whereby the words "within the guidelines to be established by the governing body on the recommendations of a group of experts to be appointed by the governing body, taking into consideration" would be replaced by the words "in accordance with one of".

430. At the 619th meeting, the representative of Chile proposed four amendments (E/AC.6/L.501) to the revised draft resolution. He later withdrew his first, second and third amendments. He maintained the fourth amendment but agreed to give priority to the amendment proposed by the representative of Trinidad and Tobago in document E/AC.6/L.505.

431. At the 624th meeting, the representative of Japan, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced further revisions to the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.486/Rev.2).

432. At the same meeting, the representative of Peru submitted amendments (E/AC.6/L.503) to the revised draft resolution, which he subsequently withdrew.

433. Also at the 624th meeting, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago introduced an amendment (E/AC.6/L.505) to the revised draft resolution and orally revised it by adding the following words at the end of his text: "bearing in mind the need to ensure the revolving nature of the fund". The sponsors of the revised draft resolution accepted this amendment, as orally revised, and the representative of Chile agreed to its taking priority over his fourth amendment.

434. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced amendments (E/AC.6/L.506) to the revised draft resolution. He then orally revised his second amendment by inserting in line 2 after the word "among" the word "participating".

435. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada requested separate recorded votes on four parts of the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.486/Rev.2), as follows:

(a) Paragraph 1(i)(2);

(b) The end of Paragraph 1(1), after the words "governing body of the fund";

(c) In paragraph 1(o), the words "institutional arrangements as well as";

(d) Paragraph 2.

436. The representative of Canada also asked for a recorded vote on the revised draft resolution, as a whole, as amended.

437. Also at the 624th meeting, the representative of Pakistan requested separate recorded votes on his proposed amendments.

438. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom requested a recorded vote on the amendments proposed by Trinidad and Tobago (E/AC.6/L.505) and accepted by the sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

439. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the various proposals before it as follows:

(a) The first amendment proposed by Pakistan (E/AC.6/L.506) was adopted by 16 votes to 11, with 24 abstentions (not recorded);

(b) The second amendment proposed by Pakistan (E/AC.6/L.506) was adopted by 24 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

(c) The third amendment proposed by Pakistan (E/AC.6/L.506) was rejected by 17 votes to 15, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, Mali, Mongolia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda.

Against: Barbados, France, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Guinea, Hungary, Madagascar, Malaysia, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Zaire.

(d) Paragraph 1(i)(2) of the revised draft resolution was retained by 35 votes to 3, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Canada, Guinea, Mali.

Abstaining: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden,

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

(e) The end of paragraph 1 (1) of the revised draft resolution, after the words "governing body of the fund", was retained by 29 votes to 6, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

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

Abstaining: Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(f) In paragraph 1 (o) of the revised draft resolution, the words "institutional arrangements as well as" were retained by 31 votes to 6, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

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

Abstaining: Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Guinea, Hungary, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(g) Paragraph 2 of the revised draft resolution was adopted by 33 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Canada.

Abstaining: Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

(h) The amendment proposed by Trinidad and Tobago (E/AC.6/L.505), as orally revised and accepted by the sponsors, was adopted by 33 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions, and thus replaced paragraph 1 (h) in the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.486/Rev.2). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Netherlands, Niger, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

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

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(i) Draft resolution E/AC.6/L.486/Rev.2 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 34 votes to none, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

440. Also at the 624th meeting, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the sponsors, withdrew draft resolution E/AC.6/L.487, in view of the adoption of revised draft resolution E/AC.6/L.486/Rev.2, as amended.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

441. At its 1857th meeting,⁵ the Council considered the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5346, draft resolution II).⁶ A number of delegations reiterated their reservations stated in the Committee, on the subject of the need for further clarification, safeguards in case of disputes and provisions for the preferential treatment of least developed and land-locked countries. On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Malaysia, the draft resolution was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Bolivia, Burundi, Chile, China, France, Haiti, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, Finland, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

442. In resolution 1762 (LIV) the Council (1) recommended that the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session decide to establish a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration based on the following principles and objectives: (a) the fund should be established as a trust fund, placed in charge of the Secretary-General and administered on his behalf by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; (b) the purpose of the fund was to enable the activities of the United Nations development systems in the field of natural resources exploration in the developing countries to be extended and intensified, concentrating on such projects that were generally known to have a catalytic effect on the country's socio-economic development; (c) the revolving character of the fund was its main feature, as the problem of financing natural resources exploration was to be solved

by specific methods; the fund should be managed in such a manner as to ensure its revolving feature; (d) the fund should provide assistance to participating recipient States in the exploration of mineral, water and energy resources under national jurisdiction utilizing for that purpose voluntary contributions and funds generated through the production of those resources discovered or developed with the assistance from the fund; (e) in allocating the resources of the fund, consideration would be given to achieving an equitable pattern of distribution among participating developing countries; (f) the fund should be guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations duly taking into account the principle of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources; (g) participation in the fund should be open to any State that was a Member of the United Nations or a member of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency; (h) the financial resources of the fund should comprise the following: (i) voluntary contributions to the fund made by Governments; (ii) payments by recipient participating States which should be amounts equivalent to a percentage of the value of natural resources produced under projects assisted by the fund; (iii) donations and advances in cash or kind, accepted from intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions consistent with the policies, aims and activities of the United Nations and the fund; (i) the rate of repayment, the length of the repayment period and the total sum to be repaid would be decided by an agreement between the fund and the recipient State; the rate of repayment and the length of the repayment period should be on the basis of the pertinent proposals contained in the note by the Secretary-General (E/5270); in deciding on the total sum to be repaid, due consideration should also be given to the type of project, and the need for the total repayment to bear close relationship to the amount originally loaned, bearing in mind the need to ensure the revolving nature of the fund; (j) (i) assistance should be given in the form of financing of projects formulated for the United Nations Development Programme or, when within the capability of the fund, projects not formulated for the United Nations Development Programme; (ii) assistance provided by the fund to participating States should be additional to that provided under the United Nations Development Programme indicative planning figures; (iii) the assistance should be negotiated by the Governments of the recipient States and the fund and should be mutually acceptable to them; (iv) in the formulation and appraisal of projects, the United Nations Development Programme resident representative would provide co-ordination at the field level with the country programming; (k) the fund might give assistance in all phases of exploration, which might include: (i) the preparation of requests for assistance from the fund; (ii) the exploration of natural resources; (iii) pre-investment studies, which might include feasibility studies; (l) the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme would submit for approval projects to be financed by the fund to the governing body; (m) since it would take some time for the resources of the revolving fund and its scope of operations to grow to a size which would make the administration by an intergovernmental body necessary, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should be the governing body of the fund for the first four years and the matter would be reviewed by the Economic and Social Council in con-

sultation with the Committee on Natural Resources and the United Nations Development Programme; (n) the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in full consultation with the Secretary-General should appoint a Director of the fund, when necessary; the Director should be appointed for a period of three years; the appointment of the Director should be confirmed by the governing body; (o) the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme would submit an annual report to the Economic and Social Council on the progress and operation of the revolving fund, together with the comments of the Committee on Natural Resources and the governing body; (p) the Economic and Social Council should review, in the light of experience gained, the functions and institutional arrangements as well as the repayment system of the fund, with a view to recommending to the General Assembly necessary changes and improvements, taking fully into account the comments of the governing body and the Committee on Natural Resources; the first such review should be carried out at the end of the first four years following the commencement of the operations of the fund; (2) recommended that the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session should request the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the establishment of the fund; (3) requested the Secretary-General to explore possible sources, governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental, of financial assistance to the fund.

C. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries

443. The Economic Committee considered item 2 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-fourth session (Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries) at its 599th, 602nd and 604th to 609th meetings.⁷ It had before it a report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources (E/5170) and a report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session.²

444. The Director of the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions informed the Council that the report of the Secretary-General (E/5170) dealt with the oil sector, the copper industry, processing of natural resources and the effects of processed exports on economic development as well as with aspects of agro-industry. The activities undertaken in those fields had been analysed from the point of view of national economic control and their net return to the host developing country.

445. In the course of the discussion many representatives stressed that the exercise by the developing countries of their sovereignty over their natural resources constituted an important principle. A number of representatives stressed the need to provide the Council with up to date and detailed documentation on this matter. To this effect they considered it necessary to strengthen, as matter of urgency, co-operation between the Secretary-General and the international and intergovernmental bodies concerned with agreements on copper, petroleum, tin and other products. There was broad agreement among the Council members who spoke on the basic rights of the host country to control the exploitation of its natural resources by foreign enterprises and to nationalize such enterprises should public interest so require. Many representatives de-

⁷ E/AC.6/SR.599, 602, 604-609.

clared that the developing countries believed that they would not regain the full exercise of their political independence until they exercised their sovereign economic rights to the full. In the views of several delegations, each State should exercise its sovereignty over the natural resources of land surfaces, the sea-bed and subsoil thereof and the superjacent waters within national jurisdiction.

446. At the 605th meeting, the representative of Chile on behalf of Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Iceland, Peru, Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire introduced a draft resolution on the subject (E/AC.6/L.483/Rev.1).

447. At the 606th meeting, the Committee was informed that Iraq, Kenya, Madagascar and Pakistan had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

448. At the 609th meeting, the representative of Chile, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution in the light of informal proposals made by the delegations of Canada and Peru. At the same meeting, oral amendments proposed by the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were rejected. The draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.483/Rev.1), as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted by 37 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

449. The Council, at its 1854th meeting,⁸ on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5305),⁹ adopted the draft resolution by 20 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

450. In resolution 1737 (LIV), the Council (1) reaffirmed the right of States to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources, on land within their international boundaries, as well as those of the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof within their national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters; (2) emphasized that both the exploration and the exploitation of such

natural resources shall be subject in each country to national laws and regulations; (3) declared that any act, measure or legislative provision which one state may apply against another for the purpose of suppressing its inalienable right to the exercise of its full sovereignty over its natural resources, both on land and in coastal waters, or of using coercion to obtain advantages of any other kind, was a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, contradicted the principles adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 2625 (XXV) and 3016 (XXVII) and obstructed the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and that to persist therein could constitute a threat to international peace and security; (4) recognized that one of the most effective ways in which the developing countries could protect their natural resources was to promote or strengthen machinery for co-operation among them having as its main purpose to concert pricing policies, to improve conditions of access to markets, to co-ordinate production policies and, thus, to guarantee the full exercise of sovereignty by developing countries over their natural resources; (5) urged the international financial organizations and the United Nations Development Programme to provide, in accordance with the priorities established in national development plans, all possible financial and technical assistance to developing countries at their request or for the purpose of establishing, strengthening and supporting, as appropriate, national institutions to ensure the full utilization and control of their natural resources; (6) requested the Secretary-General to complete the study of the political, economic, social and legal aspects of the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources referred to in Council resolution 1673 (LII), and to include therein the aspects of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources of the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof within the limits of national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters; (7) further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, the study referred to in paragraph 6 above.

⁸ E/SR.1854.

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.*

Chapter XI

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

451. The Economic Committee considered item 10 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Science and technology: (a) report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development; (b) report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development; (c) the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations; (d) outflow of trained personnel from developing to the developed countries; (e) question of the establishment of a special protein fund; (f) transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level¹ at its 657th, 659th, 663rd, 665th and 666th meetings.² The Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first session³ and the statements on administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution I (E/5272/Add.1/Rev.1) and draft resolution II (E/5272/Add.2) contained in the report; the tenth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;⁴ the report of the Secretary-General on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States (E/5238 and Add.1); a note by the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of a special protein fund (E/5361 and Corr.1); a progress report of the Secretary-General on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries (E/5336); a report of the Secretary-General on the transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level (E/5152); a report of the Economic Committee on item 6 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (E/5349), and a draft decision submitted in the Economic Committee at the Council's fifty-fourth session (E/AC.6/L.508).

452. In his introductory statement referring particularly to agenda items 10 (a) and (c) the Director of the Office for Science and Technology of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs stressed the need for the United Nations to define, through its Committee on Science and Technology for Development, a global policy on science and technology, the full integration of science and technology policy with development planning, the strengthening of local capacities, particularly for the selection, adaptation, and successful transfer of more appropriate technologies, and the involvement of the world scientific community in development problems.

¹ The question of transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level was considered by the Council at its fifty-fourth session under agenda item 6 (b) (Fiscal and financial matters).

² E/AC.6/SR.657, 659, 663, 665, 666.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/5272).

⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 6 (E/5288).

A. Report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development

453. Reviewing the report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, several representatives stressed the utility of a study to be undertaken by an intergovernmental group of experts proposed in draft resolution I entitled "Quantification of scientific and technological activities"⁵ in providing a basis for further discussion of the subject. Two representatives, expressing doubts as to the usefulness of that study, rejected the implied unified approach to developed countries and emphasized the special responsibilities of former colonial powers. One representative expressed disappointment that the draft resolution had not already been implemented so as to make the results available in time for the mid-Decade review of the International Development Strategy.

454. At the 665th meeting the Committee considered draft resolution I. The Chairman orally proposed the rewording of subparagraph (d) as follows: "present a report of the results of this research effort to the Committee on Science and Technology at its second session". At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Committee voted on draft resolution I, which was adopted, as orally amended by the Chairman, by 34 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

455. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of Kenya introduced amendments (E/AC.6/L.537) to draft resolution II on the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development which he subsequently withdrew at the same meeting, having explained that he would submit at a later stage a separate draft resolution embodying the substance of the amendments.

456. At its 665th meeting, at the request of the representative of Kenya, the Committee voted on draft resolution II, which it adopted by 36 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

457. Speaking in explanation of the vote the representative of Canada noted that his delegation had taken part in the original negotiations which had led to the adoption of draft resolution II by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development and he explained that he had voted for the draft resolution, despite the problems of interpretation raised by operative paragraph 13, in the light of the explanation given during the discussion. The representative of China stated that he had abstained because of the formulation of operative paragraph 2 while the representative of Kenya had voted against because the draft resolution fell short of providing for any effective implementation machinery.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4 (E/5272), para. 120.

458. At the 659th meeting the Committee considered draft resolution III on the application of computer technology. The representative of Spain introduced, also on behalf of Algeria, the amendments (E/AC.6/L.534) to the draft resolution.

459. At the 665th meeting, the representative of Algeria, also on behalf of Spain, introduced a revised version of the amendments (E/AC.6/L.534/Rev.1).

460. At the 666th meeting, the representative of Canada requested that separate votes be taken on the third amendment (E/AC.6/L.534/Rev.1, para. 3), as well as on the fifth amendment, regarding the words "such as the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics" (E/AC.6/L.534/Rev.1, para. 5).

461. At the same meeting, the Committee voted as follows:

(a) It adopted the third amendment (E/AC.6/L.534/Rev.1, para. 3) by 30 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions;

(b) It retained, in the fifth amendment, the words "such as the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics" (E/AC.6/L.534/Rev.1, para. 5) by 23 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions. The Committee adopted draft resolution III, as amended, unanimously.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

462. The Council, at its 1879th meeting,⁶ considered the draft resolutions and the draft decision recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5413 and Add.1).⁷ It adopted by 11 votes to 4, with 1 abstention, the draft resolution on the quantification of scientific and technological activities.

463. In that resolution 1822 (LV), the Council requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental group of experts, which, in co-operation with interested international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, should: (a) give priority to the research required to clarify further the quantification of scientific and technological activities; (b) develop, to the extent feasible, appropriate classification schemes with worldwide applicability for such quantification, devoting particular attention to definitions and criteria; (c) examine and recommend criteria and definitions for the classification of various scientific and technological activities under the three targets suggested for inclusion in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/5272, chap. III), in order to assess more precisely and uniformly the efforts of all countries in this field; (d) present a report on the results of this research effort to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session.

464. The Council adopted unanimously the draft resolution on the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

465. In that resolution 1823 (LV), the Council (1) commended the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for the preparation of the *World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development*;⁸ (2) also commended the objectives and scope

of the World Plan of Action as a useful set of general guidelines and broad programmes suggested to Governments, subject to their own individual priorities as established in their national development plans; (3) drew the attention of Governments to the World Plan of Action, which might be of assistance in the selection and preparation by decision-makers and the scientific and technological community of specific projects relevant to the needs of their countries; (4) recommended to the General Assembly that, at its twenty-eighth session, it take note of the World Plan of Action as a means of strengthening the scientific and technological components in international co-operation and in national development plans; (5) invited the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to undertake, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, a continuous process of review and appraisal and the incorporation of new items in the World Plan of Action, and to present, particularly in the light of comments made during the first session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development (E/5272,³ chap. IV) and, subject to the provisions contained in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 below, its conclusions for the consideration of the latter Committee; (6) requested the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to suggest an indicative list of possible items for review or incorporation in the World Plan of Action, and further requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to recommend explicitly items in this list for consideration by the Advisory Committee; (7) decided that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development should also recommend to the attention of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development items, other than those suggested in the indicative list mentioned in paragraph 6 above, which were also of interest to the Committee and that these items might replace or be added to those in the indicative list, as the Committee so wished; (8) decided further that, in both the cases mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 above, the Committee on Science and Technology for Development should establish, in the same recommendations in which it presents the items for consideration, the criteria which should be followed by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and on which the Advisory Committee will specifically base its work in reviewing and studying those additional items with a view to their incorporation in the list, in accordance with the request of the Committee; (9) invited the Secretary-General, taking into account the comments on the World Plan of Action submitted by Governments, at the request of developing countries, and with the assistance of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and other organizations of the United Nations system, to take steps to give the World Plan of Action a wide exposure to the decision-makers and the scientific and technological community in developing countries, in order to obtain their views and recommendations following the updating of the Plan, by, *inter alia*, arranging for meetings or seminars on a national or regional basis; (10) recommended that developed countries be urged to alert public opinion in their countries to the World Plan of Action, by, *inter alia*, holding meetings or seminars on a national or regional basis, and by using appropriate mass media,

⁶ E/SR.1879.

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

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.A.18.

with a view to stimulating support by the public for (a) scientific and technical assistance projects in favour of developing countries and (b) a better orientation of a part of research and development efforts towards the problems of developing countries; (11) requested the international financing organizations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the regional development banks, as well as developed countries, in close consultation with the developing countries and at their specific request, to provide ways and means for supporting the efforts of those countries to establish and strengthen scientific and technological institutes and to undertake other infrastructural measures in accordance with their own national plans and priorities; (12) requested the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to take an active role in stimulating the implementation of the various parts of the present resolution and to continue to take, in close co-operation with Governments and at their specific request, an active part in establishing and strengthening the scientific infrastructure for development research in their respective regions; (13) requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and, when necessary, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, to submit proposals to the Council through the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, for the allocation to the most appropriate organization within the United Nations system of the primary responsibility for (a) analysing in detail, in close consultation with Member States, irrespective of their degree of development, and with appropriate national and international institutions and organizations, ways and means to initiate action, in accordance with their national plans and priorities, for research and for the application of existing knowledge identified in the World Plan of Action as periodically reviewed; (b) identifying, on the basis of concrete requests received from developing countries, means of implementation and sources of financing for concrete projects which might be decided upon; (14) recommended interested Governments of developing countries, on the basis of their examination of the World Plan of Action as indicated in paragraphs 3 and 9 above, and in the light of their own national development plans and priorities: (a) to select the specific problems facing their countries in each sector whose solution would have a significant impact on the economic and social development of the country; (b) to indicate to the Secretary-General those problems which, in the opinion of the developing country concerned, are not being adequately dealt with at present; (15) requested the Secretary-General to compile a list of the problems specified by the developing countries in accordance with paragraph 14 (b) above, together with the views of those countries as to the importance and urgency of their solution; (16) requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session to consider the list of specific problems compiled by the Secretary-General on the basis of the response of the developing countries, as well as the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 13 above, with a view to elaborating further action; (17) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social

Council through the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on the implementation of the present resolution.

466. The representative of China explained that he had abstained from voting on the draft resolution in the Economic Committee because of the formulation of operative paragraph 2 (see paragraph 457 above) but that he had voted in favour of resolution 1823 (LV) on the understanding that that paragraph did not have a binding character.

467. The Council adopted unanimously resolution 1824 (LV) on the application of computer technology, in which it (1) took note of the recommendations concerning national policy in developing countries and education, contained in the first report of the Secretary-General on the application of computer technology for development,⁹ and in his supplementary report (E/C.8/11 and Add.1), and on the proposals to revise these recommendations and the new recommendations made during the first session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;³ (2) requested the Secretary-General to draw the relevant recommendations in these reports, as well as the views and proposals made by member States of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development during its first session, to the attention of Governments, interested organizations of the United Nations system and international intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental professional organizations with relevant areas of action in the field of computer technology, and to report to the Committee at its second session on the views and suggestions received thereon; (3) requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine, at its second session, the report which should be submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 above and in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2804 (XXVI), in order to enable the Committee to present its considered views on the application of computer technology to development; (4) requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to suggest an appropriate organization within the United Nations system to ensure better co-ordination among the activities of United Nations organs, and with the activities of other international organizations in this field, taking into account the comments and views expressed in the debate at the first session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development; (5) requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination containing the information requested in paragraph 4 above to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for its opinion, and to the Committee of Science and Technology for Development at its second session; (6) agreed to the need for expert services, whether furnished by *ad hoc* groups of experts, by an existing United Nations body or bodies, such as the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development or the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, or by other competent intergovernmental organizations such as the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, to assist the Committee on Science and Technology for Development in its activities concerning the application of computer technology for the benefit of developing countries; (7) requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of the United Nations

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.A.1.

bodies and intergovernmental organizations referred to in the paragraph 6 above, proposals on the various possibilities for providing such expert services to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, taking into account the comments made in the debate at the first session of the Committee and at the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council, and to present these proposals, after consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session; (8) deemed it necessary that more activities should be undertaken within the United Nations system on various aspects of the application of computer technology to development, with a view to assisting the efforts of developing countries in the introduction and sound use of computer technology in their countries and to promoting international co-operation in this field, including studies in various fields, in particular on the management of information systems and data-processing centres, the use of modern communications systems, including satellite-related systems and the ready accessibility of software; (9) requested the Secretary-General to present to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, as soon as possible, proposals concerning the activities referred to in paragraph 8 above, including the list of studies to be undertaken in the interests of developing countries and the modalities of the preparation of these studies, with the co-operation of the specialized bodies and intergovernmental organizations referred to in paragraph 6 above.

468. At the same meeting,⁶ the Council adopted unanimously the draft decision whereby it took note of the report of the Committee on Science and Technology on its first session.³

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

469. Introducing the tenth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,⁴ the Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee indicated that apart from its continuing concern with the review and implementation of the World Plan, the Advisory Committee would henceforth concentrate on the integration of science and technology into the development process, devoting particular attention to social aspects. He emphasized the great importance attributed by the Advisory Committee to its relationship with the Committee on Science and Technology for Development and also welcomed the co-operation so far initiated with the Committee for Development Planning. He expressed some disappointment that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its first session had not been able to discuss the statement prepared for it by the Advisory Committee.¹⁰ With reference to the targets suggested in the World Plan,¹¹ he hoped that in considering the matter further developed countries would agree to allocate part of their resources in science and technology to problems of developing countries to match the resources being committed by these countries in accordance with target I of the World Plan.

470. Many representatives expressed appreciation of the work of the Advisory Committee and the high standard of its expert advice and agreed that sufficiently flexible arrangements should be made to allow for this function to be continued and strengthened. The Advisory Committee's collaboration with UNDP and the Committee for Development Planning was welcomed and encouraged. Members of the Committee felt that priority should be given to the optimal integration of science and technology in the planning for economic and social development, to the strengthening of indigenous capacities for the identification of concrete problems and for the evaluation, selection and successful application of advanced technologies, to the adaptation of existing rather than the redesign of new technologies and finally, and this was applicable also to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, to an effective machinery for the implementation of the World Plan with due regard to sovereign rights of nations and their development priorities.

471. International co-operation in science and technology should be strengthened, particularly the exchange of experience among developing countries; the regional economic commissions, particularly ECE, were mentioned as suitable vehicles in this respect.

472. At the 657th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.524) which he orally revised by replacing the words "*Bearing in mind*" by the word "*Recalling*" in the second paragraph of the preamble.

473. At the 665th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom further orally revised the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.524) by rewording the third paragraph of the preamble as follows: "*Bearing in mind* the importance of not placing undue constraints on the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, and therefore of maintaining the volume of work of the Advisory Committee at a reasonable level."

474. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina orally proposed in the second paragraph of the preamble that the words "*Bearing in mind* its resolution 1763 (LIV)" be replaced by the words "*Recalling* its resolution 1715 (LIII) and its resolution 1769 (LIV)".

475. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.524) as orally revised, without objection.

476. At the 665th meeting, the representative of India orally proposed a draft decision concerning the holding of the twentieth session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in 1974.

477. At the 666th meeting, on a separate vote, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom, the Committee decided by 30 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions, to vote on the draft decision which was adopted by 28 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

478. The Council, at its 1879th meeting,⁶ on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5413 and Add.1),⁷ the Council adopted unanimously resolution 1825 (LV) on the report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 6 (E/5288), annex II.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4 (E/5272), para. 28.

479. In that resolution, the Council (1) noted with appreciation the tenth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;⁴ (2) expressed the hope that the co-operation being developed between the Advisory Committee and the United Nations Development Programme in assessing and defining global projects would be intensified and broadened as appropriate, so as to use to the full the wide range of competence of the Advisory Committee; (3) welcomed the readiness of the Advisory Committee to co-operate very closely with the Committee on Science and Technology for Development; (4) instructed the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to ensure the allocation of sufficient time at its second session for adequate consideration of its relationship with the Advisory Committee, the consideration of which was deferred for lack of time at its first session (E/5272,³ annex I, foot-note).

480. Concerning the draft decision on the convening of the twentieth session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in 1974, the Chairman stated that the Council had already considered the question during the discussion of the calendar of conferences and that therefore there was no need for the Council to act upon that draft decision (see chapter XXI.D below).

C. The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations

481. At the 659th meeting, the representative of Romania, also on behalf of Argentina, Canada, Chile, Pakistan, Peru, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.535) entitled "The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States". Algeria and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.535).

482. At the 663rd meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed amendments (E/AC.6/L.536) to the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.535).

483. At the 665th meeting, the representative of Romania, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.535) by proposing that the existing operative paragraph 9 be replaced by the following text:

"9. *Takes note* of the considerations put forward by the Secretary-General on the possibility of convening an International Conference on Science and Technology and requests the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine the advisability of convening, at the appropriate time, such a conference in the light of the elaboration of a United Nations science and technology policy in accordance with the present resolution;"

484. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States proposed to replace operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.535) by the following text:

"1. *Requests* the Committee on Science and Technology for Development further to examine the report of the Secretary-General (E/5238) at its second session taking into account the views expressed during the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council and the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly (if any) and to submit its com-

ments and recommendations thereon to the Council at its fifty-seventh session."

485. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania accepted the proposed amendment of the United States but stated that it should be placed as a last operative paragraph 11, to which the representative of the United States agreed.

486. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom orally proposed that the words "the present resolution" be inserted after the word "account" in the new operative paragraph 11, which was accepted by the sponsors.

487. At the same meeting, the representative of India made the following oral amendments to the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.535) which called for (a) the deletion of the words "the conclusions and recommendations contained in" in operative paragraph 1; (b) the addition, at the end of operative paragraph 7, of the words "by assisting in the creation of an indigenous capacity for self-sustaining scientific and technological growth"; (c) the insertion of the existing operative paragraph 7 after operative paragraph 5 and (d) the replacement of the words "an International" in the revised operative paragraph 9, by the words "a second United Nations".

488. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina orally proposed the insertion of the words "assess, select as well as" before the word "develop" at the beginning of operative paragraph 4 (iv) of the draft resolution.

489. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the oral amendments proposed by the representatives of India and Argentina, but proposed the deletion of the words "self-sustaining" (see paragraph 487 (b) above). He further revised operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution by replacing the word "Reaffirms" by the word "Affirms" and by inserting the words "in accordance with resolution 1715 (LIII)" after the word "Development" in the same paragraph.

490. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom withdrew his first amendment (E/AC.6/L.536, para. 1, "9"), and, on the suggestion of the representative of Chile, supported by the representative of Venezuela, accepted the insertion of the word "all" after the word "examine" and the deletion of the word "alternative" in his second amendment (E/AC.6/L.536, para.1, "10").

491. The representative of Romania, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the revised amendments proposed by the United Kingdom above.

492. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.535), as orally revised, without objection.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

493. At its 1879th meeting,⁶ the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5413 and Add.1),⁷ adopted resolution 1826 (LV).

494. In that resolution the Council (1) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States (E/5238 and Add.1); (2) reaffirmed that it is the prerogative of every country to decide, on a sovereign basis, its scientific and technological priorities and the methods it considers best suited to deal with its problems in

the field of science and technology; (3) recognized the importance of developing countries establishing at the national level their own strategies for the promotion of science and technology in accordance with their priorities and plans for development; (4) urged developed countries and the competent organs of the United Nations system to intensify and increase their efforts to assist the developing countries, at the latter's request: (a) to determine their strategies and priorities concerning the promotion of science and technology at the national level; (b) to accelerate the training of scientists, engineers and other qualified personnel required by their national development plans and priorities; (c) to strengthen their existing scientific institutions and, as appropriate, establish national research institutes and related scientific and technological structures; (d) to assess, select and develop the necessary technologies adapted to their specific conditions and their economic and social systems; (e) to enjoy the maximum benefit from the transfer of appropriate technology, which should be effected on an equitable, non-discriminatory, and mutually acceptable basis, *inter alia*, through an improved access to technology on fair and reasonable terms; (f) to study thoroughly the possibilities of making use of advanced technologies with a view to accelerating their economic and social progress; (5) invited the developing countries to intensify their efforts to promote scientific and technological co-operation among themselves, as a means to achieve scientific and technological self-reliance; (6) considered that it is necessary to initiate new actions to intensify international co-operation permitting all countries, in particular developing countries, to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social progress by assisting in the creation of an indigenous capacity for scientific and technological growth; (7) further considered that the planning of activities in the field of science and technology in the various organizations of the United Nations system should be harmonized and gradually integrated into a United Nations science and technology policy; (8) affirmed that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, in accordance with Council resolution 1715 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, should be the focal point for the elaboration and continuing evaluation and assessment of United Nations policy in the field of science and technology, and that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular as regards the transfer of technology, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned should co-operate with the Committee on Science and Technology for Development in fulfilling its tasks; (9) took note of the considerations put forward by the Secretary-General on the possibility of convening a second United Nations conference on science and technology and requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine the advisability of convening, at the appropriate time, such a conference in the light of the elaboration of a United Nations science and technology policy in accordance with the present resolution; (10) requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine all methods whereby developing countries could be assisted in the assessment of projects in the field of science and technology; (11) decided to evaluate, through the Committee on

Science and Technology for Development, the uses of modern science and technology for development and on this basis to appraise the results achieved within the framework of the United Nations system to promote science and technology and their application to development by the time of the mid-term review of the goals and policies of the Second United Nations Development Decade and to prepare biennial evaluations thereafter; (12) requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development further to examine the report of the Secretary-General at its second session, taking into account the present resolution, the views expressed during the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council and any views expressed at the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly and to submit its comments and recommendations thereon to the Council at its fifty-seventh session.

D. Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level

495. At the fifty-fourth session, the Economic Committee considered agenda item 6 (b) (Fiscal and financial matters) at its 620th, 622nd, 628th and 632nd meetings.¹² It had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the meeting of the Interregional Expert Group on the Transfer of Operative Technology at the Enterprise Level held from 21 to 26 June 1971 (E/5152).¹³

496. The Director of the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions informed the Committee that the question of the transfer of management and production techniques involved a whole series of measures designed to make technical knowledge available to enterprises in the developing countries.

497. The Interregional Expert Group on the Transfer of Operative Technology at the Enterprise Level had stressed in its report the use of advisory services at the project level, including the services of interregional advisers. In fact a number of developing countries had already received such assistance and 30 others had requested it.

498. The Expert Group had also stated that foreign enterprises should contribute to establishing or improving research and development facilities in developing countries and thus facilitate the adaptation of imported technology to local conditions and factor endowments, a view with which other representatives concurred in the course of the debate. It was felt that the transfer of operative technology should also lead to a better utilization of qualified staff in the developing countries so as to restrict the brain drain.

499. Restrictions on the various forms of transfer of technology should be eliminated or at least reduced, and the independence and sovereignty of the developing countries could be strengthened by amending their legislation on industrial property to take their needs into account. During the discussion other representatives also emphasized these points. Finally, the Director drew the Committee's attention to the need for convening other meetings of the Expert Group, a suggestion that was welcomed by other representatives.

500. Some representatives considered that the country case studies provided valuable information and suggestions and recommended that the Division of

¹² E/AC.6/SR.620, 622, 628, 632.

¹³ For the report of the Interregional Expert Group, see *Transfer of Operative Technology at the Enterprise Level* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.II.A.1).

Public Finance and Financial Institutions should continue to prepare such studies extending them to other developed and developing countries, utilizing a common methodological framework.

501. It was pointed out by several representatives that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) had established an Intergovernmental Group on the Transfer of Technology and had undertaken extensive studies on the subject. To avoid duplication and to allow the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to attend to other matters of priority, they felt therefore that it would be more rational, at least for the present session, for the Council to refer the matter to the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group, which should be the central body dealing with the topic.

502. A draft decision submitted by the delegations of India, Malaysia and Yugoslavia, whereby the Council would defer consideration of the item to its fifty-fifth session, was before the Committee. At the 628th and 632nd meetings several representatives suggested that consideration of the item be deferred to the fifty-sixth session of the Council.

503. At the 632nd meeting, the representative of India stated on behalf of the sponsors of the draft decision that since the agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Council was already very heavy and it was hard to justify the inclusion of a new item, the draft decision should be amended to the effect that the transfer of technology would be considered in the context of the item on science and technology. The sponsors did not however feel that it should be postponed beyond the fifty-fifth session. The representative of India orally revised the draft decision accordingly.

504. At the same meeting the draft decision was adopted unanimously.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

505. At its 1858th meeting,¹⁴ the Council adopted without objection the draft decision recommended by the Economic Committee in its report (E/5349),¹⁵ whereby, having considered with interest the documents on item 6 (b), "Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level", it decided to defer the question to its fifty-fifth session, to be considered within the context of the item on science and technology.

506. At the fifty-fifth session, the Economic Committee considered agenda item 10 (f) (Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level) at its 657th meeting.¹⁶

507. The Chairman, on the recommendation of the officers of the Council proposed that the Council should adopt a draft decision by which documents submitted under this item (E/5152, E/5349) be transferred to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for consideration.

508. At the same meeting, the Chairman, taking into account the comments made during the course of the discussion, proposed that the words "and requests other United Nations bodies concerned to co-operate fully with UNCTAD" on this matter be added at the end of the draft decision.

¹⁴ E/SR.1858.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

¹⁶ E/AC.6/SR.657.

509. At the same meeting, the draft decision, as orally revised by the Chairman, was adopted without objection, by the Committee.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

510. At its 1879th meeting,⁶ the Council considered the draft decision recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5413 and Add.1).⁷ At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Chairman proposed the insertion of the words "concerning fiscal and financial matters" between the words "documents" and "submitted".

511. The Council then adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, by 17 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, by which it (a) decided that the documents concerning fiscal and financial matters submitted to it at its fifty-fifth session in connexion with agenda item 10 (f) (E/5152 and E/5349) should be transferred to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for consideration; (b) decided to request other United Nations bodies concerned to co-operate fully with the Conference on this matter.

E. Question of the establishment of a special protein fund

512. The Committee considered the note of the Secretary-General (E/5361 and Corr.1) and endorsed the Secretary-General's suggestion that, since his consultations with the specialized agencies and the Administrator of UNDP with a view to working out proposals for the operation and administration of a protein fund had not been completed, his report on the matter would be submitted to the Council at its fifty-sixth session.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

513. At its 1879th meeting,⁶ the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5413/ Add.1),⁷ adopted unanimously the draft decision in which it took note of the note of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of a special fund (E/5361 and Corr.1).

F. Outflow of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries

514. The Committee considered item 10 (d) (Outflow of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries) at its 665th meeting.¹⁷ The Chairman drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the progress report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/5336) and suggested that the Council might wish to decide to recommend to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session that it should defer consideration of the matter to a later session. After accepting a suggestion by the representative of Argentina, the Committee adopted a draft decision as proposed by the Chairman whereby the Council would recommend to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, to defer consideration of the question of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries, through the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

¹⁷ E/AC.6/SR.665.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

515. The Council, at its 1879th meeting,⁶ on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5413 and Add.1),⁷ adopted unanimously the draft decision in which it decided to recommend to the General

Assembly at its twenty-eighth session to defer to its twenty-ninth session the consideration of the question of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries to the developed countries, following examination of that question by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session.

Chapter XII

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

516. The Economic Committee considered item 11 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Industrial development co-operation) at its 638th to 641st and 647th meetings.¹ It had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNIDO on the progress of the preparatory work for the Second General Conference of UNIDO (E/L.1555); a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of High-level Experts on a Long-range Strategy for UNIDO (E/L.1556); and a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Industrial Development Board on its seventh session (E/5363).²

517. Introducing the report of the Board, the President of the Industrial Development Board at its seventh session drew attention to two items of extraordinary importance for the future of the organization which the Board had considered, namely, the Second General Conference of UNIDO and a long-range strategy for UNIDO. The Board had approved the convening of the Conference at Lima, Peru, from 12 to 26 March 1975. It had adopted the provisional agenda, which the Council was being requested to submit for approval to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. The report of the Group of High-level Experts for a Long-range Strategy for UNIDO had been given general approval by the Board but it had felt that they could not act upon the recommendations until they had been given a more operational and concrete form and had therefore established an *Ad Hoc* Committee of 27 member States with the dual task of identifying the possibilities for implementing the recommendations of the experts and helping the Board to continue the work of formulating a strategy for the Organization.

518. The Board had also adopted resolution 36 (VII), concerning exchange of formulas of industrial development assistance among the developing countries, and resolution 37 (VII), relating to the programme of action for the least developed of the developing countries. Furthermore, the Board had adopted three decisions relating to an increase in the level of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation from \$1.5 million to \$2 million in 1975, with the addition to be devoted to the least developed countries; administrative autonomy of UNIDO; and an increase in the number of industrial development field advisers and their financing.

519. The Executive Director of UNIDO reported on several developments which had taken place since the Board's seventh session. UNIDO was consulting with ECLA in connexion with implementation of the

recommendations of the 1972 Georgetown Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, with a view to financing the activities of developing countries in the exchange of formulas of industrial development assistance among these countries, which had been the subject of resolution 36 (VII) of the Board. As regards a programme of action for the least developed countries (resolution 37 (VII)), planning was proceeding in co-operation with ECAFE and UNESOB for holding a meeting in Asia early in 1974, similar to that held at Addis Ababa in February 1973 for the African countries.

520. The convening of the Second General Conference of UNIDO was generally welcomed by the members of the Committee. Several delegations maintained that such important conferences should be held in the developing countries. A number of representatives stated that the budget for the preparation of the Conference was inadequate and expressed the hope that the General Assembly would find means of increasing it so that all necessary preparatory work, including studies, documentation etc. could be undertaken to assure the success of the Conference.

521. The recommendations of the Group of High-level Experts (E/L.1556) received general approval and were considered as a basis on which the Organization could plan its long-term strategy. Several representatives stressed the importance of the recommendations relating to natural resources, while one representative stated that those recommendations had been drafted in vague terms. Most representatives participating in the debate welcomed the establishment of the 27-member *Ad Hoc* Committee to find ways and means of implementing the recommendations of the Group of High-level Experts and several of those which had been elected as members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee offered their full co-operation in its work. Several representatives reserved their comments on the substance of the Experts' report until the *Ad Hoc* Committee had completed its task.

522. On the question of administrative autonomy for UNIDO, several delegations, citing financial and administrative constraints placed on the Organization while the demands for its assistance to the developing countries were increasing, supported decision II (VII) of the Board. However, several other representatives opposed greater autonomy for UNIDO in administrative and financial matters as called for in this decision, although they favoured greater autonomy in certain specific administrative matters.

523. Many representatives supported the proposed increase in the level of the regular programme from \$1.5 million in 1975, although they pointed out that the increase merely compensated for inflation and currency realignments. However, several delegations opposed the increase; one representative stated that the

¹ E/AC.6/SR.638-641, 647.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/9016)*, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/5363).

approval of the increase might be at the expense of other programmes.

524. Several delegations supported the increase in the number of industrial development field advisers as proposed in decision III (VII) of the Board. Other representatives, however, opposed the increase for the time being as the matter was still the subject of continuing consultations between the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNIDO and also because it was to be taken up by the Governing Council of UNDP at its seventeenth session in January 1974.

525. At the 647th meeting, the Chairman suggested the adoption of a draft decision in connexion with agenda item 11 which read as follows: "The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its seventh session (A/9016) and transmits the report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session together with the comments of delegations on this question." The representative of Sri Lanka orally proposed the insertion of the following text in the draft decision: "and invites the attention of the latter particularly to paragraph 83 and recommendations I, II and III

mentioned therein". In the course of the discussion he agreed to the wording proposed by the Chairman provided, however, that the exchange of views at the Committee would be reflected in the records of the Council. At the same meeting the Committee adopted the draft decision proposed by the Chairman.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

526. At its 1874th meeting,³ the Council adopted the draft decision recommended by the Economic Committee in its report (E/5385).⁴

527. In the decision, the Council took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board at its seventh session (A/9016),² and decided to transmit the report, together with the comments made by delegations during the course of the Council's fifty-fifth session on the question of industrial development co-operation, to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

³ E/SR.1874.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 11.*

Chapter XIII

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT CO-OPERATION

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

528. The Economic Committee considered item 15 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (International environment co-operation) at its 666th meeting.¹ The Committee had before it the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first session.² The report was introduced by the Assistant Executive Director of UNEP.

529. In the ensuing discussion members of the Committee expressed their appreciation of the report of the Governing Council as well as its recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the proposed United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements. They considered that the first session of the Governing Council had laid a sound basis for the complex and important tasks which lay ahead of it.

530. Some representatives pointed to the differences between the environmental problems confronting industrialized societies and those arising from conditions of poverty. They considered that environment programmes should be developed with due regard to the special circumstances of different countries. One representative expressed the view that the costs of environmental measures undertaken by industrialized countries should be borne by those countries and should not harm the economic interests of developing countries. Another representative drew attention to the special environmental problems of countries bordering deserts. Referring to the unprecedented gravity of the present situation in the Sahel region, he called for a programme of international action to combat the spread of deserts.

531. With reference to questions of resource management, in particular energy, one representative suggested that the role of UNEP should be defined in relation to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development and that a common strategy should be worked out for those bodies. He also suggested that the Council should request the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to take into account the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the Governing Council of UNEP in its work in the field of marine pollution, especially in connexion with the IMCO Conference on Marine Pollution.

532. Several representatives expressed the view that the second session of the Governing Council of UNEP should be a business-like one and should concentrate on initiating a manageable set of concrete

programme activities, designed to resolve practical problems in the field of the environment.

533. At the 666th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.533) and informed the Committee that Niger had become a sponsor.

534. At the same meeting, in the light of suggestions made by various representatives and specific amendments orally proposed by the representative of Pakistan, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland revised the draft resolution as follows: operative paragraph 3 should be deleted; in operative paragraph 4, the text preceding the words "to be detailed consideration" should be replaced by "Considers that the Governing Council should as far as possible proceed quickly"; and in operative paragraph 5, the words "ample time is provided for" should be deleted and the words "can be held" should be added at the end of the same paragraph.

535. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without objection.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

536. At its 1878th meeting,³ the Council on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5409)⁴ adopted without a vote resolution 1820 (LV) in which it (1) took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first session (A/9025); (2) endorsed the conclusions of the Governing Council contained in that report and commended them to the General Assembly; (3) considered that the Governing Council should as far as possible proceed quickly with the detailed consideration of programme activities within the broad priority areas identified at its first session, as contained in its decision 1 (A/9025, annex I); (4) recommended to the General Assembly that it request the Governing Council at its second session, at which detailed work programmes including proposals from the Executive Director for activities to be supported by the Environment Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme would be considered, to organize its work in such a way that substantive discussions on these programme activities and their funding could be held; (5) expressed once again its gratitude to the Government of Kenya, and its appreciation of the detailed preparations designed to ensure all material provisions for the success of the second session and the effective functioning of the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme.

¹ E/AC.6/SR.666.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9025)*, transmitted to the Council by document E/5373.

³ E/SR.1878.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15.

Chapter XIV

POPULATION

A. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

537. The Economic Committee considered item 12 (a) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Population: United Nations Fund for Population Activities) at its 620th, 623rd, 624th, 626th and 629th meetings.¹ It had before it a report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) prepared in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (E/5266).

538. In introducing the report, the Executive Director of UNFPA set out the aims and the current status of the work being carried out by the Fund. He stated that—to date—contributions to the Fund had been received from 63 countries, and assistance had been given to 78, all of them developing. By the end of 1972, a total of \$79 million had been raised and assigned to projects. The target for 1973 was \$42 million.

539. The Executive Director enumerated the headings under which UNFPA classified approved projects: basic population data; population dynamics; population policy; family planning; communication and education; multisector activities; and programme development. The most ambitious programme to date under the first heading was the African Census Programme. He added that over a third of UNFPA allocations had been for training.

540. Representatives generally expressed satisfaction with the over-all progress made by UNFPA. They expressed support for its activities and several announced their contributions to the Fund for this year. A statement by the Executive Director that the Fund did not prescribe any particular policy or approach, and that the sovereignty of Governments and the rights of parents were fully recognized, was generally welcomed. The need for flexibility in the Fund was stressed by a few representatives.

541. Some representatives endorsed the suggestion that UNFPA should increasingly operate through Governments in recipient countries. One representative stressed the importance of UNFPA's being more than a mere funding organization.

542. Some representatives pointed to the fact that often the implementation of UNFPA projects lagged behind programming and that the executing agencies of UNFPA did not complete their work quickly enough. In that connexion, the statement by the Executive Director that UNFPA was moving away from small-scale towards more comprehensive country programmes was welcomed. One representative mentioned the need

to improve UNFPA's administrative machinery. The briefing sessions for delegations initiated by UNFPA were welcomed.

543. One representative reaffirmed his Government's position to the effect that it would continue not to contribute to the activities of UNFPA.

544. One representative called for recognition of the position of those developing countries which felt that development would be impaired by population control. Some representatives, on the other hand, pointed to the growing concern throughout the world over the increase in family size.

545. While a few representatives emphasized the importance of assistance on the part of UNFPA in the collection of basic demographic data and in training and research, one spoke of the increased need for assistance in family planning projects.

546. One representative suggested that, in addition to its generally recognized task of assisting developing countries, UNFPA should also devote attention to the population problems of developed countries.

547. Regarding institutional arrangements, the decision to put the Fund under the authority of the General Assembly and have it report to the UNDP Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council was generally welcomed. One representative felt that the relationship of UNFPA to the two supervisory bodies should be the same as that of UNDP, and another stated that the financial procedures of UNFPA should be similar to those of UNDP.

548. The view was expressed that whatever the institutional structure, the integration of population activities with development assistance should not be impeded.

549. While one representative felt that UNFPA should also report to the Population Commission, another opposed that view, stating that the Fund's activities were broader than those covered by the Commission.

550. Several representatives stressed the need for the Economic and Social Council to set out clear policy guidelines for UNFPA, which should be formulated in a long-term perspective, so as to take into account the decisions to be made by the World Population Conference. Several others, however, stressed the need for firm guidelines now, so that the activities of UNFPA would not be impaired.

551. One representative emphasized that co-ordination in the population field came within the purview of the Economic and Social Council, and that to give UNFPA such authority would weaken the effectiveness of the Council, which, on the contrary, had to be strengthened.

¹ E/AC.6/SR. 620, 623, 624, 626, 629.

552. While several representatives endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the UNFPA Review Committee to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, one felt that they were too broad and, specifically, that UNFPA should not be more than a funding organization.

553. At the 623rd meeting the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of his delegation and those of Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Uganda, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.500) concerning the activities of UNFPA.

554. The representative of Sweden submitted amendments (E/AC.6/L.509) to the draft resolution which were subsequently withdrawn in view of their incorporation in a revised version of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.500/Rev.1) and in the amendments of Brazil (E/AC.6/L.510).

555. The representative of Brazil submitted amendments (E/AC.6/L.510) to the draft resolution calling for the replacement of the operative part of the draft resolution by a new text, the fourth subparagraph of which he later withdrew.

556. The representative of Spain submitted two amendments (E/AC.6/L.511) to the draft resolution, the second of which was subsequently withdrawn.

557. The sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.500/Rev.1) and the representative of Malaysia subsequently introduced another revised version of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.500/Rev.2), which provided for substantial changes in the operative part.

558. The representative of Spain suggested oral amendments to paragraph 1 (d) of the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.500/Rev.2) which called for the replacement of the words "a leading" by the words "an important" and the word "co-ordinate" by the words "co-ordinate to co-ordinating."

559. At the 629th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the sponsors, further revised the draft resolution in response to some of the suggestions made at the meeting, by amending one preambular paragraph; by inserting in operative paragraph 1 (a) after the words "international basis" the words "with the assistance of the competent bodies of the United Nations system"; by adding a new operative paragraph 2 and renumbering the existing paragraph 2 accordingly; and by amending the existing paragraph 2.

560. At the 629th meeting, on a proposal by the Chairman, the Committee decided, by 32 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, to proceed to vote.

561. Requests were made at the same meeting for separate votes on various parts of the draft resolution and proposed amendments, by various delegations, as follows:

(a) The representative of Sweden requested a separate vote on the first part of paragraph 1 of the Brazilian amendment, from the first word "States" to the words "will be the following";

(b) The representative of Brazil requested separate votes for each of his amendments;

(c) The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested separate votes on the last preambular paragraph; on the words "and family planning" in paragraph 1(a); and on paragraph 1(d).

562. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.500/Rev.2) and the various amendments and suggestions as follows:

(a) It rejected, by 20 votes to 15, with 7 abstentions, the introductory part of new operative paragraph 1 proposed by Brazil;

(b) It rejected, by 25 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions, paragraph 1(a) proposed by Brazil;

(c) It rejected, by 26 votes to 9, with 8 abstentions, paragraph 1(b) proposed by Brazil;

(d) It rejected, by 25 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions, paragraph 1(c) proposed by Brazil;

(e) It rejected, by 22 votes to 7, with 13 abstentions, paragraph 2 proposed by Brazil;

(f) It rejected, by 25 votes to 13, with 4 abstentions, the first amendment proposed by Spain;

(g) It rejected, by 23 votes to 10, with 9 abstentions, the first oral amendment by Spain to paragraph 1(d);

(h) It rejected, by 24 votes to 11, with 8 abstentions, the second oral amendment by Spain to paragraph 1(d);

(i) It adopted, by 36 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, the last preambular paragraph;

(j) It adopted, by 30 votes to 6, with 7 abstentions, the words "and family planning" in paragraph 1(a);

(k) It adopted, by 30 votes to 6, with 7 abstentions, paragraph 1(d);

(l) It adopted, by 35 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, the revised draft resolution as a whole as orally revised.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

563. The Council at its 1858th meeting,² considered the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic Committee (E/5347).³

564. On a separate vote requested by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, operative paragraph 1 (d) was adopted by 17 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions.

565. On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Malaysia, the Council adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Bolivia, Burundi, Chile, China, Finland, France, Haiti, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

566. In that resolution 1763 (LIV) the Council (1) stated that the aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities were (a) to build up, on an international basis, with the assistance of the competent bodies of the United Nations system, the knowledge and the capacity to respond to national, regional, interregional and global needs in the population and family planning fields, to promote co-ordination in planning and programming, and to co-operate with all concerned; (b) to promote awareness, both in developed and in developing countries, of the social, economic and environmental implications of national

² E/SR.1858.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.*

and international population problems, of the human rights aspects of family planning, and of possible strategies to deal with them, in accordance with the plans and priorities of each country; (c) to extend systematic and sustained assistance to developing countries at their request in dealing with their population problems, such assistance to be afforded in forms and by means requested by the recipient countries and best suited to meet the individual country's needs; (d) to play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes, and to co-ordinate projects supported by the Fund; (2) decided that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should invite countries to utilize the most appropriate implementing agents for their programmes, recognizing that the primary responsibility for implementing rested with the countries concerned; (3) requested the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to submit annually to the Economic and Social Council a report on the activities of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

567. The Economic Committee considered item 8 (e) of the agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Council (United Nations Fund for Population Activities) at its 653rd to 657th, 661st, 664th and 667th meetings.⁴ It had before it the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its fifteenth⁵ and sixteenth sessions⁶ both of which included chapters on the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and a statement submitted by 15 non-governmental organizations concerning the Fund (E/NGO/9).

568. The Assistant Director of UNFPA, in his introductory statement, noted that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII), the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1763 (LIV), *inter alia*, had stated the aims and purposes of the Fund. Subsequently, he added, the Governing Council of UNDP, at its sixteenth session, had examined in detail the programme of the Fund and had adopted a decision contained in paragraph 247 of its report.⁶

569. In the ensuing debate, general satisfaction was expressed with the decisions on UNFPA taken by the Governing Council of UNDP at its sixteenth session. There was also a general expression of support for UNFPA and of satisfaction with its achievements. One representative believed that the Fund would come to play an increasingly important and useful role, while another stated that his Government would increase its contribution to the Fund in 1974.

570. One representative endorsed the request by a non-governmental organization contained in document E/NGO/9 for participation by women in national population commissions and in delegations to the World Population Conference, 1974.

B. Report of the Population Commission on its second special session

571. The Economic Committee considered item 12 (b) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Report of the Population Commission) at its 620th, 624th, 626th and 629th meetings.⁷ It had before it the

report of the Population Commission on its second Special session⁸ and a letter dated 27 April 1973 from the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, inviting the United Nations to hold the World Population Conference, 1974 at Bucharest (E/5297).

572. The Secretary-General of the World Population Conference, introducing the report of the Population Commission, said that the preparatory work for the World Population Conference, 1974 within the framework of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs included sending questionnaires to all Governments, the answers to which would provide important data. On behalf of the Population Commission, he invited Governments to inform him of the policy they were following, or expected to follow, on population matters.

573. As part of the preparatory arrangements, a symposium on population and development would convene at Cairo from 4 to 14 June 1973; a symposium on population and the family was planned for August 1973, the site of which was the subject of consultations; a symposium on population, resources and environment was scheduled for 24 September to 5 October 1973 at Stockholm; and, finally, a symposium on population and human rights would convene at Amsterdam from 21 to 29 January 1974.

574. Regional consultations would be organized to determine the areas of general interest and possible consensus in order to facilitate the work of the Conference. Thus, the Second Asian Population Conference had already taken place at Tokyo, where a Declaration, previously considered by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, had been approved. Similarly, at the Quito meeting of the Economic Commission for Latin America, it had been decided to convene a regional conference on population to be held in Costa Rica in early 1974. In the same context, a meeting of the countries of the UNESOB region was planned at Beirut. The Secretary-General of the Conference would visit Addis Ababa at the beginning of June for discussions with officials of the Economic Commission for Africa with a view to determining how best to hold regional consultations on population questions. He was pleased to be informed by some delegations that the Economic Commission for Europe would be receiving proposals on the possible form of a regional consultation on population in Europe.

575. The Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action had already met once (E/CN.9/268)⁹ and was to hold two more sessions, tentatively scheduled from 16 to 23 July 1973 and from 11 to 18 February 1974. The draft World Population Plan of Action would also take into account the results of the work of the symposia, reports and other work being undertaken in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, by the specialized agencies and by experts and the conclusions reached in governmental consultations.

576. With regard to the site of the Conference, he referred to the resolution adopted by the Population Commission.¹⁰

⁴ E/AC.6/SR.653-657, 661, 664, 667.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/5256).

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2A (E/5365).

⁷ E/AC.6/SR.620, 624, 626 and 629.

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8* (E/5264).

⁹ *Ibid.*, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 12, paras. 47-57.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8, para. 164 (E/5264).

577. Since the Commission's second special session, the Acting Director of the Office of the Secretary-General of the Conference had visited Bucharest from 11 to 15 April 1973 and, at the invitation of the Government of Romania, the Secretary-General of the Conference had himself visited Bucharest on 17 and 18 April. Those consultations had been followed by a technical mission of the Office of Conference Services at the end of April 1973. All had concurred that Bucharest had the necessary services and facilities to receive a conference comparable in scope and duration to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm in June 1972.

578. The Population Commission had also discussed activities parallel to the Conference—in particular, the population tribune. The Commission had taken note of the fact that the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council planned to organize and manage a population tribune as an activity parallel to the Conference. The Commission agreed that the United Nations should not bear responsibility for the planning and organization of the tribune, although it was expected that the Secretary-General would assist the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations by providing it with information and access to the documents as they were prepared. The Government of Romania had indicated that it would welcome parallel activities, including the population tribune and that it would make available for that purpose the Faculty of Law at the University of Bucharest. The Commission also noted that the Government of Romania would welcome the participation of youth at the Conference.

579. Most representatives expressed a growing awareness of the interrelationships between population and development; natural resources and the environment; human rights and family well-being. Discussion of world-wide population problems in recent years had shown that there was an increasing awareness of their complexity and diversity and that there were no simple or universal solutions. The work of the Conference should be set against that background.

580. A few representatives indicated that a number of countries followed population policies different from those of the majority of the developing countries, because they had to struggle against the problem of underpopulation and, in order to encourage large families, their policies had been concerned with the optimum distribution of population in their territory. For this reason, they welcomed paragraphs 15 and 38 of the report.⁸ The interrelationship between population and economic development in their view had shown that the peak periods of economic boom due to the industrial revolution had always been accompanied, if not preceded, by high rates of population growth, which tended to level off as a result of development. Other representatives, however, stressed that high population growth in many regions of the world was adversely affecting economic development and exercising high pressures on education, food, nutrition etc.; that slowed down the economic development of their countries.

581. It was generally agreed that since the objective of the World Population Plan of Action was to improve the quality of life, the Plan should enjoy the support of as many countries as possible. Consequently, it would need to take into account divergent views. A few delegations indicated that the Plan should suggest con-

crete steps for solving problems at an international level.

582. The results of the Conference should have a bearing on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade which would take place in the middle of the Decade and, in particular, should relate the World Population Plan of Action to the Strategy.¹¹

583. It was felt that the four symposia mentioned by the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference should not be devoted to academic discussions but should focus rather on particular areas which were relevant to issues expected to come before the Conference. The views of the Commission were welcomed, especially the view that the symposia would provide the Conference with the best available scientific advice, and an array of options for action was suggested. What the symposia should distil from the technical discussions should be the diverging views among the experts taking part in the symposia frankly made explicit and, in the formulation of conclusions, no attempt should be made to obscure real differences of opinion by artificial consensus or compromise.

584. Some representatives expressed the view that, where too rapid an increase in population would in fact constitute an obstacle to development, the United Nations could not remedy the situation through any action on its part. Instead, more attention should be given to mass poverty and the means of eradicating it, since the problem was more social and economic in character than demographic. Measures for resolving it should be aimed, above all, at eliminating existing social inequalities.

585. Many representatives noted the contribution from specialized agencies and also that the arrangements had been reviewed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Sub-Committee on Population at its seventh session held from 8 to 13 March 1973. The view was expressed that it was important for the specialized agencies to submit their contributions in time, particularly those for the symposia. Many delegations noted with interest the consultations that were taking place with the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme on population and environment.

586. Representatives noted the plans for all Governments to receive Conference documents at least 90 days¹² in advance of the Conference so that they could study them in detail. They would welcome the circulation to Governments by the Secretary-General of the Conference of the draft rules of procedure for the Conference by the end of June.

587. Representatives welcomed the organization of the tribune at the time of the Conference and the participation of youth. The Committee was informed of the activities under consideration by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to involve the participation of youth as part of World Population Year, 1974. A working group of young people had met at Turin in July 1972 and several meetings were being prepared to enable young people, if they wished, to express their views on population questions. Exactly what arrangements would be made for the participation of youth in the wider framework of the Conference, including the population tribune, would be determined in the light of the expressed wish of youth groups themselves.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 38.

¹² *Ibid.*, para. 46.

588. Most representatives welcomed the arrangements being undertaken by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations for a population tribunal.

589. At the 629th meeting, upon the proposal of the Chairman, the Economic Committee adopted without objection a draft decision regarding the second special session of the Population Commission and the site of the World Population Conference, 1974.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

590. At its 1858th meeting,¹³ the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5347),¹⁴ adopted without objection the draft de-

¹³ E/SR.1858.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

cision regarding the second special session of the Population Commission and the site of the World Population Conference, 1974.

591. In the decision, the Council took note of the report of the Population Commission on its second special session,⁸ as well as of the statement made by the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference at the 620th meeting of the Economic Committee, and decided to accept, with deep appreciation, the invitation extended by the Government of Romania, in the letter dated 27 April 1973 from the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/5297), to hold the World Population Conference, 1974 at Bucharest in August 1974.

Chapter XV

STATISTICS

Report of the Statistical Commission

592. The Economic Committee considered item 11 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Report of the Statistical Commission) at its 631st meeting.¹ It had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its seventeenth session;² and a note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1540) concerning the report.

593. In introducing the report, the Director of the Statistical Office drew the Committee's attention to the significant progress made with regard to the co-ordination of the statistical activities and the strengthening of the statistical services of the developing countries. Commenting on the report, a number of representatives expressed general support of the important role of statistics in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy and stressed the importance of helping the developing countries with their statistical development. They expressed approval of the establishment of closer relations between the producers and users of statistics. There was general agreement

¹ E/AC.6/SR.631.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/5236).

regarding the Statistical Commission's views on recommendations 9 (a) (b) (c) in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations (A/8362). One representative felt that the ideas underlying the system of material product balances were not sufficiently reflected in a number of projects dealt with in the Commission's report and hoped that efforts would be made in future statistical work to give greater importance to the practices of the socialist countries.

594. At the 631st meeting, the Committee adopted without objection a draft decision proposed by the Chairman.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

595. At its 1858th meeting,³ the Council on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5348 and Corr.1),⁴ without objection (1) took note with appreciation of the report of the Statistical Commission on its seventeenth session; and (2) approved the programme objectives recommended by the Statistical Commission in its report.

³ E/SR.1858.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 11.*

Chapter XVI

FISCAL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

A. Mobilization of financial resources

596. The Economic Committee considered item 12 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Mobilization of financial resources) at its 667th meeting.¹ It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the subject (E/5356) and considered suggestions contained in paragraph 116 of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its ninth session.²

597. At the 667th meeting, the Chairman orally proposed that the Committee recommend to the Council a draft decision whereby the Council would decide that further work on the subject of the mobilization of financial resources be continued by the Committee for Development Planning.

598. The Committee adopted the draft decision without objection.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

599. At its 1878th meeting,³ the Council adopted without objection the draft decision recommended to it by the Economic Committee (E/5410),⁴ in which, bearing in mind the note by the Secretary-General on the mobilization of financial resources (E/5356), it decided that further work on the subject of the mobilization of financial resources be continued by the Committee for Development Planning.

B. Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries

600. The Economic Committee considered item 6 (a) of the agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Council (Fiscal and financial matters: promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries) at its 620th, 622nd, 628th and 632nd meetings.⁵ It had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/5114) on promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries.

601. In an introductory statement the Director of the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions said that the Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries⁶ which had met at Tokyo from 29 November to 2 December 1971 has provided a very useful opportunity for improving the investment climate as well as useful guidelines for foreign investors. The

¹ E/AC.6/SR.667.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5293)*.

³ E/SR.1878.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12*.

⁵ E/AC.6/SR.620, 622, 628, 632.

⁶ For the report of the Panel, see *Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries, Tokyo, 29 November-2 December 1971* (United Nations publication Sales No. E.72.II.A.9).

stability of agreements involving private foreign investment required that a reasonable share of benefits should accrue to the host country. Joint ventures between foreign investors and local interests—public or private—should help to reduce the degree of foreign control over the economy of the host country and especially to protect the country's interest with regard to profits, royalties, foreign exchange, and thus to maximize the transfer of operative technology at minimum cost.

602. Most representatives welcomed the work of the United Nations in the field of promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries and endorsed in principle the major findings and suggestions of the world-wide panel held at Tokyo. They said that developing countries should adopt appropriate measures for inviting, stimulating and making effective use of foreign private capital through appropriate control and regulatory measures. They also felt that such action would have to be selective as certain areas called for greater emphasis. Conditions should be developed for sustained and mutually profitable operations both for the host countries and the foreign investors.

603. One representative expressed the view that the Secretariat should not play the role of intermediary by encouraging the expansion of foreign investment in the developing countries. He stated that the United Nations should aim primarily at protecting the interests of these countries by formulating standards and rules for relations in that field.

604. At its 620th meeting, the representative of Madagascar, also on behalf of Burundi, Colombia, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Niger, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Zaire introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.497/Rev.1), which he revised orally in response to suggestions made during the discussion.

605. At the 632nd meeting, the representative of Madagascar on behalf of the sponsors introduced the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.497/Rev.2). The Economic Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without objection.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

606. The Council at its 1858th meeting⁷ considered the report of the Economic Committee (E/5349)⁸ and adopted, without a vote, the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee.

607. In resolution 1764 (LIV), the Council (1) Invited the Secretary-General to continue, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the

⁷ E/SR.1858.

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6*.

specialized agencies concerned, to organize world-wide or regional panels on private foreign investment in developing countries, taking duly into account the relevant policies and principles in this field established by the United Nations system; (2) Recommended the Secretary-General to organize, at the national, regional and world levels, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the Governments of the countries concerned, panels and seminars with a view to the advanced training of negotiators on private foreign investment in developing countries; (3) Requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at one of its sessions in 1975, on the progress in these matters.

C. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries

608. The Economic Committee considered item 6(c) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Tax treaties between developed and developing countries) at its 620th, 622nd and 632nd meetings.⁹ It had before it reports of the Secretary-General on the third and fourth meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries (E/5123 and E/5258).¹⁰

609. In an introductory statement the Director of the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions stated that the question of tax treaties was closely connected with international trade and investment, as double taxation represented a serious obstacle to their development. The *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries in its four meetings had succeeded in achieving a broad consensus on guidelines relating to business profits and investment income. Three significant issues would figure extensively in the future programme of the *Ad Hoc* Group: the question of effectiveness of tax incentives; international tax evasion and avoidance; and international income allocation, including the question of transfer pricing, which was of particular importance in connexion with multinational corporations.

⁹ E/AC.6/SR.620, 622, 632.

¹⁰ For the report of the Group on its third meeting, see *Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries*; Third report (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.XVI.4). The report of the fourth meeting will be issued as a United Nations publication.

610. Many representatives expressed their satisfaction with the work of the *Ad Hoc* Group and particularly with the guidelines formulated for the negotiations of tax treaties and recommended that the Group should be continued on a regular basis as recommended by the Secretary-General. It was stressed that the successful work of the Group had contributed to the improvement of international co-operation in the economic field.

611. At the 620th meeting the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, also on behalf of the Philippines, the Sudan and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.495), which Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Turkey and the United States joined in sponsoring. During the discussion the draft resolution was revised orally.

612. At the 630th meeting, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of the sponsors, orally made two revisions calling for the replacement of the words "particularly with respect to" in paragraph 1, by the words "in such areas as" and the rewording of paragraph 2. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as revised, without objection.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

613. The Council at its 1858th meeting¹¹ considered the report of the Economic Committee (E/5349)¹² and adopted without objection the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee.

614. In the resolution 1766 (LIV) the Council, (1) requested that the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries to continue its work on guidelines for tax treaties between developed and developing countries and to study the implementation of tax agreements in such areas as income allocation, international tax evasion and avoidance and tax incentives. It further, (2) requested the Secretary-General to make necessary arrangements for convening the Group at regular intervals, (3) invited the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of its future meetings.

¹¹ E/SR.1858.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6.

Chapter XVII

THE SEA

Marine co-operation

615. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 19 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Marine co-operation) at its 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 505th and 506th meetings.¹ It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on marine co-operation (E/5332), a study prepared by the Secretary-General on the uses of the sea (E/5120) and a note by the Secretary-General on new opportunities opened up by science and technology in the development of coastal and marine areas (E/C.8/12).

616. In an introductory statement, the Assistant Director-in-charge Ocean Economics and Technology Branch, Resources and Transport Division said that the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report did not in any way conflict with the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. The subject of marine co-operation was of no small concern since out of a total of approximately 145 sovereign States, 118 bordered the sea. Over the last several decades much had been learned about the resources of the sea and the ability of the coastal environment to support abundant life. The sea would become an increasingly important source of energy, minerals and food, and would remain a vital link for world trade.

617. There was a need for an interdisciplinary approach to coastal area management, which would have to accommodate various economic activities, while protecting the frequently fragile coastal and marine environment. Organizations of the United Nations system were involved in assisting developing countries in such specific sectors as fisheries, maritime transport and scientific research.

618. It was necessary to ensure that Governments, particularly those of the developing countries, had access to information on scientific and technical developments in marine space which would assist them in making decisions and would also provide an over-all framework in any international effort. As this programme was proposed, it was hoped that the opportunities offered by the sea would create a new dimension in the economic growth of many countries and provide additional impetus towards the attainment of the goals set forth in the International Development Strategy.

619. At the 501st meeting the representative of Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of her delegation and those of Barbados, Canada, Chile, Iceland,² Malta² and Sudan, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.474). She also announced that Madagascar, New Zealand and the

Philippines had joined the list of sponsors, and introduced oral revisions, agreed upon by the sponsors, whereby in the penultimate preambular paragraph the words "in many developing countries" would be replaced by the words "in many countries, particularly the developing countries," and the last line of operative paragraph 2 (b) would be reworded to read "problems of rational management of coastal areas, particularly in developing countries".

620. During the discussion, it was stressed that the proposed programme would by no means prejudice the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed or of the forthcoming Conference on the Law of the Sea.

621. One representative said that the magnitude of marine wealth was illustrated by the fact that as much as 15 to 20 per cent of the world's oil deposits were situated under the sea-bed and that there were also vast stocks of mineral resources which it would be possible to exploit commercially in the fairly near future. However, as emphasized by another representative, by reason of the increasingly intensified and diversified exploitation of ocean space by more and more sophisticated technology, there was a growing threat to national and international interests from conflicts of use and from the spread of contamination. There was therefore an urgent need for the Council to promote economic, scientific and technological co-operation in order to minimize adverse effects and maximize benefits, especially to technologically less advanced States.

622. At the 502nd meeting, one member of the Committee stressed the considerable financial resources and highly developed technology required for marine exploration and exploitation that rendered international co-operation essential for the developing countries.

623. At the same meeting, it was pointed out that, in order to carry out studies on the uses of the sea, the organizations of the United Nations system would need the consent of the sovereign States in so far as zones within their jurisdiction were concerned. Furthermore the States concerned should have the right to participate in the research and to be informed of its results; the publication of any related information would have to be subject to their approval; and finally, the organizations of the United Nations system would have to encourage the development of research in each country.

624. At the 503rd meeting, one representative reminded the Committee of the difference between the interests of the industrialized and the developing countries: in the latter the overriding concern was to stimulate development by exploiting coastal areas, while in the former the emphasis fell on a more efficient management of their resources. Priority should be given to facilitating access for developing countries to scien-

¹ E/AC.24/SR.501, 502, 503, 505, 506.

² In accordance with rule 76 of the Council's rules of procedure.

tific and technological information and to promoting the transfer of technology.

625. Another representative pointed out that eventually the Council would have to consider in what fields of marine co-operation bilateral and multilateral approaches would be appropriate and what were the most suitable forms that co-operation should take; at present, however, the main emphasis should be on the promotion and co-ordination of marine resources development.

626. In the course of the 501st, 502nd and 503rd meetings, Pakistan, Tunisia and Yemen joined the sponsors of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.474.

627. In view of a number of oral suggestions and amendments, made notably by France, Netherlands, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, at the 505th meeting the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.474/Rev.1), taking into account some of the proposed amendments.

628. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced amendments (E/AC.24/L.478) to the revised draft resolution.

629. With regard to the revised draft resolution, the representative of Japan orally proposed the replacement in operative paragraph 1 (a) of the words "to strengthen his capability of" by the words "to increase his efforts substantially with a view to strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system in".

630. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also proposed oral amendments to the revised draft resolution. The first called for a new paragraph to be added after the third preambular paragraph to read as follows:

"Recognizing that successful and comprehensive exploration of the world's seas and the use of the results of that exploration for the benefit of all mankind are possible only through international co-operation among all countries, based on the right to carry on such exploration freely and without any discrimination whatsoever".

The second called for the insertion of the words "especially the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO" between the words "United Nations system" and the words "both in technical" in operative paragraph 2 (a). He also requested that all references to "coastal areas" be deleted from the revised draft resolution since that concept had yet to be defined.

631. At the 506th meeting the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the revised draft resolution by inserting the words "drawing upon the expertise of the various competent bodies concerned within the United Nations system" between "document E/5120" and "based on the latest" in operative paragraph 1 (b).

632. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew the proposal for an additional preambular paragraph that he had made at the 505th meeting.

633. At the same meeting the Committee adopted the amendments submitted by the Netherlands (E/AC.24/L.478) by 27 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

634. In view of this decision, the representative of Japan withdrew the oral amendment he had proposed at the previous meeting.

635. The Committee then adopted the revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.474/Rev.1), as orally revised and as amended, by 30 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

636. At its 1876th meeting,³ the Council, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5399),⁴ adopted the draft resolution by 17 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

637. In resolution 1802 (LV) the Council (1) requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies and the competent bodies at present concerned with marine affairs; (a) to strengthen his capability of collecting economic and technical information relating to the development of the resources and uses of the sea and to arrange for the regular dissemination of relevant information in the most appropriate way; (b) to prepare on a regular basis an updated version of his study on the uses of the sea, based on the latest information available in the economic, technical and scientific fields and drawing upon the expertise of the various competent bodies concerned within the United Nations system, which version should also include a summary of existing arrangements in the United Nations system for making available to interested countries, particularly the developing countries, information on advances in technology and the transfer of such technology to them and a compendium of relevant statistics; (c) to make that study available to Member States and the governing bodies of the various specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other United Nations institutions engaged in activities relating to marine affairs, and, on request, to other interested bodies; (d) to report, at least biennially, to the Council on the implementation of subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above, transmitting also the comments of the governing bodies of the various specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other United Nations institutions concerned with marine affairs; (2) further requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, and in particular the regional economic commissions and other regional technical bodies: (a) to undertake a comprehensive interdisciplinary study to identify and review the problems of coastal area development, using for that purpose the expertise of the entire United Nations system, both in technical and scientific matters and also in development planning; (b) to submit to the Council at its fifty-ninth session, proposals, based on the above-mentioned interdisciplinary study, for coastal area development, particularly in developing countries, including proposals for possible appropriate action at the regional and subregional levels; (3) requested the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, and also the regional economic commissions, to give full support to the Secretary-General in that task; (4) invited the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to prepare a concise report covering the work programmes and the spheres of competence of the components of the United Nations system in the field of marine science and its applications, in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of activities in that field, and to present that report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session.

³ E/SR.1876.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19.*

Chapter XVIII

TRANSPORT MATTERS

A. United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic

638. The Economic Committee considered item 5 of the agenda for the Council's organizational session (Recommendations of the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic) at its 594th to 596th meetings.¹ It had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing the text of a resolution adopted by the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic (E/5230).

639. At the 594th meeting, the representative of Brazil introduced a draft resolution, on the recommendation of the United Nations/IMCO Conference, sponsored by Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia and Zaire (E/AC.6/L.488). In the course of his introduction, the representative of Brazil orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in the last line of operative paragraph 2, the word "and" by a comma and by adding, at the end of the paragraph, the words "and, once they are ready, also the result of the studies referred to in operative paragraph 1". Colombia and India joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

640. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution on the same subject (E/AC.6/L.489).

641. At the 595th meeting of the Committee, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of the sponsors, and in response to proposals made by members of the Committee, further orally revised the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.488) by inserting in the fifth line of operative paragraph 1, after the word "organizations", the words "in particular the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization"; by rewording operative paragraph 2; by deleting operative paragraph 3; and by revising present operative paragraph 4, which would become operative paragraph 3.

642. At the 596th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised text of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.488/Rev.1), which Mali and New Zealand had joined in sponsoring. On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Zaire, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by 36 votes to 11, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, New Zealand, Niger, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist

Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Spain.

643. The result of the Committee's vote on the draft resolution made it unnecessary to proceed to a vote on the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/AC.6/L.489).

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

644. The Council, at its 1850th meeting,² adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5232)³ by 19 votes to 6, with one abstention.

645. In resolution 1734 (LIV) the Council (1) endorsed the recommendations of the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic that further studies be carried out and completed by the end of 1974 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in co-ordination with the regional economic commissions and with the co-operation of the appropriate regional and subregional bodies and other international organizations, in particular the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, on all the relevant aspects of international combined transport of goods, including such matters as repercussions in the fields of international trade and transport, balance of payments, costs of international transport, insurance and the consistency of the international combined transport of goods with national policies on transport, trade and insurance, bearing in mind particularly the needs and requirements of the developing countries and taking into account the report of the Third Main Committee of the United Nations/IMCO Conference (E/CONF.59/39/Rev.1) and the studies already made on the subject; (2) requested the Trade and Development Board to establish, following the pattern of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences (see General Assembly resolution 3035 (XXVII)), an intergovernmental preparatory group for the elaboration, in consultation as appropriate with other bodies of the United Nations system, of a preliminary draft convention on international intermodal transport, taking into account the report of the Third

² E/SR.1850.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, item 5 of the agenda for the organizational session.*

¹ E/AC.6/SR.594-596.

Main Committee of the United Nations/IMCO Conference, other relevant reports and, once they were ready, also the result of the studies referred to in paragraph 1 above; (3) further requested the Trade and Development Board to authorize the intergovernmental preparatory group, referred to in paragraph 2 above, to meet as early as possible in 1973 and to make available its conclusions on the subject to the Economic and Social Council early in 1975, with a view to the convening of a plenipotentiary conference as envisaged in subparagraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 1 of resolution 7 of the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic.

646. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 24 (a) of the agenda of the fifty-fourth session (United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic) at its 462nd, 463rd and 466th meetings.⁴ It had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/5250), which contained the operative paragraphs of resolutions 4 and 5 of the Conference, in the form of recommendations for consideration by the Economic and Social Council. Resolution 4 dealt with container standards for international multimodal transport, while resolution 5 dealt with international carriage of dangerous goods and their identification and marking.

647. At the 463rd meeting, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of his delegation and that of Canada, introduced a draft resolution on container standards of international multimodal transport (E/AC.24/L.438).

648. During the discussion, a number of delegations commented on the desirability of convening an *ad hoc* inter-governmental group particularly with a view to considering the practicability of eventually drawing up an international agreement on container standards. The representative of France proposed an amendment to the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.438) calling for the insertion, at the end of operative paragraph 2, of the words "as well as financial and administrative implications of convening it". The amendment was accepted by the sponsors. Some delegations expressed reservations while others supported the draft text submitted by Brazil and Canada. The representative of Algeria proposed the insertion, at the end of the French amendment, of the word "*ad hoc* intergovernmental group". This amendment was also accepted by the sponsors.

649. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of his delegation and that of Japan, New Zealand, and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution on the international carriage of dangerous goods and their identification and marking (E/AC.24/L.439). None of the delegations that commented on this draft resolution were opposed to it.

650. At its 466th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution E/AC.24/L.438, as orally revised, without objection. The Committee also adopted draft resolution E/AC.24/L.439, without objection.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

651. At its 1854th meeting,⁵ the Council, without objection, adopted the draft resolutions recommended by the Co-ordination Committee (E/5295).⁶

652. In resolution 1742 (LIV), the Council (1) decided that an *ad hoc* intergovernmental group should be convened, in co-operation with other concerned

organizations of the United Nations, as appropriate, at the end of 1975, in order to assess the work done by the International Organization for Standardization and to determine what future action to take in this field, with a view to considering the practicability of eventually drawing up an international agreement on container standards; (2) requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with other concerned organizations of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session a report suggesting the terms of reference of the group and a provisional agenda of its meeting, as well as the financial and administrative implications of that meeting.

653. In resolution 1743 (LIV), the Council (1) invited the international organizations concerned to foster the adoption of a single system of identification, classification and labelling of dangerous goods at the earliest practicable opportunity; (2) requested the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: (a) to continue to investigate the divergencies currently existing in the modal practices applicable to the transport of dangerous goods in respect of their classification, identification, labelling and packaging and (b) to report to the Economic and Social Council on the progress of its investigations and recommendations concerning the steps that should be taken with a view to bringing about uniformity in the various modes; (3) requested Governments and the international organizations concerned to co-operate with and assist the Committee of Experts in its investigation to the fullest possible extent.

B. Transport of dangerous goods

654. The Co-ordination Committee considered agenda item 25 (b) (Transport of dangerous goods) at its 463rd and 466th meetings.⁷ It had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the transport of dangerous goods (E/5241) dealing with the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of dangerous goods at its seventh session (E/CN.2/CONF.5/49 and Add.1) and of its subsidiary bodies over the past two years.

655. At the 463rd meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of his delegation and that of France and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution concerning the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/AC.24/L.440). During the discussion, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics suggested, as did the representative of China, that the sponsors should amend operative paragraph 3 (e) of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.440) so that there would be no discrimination against any of the official languages of the United Nations.

656. At its 466th meeting, the representative of the United States of America stated that the sponsors of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.440) had decided to revise operative paragraph 3(e) taking into account the comments made by the delegations of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Secretary of the Committee, commenting on the financial implications of paragraphs 3(a) and 3(e), said that an amount of \$9,200 would be required to issue the supplement in English and French and \$9,000 would be required to publish the illustrated glossary in each of the official languages, totalling \$18,200.

⁷ E/AC.24/SR.463 and 466.

⁴ E/AC.24/SR.462, 463, 466.

⁵ E/SR.1854.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 24.*

657. At the 466th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.440) as orally revised, without objection.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

658. At its 1854th meeting,⁵ the Council, at the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5295),⁶ adopted resolution 1744 (LIV) in which it (1) commended the experts and rapporteurs on their excellent work; (2) decided to add to the terms of reference of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods the grouping of dangerous goods along the lines indicated in paragraph 5 (a) and (b) of Council resolution 1488 (XLVIII); (3) requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the report by the Committee of Experts on its seventh session: (a) to amend the recommendations of the Committee of Experts in accordance with the proposals contained in its report on its seventh session and to publish the amendments so adopted in the form of a supplement to the recommendations; (b) to circulate the aforesaid

supplement to Governments of Member States, to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to the other international organizations concerned; (c) to take the measures necessary at the Secretariat level to enable the work called for under the programme of work proposed by the Committee of Experts to be prepared; (d) to convene meetings of the Committee of Experts and of its subsidiary bodies in the light of the programme work; (e) to publish the illustrated glossary in the English and French versions approved by the Committee of Experts and in Spanish, Russian and Chinese; (4) invited Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General such comments as they may wish to make on the amended recommendations and to inform him, if possible, within six months following the receipt of the supplement containing the amendments adopted by the Committee of Experts, to what extent the recommendations will be applied.

Chapter XIX

TOURISM

659. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 21 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-fourth session (Tourism) at its 472nd, 473rd, 475th and 476th meetings.¹ It had before it the report of the Secretary-General reviewing the work in the field of tourism (E/5148 and Corr.1), the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the future World Tourism Organization (E/5167), the updated progress report on the negotiations between the United Nations and the International Union of Travel Organizations (IUOTO) concerning the agreement between the United Nations and the future World Tourism Organization (E/5167/Add.1), the report of IUOTO on its activities (E/L.1535), and the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1536) transmitting the text of a resolution on tourism adopted on 13 May 1972 by UNCTAD at its third session.²

660. Two of the documents (E/5167 and Add.1) were to have been submitted to the Council at its fifty-third session but had not been considered owing to the Council's deferment of the consideration of tourism to its fifty-fourth session. The Committee also had before it the recommendations of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination, based on its consideration of those documents at its thirteenth session.³

661. In an oral report submitted pursuant to the recommendations of CPC at its thirteenth session, relative to the implementation by IUOTO of resolution 2758 (XXVI) of the United Nations General Assembly, the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs stated that the Secretary-General of IUOTO had officially informed him that the question had been included in the agenda of the ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee of IUOTO, held at Warsaw from 12 to 16 June 1973, for the appropriate action called for in IUOTO and consequently in the World Tourism Organization when it came into operation. The oral report also included a statement on the outcome of the second *Ad Hoc* Inter-Agency Meeting on Tourism Matters, held at United Nations Headquarters on 26 and 27 April 1973 and attended by the Secretary-General of IUOTO. In particular, the Secretary-General of IUOTO had informed the Meeting that the statement reproduced in paragraph 3 of document E/5167/Add.1 was not intended to signify that the World Tourism Organization was claiming exclusive responsibility with respect to the tasks enumerated in paragraph 9 of document E/5167. He said that, because of the broad and general nature of most of those

tasks, the United Nations and various specialized agencies inevitably had responsibilities in some degree in those areas of activity.

662. In the light of those clarifications, the review by the Meeting of the draft agreement on co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the future World Tourism Organization, prepared by the Secretariat, had resulted in the introduction of a clause on the recognition by the World Tourism Organization of the responsibilities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, which might involve, *inter alia*, matters related to tourism. The Meeting had otherwise reached a consensus on the text of the draft agreement.

663. The *Ad Hoc* Meeting had also recognized that better co-ordination in the programming of the activities in the field of tourism could best be achieved at the intergovernmental level through the guidance given by the Council and at the intersecretariat level through *ad hoc* interagency meetings organized within the machinery of ACC, supplemented as necessary by special arrangements and bilateral consultations.

664. Introducing the documents before the Committee, the Chief, Transport Section, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, informed the Committee that it had not proved possible to set up a single unit for tourism within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as envisaged in the report (E/5148 and Corr.1). The reason was that the scheme could only be implemented as part of the over-all reorganization of the Department, which had not so far taken place.

665. In the debate, the representative of China reiterated his Government's insistence that the representative of Chiang Kai-shek be expelled from membership in IUOTO and consequently in the World Tourism Organization.

666. The delegations of India, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia expressed their respective Government's interest in hosting the headquarters of the World Tourism Organization.

667. At the 473rd meeting, a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.454) was introduced by the representative of Kenya, on behalf of Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, the delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, India, the Philippines, Tunisia, Venezuela and Zaire joined as co-sponsors.

668. The representative of Chile suggested the incorporation in the preamble of a reference to resolution 37 (III)² of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as well as the addition of an operative paragraph inviting the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the actions taken to implement that resolution.

669. A revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.454/Rev.1) to accommodate the suggestions by Chile was

¹ E/AC.24/SR.472, 473, 475, 476.

² See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, volume I, Report and Annexes, annex I, resolution 37 (III)*.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5273)*.

introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 475th meeting.

670. The representative of Spain suggested inserting a reference to national measures in addition to international measures aimed at ameliorating the position of the developing countries in the international tourism market.

671. The representative of France suggested that the word "strongly" be deleted from paragraph 2.

672. The representative of the United Kingdom suggested reformulation of the phrase "identify the causes of the imbalances" in paragraph 1.

673. At the 476th meeting the representative of Kenya introduced a second revision of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.454/Rev.2), which was a compromise text reflecting all the observations by various delegations. The revised draft resolution, after being orally amended, was adopted by the Committee without a vote.

674. The representatives of Canada, France, USSR and the United Kingdom announced that their support of the consensus did not mean that their Governments had taken any stand with regard to the ratification of the World Tourism Organization statutes.

675. At the same meeting the representative of Pakistan, also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Romania and the Sudan, introduced a draft decision (E/AC.24/L.458).

676. The Committee adopted the draft decision by consensus.

677. The representative of the United States wished it to be recorded that his delegation had not taken part in the consensus decision because it believed that it was inappropriate for the Council to give guidance to non-governmental organizations.

678. The representative of Brazil stated that if a vote had been taken on the draft decision, his delegation would have abstained.

679. The representative of China said that his delegation was gratified by the adoption of the draft decision, which was in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI).

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

680. At its 1855th meeting,⁴ the Council adopted without objection the draft resolution as recommended by the Co-ordination Committee in its report (E/5337).⁵

681. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the support by his delegation of the draft resolution was on the understanding that the text did not prejudice his country's position regarding ratification of the World Tourism Organization statutes.

682. In resolution 1758 (LIV), the Council (1) requested the Secretary-General to invite the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Conference on

Trade and Development and other bodies concerned, to make a study on the impact of international tourism on the economic development of developing countries, with special emphasis on the actual revenue earned by the developing countries and the proportion of the developing countries' gross revenue from this tourism accruing to the developed tourist-exporting countries, and to suggest, for consideration by the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, the necessary national and international measures aimed at ameliorating the position of the developing countries in the international tourism market; (2) invited the Secretary-General to submit the above-mentioned study, together with his recommendations, including a report on the actions taken to implement the objectives and provisions of resolution 37 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council; (3) reiterated the unanimous invitation to Member States, contained in resolution 37 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take the earliest possible decision regarding the ratification of the statutes of the World Tourism Organization, the establishment of which had been recommended by the General Assembly in its resolution 2529 (XXIV) and 2802 (XXVI), so that it might start to function at the earliest opportunity and contribute effectively to the development of tourism in general and its rapid growth in the developing countries in particular; (4) requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the status of the statutes of the World Tourism Organization.

683. At the same meeting, the Council adopted without objection the draft decision recommended by the Co-ordination Committee in its report (E/5337).⁵

684. The representative of the United States reiterated his position that his delegation had refrained from taking part in the Council's action on the draft decision because it did not believe that it was appropriate for the Council to give guidance to non-governmental organizations. The representative of Brazil said that if there had been a vote on the draft decision, his delegation would have abstained. The representative of China said that his delegation had fully endorsed the draft decision because it believed it was wholly consonant with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI).

685. In the decision, the Council took note of the statement made by the representative of the Secretary-General at the 472nd meeting of the Co-ordination Committee on the question of the implementation by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971 and of the reply received thereto from the Secretary-General of the International Union (see E/AC.24/SR.472). While expressing satisfaction at the prompt action taken so far in the matter, the Council decided to invite the General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations to take appropriate steps to ensure the implementation of Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) as soon as possible.

⁴ E/SR.1855.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 21.*

Chapter XX

SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

686. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 22 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-fourth session (Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names) at its 464th and 465th meetings.¹ It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/5249 and Add.1) on the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. The Conference was attended by 128 representatives and observers from 52 countries, two international organizations and five scientific organizations. The Conference considered the work of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, including the guidelines to be followed in future sessions of the Group.

687. At its 465th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft decision proposed by the Chairman (E/AC.24/L.442). At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines orally proposed the insertion of the words "and the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV)" at the end of paragraph (c). The Committee adopted the draft decision (E/AC.24/L.442), as orally amended, without objection.

¹ E/AC.24/SR.464, 465.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

688. At its 1854th meeting,² the Council endorsed, without objection, the recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5294),³ by which it (a) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/5249) and the recommendations of the Conference contained therein; (b) endorsed the recommendation of the Conference that the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Geographical Names should henceforth be called "United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names"; (c) accepted with appreciation the invitation of the Government of Greece to hold the Third United Nations Conference on Geographical Names at Athens from 1 to 22 June 1977, bearing in mind the administrative and financial implications of holding such a Conference (E/5249/Add.1) and the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV).

² E/SR.1854.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Report of the Commission for Social Development

689. The Social Committee considered item 17 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-fourth session (Social development: (a) report of the Commission for Social Development; (b) promotion of the co-operative movement during the Second United Nations Development Decade) at its 708th, 709th, 710th, 711th, 712th, 713th and 715th meetings.¹ The Committee had before it, for subitem (a), the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-third session.²

690. Introducing the report of the Commission, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs assured the Social Committee that the work programme proposals to be submitted to the Council at its fifty-fifth session, at which time it would consider the postponed agenda item relating to the work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977, were being prepared in accordance with the principles and priorities contained in the Commission's resolution 6 (XXIII).³ She stated that the Commission had been reassured regarding its deep concern about the effect of the reorganization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, by means of which the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs had been established, on the implementation of the Commission's work and on the continued effectiveness of the Secretariat's substantive support.

691. The Committee noted that the draft resolutions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council reflected correctly the conception of development as a dynamic and integrated process dedicated to improving levels of living for the population and establishing social equality and justice on a wider basis of participation. It was suggested that the provisions of Council resolution 1139 (XLI), paragraph 1, should be adhered to as a means of raising the level of expertise in the Commission.

1. *Far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress*

692. Members of the Committee had mixed reactions to the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/478 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and Corr.1) which was prepared on the basis of replies of Governments on their national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress. On the one hand, the view

was expressed that the report had demonstrated the usefulness of a compilation and analysis of national experience and that it should be regarded as a serious effort to survey the need for fundamental and structural changes in society and to identify the measures for achieving such changes. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the replies of Member States, on which the report was based, did not contain uniformly significant information and that that shortcoming was reflected in the analysis contained in the report. It was also stated that there were many ways to achieve social progress and economic and social development and that it would be false to assume that the experiences of one or several countries in that particular area would be transferable in practical terms for the benefit of other countries.

693. The Committee considered draft resolution I, entitled "Report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purpose of social progress", and draft resolution II, entitled "Concerning the experience of States in carrying out fundamental democratic social and economic changes for purposes of social progress", which had been recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council (E/5252,² chap. XIII).

694. At the 712th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution sponsored by Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Madagascar, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia (E/AC.7/L.641) which represented an attempt to merge the texts of draft resolutions I and II of the Commission for Social Development. Amendments submitted by the representative of Pakistan (E/AC.7/L.637) to draft resolution I and by the representatives of Pakistan and Guinea (E/AC.7/L.632) and by the representative of New Zealand (E/AC.7/L.637) to draft resolution II were withdrawn.

695. At the 713th meeting, on the proposal of the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, the Committee agreed to replace draft resolutions I and II by the text of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.641, which Chile also joined in sponsoring.

696. At the 715th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.641/Rev.1), which was further orally revised by the sponsors by deleting the words "long-term work" and by inserting the words "of work" after the word "programme", in paragraph 5.

697. At the same meeting, the revised draft resolution was orally revised once more with the acceptance by the sponsors of an amendment by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to insert the words "*inter alia*" after the word "founded" in the eighth preambular paragraph and to replace the word "qualitative" by the word "progressive" and to insert the word

¹ E/AC.7/SR.708-713, 715.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5252).*

³ *Ibid.*, chap. XII.

“social” before the word “changes” in the penultimate preambular paragraph.

698. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally revised, by 40 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

699. At its 1855th meeting,⁴ the Council, by 24 votes to none, with 1 abstention, adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para.24).

700. In the resolution (1746 (LIV)), the Council (1) expressed its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report, which reflected various approaches towards the goal of achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress; (2) stressed the great importance of fundamental internal democratic social and economic changes designed to safeguard national independence and to ensure a speedy improvement in the well-being of the population; (3) regarded it as its task to promote the implementation of article 18 (b) of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, that is the promotion of democratically based social and institutional reforms and motivation for change basic to the elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation and conducive to high rates of economic and social progress, and drew the attention of Governments to this recommendation; (4) recommended that appropriate measures should be taken at all levels to ensure more active participation by the entire population, including the working force, in the production, preparation and execution of economic and social development policies and programmes designed to achieve far-reaching social and economic changes for the purposes of social progress, taking into account the experience of other Governments in this field; (5) further recommended that the Secretary-General should, in consultation with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, continue the study of national experience in carrying out fundamental democratic social and economic changes for purposes of social progress, make a detailed analysis of this question in his reports on the world social situation and include it in the programme of work of the Commission for Social Development; (6) decided to include this question on the agenda for its fifty-sixth session and recommended its inclusion in the agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

2. Report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning

701. The Committee noted that since the concept of a unified approach had first been put forward in 1969, the importance of integrating the economic and the social approaches to development was generally accepted. It was emphasized that the international community must learn how to use the concept as a tool of development planning, and must attempt to identify the pattern of social goals and the types of social programmes which would complement economic growth and accelerate the development process. Planning should not be a purely technical function performed by specialists. It should involve the population as a whole,

⁴ E/SR.1855.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.*

in particular the local authorities. Such a procedure would require a systematic dialogue between planners and politicians.

702. In the course of the discussion, amendments to draft resolution III, which was recommended by the Commission for Social Development (E/5252,⁵ chap. XIII), were submitted by Pakistan (E/AC.7/L.633).

703. At the 712th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution and the amendments before it as follows:

(a) On a separate vote, requested by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, it adopted the fifth preambular paragraph by 30 votes to none, with 15 abstentions;

(b) It adopted, by 32 votes to none, with 13 abstentions, the amendment by Pakistan (E/AC.7/L.633) calling for the deletion of the words “of States Members of the United Nations” in the first line of paragraph 4;

(c) It adopted, by 30 votes to 3, with 12 abstentions, the second amendment by Pakistan (E/AC.7/L.633) providing for the replacement of subparagraph (d) of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution by a new text;

(d) It unanimously adopted the third amendment by Pakistan (E/AC.7/L.633) calling for the addition of a new subparagraph (f) at the end of operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution;

(e) It adopted the draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, by 45 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

704. At its 1855th meeting,⁴ the Council, by 25 votes to none, with 1 abstention, adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para.24).

705. In the resolution (1747 (LIV)), the Council (1) considered it appropriate to regard comprehensive and unified national planning as a means of achieving balanced social and economic development; (2) believed that a practical application of a comprehensive and unified approach to development planning might call for social and economic structural changes; (3) recognized that a strengthening of the public sector could be vital for comprehensive and unified national planning; (4) recommended that the Governments should: (a) closely tie up planning with national goals; (b) pursue a policy which would be directed at establishing social equality and justice and improving standards of living for the bulk of the population; (c) encourage wider participation and co-operation in the development process—in setting the goals, implementing the plans and enjoying the benefits of development; (d) implement the goals, targets and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the recommendations of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development; (e) examine their development strategies, national plans and structures from the point of view of their conformity with the requirements of a unified approach and the principles of social development and peace in the world; and (f) co-operate with each other in order to achieve the above ends; (5) requested the Secretary-General: (a) to continue studies of the question of the unified approach to development analysis and planning, taking into account the International Development Strategy and the need for its implementation, which is

a prerequisite for achieving the full integration of economic and social components of the development of each country, particularly of the developing countries; (b) to take into account, in the completion of the final report, the views expressed by the members of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-third session (see E/5252, chap. III) and, while ensuring that the cross-sectoral integration and regionalization of planning are further studied, to see to it that the report is prepared in such a way as to be of the greatest possible practical use to planners, decision-makers and administrators; (c) to submit the results of this study, together with suitable recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session; (d) to ensure that the Committee for Development Planning and the Committee on Review and Appraisal are kept informed of any ongoing work, including the results of any studies on the unified approach to development analysis and planning; and (e) to include the question of the unified approach to development analysis and planning as a separate item on the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

3. Role of the Commission for Social Development in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

706. Members of the Committee pointed out that the Commission for Social Development was the only body in the United Nations system which dealt with social development as a whole, from the geographical and the sectoral standpoint, and it was essential that its contribution be taken into account in the review and appraisal process in order to ensure that social changes were integrated with economic growth. They noted that the Commission had been given a mandate in General Assembly resolution 2681 (XXV) and Council resolution 1666 (LII) according to which it was to play an important role in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and it was a matter of some concern that it had been unable to play its expected role to the fullest extent possible in the first biennial review and appraisal. The Commission had explained the reasons for its inability to do so and had formulated recommendations to enable it to carry out its task in 1975.

707. It was stated in the Committee that the Secretariat was not responsible for that shortcoming. It was questioned whether it was really possible to compile and correctly assess all the necessary information at the present stage. In that connexion, draft resolution IV of the Commission (E/5252,² chap. XIII) gave the impression that the Commission itself was unable to point out what kind of new documentation it actually needed. To remedy that situation, the representative of the Netherlands submitted amendments (E/AC.7/L.639) to the Commission's draft resolution, designed to give more concrete guidelines to the Secretariat, and calling for the addition of new paragraphs 3 and 4.

708. The representative of Pakistan introduced an amendment (E/AC.7/L.634) to replace paragraph 2 with a new text.

709. At the 712th meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment by 41 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

710. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, by 42 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, the amendment by the representative of the Netherlands (E/AC.7/L.639) to add a new paragraph 3 and, by 42 votes to 4, the amendment to add a new paragraph 4.

711. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted unanimously the draft resolution, as amended.

712. Members of the Committee agreed that importance should be given to the preliminary comments and proposals by the Commission in its resolution 5 (XXIII)³ and the Committee decided to recommend to the Council the adoption of a decision (E/5328,⁵ para.20) to transmit resolution 5 (XXIII),³ entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade", adopted by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-third session, to the Committee on Review and Appraisal at its second session and, taking into account the comments made in the Council at its fifty-fourth session to consider the Commission's comments and proposals contained in that resolution at the Council's fifty-fifth session when taking up the item on review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

713. At its 1855th meeting,⁴ the Council adopted without objection the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para.24).

714. In the resolution (1748 (LIV)), the Council (1) noted that, owing to the lack of appropriate documentation, the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-third session was handicapped in fulfilling the task assigned to it with regard to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970; (2) requested the Secretariat to prepare appropriate and specific documentation and submit it to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session, for the purpose of assessing the realization of social development objectives both in the developed and the developing countries; (3) invited the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the relevant data; (4) invited the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to undertake, as a matter of priority, further studies on the establishment of social standards and indicators for the purpose of appraising social progress and development in the context of the International Development Strategy and to submit the results of those studies, through the Secretary-General, to the Commission for Social Development in time for its twenty-fourth session.

715. At the same meeting, the Council, on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5328), decided to transmit resolution 5 (XXIII) entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade", adopted by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-third session (see E/5252, chap. III), to the Committee on Review and Appraisal at its second session and, taking into account the comments made thereon, to consider

the Commission's preliminary comments and proposals contained in that resolution at the fifty-fifth session of the Council when taking up the item on review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy.

4. Programme objectives for the medium-term plan, 1974-1977

716. Some members expressed their support for the Secretary-General's programme objective proposals (E/CN.5/480) as being substantive and reflecting the responsibility and mandate of the Commission for broad policy formulation and direction in the field of social development. Others decided to withhold their judgement until after the Council had examined the Secretary-General's proposed budget and work programme for 1974-1975 at its fifty-fifth session.

717. The programme proposals were criticized by one member as stressing not the main policy questions but only projects of limited scope and as overlapping in some activities with the work of the other United Nations bodies.

718. Members of the Committee expressed their support for resolution 6 (XXIII)³ of the Commission for Social Development, in particular its annex, which contained what was considered a clear statement by the Commission of priorities for the work programme for 1974-1977. They considered that the programme proposals of the Secretary-General for the next biennial and medium-term plan should be examined in the first instance by the Commission for Social Development, which would then lay down guidelines and determine priorities to be followed in formulating the work programme to be submitted to the Council and the General Assembly.

719. The capability of the recently reorganized Secretariat to continue giving effective support to the Commission's work was also questioned, but assurances from the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Director of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies were given in that regard.

720. In view of the Council's decision⁶ to defer the consideration of the proposed budget and work programme for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977 to its fifty-fifth session, the Committee decided, at the 712th meeting, to recommend to the Council a draft decision (E/5328,⁵ para.21) to consider the Commission's resolution 6 (XXIII)³ when discussing that agenda item at that session.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

721. The Council, at its 1855th meeting,⁴ adopted without objection, on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para.24), the decision to consider resolution 6 (XXIII), entitled "Programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977" adopted by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-third session,³ at its fifty-fifth session when taking up the biennial work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977.

⁶ E/SR.1851.

5. Migrant workers

722. Members of the Committee expressed their concern at the plight of migrant workers and commended the Commission for the eminently humanitarian aims of its draft resolution (E/5252,² chap. XIII). They regarded the question of migrant workers as very important, since it involved both social considerations and questions of discrimination. It was suggested that since migrant workers contributed to the economic development of the countries in which they resided, it was the duty of the receiving Governments and institutions to afford them fair and reasonable treatment in the political and economic fields.

723. Amendments to the Commission's draft resolution were submitted by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/AC.7/L.636), calling for the rewording of the second preambular paragraph and by the representatives of Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia (E/AC.7/L.640), calling for the addition of the words "and the requirements of the respect for human rights and human dignity" at the end of paragraph 1.

724. At the 712th meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment by the United Kingdom by 36 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, and that by Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, unanimously.

725. At the same meeting, the Committee, by 45 votes to none, with 1 abstention, adopted the draft resolution, as amended.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

726. At its 1855th meeting,⁴ the Council adopted unanimously the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para. 24).

727. In the resolution (1749 (LIV)), the Council (1) affirmed the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an inter-related manner and in relation with general factors, including economic, political, social and cultural factors and the requirements of respect for human rights and human dignity; (2) invited the Governments of emigration and immigration countries to give due attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families, and to take, on a continuous basis, action aimed at improving their position, protecting them from discrimination and various hardships, creating job opportunities in the countries from which they have emigrated, as well as giving due attention to the international aspect of this problem; (3) further invited the Governments of emigration and immigration countries to ensure to migrant workers and their families, through bilateral agreements on labour recruitment, the protection of social security and assistance schemes, appropriate housing, their ethnic integrity and cultural inheritance, protection from large-scale dismissal, as well as comprehensive measures for their training; (4) decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-eighth session the question of migrant workers and requested the Secretary-General to invite the International Labour Organisation to make available to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session and to the Council the results of its programme of action on migrant workers, including the progress achieved on this subject at the 1974 session of the International Labour Conference; and (5) also invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development, in co-operation with the specialized agencies

concerned, a supplementary report on welfare of migrant workers and their families, with particular attention to the educational needs of their children.

6. Convening of a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law

728. The opinion was expressed in the Committee that the international community had a duty to give special attention to children who were deprived of care for reasons over which they had no control. The holding of a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law would help solve the problems arising from the adoption of children across international boundaries. Reservations on draft resolution VI of the Commission (E/5252,² chap. XIII) were expressed by some representatives from Moslem countries who stated that Moslem law did not at present recognize adoption as practised in certain countries.

729. At the 712th meeting, the Committee adopted the Commission's draft resolution by 37 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

730. At its 1855th meeting,⁴ the Council, by 19 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para. 24).

731. In the resolution (1750 (LIV)), the Council (1) requested the Secretary-General, in consultation, with the international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, concerned with child welfare and/or with expertise in the field of international law: (a) to obtain through a questionnaire to Governments current information on policies, programmes and laws for the protection of children for adoption and foster placement, and their views on the question of sponsoring an international conference on adoption law, including the scope of such a conference; (b) to bring up to date the study entitled *Comparative Analysis of Adoption Laws*⁷ taking into account particularly any international level instruments concluded on the matter, especially at the regional level; (2) further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report, based on the information referred to in paragraph (1) above, for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session and of the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

7. The aged and social security

732. Members of the Committee stated that the aged deserved to enjoy proper respect and attention in society, having contributed during their productive years to the creation of its material and spiritual wealth. When they could no longer work, it was the duty of the State and the people to support them.

733. While there was no opposition to draft resolution VII of the Commission (E/5252,² chap. XIII), reservations were expressed as to the thrust of the draft resolution, which appeared to cover social security rather than the wider concerns of the aged. On the other hand, support for the draft resolution was given on the ground that it emphasized that social security and social welfare were integral parts of the social and economic development of society as a whole.

734. At the 712th meeting, the Social Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution proposed by the Commission.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

735. At its 1855th meeting,⁴ the Council adopted without objection the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para. 24).

736. In the resolution (1751 (LIV)), the Council (1) considered social security to be an integral part of national programmes for improving the well-being of the population, particularly for the aged, within the framework of the State's long-term social and economic planning; (2) called upon Governments to assume responsibility for guiding and planning social security in all sectors along with the development of legislation in the field of social security programmes; (3) recommended that Governments should carry out, as far as national circumstances permit, especially in the developed countries, the necessary social security measures within the framework of general planning and, in particular, should: (a) seek to ensure that the aged, the disabled and those who suffer the loss of the breadwinner receive adequate social security payments; (b) introduce and expand social security schemes with due regard for the groups of workers with special needs, in particular women; (c) improve treatment under social security schemes for immigrant workers and their families; (d) provide sufficient institutions for the care of aged persons requiring medical treatment; (e) ensure, where possible, the vocational training and employment of the handicapped (f) seek to ensure that aged persons protected by social welfare programmes can take part, to the extent of their capacities, in creative activities, which would give them moral satisfaction; (4) called for the participation of the whole community, including the trade unions, in the field of social security as well as in the improvement of the general well-being of the population; (5) requested the Secretary-General to give constant attention to these problems and to reflect them in reports on the world social situation; (6) requested the Commission for Social Development to include in its work programme for 1974-1977 questions relating to the place of social security in the system of social and economic planning and development and in this connexion, requested the Secretary-General to consult with the International Labour Organisation regarding the preparation of a comparative study of social security systems, social security planning, and the role and responsibility of the State in this matter; and (7) decided to consider this question at its fifty-sixth session.

8. Needs and aspirations of youth

737. Members of the Committee noted that youth showed, as never before, a marked desire to participate in political life, in solving major problems and in promoting the general progress of humanity. Their training, education and social needs required attention to enable them to realize their utmost potential in their moral, intellectual and physical development. Satisfaction was expressed at the decision of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session to convene an *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group on Youth to indicate their views and interests with regard to issues of common concern (General Assembly resolution 3022 (XXVII)).

738. Amendments (E/AC.7/L.635) to draft resolution VIII of the Commission (E/5252,² chap. XIII) were introduced by the representative of Pakistan.

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.IV.5.

739. At the 712th meeting, the first, second and third amendments, to paragraph 1, were adopted unanimously. The fourth amendment, to paragraph 3, was adopted by 40 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, and the fifth, also to paragraph 3, by 43 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

740. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, by 41 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

741. At its 1855th meeting,⁴ the Council, by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para.24).

742. In the resolution (1752 (LIV)), the Council (1) reaffirmed the inalienable right of youth to employment, education, shelter, health, care and the fulfilment of other social and cultural needs; (2) took note of the proposals for action contained in the report of the Secretary-General and recommended them to Governments, in particular those relating to the need for Governments: (a) to gear their educational policies and programmes to the task of ensuring educational opportunities and education more relevant to the preparation of youth for full participation in all aspects of life and development; (b) to formulate health policies and implement health programmes to ensure that youth will be physically able to take advantage of the increasing opportunities open to them; (c) to adopt all possible means to increase job opportunities in order to reduce or eliminate unemployment of young people; (d) to increase opportunities for youth to participate in all aspects of national and international life, especially in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; (3) called upon Governments, international, regional and non-governmental organizations, in co-operation with the representatives of youth, to review and appraise their policies and programmes for youth in the light of the report of the Secretary-General, with a view to meeting more satisfactorily their needs and in order to enable them to play a more effective role in promoting economic and social development and peace in the world; (4) urged the organizations of the United Nations system to give special attention, in the process of review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, to questions of youth in development, particularly with regard to relevant education, training, employment and participation in decision-making; (5) called upon the concerned organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen their advisory services at the national, regional and international levels, devoting particular attention to the participation of youth in economic and social development; and (6) emphasized the importance of the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 3022 (XXVII) to convene an *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group on Youth to advise the Secretary-General on activities that should be undertaken by the United Nations to meet the needs and aspirations of youth.

9. *United Nations Research Institute for Social Development*

743. Appreciation was expressed for the Institute's collaboration in preparing the preliminary report on a

unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/CN.5/477). The view was expressed that the Institute could be helpful in lending its research assistance in appraising social progress and development in the context of the International Development Strategy. It was suggested that in future the Council be provided with background information on the nominees to the UNRISD Board.

744. The Committee was informed that the nomination of Mr. Luis H. Fajardo (Colombia) for membership on the UNRISD Board had been withdrawn in view of his present employment as a technical expert with the United Nations.

745. The Social Committee decided without objection (E/5328,⁵ para. 22) to recommend to the Council the confirmation of six nominees proposed by the Commission for Social Development for membership on the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for a four-year term of office beginning 2 July 1973. It recommended that the confirmation of a seventh member on the Board, to replace the nominee Luis H. Fajardo (Colombia), be deferred to the Council's fifty-fifth session.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

746. At its 1855th meeting,⁴ the Council, on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para. 24) decided to confirm the nomination, by the Commission for Social Development, of the following six members on the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, for a term of office of four years beginning 2 July 1973:

Mr. Jacques Delors (France)

Mr. Gunnar Karl Myrdal (Sweden)

Mr. Khaleeq Ahmed Naqvi (India)

Mr. H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria)

Mr. Berislav Sefer (Yugoslavia)

Mrs. Eleanor Bernert Sheldon (United States of America)

747. It further decided to postpone to the fifty-fifth session confirmation of one member to be nominated by the Commission for Social Development. At the 1877th meeting, the Council confirmed the nomination by the Secretary-General (E/5395), on behalf of the Chairman of the Commission for Social Development, of Mr. Vicente Sánchez (Chile) for membership of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

10. *Adoption of the report of the Commission for Social Development*

748. The Committee recommended that the Council adopt a draft decision (E/5328,⁵ para. 23) on the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-third session.²

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

749. The Council at its 1855th meeting⁴ decided without objection, on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para. 24) to take note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-third session (E/5252).²

B. Promotion of the co-operative movement during the Second United Nations Development Decade

750. The Social Committee considered sub-item (b) at its 709th, 710th, 711th and 712th meetings. It had before it the progress report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of the co-operative movement during the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/5246 and Corr.1).

751. Introducing the progress report of the Secretary-General, the Director of the Social Development Division, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, said that the progress report (the completed report will be submitted in 1975) was significant in that it reflected the emphasis placed by the Council on practical programmes of action and on the adoption of strategies to make international and national support of the co-operative movement more effective. Initial steps had been established to strengthen the Joint Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives (COPAC) as a clearing house for concerted action and to initiate studies on the utilization of manpower, the promotion of small-scale industries, and the fostering of co-operative managerial abilities.

752. Members of the Committee expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's report, commending the progress achieved in the first phase of the implementation of Council resolution 1668 (LII). They said the structure of the report properly reflected the intentions of the resolution. Satisfaction was expressed at the broadening of the membership of COPAC, particularly the inclusion of the United Nations and the invitation to join extended to UNIDO and UNESCO. The opinion was expressed that it was beyond dispute that co-operatives could play an important role in economic and social development. The procedure in co-operatives of member-participation in the decision-making process could contribute to creating conditions for mass participation in the development process.

753. In view of the observation that one of the biggest problems faced at present by the movement in developing countries was the lack of trained administrative staff, professionalization of co-operative managerial and supervisory cadres was singled out as one of the key activities in the promotion of the co-operative movement.

754. The report was criticized for its failure to mention training services in the field of co-operatives in socialist countries, while it concentrated on those in Western countries.

755. On the proposal of the representatives of Finland and Poland (E/AC.7/638), the Social Committee, at its 712th meeting, recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft decision (E/5328,⁵ para. 19) that would take note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General and would transmit the report, together with the comments of Governments, as contained in the summary records, to the Committee on Review and Appraisal to assist it in its work.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

756. At its 1855th meeting,⁴ the Council adopted without objection the decision recommended by the Social Committee (E/5328,⁵ para. 24) by which it (a) took note with appreciation of the progress report

of the Secretary-General and (b) decided to transmit the report, together with the comments of Governments, as contained in the summary records of its meetings, to the Committee on Review and Appraisal at its second session to assist it in its work.

C. International co-operation between municipalities

757. The Social Committee considered item 15 of the Council's fifty-fourth session (International co-operation between municipalities) at its 705th and 706th meetings.⁸ The report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/5244) was introduced by the Deputy Director of the Public Administration Division. It summarized the various forms of direct co-operation between municipalities in different countries, and the suggestions made by non-governmental organizations as to possible ways in which the United Nations and the specialized agencies could contribute to international co-operation between municipalities.

758. At the 705th meeting, the representative of New Zealand, on behalf of her delegation and that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.629).

759. At the 706th meeting, an amendment to the draft resolution was submitted by France (E/AC.7/L.630). At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan proposed the insertion at the end of operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution of the words "as well as measures for the promotion of international co-operation between the municipalities of the developing and developed countries" which was accepted by the sponsors. The representative of the United Kingdom further orally revised operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution by inserting the words "as and when requested" after the words "to continue". The representative of New Zealand further orally revised the preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

760. The amendment proposed by the representative of France was rejected by 31 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

761. The draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.629) as a whole, as orally revised by the sponsors, was unanimously adopted by the Committee.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

762. The Council, at its 1854th meeting,⁹ adopted without objection, the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee in its report (E/5290).¹⁰

763. In its resolution 1738 (LIV), the Council (1) expressed support for international co-operation between municipalities; (2) invited organizations in the United Nations system to continue, as and when requested, to include in their programmes measures to promote municipal development, especially in developing countries, as well as measures for the promotion of international co-operation between the municipalities of the developing and developed countries; (3) recommended that organizations in the United Nations system continue collaborating with non-governmental organizations concerned in fostering intermunicipal co-operation.

⁸ E/AC.7/SR.705, 706.

⁹ E/SR.1854.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15.*

Chapter XXII

NARCOTIC DRUGS

A. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

764. The Social Committee considered item 16(a) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs) at its 713th to 716th meetings.¹ It had before it the report of the Commission on its twenty-fifth session,² to which was annexed a note by the Secretary-General (E/5304) concerning the financial implications of three resolutions adopted by the Commission: resolution 6 (XXV) regarding the establishment of a sub-commission on illicit traffic in the Near and Middle East, resolution 8 (XXV) regarding the *Ad Hoc* Committee for the Far East Region and resolution 12 (XXV) regarding the periodicity of sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

765. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs (speaking as representative of the Secretary-General for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs) emphasized the importance of the coming into force of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1972 Protocol amending it. This point was repeatedly stressed in the course of the discussion by representatives who called for more ratifications of or accessions to those instruments.

766. The Director spoke also of the trend towards regionalization of activities in the drug field. While many representatives supported the resolutions of the Commission with regard to the strengthening of regional co-operation by the establishment of a sub-commission on illicit traffic in the Near and Middle East and by the creation of an *ad hoc* committee on illicit traffic in the Far East region, others spoke against the proliferation of regional bodies.

767. The Director also stated that a matter of particular concern to the Commission was the inadequacy of the system of reporting by Governments to the Division of Narcotic Drugs; improved methods were however being considered.

768. During the debate several representatives expressed the opinion that the Commission should play a more significant and active role with regard to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. It should be given a mandate to review and evaluate the broad policies, over-all programme and priorities of the Fund and to make such comments as it considered appropriate on them. Such a review would require a detailed account of the operation of the Fund, including a statement of its expenditures for administrative purposes.

769. Several representatives were in favour of the resolution calling for a special session of the Commission to be held in 1974, but some felt the financial implications of such a session to be an obstacle.

770. At the 713th meeting a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.644) sponsored by Australia, Indonesia, Japan and the United States of America was before the Committee.

771. At the 714th meeting the observer of Australia, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced revised draft resolution E/AC.7/L.644/Rev.1.

772. At the 715th meeting Thailand joined the sponsors of revised draft resolution E/AC.7/L.644/Rev.1.

773. At the 713th meeting a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.642), sponsored by Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Japan, Philippines, Sweden, the United States of America and Venezuela, was before the Committee. Argentina, Madagascar and Yugoslavia subsequently joined in sponsoring draft resolution E/AC.7/L.642.

774. The Committee had before it seven draft resolutions (A to G) recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for action by the Council (E/5248, chap. X),² on which it voted at the 716th meeting.

775. Draft resolution B entitled "Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971: ratifications and accessions" was adopted by consensus.

776. On draft resolution C entitled "Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 and 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961: ratifications and accessions", the vote was as follows: (a) on a separate vote requested by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Committee unanimously adopted subparagraph (i) of operative paragraph 1; (b) on a separate vote requested by the representative of Turkey, it adopted subparagraph (ii) of operative paragraph 1, by 35 votes to none, with 6 abstentions; (c) it adopted draft resolution C as a whole by 39 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

777. Draft resolution D entitled "Keeping in force the administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board", was adopted by 39 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

778. The representative of Turkey introduced an amendment (E/AC.7/L.645) to draft resolution E entitled "Illicit traffic". This amendment was revised at the suggestion of the Chairman, who proposed the insertion of the words "and of its working groups" after the word "sub-commission". The revised amendment was adopted by 40 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. Draft resolution E, as amended, was adopted by 39 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

779. The representative of Denmark orally proposed an amendment to draft resolution F entitled "Co-ordination of activities of international organs and organizations in the struggle against the abuse of drugs" whereby the words "the views expressed at the twenty-

¹ E/AC.7/SR.713-716.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5248).

fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and at the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council" should be inserted after the word "above" in the operative paragraph of that resolution. The oral amendment of the Danish representative to draft resolution F was adopted by 44 votes to none. Draft resolution F, as orally amended was adopted by 39 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

780. The Chairman proposed the addition of a new operative paragraph to draft resolution G entitled "Periodicity of sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs". This proposal was adopted without objection. Draft resolution G, as orally amended was adopted, by 37 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

781. The Committee adopted unanimously draft resolution A recommending that the Council take note of the report of the Commission at its twenty-fifth session.

782. Draft resolution E/AC.7/L.644/Rev.1 was adopted by 40 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

783. Draft resolution E/AC.7/L.642 was adopted by 41 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

784. At its 1858th meeting,³ the Council considered the draft resolutions recommended by the Social Committee (E/5331).⁴

785. The Council adopted without objection resolution 1772 (LIV), in which it took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-fifth session.

786. In resolution 1773 (LIV), adopted without objection, the Council recommended that Governments that are not yet parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 ratify or accede to this Convention.

787. The Council adopted resolution 1774 (LIV) by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. In that resolution, the Council recommended to Governments that have not already done so, (a) to ratify the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, or to accede thereto, and (b) to ratify the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, or to accede thereto.

788. The Council adopted resolution 1776 (LIV) by 23 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions. In that resolution, the Council (1) authorized the establishment of the aforementioned sub-commission; and (2) decided that the representatives of the members of the sub-commission and of its working groups should be nominated by their Governments, in consultation with the Secretary-General, and subsequently confirmed by the Council.

789. The Council adopted resolution 1777 (LIV) by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. In that resolution, the Council requested that the Secretary-General study the problem of co-ordination and attempt to solve it in the light of the considerations set out above and the views expressed at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and at the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council, and report on the subject.

790. The Council adopted resolution 1778 (LIV) by 23 votes to 4, in which it (1) decided that, pending

further study by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the question of holding its regular sessions annually with a view to carrying out its functions and fulfilling its responsibilities more effectively, the Commission should hold a special session in 1974, if possible after February, in addition to its session scheduled for 1975; and (2) recommended that the special session be convened at Geneva at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, in order to minimize its costs.

791. The Council adopted resolution 1780 (LIV) by 23 votes to 4. In that resolution, the Council authorized the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Far East Region of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to make a study tour of the countries of the Far East region in 1973 with the approval of the Governments concerned, and if necessary to hold a second meeting at Geneva immediately prior to the next session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order that it could draw together and finalize its conclusions and recommendations to the Commission.

792. The Council adopted resolution 1781 (LIV) by 23 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. In that resolution, the Council (1) invited the World Health Organization, as the competent specialized agency, to assist the Commission by preparing timely analytical reports on the epidemiological pattern of drug abuse for use by the Commission; and (2) requested the Secretary-General to make available periodically to the World Health Organization all relevant information concerning drug abuse that he may have.

B. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

793. The Social Committee considered item 16(b) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Report of the International Narcotics Control Board) at its 713th to 716th meetings.¹

794. In introducing the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1972*,⁵ the President of the International Narcotics Control Board said that the problem of drug abuse continued to grow in size and complexity, that more countries were becoming affected, that there was a swelling tide of contraband and that the total number of persons taking to drugs was increasing. He noted that although such developments gave ground for deep concern, reassurance was to be found in the generally vigorous and extensive response on the part of Governments and the community at large. He paid tribute to the Government of Turkey for the contribution which its final ban on poppy cultivation had made to the international campaign to limit the illicit supply of narcotic raw materials.

795. However, he warned that the illicit traffickers would increasingly turn to alternative sources of supply and stressed that preventive measures could not succeed without substantial improvement in economic and social conditions in areas of illicit cultivation.

796. He reported that a mission of the Board that visited Afghanistan and Iran early in 1973 had been impressed by the constructive attitude of the authorities and had concluded that there was a promising outlook for regional co-operation between Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. He recalled that the Board had been invited to Rangoon in August 1972 to discuss the general drug situation in Burma and that its mission had reviewed the measures being taken to cope with

³ E/SR.1858.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 16.*

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XI.5.

the drug problem internally and to check the outflow of contraband.

797. Noting that the situation in Nepal called urgently for remedy, the President said that the Board had been glad to learn that the Nepalese authorities were willing to discuss the situation with the international organs. He added that the Board hoped to enter into close relations with the Government of China since its wisdom and experience could greatly assist in finding solutions to drug problems.

798. He indicated that the Board's mission in 1973 to the coca-producing countries in South America had found that the Governments were more ready to enter into constructive discussion with respect to the continuing over production and related dangers.

799. In view of the growing tendency towards multidrug abuse, in which amphetamines and barbiturates figured prominently, the Board considered it essential that the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances be brought into full operation as soon as possible. Several representatives also noted that it was of great importance that as many countries as possible ratify the 1972 Protocol strengthening the provisions of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. Representatives emphasized the importance of preserving the full technical independence of the Board and of a more efficient use of existing drug control bodies. While some representatives stressed the need for national steps to solve drug problems, others insisted that the international implications could not be ignored and urged increased co-operation among Governments and with the Board.

800. A draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.643) was before the Social Committee. At the 713th meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf also of Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Sweden, Turkey and Venezuela, introduced a revised version of the draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.643/Rev.1), which Argentina, Madagascar and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland subsequently joined in sponsoring.

801. At the 716th meeting, the revised draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

802. The Council at its 1858th meeting,³ on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5331),⁴ adopted without objection resolution 1779 (LIV), in which it (1) urged Governments to continue to co-operate with the Board and with one another with a view to bringing under control illicit production, manufacturing and distribution of, and traffic in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; (2) requested Governments, in particular those mentioned in the Board's report, to bring that report to the attention of the competent authorities in their administration for their information and for remedial action where recommended; (3) called attention to the Board's offer to assist Governments that requested help in assembling the information required to be transmitted to the Board under the international treaties; (4) commended the Board for a most useful and constructive report and for the contribution that the Board had made during 1972 to international drug control.

803. At the same meeting, the Council adopted resolution 1775 (LIV) by 22 votes to none, with

4 abstentions. In that resolution, the Council (1) decided that the administrative arrangements contained in the annex to its resolution 1196 (XLII) should continue in force until the Council decides otherwise, in accordance with the procedure provided for in paragraph 20 of that annex; and (2) requested that the Secretary-General continue to implement the arrangements, taking into account the character of the Board's functions and the importance of that organ's full technical independence in the performance of its responsibilities.

C. Activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

804. The Social Committee considered item 16(c) of the agenda of the Council's fifty-fourth session (Activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control) at its 713th to 716th meetings. It had before it the progress report of the Secretary-General on the Activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (E/5255).

805. In his introductory statement, the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control alluded to the world-wide nature of the drug abuse problem and emphasized the need for sufficient funds on a regular basis to permit future planning of programmes. He pointed out that the resources of the Fund alone could not be expected to deal with the problem comprehensively and that the resources of the United Nations system must be brought together in a co-ordinated manner.

806. Several delegations commented on the new organizational arrangements affecting the Fund and the Division of Narcotic Drugs. They expressed the hope that those arrangements would result in a greater responsiveness to the views of Governments and of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The stage had now been reached for evaluation of programmes. Further efforts were needed to improve over-all co-ordination and to make the execution of programmes more efficient.

807. The Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, in response to the concern expressed by a number of delegations, stated that the new organizational arrangements affecting the Fund and the Division had not been intended to imply a downgrading of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Secretary-General fully recognized that the work of the Fund and of the Division was subject to the scrutiny of the policy-making and legislative organs of the United Nations.

808. A wide variety of views were expressed regarding the aims on which the Fund's activities should be concentrated. Some delegations felt it essential to improve information about drug use and abuse through research. Others underlined their concern with the spreading abuse of psychotropic substances, and some delegations stressed the need for action at the national level with particular attention to the social causes of drug abuse. A number of delegations urged that additional contributions be made to the Fund to permit necessary assistance to those countries requesting help in the fulfilment of their treaty obligations.

809. In the absence of a recommendation by the Social Committee, no action was taken by the Council on this sub-item.

Chapter XXIII

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

A. Report of the Commission on Human Rights

810. The Social Committee considered item 18 (a) of the agenda of the Council's fifty-fourth session (Report of the Commission on Human Rights) at its 716th to 723rd meetings.¹ The Committee had before it the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-ninth session,² a note by the Secretary-General entitled "Elimination of racial discrimination" (E/5237 and Add.1 and 2), and a letter dated 9 May 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/5333). The Committee also had before it the working documents of the twenty-ninth session of the Commission of Human Rights (E/CN.4/1117).

811. The Director of the Division of Human Rights, introducing the Commission's report, drew attention to the twelve draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Council (E/5265,² chap. XXI, section A), and to seven decisions for action by the Council (E/5265,² chap. XXI, section B), as well as to a number of internal resolutions of the Commission. He noted that the Commission had effectively carried out the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and the Council and had been able to consider almost all the questions on its agenda, including some important questions to which the General Assembly had requested it to give priority consideration.

812. The elimination of racial discrimination had continued to be one of the major concerns of the Commission; in that area, it had focused its attention on the elaboration of the draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*. Other items considered by the Commission included the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking; the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East; the draft principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity; the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries; the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights; the rationalization and improvement of the present system of collecting and disseminating information about the realization of

human rights; and the periodic reports on human rights relating to freedom of information and civil and political rights.

813. The Commission had devoted a number of its meetings to the reports and studies of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, including those studies which had been pending for some time. The Commission had also discussed the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid*, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories.

814. Under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, two seminars and a training course had been held in Japan in 1972, and another training course would be held in 1973. Consultations were currently taking place with Governments interested in organizing other seminars in 1973 and in future years. It had been possible to make 56 fellowship awards during 1972.

815. Owing to the fact that their delegations had not received on time the report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265),² the representatives of Brazil and the Netherlands indicated at the 718th meeting that they would not take part either in the discussion or in the vote.

1. Elimination of racial discrimination

(a) Draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

816. The Social Committee had before it a draft decision recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265,² chap. XXI, section B, draft decision 1) regarding the draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The draft programme had been prepared by the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2919 (XXVII), on the basis of a detailed draft formulated by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and discussions held at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

817. At its 720th meeting, the Committee decided unanimously to recommend to the Council that it should submit to the General Assembly the draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination set out in resolution 1 (XXIX) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265,² chap. XX).

¹ E/AC.7/SR.716-723.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5265).

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

818. At its 1858th meeting,³ the Council, on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 46), decided to submit to the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, the draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination set out in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1 (XXIX) (E/5265,² chap. XX).

(b) *Activities of non-governmental organizations to combat racism and racial discrimination*

819. The Social Committee had before it a draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265,² chap. XXI, draft resolution 1) on the activities of non-governmental organizations to combat racism and racial discrimination.

820. At its 720th meeting, the Committee adopted without objection an oral amendment proposed by the representative of Italy to insert the words "and during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" at the end of paragraph 2. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted by 42 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

821. The Council at its 1858th meeting³ adopted, by 25 votes to none, with 1 abstention, the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45).

822. In that resolution (1782 (LIV)), the Council (1) noted with interest the various activities of non-governmental organizations in combating racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and related matters; (2) invited the non-governmental organizations which have a special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination and which act in good faith and without political motivation to intensify their efforts, with a view to reaching new heights during the twenty-fifth anniversary year of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; (3) requested the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take account of the reports received from non-governmental organizations in its deliberations.

(c) *Role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*

823. At the 719th meeting of the Social Committee, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.647), sponsored by Ghana, India and Pakistan, concerning the role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The draft resolution was orally revised by its sponsors.

824. At its 720th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution as orally revised.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

825. The Council at its 1858th meeting,³ adopted without objection the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45).

³ E/SR.1858.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.*

826. In that resolution (1783 (LIV)) the Council requested its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to draw up appropriate recommendations regarding the role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, during its meetings at the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council, and to submit them to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council at its resumed fifty-fifth session.

(d) *Further studies on racial discrimination*

827. The Social Committee had before it a draft decision recommended by the Commission on Human Rights regarding further studies on racial discrimination (E/5265,² chap. XXI, section B, draft decision 2), drawing the attention of the Economic and Social Council to resolution 7 (XXV) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/1101, chap. XIV) and requesting the Council to consider the resolution in the light of Commission resolution 1 (XXIX) (E/5265,² chap. XX) relating to the draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In its resolution 7 (XXV), the Sub-Commission had recommended that the Council should authorize it to entrust Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, Special Rapporteur of the study on racial discrimination, with the task of updating his study entitled *Racial Discrimination*⁵ with special emphasis on discrimination based on colour.

828. At its 719th meeting, the Social Committee noted the views of the Special Rapporteur as to the updating of his study.

829. At the 720th meeting the Committee was informed by the representative of the Secretary-General of the financial implications involved should it decide to recommend to the Council the adoption of the draft decision.

830. At the same meeting, the Committee decided unanimously to recommend to the Council the adoption of the draft decision.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

831. At its 1858th meeting³ the Council adopted without objection the decision recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 46) requesting the Special Rapporteur of the study entitled *Racial Discrimination*⁵ to update that study with special emphasis on discrimination based on colour, taking into account the opinions and views expressed in the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-fifth session, in the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-ninth session, and in the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fourth session, so that the updated study might be considered by the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth session.

(e) *Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts*

832. The Social Committee had before it a draft decision recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265,² chap. XXI, section B, draft decision 4) regarding the report of the *Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Namibia* (E/CN.4/1111).

833. At its 719th meeting, the Committee accepted without objection an amendment orally proposed by the representative of New Zealand.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. 71.XIV.2.

834. The Social Committee, at its 720th meeting, adopted, by 37 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, the draft decision as orally amended.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

835. The Council, at its 1858th meeting,⁴ adopted, by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, the draft decision recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,³ para. 46).

836. The Council decided (a) to request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant organs of the United Nations, to explore ways and means of providing assistance to the victims of the situation referred to in resolution 19 (XXIX), (E/5265, chap. XX) particularly the political prisoners and members of their families; (b) to call upon the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to take into consideration the conclusions and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Namibia (E/CN.4/1111, chap. VI, section B) in their activities relating to Namibia; (c) to invite the General Assembly to bring to the notice of the Security Council the reported aerial bombardment of and use of poisonous chemical substances in the liberated areas by the Government of Portugal (E/CN.4/1111, chap. VI, section D (100)); (d) to recommend that arrangements be made to provide adequate and sufficient financial resources and staff for the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to carry out its mandate; (e) to invite the Secretary-General to give wide publicity to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (E/CN.4/1111); (f) to remind the Special Committee on *Apartheid* and the International Law Commission to expedite their comments and suggestions on the study of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts concerning the question of *apartheid* from the point of view of international penal law (E/CN.4/1075 and Corr.1).

2. Draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

837. The Social Committee had before it a draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265,² chap. XXI, draft resolution X) regarding the draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*. The draft Convention and amendments thereto had been referred to the Commission by the General Assembly in resolution 2922 (XXVII). The Commission approved the draft Convention (with the exception of article VIII) and recommended that the Economic and Social Council call upon the General Assembly to consider and approve it at its twenty-eighth session.

838. At its 719th meeting, the representative of New Zealand introduced various amendments to draft resolution X (E/AC.7/L.648). The first amendment provided for the addition of the following third preambular paragraph: "Noting that the International Law Commission is currently considering the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the question of *apartheid* from the point of view of international penal law". The second amendment provided for the addition of the following operative paragraph after operative paragraph 1: "Requests the Secretary-General to ask the International Law Commission to consider and complete the draft Convention as a matter of urgency and to transmit its comments on it to the General Assembly

in time for its twenty-eighth session". The third amendment proposed that, in operative paragraph 1, after the word "Approves", the words "as a basis for further study the preamble and the articles (excluding article VIII) of" should be inserted.

839. At its 720th meeting, the representative of New Zealand orally revised the second amendment in document E/AC.7/L.648 by adding the words "at its present session" after the word "urgency", by deleting the words "and complete", and by replacing the words "its comments" by the words "whatever comments it may have".

840. At its 720th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution and the amendments thereto (E/AC.7/L.648) as orally revised. The first amendment was rejected by 20 votes to 9, with 15 abstentions. The second amendment was rejected by 30 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions. The third amendment was rejected by 30 votes to 4, with 10 abstentions. The Committee adopted the draft resolution as a whole by 32 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

841. The Council at its 1858th meeting³ adopted, by 18 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45).

842. In that resolution (1784 (LIV)), the Council (1) approved the draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*; (2) recommended that the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, should consider and approve the draft Convention.

3. Exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking

843. The Social Committee at its 721st meeting adopted, without objection, a draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265,² chap. XXI, draft resolution II) regarding the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

844. At its 1858th meeting³ the Council adopted, without objection, the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45).

845. In the resolution (1789 (LIV)) the Council (1) urged States once again to ratify the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organisation, in particular the Convention concerning the Migration for Employment (Revised 1949),⁶ and to conclude, as appropriate, bilateral agreements relating to migration for employment; (2) welcomed the valuable work being undertaken by the International Labour Organisation to strengthen the international machinery for the protection of migrant workers and the decision of its Governing Body to place this matter on the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the International Labour Conference, and expressed the hope that the Conference would take action leading to the adoption of measures which would have the effect of affording adequate protection to all migrant and other foreign workers and would reduce the opportunities for labour to be ex-

⁶ See *Conventions and Recommendations, 1919-1966* (International Labour Office, Geneva, 1966), Convention No. 97, p. 743.

plotted by illicit or clandestine trafficking; (3) requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider the question as a matter of priority at its twenty-sixth session, in the light of United Nations instruments in the field of human rights, and to recommend what further measures might be necessary for the protection, without distinction, of human rights of foreign workers, taking into account the discussion of this question in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights; (4) requested the Commission on the Status of Women to examine the question of the exploitation of the victims of clandestine traffic in labour, especially young women, taking into account in this connexion the discussion in the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. V), and to report to the Economic and Social Council; (5) requested Member States to submit to the Secretary-General such material, studies and suggestions as they deem relevant, for transmission to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on the Status of Women at their next sessions, with reference to paragraphs 3 and 4 above; (6) requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider this question as a matter of priority at its thirtieth session.

4. *The question of international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live*

846. The Social Committee at its 721st meeting voted on a draft resolution submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XXI, draft resolution VI) regarding the question of international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live. The draft resolution was adopted by 27 votes to none with 8 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

847. The Council, at its 1858th meeting,³ adopted by 20 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45).

848. In the resolution (1790 (LIV)), the Council (1) requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider as a matter of priority, at its twenty-sixth session, the problem of the applicability of existing international provisions for the protection of human rights to individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live, to consider what measures in the field of human rights, including the possibility of a declaration, would be desirable, and to submit appropriate recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session; (2) requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider this item as a matter of priority at its thirtieth session on the basis of the report of the Sub-Commission at its twenty-sixth session; (3) urged States, pending the adoption of further measures in this field, to accord the highest practicable level of protection to all individuals who are not their citizens but who are nevertheless under their jurisdiction; (4) called upon all States to respect the right of individuals to communicate with duly appointed consular officials sent by the State of which they are nationals and, as appropriate, to have access to them, in accordance with the relevant rules of international

law; (5) decided to consider this question at its fifty-sixth session.

5. *Draft principles relating to equality in the administration of justice*

849. The Social Committee had before it a draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XXI, draft resolution III) on the draft principles relating to equality in the administration of justice. At its 721st meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 33 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

850. The Council, at its 1858th meeting,³ adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45) by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

851. In the resolution (1785 (LIV)), the Council recommended that the General Assembly adopt a draft resolution in which it would (1) express its deep appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Abu Rannat, for his study;⁷ (2) call upon Member States to give due consideration, in formulating legislation and taking other measures affecting equality in the administration of justice, to the above-mentioned draft principles, which might be regarded as setting forth valuable norms, with a view to arriving at an elaboration of an appropriate international declaration or instrument.

6. *Study of discrimination in the matter of political rights and draft general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights*

852. The Social Committee at its 721st meeting adopted, without objection, a draft resolution submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XXI, draft resolution IV) on the study of discrimination in the matter of political rights and draft general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

853. The Council, at its 1858th meeting,³ adopted, without objection, the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45).

854. In the resolution (1786 (LIV)), the Council (1) expressed its warm appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his study; (2) expressed its appreciation also to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; (3) drew the attention of Governments, international and regional intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other institutions and bodies concerned to the draft general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights and expressed the hope that they will take them into account, together with the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex) when considering the question of discrimination in the matter of political rights; (4) requested the Secretary-

⁷ *Study of Equality in the Administration of Justice* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.XIV.3).

General to bring the draft general principles to the attention of the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights at their first meeting, with a view to their transmission to the human rights committee to be established under that Covenant; (5) decided that the Commission on Human Rights should retain the question of the realization of political rights on its agenda.

7. Study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock and non-discrimination in respect of such persons

855. The Social Committee at its 721st meeting adopted, without objection, a draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XXI, draft resolution V) regarding the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock and non-discrimination in respect of such persons.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

856. The Council at its 1858th meeting,³ adopted without objection the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45).

857. In the resolution (1787 (LIV)), the Council (1) expressed its warm appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Voitto Saario, for his study; (2) requested the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, for their comments and observations, the draft general principles of equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock; (3) invited the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women to consider, as appropriate, the *Study of Discrimination Against Persons Born Out of Wedlock*⁸ and the draft general principles relating thereto in the light of the comments received by the Secretary-General under paragraph 2 above; (4) requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question again at its thirty-first session.

8. Study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, and draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in respect of that right

858. The Social Committee had before it a draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XXI, draft resolution VII).

859. At the 721st meeting, the representative of Italy, on behalf of his delegation and those of Denmark, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago, introduced an amendment (E/AC.7/L.651). The amendment was adopted by 20 votes to 4, with 10 abstentions. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 33 votes to 4.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

860. The Council, at its 1858th meeting,³ considered the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45). At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph

5 of the draft resolution; the paragraph was adopted by 12 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 19 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

861. In the resolution (1788 (LIV)), the Council (1) expressed its warm appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. José D. Ingles, for his *Study of Discrimination in Respect of the Right of Everyone to Leave any Country, Including his Own, and to Return to his Country*;⁹ (2) affirmed the need for Governments, with respect to the enjoyment of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, to bear in mind the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the provisions of article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other relevant provisions of the Declaration, the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex) and the Charter of the United Nations; (3) drew the attention of Governments, international and regional intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other institutions and bodies concerned to the 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,¹⁰ adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 2 (XV), and expressed the hope that they would take into account the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the relevant United Nations decisions and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, when considering legislation or regulations dealing with the question of freedom and non-discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country; (4) requested the Secretary-General to bring the draft principles to the attention of the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights at their first meeting, with a view to their transmission to the human rights committee to be established under that Covenant; (5) decided that the Commission on Human Rights should retain on its agenda the question of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, and to consider it at three-year intervals coinciding with its discussion of the periodic reports on civil and political rights.

9. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity

862. At its 721st meeting, the Social Committee adopted by 26 votes to none with 10 abstentions a draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XXI, draft resolution VIII) regarding the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity. The draft resolution recommended that the Council should endorse eight draft principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and of crimes against humanity and should recommend that the General Assembly consider those draft principles at its twenty-eighth session with a view to adopting and proclaiming them.

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.3.

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XIV.2.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, annex VI.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

863. The Council, at its 1858th meeting,³ adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45).

864. In that resolution (1791 (LIV)), the Council (1) endorsed the draft principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity; (2) endorsed the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights of the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity; and (3) recommended that the General Assembly should, at its twenty-eighth session, consider the draft principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes against humanity, and that it should adopt the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2583 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2712 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2840 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971 and 3020 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

"Taking into account the special need for international action in order to ensure the prosecution and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity,

"Having considered the draft principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity,

"Declares that the United Nations, in pursuance of the principles and purposes set forth in its Charter concerning the promotion of co-operation between peoples and the maintenance of international peace and security, proclaims the following principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity:

"1. War crimes and crimes against humanity, whenever or wherever they are committed, shall be subject to investigation and the persons against whom there is evidence that they have committed such crimes shall be subject to tracing, arrest, trial and, if found guilty, to punishment.

"2. States shall co-operate with each other on a bilateral and multilateral basis with a view to halting and preventing war crimes and crimes against humanity, and shall take the domestic and international measures necessary for that purpose.

"3. States shall assist each other in detecting, arresting and bringing to trial persons suspected of having committed such crimes and, if they are found guilty, in punishing them.

"4. Persons against whom there is evidence that they have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity shall be subject to trial and, if found guilty, to punishment, as a general rule in the countries in which they committed those crimes. In that connexion, States shall co-operate on questions of extraditing such persons.

"5. States shall co-operate with each other in the collection of information and evidence which

would help to bring to trial the persons indicated in paragraph 4, and shall exchange such information.

"6. In accordance with article 1 of the Declaration on Territorial Asylum of 14 December 1967, States shall not grant asylum to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity (General Assembly resolution 2312 (XXII)).

"7. States shall not take any legislative or other measures which may be prejudicial to the international obligations they have assumed in regard to the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

"8. In co-operating with a view to the detection, arrest and extradition of persons against whom there is evidence that they have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity and, if found guilty, their punishment, States shall act in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex)."

10. *Question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries*

865. At its 722nd meeting, the Social Committee adopted, without objection, a draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XXI, draft resolution IX) regarding the question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

866. The Council, at its 1858th meeting,³ adopted without objection the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45).

867. In that resolution (1792 (LIV)), the Council (1) took note with warm appreciation of the study made by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Manouchehr Ganji; (2) requested the Secretary-General to forward the Special Rapporteur's study to States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies, and States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice for their comments and observations, to be received by 1 November 1973 in order that they might be submitted in time for consideration, together with further recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session; (3) authorized the Special Rapporteur to carry out further consultations, as he deemed necessary, with the bodies of the United Nations con-

cerned, the specialized agencies and appropriate regional intergovernmental organizations; (4) requested the Special Rapporteur to complete his study, taking into consideration comments and observations by Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, as well as the views expressed at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights, and to report to the Commission at its thirtieth session; (5) requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with appropriate assistance; (6) further requested the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the bodies of the United Nations concerned, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, to provide the Special Rapporteur with the appropriate assistance needed for the successful accomplishment of his task, and (7) recommended that priority consideration be accorded to this question by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session, with a view to the Commission's taking final action on the report.

11. Teaching of human rights in universities, and development of an independent scientific discipline of human rights

868. The Social Committee had before it a draft decision recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XXI, draft decision 3) regarding the teaching of human rights in universities and the development of an independent scientific discipline of human rights.

869. At its 722nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision by 32 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

870. On the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 46), the Council, at its 1858th meeting,³ decided by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, to take note of the fact that the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 17 (XXIX) (E/5265,² chap. XX) favoured the establishment of a centre for teaching and research in the field of human rights within the framework of the United Nations University established by General Assembly resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972.

12. Yearbook on Human Rights

871. The Social Committee had before it a draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XXI, draft resolution XI) concerning the *Yearbook on Human Rights*.

872. The Committee had also before it a document on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.649).

873. At its 722nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 34 votes to none.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

874. The Council at its 1858th meeting³ unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45').

875. In that resolution (1793 (LIV)), the Council (1) took note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports on its special session (E/CN.4/1104); (2) decided henceforth to issue the *Yearbook on Human Rights* every two years, beginning with the

Yearbook for 1973-1974; (3) further decided that the *Yearbook on Human Rights* should comprise three sections, as follows: (a) a section on national developments during the period, relating to human rights as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and containing concise narrative accounts by Governments of legislative and other developments, arranged under subject headings; (b) a section on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories compiled in accordance with Council resolution 275 C (X) and arranged in the same way as the section on national developments; (c) a section on international developments containing material on international agreements and a brief account of United Nations activities in the field of human rights during the period; (4) requested the Secretary-General to request Governments to submit: (a) concise accounts, in narrative form, of national developments during the period under review, arranged under subject headings and (b) texts of laws, court decisions and other relevant documentation which would be retained for reference purposes and referred to in foot-notes to the narrative account but which would not be reproduced; (5) further requested the Secretary-General (a) to urge Governments to submit their contribution to the *Yearbook* within the time-limit set and in one of the official languages of the United Nations; (b) to consult with those Governments that have not submitted contributions within the time-limit about the possibility of reproducing relevant material he has received from them in response to other requests for information on human rights topics; (c) to urge Governments to appoint correspondents as envisaged in Council resolution 303 H (XXI); (6) requested the Secretary-General to consider ways of making the *Yearbook on Human Rights* widely known; (7) requested the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports to keep under review suggestions for improving the *Yearbook on Human Rights*, including the possibility of a topical section containing more detailed information concerning developments with respect to rights covered by the current cycle of periodic reports.

13. Rationalization and improvement of the system of periodic reports on human rights

876. The Social Committee had before it the report (E/CN.4/1104) of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports on its special session devoted to the examination of the effectiveness of the present system of collecting and disseminating information about the realization of human rights, transmitted to the Council in accordance with its resolution 1693 (LII). This report contained in paragraphs 27 A and 27 B the *Ad Hoc* Committee's general recommendations and recommendations concerning periodic reports on human rights.

877. At its 722nd meeting, the Social Committee, by 35 votes to none with 2 abstentions decided to recommend that the Council endorse the general recommendations and the recommendations concerning periodic reports on human rights set forth in paragraphs 27 A and 27 B of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

878. On the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 46) the Council, at its 1858th meeting,³ adopted the decision by 24 votes to none, with 1 abstention, by which it endorsed the general

recommendations and the recommendations concerning periodic reports on human rights contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on periodic reports on its special session (E/CN.4/1504, para. 27 A and B) as follows: (1) the present system of gathering and disseminating information on human rights, in particular through the periodic reports and the *Yearbook on Human Rights*, should be maintained with appropriate improvements; (2) Governments should be requested to submit their reports and contributions within the time-limit set by the Secretary-General; (3) Governments should be requested to submit such reports and contributions in one of the official languages of the United Nations; (4) further consideration should be given to the possibility of establishing a closer relationship between the periodic reports system and the *Yearbook on Human Rights*; (5) the present system of periodic reports should be maintained; (6) the Committee did not concur with the changes in recommendation 10 of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/8319 and Corr.1, part A, sect. IX) and recommended that: (a) periodic reports should continue to be published in full in four languages; (b) the present analytical summaries prepared by the Secretariat should continue to be reproduced in four languages; (c) the subject and country indexes should also be continued; (7) the Commission on Human Rights at its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports should keep under continuing review the possibility of refining and improving the present system of periodic reports.

14. *Periodic reports on human rights*

879. The Economic and Social Council was informed (E/5265, chap. XIV) that, in accordance with the procedure established by its resolutions 1074 C (XXXIX) and 1596 (L), the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-ninth session had considered, with the assistance of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, the reports, information and comments received from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status for the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971, as well as the periodic reports on freedom of information for the period 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1970 (E/CN.4/1055 and Add.1-12), which the Commission had been unable to consider at its twenty-eighth session, owing to lack of time.

880. At its 722nd meeting, the Social Committee decided by 32 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, to recommend, in accordance with a request in resolution 24 (XXIX) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chaps. XX A and XXI B), that the Council draw the attention of the General Assembly to the importance of the periodic reports system and invite the General Assembly to urge States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to co-operate fully in submitting reports under that system.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

881. At its 1858th meeting,³ the Council, on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 46), decided by 20 votes to none with 6 abstentions to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the importance of the periodic reports system and to invite the Assembly to urge States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to co-operate fully in submitting reports under that system.

15. *Preparation of an international code of police ethics*

882. At the 722nd meeting of the Social Committee, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.646), sponsored also by the Netherlands and Sweden, regarding the preparation of an international code of police ethics. In response to a suggestion by the representative of Chile, the sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to revise operative paragraph 1 by replacing the words "to advise the Commission on Human Rights" by the words "to transmit its recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights", and to revise operative paragraph 2 by replacing the word "advice" by the word "recommendations".

883. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as revised, by 34 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

884. At its 1858th meeting,³ the Council adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45) by 21 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.

885. In that resolution (1794 (LIV)), the Council (1) invited the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider the possibility of including in its work programme the question of preparing an international code of police ethics and to transmit its recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights, at an appropriate future session, of the desirability, scope and possible content of an international code of police ethics; and (2) requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of the preparation of an international code of police ethics, at an appropriate future session, on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

16. *Periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies*

886. At its 722nd meeting, the Social Committee, by 34 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, decided to recommend that the Council take note of resolution 20 (XXIX) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XX) concerning the periodicity of the sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

887. At its 1858th meeting,³ the Council on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 46), adopted a decision by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

888. In that decision the Council took note of Commission of Human Rights resolution 20 (XXIX)² concerning the periodicity of the sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

17. *Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-ninth session*

889. At its 722nd meeting, the Social Committee adopted unanimously a draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265, chap. XXI, draft resolution XII) taking note of the Commission's report (E/5265).²

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

890. At the 1858th meeting,³ the observer for Greece took exception to paragraph 262 of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/5265),² on the grounds of procedural irregularities and discriminatory practices, in disregard of Council resolutions 728 F (XXVII); 1235 (XLII), para. 3; and 1503 (XLVIII). In statements made in reply, the representatives of the Netherlands and Denmark and the observers for Norway and Sweden rejected the objections raised by the observer for Greece. They maintained in particular that the specific Council resolutions to which he had made reference applied to communications from private sources and could not be interpreted as precluding Member States from referring in the Commission on Human Rights to situations in which in their view human rights were at stake. They pointed out that in recent years several countries had been mentioned by name in the course of the Commission's examination of items on its agenda.

891. At the same meeting, the Council, on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45), adopted without objection resolution 1795 (LIV) in which it took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-ninth session (E/5265).²

B. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights

892. The Social Committee considered item 18 (b) of the agenda of the Council's fifty-fourth session (Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights) at its 717th, 722nd and 723rd meetings.¹¹ The Committee had before it a report prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1599 (L), of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights (E/5245), a progress report of the International Labour Organisation (E/5251), and a letter dated 4 May 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/5325).

893. At the 717th meeting, Mr. Mani, representative of India, acting in his capacity as member of the Working Group of Experts, introduced the report of the Working Group.

894. At the 722nd meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of his delegation and those of Egypt, Kenya, Mali, Pakistan and the Sudan, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.650) entitled "The question of the absence and infringements of trade union rights". In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Ghana orally revised operative paragraph 13 by adding at the end of the paragraph the words "and the Security Council". At the same meeting, Algeria, Madagascar and Niger joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

895. At the 723rd meeting, the sponsors accepted an amendment to the draft resolution made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics calling for the insertion of the word "gross" before the word "infringements" in the third preambular paragraph as well as in the title of the resolution. At the same meeting, Uganda and Zaire became co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

896. At the 723rd meeting, the Social Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally amended by 37 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

897. At the same meeting, the representative of Ghana orally proposed a draft decision (E/5345,⁴ para. 46, draft decision 8) concerning the letter of the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/5325). The draft decision was adopted by 36 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

898. At its 1858th meeting³ the Council adopted, by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 45).

899. In that resolution (1796 (LIV)), the Council (1) expressed its appreciation for the work done by the Working Group and noted its conclusions and recommendations; (2) strongly condemned the detention without trial of striking African workers in Ovamboland and their forcible return to the reserves, and called for their immediate and unconditional release; (3) noted with concern the continued absence of a trade union system in Namibia; (4) requested the International Labour Organisation to study ways and means by which the trade union rights for the people of Namibia should be ensured; (5) condemned the existence of the so-called transit camps for recruitment of forced labour, the practice of segregation and reservation in employment between black and white workers and the importation of white immigrant workers into Southern Rhodesia to perform jobs that could be done by the people of Zimbabwe; (6) also condemned the discriminatory treatment of the African workers in Southern Rhodesia causing increasing unemployment among African workers; (7) noted with deep concern the gradual withdrawal of the limited trade union rights in Southern Rhodesia; (8) requested the International Labour Organisation to continue to study and review the conditions of work of the black labour in Southern Rhodesia; (9) noted with deep concern the existence of a form of forced labour and the discriminatory hierarchy of labour codes in Angola and Mozambique; (10) condemned the existence of transit centres and other similar camps for the African workers, as well as the conditions prevailing in those camps; (11) recommended that, as the objectives of the various International Labour Organisation conventions have not been fully attained, the International Labour Organisation should consider all possible means for strengthening the implementation by Portugal of the Conventions to which it is a party; (12) requested the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to continue to monitor the system of recruitment of African workers, as well as the disparities in wages between black and white workers in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination and report to the Economic and Social Council not later than at its fifty-eighth session; (13) requested the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to the attention of the Governments of Member States, the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the United Nations Council for Namibia,

¹¹ E/AC.7/717, 722, 723.

the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Security Council; (14) further requested the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to the General Assembly.

900. At the same meeting, on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5345,⁴ para. 46), the Council adopted, by 21 votes to none, with 5 absten-

tions, a draft decision by which, having taken note of the letter dated 4 May 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/5325), it rejected the contents of the letter and the baseless attacks on the members of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts as well as the Commission on Human Rights.

Chapter XXIV

HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

A. Aid to Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine

901. At the fifty-fourth session, the Economic Committee considered, within the context of item 10 of the Council's agenda (Appraisal of prospective food deficits and food aid needs), the question of aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine.

902. Representatives drew attention to the tragic situation in the Sudano-Sahelian zone of Africa where drought had caused a considerable food shortage in six countries, affecting 6 million people. The FAO had indicated that unless emergency food aid was provided promptly the crisis was likely to assume catastrophic proportions. They considered that the international community should urgently take measures to deal with the emergency and at a later stage address itself to long-term programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

903. At the 623rd meeting, the representative of Algeria introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.507).

904. At the 627th meeting, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of his delegation and those of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Haiti, Madagascar, Pakistan, Tunisia, Yemen and Yugoslavia, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.507/Rev.1). At the same meeting, Ghana, Peru, Spain and the Sudan joined the sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

905. At the same meeting, the representative of India proposed that at the end of operative paragraph 3 of the revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.507/Rev.1) the following words be inserted: "and requests the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and other bodies concerned to keep the Secretary-General informed of progress in this respect".

906. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan proposed the insertion in operative paragraph 4, after the words "affected nations", of the words "in co-operation with and".

907. The representative of Algeria, on behalf of the sponsors, agreed to both the above-mentioned oral amendments.

908. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted without objection revised draft resolution E/AC.6/L.507/Rev.1 as orally amended.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

909. At the 1857th meeting, the Secretary-General, in a statement concerning the question of appraisals of prospective food deficits and food aid needs, commented on the severe drought affecting the Sudano-

Sahelian region of Africa and stated that catastrophic results in the form of sharply reduced food production, loss of cattle and other serious hardships had taken place. He noted that incipient signs of the problem had first appeared some five years before and that one of the lessons to be drawn from the present crisis was the urgent need to strengthen the ability of the United Nations system to anticipate such situations so that they could be brought to the attention of the international community at an earlier stage when the problem was less grave and solutions could be found more rapidly. The approach to the current crisis must be forceful and cohesive. The need for concerted action had been recognized by the countries concerned and, in its turn, the United Nations system had decided that a focal point should be established for co-ordinating assistance from and through the entire United Nations system which should be located at Rome under the direction of the Director-General of FAO. He welcomed the proposals concerning medium and long-term measures recommended unanimously by the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/L.507/Rev.1). The Council could be assured that he would fulfil the mandate given to him in that draft resolution in the most speedy and vigorous manner possible.

910. Speaking on the Sudano-Sahelian drought, the special representative of the Director-General of FAO informed the Council that it was difficult to determine the number of deaths among the population, but that the figure was obviously high. Food aid was essential, as were rapid transport facilities. It should not be forgotten that some of the countries concerned were already among the poorest in the world and that, in addition to the threat of starvation, the inhabitants were also threatened with epidemics, nutritional deficiencies and an unemployment problem in the urban areas created by the influx of people. He had also consulted and was continuing to consult with Governments and international organizations in an effort to secure aid for the stricken countries. So far assistance had been provided by EEC, UNICEF, WFP, MISEREOR, a charitable organization, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. The United Nations Development Programme was already rendering assistance through its resident representatives' offices. Co-ordination of the aid activities of organizations and donor countries would be effected at Rome by FAO and WFP.

911. Representatives expressed their appreciation of the statements by the Secretary-General and the special representative of the Director-General of FAO. They agreed that speedy action was necessary by the international community to avert a major disaster and urged that the situation should be brought to the attention of world public opinion.

912. The representative of Algeria proposed an amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee (E/5339),¹ whereby the beginning of operative paragraph 4 would read "Requests the Secretary-General to call upon all elements of the United Nations system to respond to the immediate needs...".

913. The representative of Chile proposed that the beginning of the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution I should be amended to read "Taking into account the information provided in this respect by the special representative of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the Sahelian Question to the effect that...". The Council then adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Economic Committee as orally amended by the representatives of Algeria and Chile, without objection. In resolution 1759 (LIV), the Council (1) expressed its profound sympathy to the populations and Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian region threatened with famine, and assured them that it would do everything possible within its field of competence to avoid a disaster; (2) noted that, in the immediate future, the emergency measures would consist of the supply of additional food-stuffs, vaccines, means of transport for provisions, seeds, fertilizers and agricultural and hydraulic equipment; (3) appealed to States Members of the United Nations and to international organizations to assist in the speedy application of the emergency measures advocated by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and requested the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and other bodies concerned to keep the Secretary-General informed of progress in that respect; (4) requested the Secretary-General to call upon all elements of the United Nations system to respond to the immediate needs of the affected nations in co-operation with and taking into account the measures recommended by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; (5) called upon the Secretary-General to organize as soon as possible—in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Food Programme and the International Labour Organisation, each within the framework of its terms of reference—the necessary assistance action in order to respond to the requests of the Governments of this region with regard to their medium-term and long-term needs; (6) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-fifth session, on the development of the situation.

*
* *

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.

914. At its fifty-fifth session, in accordance with its resolution 1760 (LIV) the Council considered the question of aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine (agenda item 20). At the 1860th meeting,² the President read out the text of an appeal for aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine, addressed on behalf of the Economic and Social Council to the Governments of Member States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies requesting them, *inter alia*, to provide additional assistance, particularly air transport, either directly to the Governments of the affected countries or through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Council had referred the item to the Co-ordination Committee which considered it at its 480th meeting.³

915. The Co-ordination Committee had before it two notes by the Secretary-General concerning the item (E/5372 and E/5374), and the text of a decision taken by the Governing Council of UNDP at its sixteenth session,⁴ contained in a conference room paper (E/AC.24/LV/CRP.1).

916. The representative of the Director-General of FAO provided the Committee with detailed information on the current status of emergency relief activities in the affected countries, noting particularly the high priority requests for seeds, for the transportation of foodstuffs from ports inland and for feed for livestock as well as for additional cash contributions to the FAO Sahelian Zone Trust Fund. He called attention to the fact that the drought emergency would continue to persist into 1974 and therefore donors should carefully consider the continuing requests for external assistance and the timely arrival of supplies.

917. The Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs outlined the specific actions taken recently by the governing bodies of several United Nations bodies in connexion with relief and recovery in the drought-affected region. He informed the Committee of the meeting of concerned elements of the United Nations system, Governments, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, which had been initiated by the Secretary-General, to assist the international community, and the United Nations system in particular, in effectively and co-operatively meeting requests for medium-term and long-term assistance from the Governments in affected Sudano-Sahelian countries.

918. Representatives expressed their concern and sympathy for the suffering in the Sudano-Sahelian region caused by the drought and endorsed the efforts of affected Governments to take concerted action to overcome the devastating crisis. The efforts of the FAO to assist in meeting and in co-ordinating the emergency relief assistance for the affected area were commended as were the timely actions taken by the Secretary-General in preparation to meet medium- and long-term requests of the Governments of the region. Appreciation for the assistance already rendered and planned by the international community was expressed by representatives of the Governments of the drought-affected countries, and attention was called to the importance of continued and more intensive external assistance for this area.

² E/SR.1860.

³ E/AC.24/SR.480.

⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2A.

919. The representative of Tunisia introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.459) also on behalf of Chile, France, Lebanon, Madagascar, Spain, the United States of America, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

920. The representative of the Netherlands orally proposed the inclusion of an additional paragraph in the preamble of the draft resolution reading as follows: "Noting the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme taken at its 389th meeting, in which, *inter alia*, the Administrator was authorized to use additional funds over the period 1973-1976 for aid to be given to the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian countries." The representative of Italy further orally proposed the insertion in the third paragraph of the preamble of the words "in particular, setting up the permanent Inter-State Committee" between the words "affected countries" and "to achieve". These amendments were supported by the representative of Pakistan. Algeria, Argentina, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Zaire joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution that was subsequently adopted unanimously by the Committee.

921. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the suggestion made by the representative of Tunisia that the United Nations should launch a world-wide information campaign to make the world aware of the extent and the gravity of the problem of the drought in the Sudano-Sahelian area and alert public opinion to the need for collective assistance for that area.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

922. At its 1868th meeting⁵ the Council, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5376),⁶ unanimously adopted resolution 1797 (LV) in which it: (1) urgently appealed to Governments, specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide additional emergency assistance, either directly to the Governments of affected countries, or through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which has been designated as focal point for emergency relief efforts of the United Nations system, with particular emphasis on the critically needed transport of food to the affected populations; (2) urged that preliminary steps be taken to avoid, to the maximum extent possible, an emergency situation in 1974 and 1975 comparable to that of 1973; (3) expressed its hope that those measures already initiated by the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1759 (LIV), pertaining to medium-term and long-term needs of the region, will be carried forward with the utmost urgency and with the full co-operation of Governments, of all elements of the United Nations system concerned and of other interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; (4) endorsed the recommendations of representatives of organizations of the United Nations system (E/5374, annex) which resulted from the meeting, convened at the direction of the Secretary-General and held at Geneva on 28-29 June 1973, to prepare for the medium-term and long-term needs of the people and Governments of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region; (5) solemnly appealed to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental

organizations to furnish, either directly to the affected countries or through the Secretary-General, the maximum financial, technical and other assistance in response to requests that might be made by Governments of affected countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region for medium-term and long-term assistance, as soon as such requests are submitted; (6) requested the Secretary-General to invite all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system concerned to devote the largest possible volume of financial, technical and other resources within the framework of their terms of reference, and in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to meeting the requests of Governments of affected countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region for medium-term assistance, as soon as such requests are submitted; (7) requested the international financial institutions to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to any requests that affected countries might make for loans and credits for medium-term and long-term programmes and to ensure that such loans and credits are of the greatest possible magnitude and granted on the most favourable terms; (8) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed fifty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of the situation.

923. At the 1879th meeting,⁷ the President of the Council reported on the replies that had been received in response to the appeal for aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine, the text of which he had read out at the 1860th meeting.

924. He stated that on 1 June 1973 Australia had contributed \$25,000 to the FAO Sahelian Zone Trust Fund and that he had been informed that the Government of Australia was unable to make any additional contribution. Austria had decided to contribute \$190,000 to the Trust Fund. Iran would shortly forward \$15,000 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. From Libya came the following contributions: for Upper Volta, 200,000 Libyan dinars; for Niger, 100,000 Libyan dinars; for Mali, 100,000 Libyan dinars; for Mauritania, 100,000 Libyan dinars; for Chad, 100,000 Libyan dinars. The Government of Libya had also decided to buy 10 transport vehicles for each of the following countries: Niger, Mali, Mauritania and Chad. The President reported that the Governments of Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua had replied that, because of the disaster conditions obtaining in their own countries, they would be unable to respond to the appeal. Finally, he said that contributions had also been sent directly to the Secretary-General and to FAO.

925. The representative of Argentina stated that his Government had offered 2,000 tons of wheat to the Co-ordinator for United Nations assistance designated by FAO.

B. Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons

926. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 23 of the agenda of the Council's fifty-fourth session (Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons) at its 470th meeting.⁸ The Committee had before it a progress report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the subject (E/5261).

⁵ E/SR.1868.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth session, Annexes, agenda item 20.*

⁷ E/SR.1879.

⁸ E/AC.24/SR.470.

927. The representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees introduced document E/5261 and stated that through the generous multilateral support of Governments the goal of \$18 million for assistance to the refugees which had been established in 1971 had almost been met. The goal would increase to \$20 million with the construction of a bridge over the River Nile at Juba that would permit further importation of goods for the newly populated areas. He also thanked Governments for the bilateral assistance they had provided which was not included in that figure, and expressed appreciation to Ethiopia, Kenya, the Central African Republic, Uganda and Zaire for having, earlier, received the refugees. A characteristic of the operation had been close interagency co-operation not only at Headquarters but also in the field. The voluntary organizations, many of which had complementary programmes, had also worked closely with the Office of the High Commissioner. The co-ordinating role of the Office of the High Commissioner was expected to be completed by 30 June 1973 when that role would be assumed by the United Nations Development Programme. The co-operation already established with the resident representatives indicated that the transition would be a smooth one.

928. Representatives expressed their admiration for the way in which the Government of the Sudan, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, had drawn up a relief, rehabilitation and resettlement programme for those refugees and displaced persons who wished to return to their homes. They commended the efforts of the High Commissioner in carrying out the mandate entrusted to him and expressed their appreciation to the Governments and specialized agencies that had supported those efforts. Several representatives stressed the importance of organizing long-term rehabilitation programmes and the representative of UNDP described the long-term programme drawn up by the Government of the Sudan for submission to UNDP.

929. The representative of Denmark introduced a joint draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.449) also sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, the Netherlands, the Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Brazil and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

930. The Co-ordination Committee adopted the draft resolution unanimously.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

931. At its 1854th meeting,⁹ the Council, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5302),¹⁰ adopted the draft resolution unanimously. In resolution 1741 (LIV) the Council (1) noted with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Government of the Sudan to achieve a peaceful and lasting settlement in the southern part of the country; (2) commended the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the efficient manner in which he had been co-ordinating the relief, resettlement and rehabilitation operations

in southern Sudan; (3) expressed its appreciation to those organizations within the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, and individual Governments which responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Refugees by providing assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons in an effective and helpful manner; (4) reaffirmed its resolutions 1655 (LII) and 1705 (LIII) in which, *inter alia*, it urged the international community to render the maximum possible assistance to the Government of the Sudan in the endeavour; (5) requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to report again on the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement effort to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fifth session.

*
* *
*

932. In accordance with Council resolution 1741 (LIV), the Co-ordination Committee considered the question of assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons (item 23 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session) at its 502nd meeting.¹¹

933. It had before it a progress report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1741 (LIV) (E/5378).

934. Introducing the report the High Commissioner recalled that the financial target of the programme, which he had undertaken at the request of the Secretary-General, had been established at \$20,630,701. The figure included the cost of food aid, transport, agricultural aid, educational and health assistance and communications, including the building of a bridge over the Nile at Juba, all of which were essential to enable the refugees to resume their normal lives. Stressing that voluntary repatriation constituted the best solution to the problems of refugees, the High Commissioner informed the Committee that the majority both of the 500,000 persons displaced within the Sudan, and of those numbering some 180,000 who had been welcomed in neighbouring countries were returning to their homes. The few thousand remaining refugees whose return was hampered by technical reasons were likely to reach their homes during the next few months.

935. In order that the task might be completed, the President of the Sudan had asked the Secretary-General to extend the dateline for the completion of the programme from 30 June to 31 October 1973.

936. The representative of Kenya also on behalf of Brazil, Egypt, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.475). He orally revised the draft resolution by adding the words "the launching of" between the words "not affect" and "the country programme" in operative paragraph 2, and by inverting the words "to further" in operative paragraph 3 to read "further to".

937. Commenting on the draft resolution, representatives paid tribute to the magnanimous attitude of the Government of the Sudan and to the spirit of solidarity which had been displayed by the international community in this situation. Members of the Committee expressed appreciation of the work carried out by UNHCR and the effectiveness with which it had co-

⁹ E/SR.1854.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.*

¹¹ E/AC.24/SR.502.

ordinated the activities of many organizations—both governmental and non-governmental. A special tribute was also paid to the African countries for the assistance they had given, and especially to the Government of the Sudan, for its efforts to re-establish the refugees and displaced persons in the southern part of the country.

938. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted unanimously.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

939. The Economic and Social Council at its 1874th meeting,¹² on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5391),¹⁰ unanimously adopted resolution 1799 (LV) in which it (1) renewed the expression of its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations for their response to the appeals of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and for their participation in assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons; (2) noted the extension, until 31 October 1973, of the arrangements made by the Secretary-General at the request of the Government of the Sudan for the co-ordination of relief, resettlement and rehabilitation operations by the High Commissioner for Refugees and of the fact that this extension is not to affect the launching of the country programme for Sudan adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its 373rd meeting (E/5365, para. 17) in respect of longer-term assistance; (3) called upon Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations further to extend their assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its efforts towards the normalization of the situation in the region; (4) requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to submit a final report on the situation to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session.

C. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

940. The annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/9012)¹³ was before the Council at its fifty-fifth session (agenda item 25).

941. At the 1877th meeting,¹⁴ the President of the Council said that the Council had decided at its resumed forty-seventh session that the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should be transmitted to the General Assembly without debate, unless the Council at the specific request of one or more of its members or of the High Commissioner decided otherwise. Since no request for consideration of the report had been received, the Council decided, at the proposal of the Chairman, to transmit the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

D. Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations

942. The Council considered item 8 of the agenda of its organizational session (Measures to be taken

following the earthquake in Nicaragua) at its 1848th and 1849th meetings.¹⁵

943. At the 1848th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs informed the Council that, as soon as news of the earthquake in Nicaragua had been received on 23 December 1972, the Secretary-General had established a co-ordination committee at Managua in an effort to meet Nicaragua's need and, pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster, had immediately extended all possible assistance. The United Nations Children's Fund had authorized that \$150,000 be drawn from its emergency reserve in order to provide the country with the necessary medicaments. Furthermore, following both the earthquake and the drought, from which Nicaragua was also suffering, steps had been taken to send food for 50,000 persons for one month. The World Health Organization had already sent typhoid and rabies vaccines as well as equipment and personnel. Five doctors, two sanitation experts, a water-supply expert, and a UNESCO seismologist were already in the field, together with two experts in the reconstruction of urban centres who had previously served on the 1970 mission to Peru. The Under-Secretary-General said that immediately upon the receipt of the report of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on long-term reconstruction measures, the Secretary-General was probably going to launch an appeal on behalf of Nicaragua.

944. At the same meeting, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of his delegation and those of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Haiti, Spain and Trinidad and Tobago, introduced a draft resolution on the subject (E/L.1534), and announced that, owing to a technical error, the United States of America had been omitted from the list of sponsors. He also announced that Madagascar and Zaire had become sponsors of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Argentina, Colombia, Ghana, Kenya and Peru were added to the list of sponsors in accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council. Lebanon, Mali and New Zealand also became sponsors.

945. Members of the Council expressed the sympathy of their Governments for the people and Government of Nicaragua in the great disaster that had struck the country and strongly supported the purposes of the draft resolution and of any other measures that could be taken to assist in the rebuilding of the city of Managua and in relieving the suffering of the people.

946. At the same meeting, in response to suggestions made during the discussion, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by inserting in operative paragraph 3 the words "and the specialized agencies concerned" after the words "Disaster Relief Co-ordinator" and by deleting the word "and" after the words "Secretary-General"; inserting a new operative paragraph 4 by which the Council would welcome the initiative taken by the Economic Commission for Latin America to convene an extraordinary session of its Committee of the Whole to examine measures for international co-operation to be taken by the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by the Commission, in order to assist the Government of Nicaragua; and by deleting in the eleventh line of the newly re-numbered

¹² E/SR.1874.

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 12*, submitted to the Council under the symbol E/5306.

¹⁴ E/SR.1877.

¹⁵ E/SR.1848 and 1849.

operative paragraph 7 the word "and" after the word "financial" and inserting the words "and other" after the word "technical".

947. The Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by acclamation.

948. In resolution 1733 (LIV), the Council (1) expressed its deep sympathy to the people and Government of Nicaragua for the loss of human life and devastation caused by the recent natural disaster; (2) noted with appreciation the measures already taken by the Secretary-General and the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to ensure the speediest and most effective emergency aid for the victims in Nicaragua; (3) requested the Secretary-General, the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the specialized agencies concerned to continue their efforts to that end; (4) welcomed the initiative taken by the Economic Commission for Latin America to convene an extraordinary session of its Committee of the Whole to examine measures for international co-operation to be taken by the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by the Commission, in order to assist the Government of Nicaragua; (5) requested the international credit institutions to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to emergency measures in connexion with any request that Nicaragua might make for loans and credits for the task of reconstruction, and to ensure that such loans and credits were of the greatest possible magnitude and granted on the most favourable terms; (6) invited the countries and institutions that were creditors of Nicaragua to take into account the grave emergency which it had suffered and the demands created by rehabilitation, in relation to restructuring its external debt, if the Government of Nicaragua should so request; (7) requested the Secretary-General to invite the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Administrator of that Programme, the specialized agencies and the organizations and programmes concerned, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the Economic Commission for Latin America, and also the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the World Food Programme and the International Labour Organisation, to devote the largest possible volume of financial, technical and other resources within their respective programmes, in co-operation with the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to meeting assistance requests from the Government of Nicaragua relating to the planning and implementation of reconstruction work contemplated in its initial emergency programmes and subsequent rehabilitation programmes; (8) conveyed its desire that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should consider favourably, within its competence, requests for assistance that the Government of Nicaragua might submit in connexion with its special medium-term and long-term rehabilitation programmes; (9) requested the Governments of States members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to ask their directors in the Bank and the Association to give particular attention, if necessary, to

Nicaragua's need for funds to finance its programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction and to study the possibility of special machinery which would permit the total financing and effective execution of projects relating to those programmes; (10) invited the agencies and institutions in question to give special attention to the serious situation in Nicaragua and to that country's need for assistance, bearing in mind the principle that problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation were inseparable from problems of economic and social development.

*
* * *

949. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 22 of the Council's agenda for the fifty-fifth session (Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations) at its 503rd, 504th and 505th meetings.¹⁶ It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) (E/5303).

950. Introducing the note, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator outlined the steps he had taken with respect to disasters which had occurred in Tunisia, Algeria and Tonga since the report had been prepared. In addition to grants made from the Working Capital Fund, his office had been able to mobilize assistance from other sources and to arrange for free transportation of assistance provided by other donors. Free air-freight thus provided during the first year of existence of the office had amounted to over \$400,000, which was considerably more than the administrative cost of the office. He described the role of his office in the Sudano-Sahelian famine disaster, which due to its specific character fell within the purview of FAO. He stressed in this respect that disasters of "slow onset" such as droughts, famines and diseases would normally fall within the programmes of other United Nations bodies. The Co-ordinator also referred to the progress made by his office towards fulfilling its mandate under General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) but stressed that he had been hampered in this because of limited resources, which did not enable him to implement all the provisions of the resolution particularly in the field of pre-disaster planning and disaster prevention. He also clarified the liaison arrangements made for his office by the Secretary-General in New York.

951. During the discussion, the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was generally commended, in particular the progress made within limited resources in both disaster relief operations and pre-disaster planning. Most representatives endorsed the suggestions made in the Secretary-General's report (E/5303, paras. 27-28) while some questioned the propriety of making provision for emergency assistance within the regular budget and stressed that budget-related matters should be referred to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. The view was expressed by several representatives that the resources made available to the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator should be substantially increased so as to give him the means to fully implement General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI). Most delegations emphasized the importance of action in the fields of disaster preparedness and prevention and some stressed that action in these fields meant in fact economizing scarce resources since it cost less to prevent disasters

¹⁶ E/AC.24/SR.503, 504, 505.

than to provide relief assistance. Two representatives suggested not only a switch from the present system of withdrawals from the Working Capital Fund for emergency assistance to a provision to that effect in the regular budget but also that the ceiling for disaster assistance in any one year be increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000 and that part of this amount might be used by UNDRO to send staff to the scene of disasters. One representative also raised the question of establishing a provident fund for assistance in pre-disaster planning, the setting up of emergency stockpiles and the provision of special equipment for rescue and relief to disaster-prone countries and suggested that a study of this question be carried out, particularly with regard to stockpiles. He felt that the present amount of \$25,000 made available to the Co-ordinator for assistance in pre-disaster planning should be substantially increased; he suggested an amount of \$112,000 which, at the present United Nations proforma cost, would enable the Co-ordinator to make available 45 man-months of expert services to disaster-prone countries. With several other representatives, he also emphasized the need for training of relief personnel and the desirability for UNDP to rapidly give favourable consideration to requests for supplementary assistance for medium and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction submitted by disaster-stricken countries. One representative stressed the need to publicize the activities of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and suggested the publication of a newsletter to inform the public and the international community about the work of UNDRO.

952. The representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations and the International Civil Defence Organization made statements in which they described the activities of their organizations related to disasters, expressed their satisfaction at the co-operation which had already taken place between them and UNDRO and pledged their continued support to its activities.

953. At the 503rd meeting, the representative of Madagascar introduced the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.477) also on behalf of Algeria, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Tunisia and Turkey. At the same time, the representative of Madagascar orally revised the draft resolution by rewording operative paragraph 4 to read as follows: "*Further recommends* that the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) should be pursued as soon as possible in such important fields as the prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters, and the collection and dissemination of information concerning technological developments;"

954. The representative of Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

955. At the 503rd and 504th meetings the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Belgium suggested a number of oral amendments. At the 505th meeting the representative of Madagascar introduced the revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.477/Rev.1) incorporating the oral amendments and then further orally revised it by inserting the words "his activities" between the words "to follow up" and "and expand his contacts", and by replacing the words "to ensuring" by the words "in order to ensure" in operative paragraph 5.

956. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics orally proposed to

amend operative paragraph 3 to read as follows: "*Recommends* to the General Assembly to examine the most expeditious procedures for the release of emergency assistance funds, taking into account all the views expressed on this subject;". Further, he orally proposed the insertion of the words "existing in the appropriate United Nations agencies for this purpose", between the words "emergency stockpiles" and "for assistance" in operative paragraph 8. The representative of Egypt orally proposed the deletion of the word "existing" from the latter amendment proposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. After an exchange of views, and in the light of the proposed amendments, the representative of Madagascar further orally revised the draft resolution as follows: (a) by amending, as suggested by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, operative paragraph 3 to read "*Recommends* to the General Assembly to examine the most expeditious procedures for the release of emergency assistance funds, taking into account all the views expressed on this subject, in particular in the Co-ordination Committee, as well as in the report of the Secretary-General (A/9063);" and (b) by inserting in operative paragraph 8 the words "established within the United Nations system for this purpose" between the words "emergency stockpiles" and "for assistance".

957. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, the revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.477/Rev.1) as orally revised.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

958. At its 1876th meeting,¹⁷ the Council on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5401/Rev.1)¹⁸ adopted by consensus resolution 1803 (LV) by which it (1) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (E/5303) during its first year of existence, and of the statement made by the Co-ordinator in the Co-ordination Committee at the Council's fifty-fifth session (E/AC.24/SR.503); (2) expressed its satisfaction at the manner in which the Co-ordinator is discharging his responsibilities; (3) recommended the General Assembly to examine the most expeditious procedures for the release of emergency assistance funds, taking into account all the views expressed on this subject, in particular in the Co-ordination Committee, as well as in the report of the Secretary-General; (4) further recommended that the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations should be pursued as soon as possible in such important fields as the prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters, and the collection and dissemination of information concerning technological developments; (5) requested the Co-ordinator to follow up his activities and expand his contacts, with a view to achieving better measures for dealing with disasters and better disaster preparedness and in order to ensure more timely and effective international assistance when a disaster strikes; (6) requested the Secretary-General, the World Health Organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international organizations concerned to do their utmost to help disaster-prone countries to train the relief personnel they may

¹⁷ E/SR.1876.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

need and provide them with the necessary equipment; (7) invited the United Nations Development Programme to systematize the accelerated procedure already established for meeting the emergency requests for assistance submitted by disaster-stricken countries; (8) requested the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the specialized bodies in this field, to study the most effective method of maintaining and utilizing emergency stockpiles established within the United Nations system for the purpose of assistance to disaster victims; (9) invited all Member States, all organizations of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned with disaster-related matters to continue to give the Co-ordinator their full co-operation and support.

E. Measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia

959. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 27 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia) at its 462nd meeting.¹⁹ The Committee had before it a letter dated 12 April 1973 from the President of the Economic and Social Council addressed to the Secretary-General (E/5279), transmitting a letter from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations, relating to the inclusion of the item in the Council's agenda, together with an explanatory note concerning the disaster.

960. In an introductory statement, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, who is responsible for liaison between the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and Headquarters, informed the Committee that as soon as initial reports of the floods in Tunisia had been received, the Co-ordinator had conveyed to the Government of Tunisia an offer of assistance from the United Nations. The Co-ordinator had since been informed that various Governments, the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary organizations had provided prompt, large-scale assistance for rescue and relief. The World Food Programme (joint United Nations/FAO Programme) had under active and sympathetic consideration a request from the Government of Tunisia for food and feed grain for a total estimated value of approximately \$1.3 million. In addition, United Nations agencies in Tunisia were reviewing their programmes with the Government in the light of the flood disaster. The Co-ordinator had also been informed that, while appreciative of his offer of assistance, the Government of Tunisia felt that it would not be necessary at that time in view of the over-all situation.

961. Representatives expressed their regret at the great loss of life and property caused by the floods in Tunisia and a number of delegations took the opportunity to indicate assistance already provided by their Governments to the authorities and people of Tunisia. Representatives took note of the efforts made to date by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to assist the people and Government of Tunisia and urged that the concerned organizations of the United Nations system should render the necessary assistance.

962. In the course of the meeting, the representative of Madagascar introduced draft resolution E/AC.24/L.437. The sponsors, in addition to Madagascar and Lebanon, were Algeria, Austria, Egypt, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey,

Yugoslavia and Zaire. The representative of Pakistan proposed that in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution the word "outpouring" be replaced by the word "expressions", the words "already displayed and" by "as well as", and the words "stem the dangers of the floods" by "repair the loss caused by the floods"; that the end of paragraph 3 be amended to read "and effective assistance is provided to the Tunisian Government for the devastated areas"; that the end of paragraph 4 be amended to read "the International Labour Organisation, to provide all possible assistance, within the framework of their respective programmes, in liaison with the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, in response to any requests . . ."; and that in paragraph 5 the words "consider with the necessary diligence" be replaced by "urgently consider and respond expeditiously to". These amendments were accepted by the sponsors.

963. The draft resolution, as revised, was adopted unanimously by the Committee.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

964. At its 1853rd meeting,²⁰ the Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Co-ordination Committee in its report (E/5292 and Corr.1).²¹ In resolution 1736 (LIV), it (1) expressed its profound sympathy to the people and Government of Tunisia on the loss of human life and the ravages caused by the recent natural disasters; (2) noted with appreciation the general expressions of friendship and solidarity as well as the assistance in relief operations provided by several countries and international organizations, which had helped Tunisia to repair the loss caused by the floods; (3) noted with appreciation the measures taken by the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to ensure that the most prompt and effective assistance was provided to the Tunisian Government for the devastated areas; (4) requested the Secretary-General to invite the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Administrator of the Programme, the specialized agencies and the organizations and programmes concerned, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the International Labour Organisation, to provide all possible assistance, within their respective programmes, to responding, in liaison with the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to any requests made by the Government of Tunisia for assistance in the reconstruction work provided for in its initial emergency programme; (5) expressed its desire that the Governing Council and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme should urgently consider and respond expeditiously to any requests for assistance within their competence that the Government of Tunisia might submit in connexion with its special medium-term and long-term rehabilitation programmes.

²⁰ E/SR.1853.

²¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 27.*

¹⁹ E/AC.24/SR.462.

F. Capital punishment

965. The Social Committee considered item 13 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Capital punishment) at its 703rd to 707th meetings.²² It had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/5242 and Add.1) informing the Council of the progress made in collecting the information requested in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2857 (XXVI).

966. Introducing the report, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs noted that although 84 Member States had responded, a more intensive study was required to provide more precise information brought up-to-date in the light of the changing situation. It was difficult to draw definite conclusions and make valid comparisons because of the differences between countries and the way in which information had been provided. Still, certain overall trends had emerged. Progress in the abolition of the death penalty was found more in practice than in law. There were often no clearcut lines between "abolitionist" and "retentionist" States. Abolition by law did not always mean abolition in practice, special circumstances serving as justification for the application of the death penalty. Conversely, the retention of the death penalty in law did not necessarily mean its use, a number of legally non-abolitionist States having in fact discontinued capital punishment. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the conclusions and outline of future tasks contained in the Secretary-General's report (E/5242, chap. IV) and its guidance requested regarding prospective United Nations action in that respect.

967. In the course of the debate, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.624), sponsored by Austria, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and Venezuela. He noted the tendency toward *de facto* abolition of the death penalty, particularly for ordinary crimes, and the positive attitude to the question demonstrated by many countries. It was noted that there was no proof that the death penalty was a greater deterrent than the deprivation of liberty. The dignity and value of human beings, the right to life, in accordance with article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the risk of fatal errors, were all cited by the sponsors of the draft resolution as reasons why the United Nations should continue its efforts towards the gradual phasing out of the use of the death penalty and its eventual abolition.

968. Several representatives emphasized that the application of capital punishment was merely one aspect of the broader problem of preventing and treating crime, and that it had to be tackled as such. It was suggested that, accordingly, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control give the matter its special attention, and that it be studied in depth, utilizing also the services of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute and the regional social defence institutes, with a view to shedding additional light on what was a complicated question, and pointing the way for the future action to be undertaken in the area of its concern. There were some differences of opinion regarding the scope and specific means of such action, centring

primarily on the desirability of convening an international seminar on this subject at an early date. There was a consensus that the current information gathering and disseminating activities of the Secretary-General carried out in co-operation with the Member States, which had made possible the series of reports by the Secretary-General during the past two years, should be continued and that they should be supplemented by the inclusion of the treatment of capital cases in the periodic reports on human rights under Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), as well as in the reports on the world crime situation to be initiated under General Assembly resolution 3021 (XXVII).

969. The representative of Chile orally proposed amendments to the draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.624). A revised version was introduced by the sponsors (E/AC.7/L.624/Rev.1). The representative of Trinidad and Tobago proposed two amendments (E/AC.7/L.625). She further orally proposed the insertion in paragraph 6 of the revised draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.624/Rev.1) of the words "and of the regional social defence institutes" before the words "to examine". The representative of Ghana introduced amendments (E/AC.7/L.626) that were subsequently revised (E/AC.7/L.626/Rev.1).

970. The draft resolution was further revised by the sponsors (E/AC.7/L.624/Rev.2). It ultimately incorporated the oral amendment of Chile; the insertion of the text proposed by Trinidad and Tobago (E/AC.7/L.625, para. 1) at the end of the sixth preambular paragraph as well as her oral amendment; the revised amendment of Ghana; an oral revision by the United Kingdom on behalf of the sponsors; and a deletion proposed by Indonesia.

971. By a recorded vote proposed by the representative of New Zealand, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.624/Rev.2) as a whole, as amended.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

972. At its 1855th meeting,²³ the Council on the recommendation of the Social Committee (E/5298),²⁴ by 13 votes to none with 12 abstentions adopted resolution 1745 (LIV).

973. In that resolution, the Council (1) reaffirmed the main objective of progressively restricting the number of offences for which capital punishment may be imposed, with a view to the desirability of its abolition; (2) noted with satisfaction that since the issuance of the Secretary-General's 1965 report capital punishment had been abolished in six countries; (3) considered as further positive signs towards the abolition of capital punishment (a) the fact that in countries where it still exists it is generally considered as an exceptional measure and in most cases has not been applied for a long time and (b) the progressive restriction in those countries of ordinary offences for which it is or may be imposed; (4) expressed its deep concern at the introduction on occasion of harsher methods of execution involving e.g. torture or beating, no matter where and under what circumstances these may have occurred; (5) invited the Secretary-General to present to the Economic and Social Council periodic up-dated and analytical reports at five-year intervals starting from

²³ E/SR.1855.

²⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.*

²² E/AC.7/SR.703-707.

1975; (6) invited Member States, so that the future five-year reports may be based on all the information available, (a) to include in their periodic reports submitted under Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) any further change in the present situation in regard to capital punishment and the safeguards thereto (b) to inform the Secretary-General of any new research carried out by qualified national institutions and of any governmental action undertaken to promote research in this field; and (7) invited the

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, availing itself also of the services of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute and of the regional social defence institutes, to examine the third (1973) report on this subject and to present to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session comments and recommendations through the relevant functional commissions to stimulate at the international and national levels a better understanding of the issues presently involved in the question of capital punishment.

Chapter XXV

QUESTIONS OF PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

A. Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities

974. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 16 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities) at its 492nd, 493rd and 496th to 500th meetings).¹

975. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities (E/5309 and Add.1-2); a note by the Secretary-General on the medium-term plan for the period 1974-1977 (E/5362 and Add.1); a note by the Secretary-General containing supplementary information on the specific activities within programmes and programme components (E/5329 and Corr.1); the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session;² the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-third session;³ a report containing comments received from the specialized agencies and the comments received from the specialized agencies and the IAEA on the work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities (E/5379); a note by the Secretary-General on the organization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/L.1558) and a note by the Secretary-General containing additional data on the programme budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977 (E/AC.51/70 and Corr.1-2).

976. The programme budget and the medium-term plan for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which was considered to be of special interest to the Council, was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. He stated that the Department had endeavoured to relate the different specific activities and projects to a number of major topics—over-all socio-economic planning, instruments of plan implementation, problems of social justice and social defence, development of resources and technology and the need to find solutions for new problems arising in the world, such as those relating to multinational corporations, technology assessment and ocean economics.

977. The first exercise was not, perhaps, decisive, but it had provided an opportunity to initiate change.

It had proved less than convincing in regard to the medium-term plan, owing to the limited time available after the adoption of the relevant decisions by the General Assembly and the absence of an agreed methodology for preparing such a plan. It was necessary for the organizations in the United Nations system to hold consultations towards that end. Some informal meetings had been held on the initiative of UNESCO and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had now agreed that such meetings be held on a regular basis. That should facilitate an exchange of experience and lead to some degree of harmonization in the presentation of their programme budgets and medium-term plans by the various organizations.

978. The present fragmentation of activities was such that it was not possible to show clearly the links between interdependent problems as had been emphasized at the recent series of joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. It was essential that a number of programmes should be the subject of an analysis covering all the United Nations bodies dealing with them. Although not easy, it should be possible for the Department, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB to undertake such an interorganizational analysis with a view to avoiding duplication and assuring programme co-ordination.

979. Turning to the question of the re-organization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, he recalled that the implementation of the Administrative Management Service's recommendations had been delayed to enable the Secretary-General to state his views on them. The Secretary-General had already begun to implement certain recommendations requiring administrative re-arrangements within the Department. In particular, he had approved the regrouping of certain units to enable related economic and social problems to be dealt with from an interdisciplinary standpoint. He stressed that the recommendations of the Administrative Management Service which had been accepted by the Secretary-General were worthy of the greatest attention as that Service aimed at the improvement of the efficiency of the Secretariat.

980. It was generally felt in the Committee that while the new form of the budget was an improvement over the old form and represented an important first step towards the achievement of an integrated programming, planning and budgeting system, further improvements were still necessary. There were enormous discrepancies in the degree of detail presented under the various programmes and the formulation of some programmes seemed imprecise and blurred. The language used in describing programmes, in stating objectives and in quantifying output was excessively general

¹ E/AC.24/SR.492, 493, 496-500.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/5364).*

³ *Ibid., Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5252).*

in nature and very vague. It was difficult to link the data provided in the documents with what actually was the specific content and type of work to be carried out. It was regretted that the documentation had been delayed, with the result that the Council was able to devote only a limited amount of time to the consideration of the programme budget and the medium-term plan, in particular to their programme content. Stress was laid on the importance in the future of strictly adhering to the timetable agreed to by the General Assembly for preparing and considering the programme budget and the medium-term plan.

981. There was wide acceptance of the view that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had performed very useful work in reviewing the programme budget and medium-term plan documents for the Council and the specific recommendations of the CPC received broad support. A number of points relating to the format and presentation of the documents were particularly emphasized. These included: improvement of the statements of the objectives of programmes, programme components and specific activities; a clear delineation of the relationship between objectives and the means of action for accomplishing them; an indication of what work was new, expanding or continuing; more attention to measuring achievement; cross referencing of programmes; allocation of indirect costs, so far as possible, to all programmes; and, complete information on extra-budgetary resources. It was suggested that the purely descriptive data on programmes and programme components should be supplemented by graphs, charts and tables in order to give a clear picture of the various relationships existing among activities, the priorities assigned to programmes and the substantive content of the data available. Furthermore, the programmes should be presented in such a way as to show schematically the content of each and every programme. The terminology used needed improvement; particularly jargon and verbosity should be avoided. Improvement in the consistency and accuracy of the terminology used in translation was also required.

982. The view was widely shared that programme budgeting would lead to a more effective means for co-ordinating the work within the United Nations system. It was felt that the absence of a global approach in providing for the Council an over-all picture of the content of each programme as a whole, irrespective of the particular organizational units carrying out various parts of the programme, seriously jeopardized the Council's ability to co-ordinate activities that were either complementary, supplementary or supportive. It would be impossible to determine the extent of co-ordination achieved in the pre-programming and evaluation stages if the documentation structure did not allow for the inclusion of such data. The segregation of certain expenditures relating to documentation and conference services in separate sections rather than their being charged to the relevant programmes further accentuated the lack of comparability between the various programme sections. It was suggested that in the future considerable benefit for legislative bodies could accrue from adopting a global presentation by category of programme in the medium-term plan and the present organizational approach in the biennial programme budget. There was general support for the uniform presentation of programme budgets, the synchronization of budget cycles and planning periods and an integrated system of prior consultations throughout the United Nations system.

983. Several representatives referred to the importance of using the new programme budgeting system to facilitate the establishment of priorities for the effective allocation of limited resources among the large number of United Nations activities. It was observed that a correct ordering of priorities required the giving of emphasis to projects that could be carried out rapidly while making an effective contribution to the International Development Strategy. When success had been achieved in one selected area, resources and efforts could be shifted to another area in which there was the same favourable basis for success. A number of representatives endorsed the concept that over-all policy formulation and setting up of priorities in the activities of the United Nations depended solely upon the inter-governmental decision-making process. Others, while in agreement with that approach, observed that it was, however, for the Secretariat to analyse the programme requests of legislative bodies with a view to ascertaining and stating priorities in clear terms.

984. On the subject of the level of budget as a whole and the resources required to finance the programmes proposed by the Secretary-General, a number of representatives, while reserving their Governments' positions, observed that the Council should not attempt in its review of the programme budget to replace the work of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions or the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. One representative felt that many programmes had been drawn up without any indication that the financial resources required for their implementation had been taken into account. It was also pointed out that the resources available to the Organization were limited and that the programme budget did not respect the principle of austerity. Every effort should be made to increase efficiency and to economize in the use of resources. On the other hand, the view was expressed that the new biennial cycle might lead to the imposition of an arbitrary ceiling on United Nations expenditures and that the whole programme and budget exercise had been worked out under a very unfavourable working hypothesis that did not take into account the necessary programme growth envisaged and desired by most developing countries. One representative drew attention to the number of projected studies, reviews, handbooks and the like which it was felt could only be produced in a perfunctory and superficial way with available budgetary resources. While recognizing the urgent need for an over-all increase in development resources, he emphasized the importance of a realistic and efficient allocation of available resources. Another representative pointed out that in a system that was constantly called upon to adapt itself to new problems and new priorities set by Governments, a state of equilibrium with a fixed pattern of programme schedules and related budgetary provisions might never be attained.

985. It was recalled that the new format of the budget had been put into operation on an experimental basis only, and attention was drawn to the problems still to be faced, namely, how appropriations would be administered, how excessive rigidity would be avoided, how legislative bodies would review and approve the programme and how the Council could reassert its authority as the central co-ordinator of the work of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields. Several representatives stressed the importance of involving the Council's functional commissions and other subsidiary and related

bodies in the determination of objectives, the formulation of programme content and priorities and the review of ongoing or continuing activities.

986. It was generally felt that a comprehensive system of programme budgeting required effective supervision of implementation and an analysis of the results achieved. Furthermore, performance monitoring must provide for continuously updating the programme budget and the medium-term plan. In effect, the system must be devised and used as a management tool. Particular importance was attached by a number of representatives to the proposal to establish a central planning, programming and evaluation service within the Secretariat.

987. Several representatives made specific comments on the various sections of the programme budget and the medium-term plan, in particular on the programmes included in section 7 relating to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. One representative considered that the planned increase in expenditure for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for 1974/1975 exceeded the percentage growth rate of over-all United Nations budgetary income and the growth of the gross national products of Member States. Another representative was of the view that inadequate resources had been allocated to the Department under the regular budget. Some representatives felt that the objectives for the Department had been formulated without taking into account the basic purpose of achieving international co-operation in accordance with Article I, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the goal of accelerating the economic development of developing countries and helping them to achieve economic independence. Some other representatives believed that emphasis in the Department's work programme should be placed on the implementation of the International Development Strategy and the review and appraisal exercise. The view was expressed that the Department had not given sufficient attention to the need to establish a proper relationship between, and adopt a fully comprehensive approach towards, economic and social development. A number of representatives were concerned over possible overlapping and duplication of work being undertaken by the Department with that of other organizations. In this context, particular reference was made to Ocean Economics and Technology, Natural Resources, Public Finance and Financial Institutions and Tourism. Some representatives also made detailed comments on the various programmes within section 7.

988. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs affirmed that the work programme proposals were based, by and large, on decisions taken by legislative organs of the United Nations system. Admittedly, those decisions might not have been translated in all cases into the exact kinds of programmes desired, but the review process, in bringing to light governmental ideas on gaps and shortcomings, should enable the Secretariat to rectify the position.

989. The Secretary-General's report on the organization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs received the attention of a number of representatives. One representative would have liked to see the Secretary-General's conceptual views on the tasks and functions of the Department in relation to the strengthening and revitalization of the Council's role and the implementation of the International Development Strategy. He, however, supported the Secretary-

General's conclusion that the development planning, projections and policies functions of the Department should be broadened and strengthened. Another representative felt that a major criticism of the Department was that it had committed a large part of its resources to carrying out studies that were neither sufficiently profound to have any considerable academic value, nor sufficiently specific to be of practical use to developing countries. Far from making a new departure, the suggested reforms continued and further entrenched traditional practices. In his estimation, the important activities relating to public finance and financial institutions programmes would be swallowed up by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, which appeared to have virtually become a theoretical research centre, and be inadequately covered in the Public Administration Division. One representative wished to see more specific evidence of efforts made to ensure that the work of the Department was organized and carried out in the most rational and efficient manner, in accordance with the statement in the first sentence of paragraph 11 of the report of the Secretary-General. Some representatives reserved their positions on the question of the organization of the Department as they felt that more time would be required to carry out the necessary consultations and give the matter the careful attention it deserved.

990. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs responded to questions raised on the organization of the Department. He explained that the studies undertaken by the Department were intended to assist the General Assembly and the Council to take decisions on policy matters. The Department's operational activities, undertaken at the request of the Governments of the developing countries themselves, were extremely important. There were at the present time, for instance, 150 or more planning experts working with Governments, supported by the services of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies. The establishment of multidisciplinary advisory teams in the Caribbean and in Africa, the seminars organized by the Centre and the symposia undertaken to prepare for the 1975 review and appraisal were other examples of practical operational activities of the Department. The research activities and operational activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs complemented one another and strengthened one another. They were at present dominated by one great project: the Second United Nations Development Decade. In particular, the Department was engaged in elaborating the unified approach which the Council and the General Assembly had established as a major objective. It was in the light of that objective that the social activities had been regrouped and part of their activities entrusted to the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies. The reorganization of the unit, to which one representative had referred, had been prompted by the very reasons stated, namely to improve the efficiency of assistance to developing countries. The purpose of the reorganization was to strengthen activities in the fields of resource mobilization, investment, finance and budgetary reforms and taxation. The reorganization of the Department had been recommended more than two years previously by the Administrative Management Service, which had commented upon the inadequacy of the work carried out by the Department in certain fields due to insufficiently manned units and it was felt that the potential

advantages for the proposed activities were increased by being able to call upon the additional staff resources available in the Centre and the Public Administration Division.

991. At the 493rd meeting, the representative of Pakistan also on behalf of Denmark, Hungary and Trinidad and Tobago introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.465). In the light of suggestions made by the representatives of Italy, Japan and the Netherlands to amend the draft resolution, the representative of Denmark, at the 500th meeting, introduced the revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.465/Rev.1). At the same meeting, the representative of Spain orally proposed the deletion of the words "with appreciation" after the word "Noting" in the third paragraph of the preamble. Further, he proposed the insertion of the words "*inter alia*" after the words "to the maximum extent possible," in operative paragraph 1. The representative of Belgium orally proposed the addition, at the end of operative paragraph 1, of the following words: "as well as ideas and suggestions taken from the summary records of the discussions in the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 16". The representative of Brazil orally proposed replacing the word "approving" in operative paragraph 2 by the word "examining". The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics orally proposed that operative paragraph 9 be preceded by the following words "*Requests* the General Assembly to take into account the comments and proposals made during the debates on this question at the fifty-fifth session of the Council and".

992. At the same 500th meeting, in the light of the proposed amendments, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows: (a) by deleting the words "with appreciation" after the word "Noting" in the third paragraph of the preamble; (b) by inserting the words "*inter alia*" after the words "to the maximum extent possible," and by deleting the words "in particular those contained in subparagraphs 9 and 12" at the end of operative paragraph 1; (c) by replacing the word "approving" by the word "examining" in operative paragraph 2; (d) by replacing operative paragraph 3 by a new text which would read as follows: "*Requests* the General Assembly to take into account the comments and proposals made during the debates on this question at the fifty-fifth session of the Council;" and (e) by deleting the words "and the views expressed at the fifty-fifth session of the Council" from the previous operative paragraph 3 of the revised draft resolution, which became the new operative paragraph 4.

993. After the withdrawal of his proposed amendment by the representative of Belgium, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution, as further orally revised, without a vote, as a recommendation to the Council, with the understanding that reservations expressed by delegations would appear in the summary records of the meetings.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

994. The Council, at its 1876th meeting,⁴ considered the draft resolution recommended by the Co-ordination Committee (E/5388).⁵ The representative of the Netherlands proposed an amendment (E/L.1565) to

⁴ E/SR.1876.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 16.*

the revised draft resolution. The Council adopted by consensus the revised draft resolution as amended by the Netherlands.

995. In resolution 1801 (LV), the Council (1) recommended to the General Assembly that the programme-reviewing bodies and the Secretary-General be requested, in preparing future budgets and medium-term plans to take into account, to the maximum extent possible, *inter alia*, the considerations and recommendations contained in paragraph 96 (A) of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session; (2) further recommended to the General Assembly that, in examining the programme budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977, it take into account the considerations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session, as well as, *inter alia*, the conclusions concerning the work programme of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as recommended in paragraph 96 (B); (3) requested the General Assembly to take into account the comments and proposals made during the debate on this question at the fifty-fifth session of the Council; (4) decided to transmit the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourteenth session, together with the summary records of that session¹ to the General Assembly.

B. Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

996. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 17(a) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Co-ordination: reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency) at its 481st to 486th, 495th and 501st meetings.⁶ It had before it the summaries of the reports of the ILO (E/5321 and Add.1), FAO (E/5296), UNESCO (E/5287), ICAO (E/5322), WHO (E/5319), UPU (E/5323), ITU (E/5281 and add.1), WMO (E/5324), IMCO (E/5320) and IAEA (E/5271). The full reports of these agencies were also available.

997. In accordance with paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1728A (LIII), the reports of IMCO, UNESCO and the ILO were examined in depth. There was also some discussion of the reports of other agencies. Commenting on the format and content of these reports, members of the Committee expressed the hope that future submissions by the agencies, particularly those to be reviewed in depth, would be better geared to the Council's requirements and methods of work, as set forth in resolution 1768 (LIV). In particular, it was hoped that agency reports would focus more sharply on multidisciplinary aspects of the organizations' work, and on the co-ordination problems involved. The view was also expressed that, in order to enable the Council to perform more effectively its co-ordination role, agency reports should not confine themselves to a description of past activities but should also provide an indication of future programme trends and directions.

998. The Secretary-General of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, introducing the report of IMCO, outlined the contribution which the organization was making to the protection of the human environment, through its work in preventing pollution of the sea from ships and drew attention to the increasing importance attached by IMCO to tech-

⁶ E/AC.24/SR.481-486, 495, 501.

nical assistance to developing countries. In the execution of its technical assistance programme, on projects for training and certifying of seafarers, IMCO had established a pattern of close co-operation with the ILO. The organization was also collaborating with UNESCO in the field of oceanography, and had now reached full agreement with UNCTAD regarding their respective roles in respect to shipping and technical assistance in maritime transport. He hoped that a tripartite ILO/UNCTAD/IMCO presentation of the combined capability of the three organizations in technical assistance would soon become available.

999. Members of the Committee expressed satisfaction with the effective collaboration of IMCO with other United Nations bodies. One representative expressed some reservations regarding the proposed establishment within IMCO of a committee for the protection of marine environment. Questions were raised on IMCO's activities relating to container transport and on its work for the elaboration of an international maritime satellite system, particularly with regard to the role which ICAO and ITU would play in the planning of the project. One representative, however, expressed the view that there was evidence of a certain proliferation of meetings and documentation developing in the organization, while another representative voiced some concern at the rate of growth of IMCO's budget.

1000. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, introducing the report of the agency, cited a number of major interdisciplinary projects being undertaken by the organization, including the programme recently launched by the Intergovernmental Conference for the Establishment of a World Science Information System (UNISIST); the programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB); the International Geological Correlation Programme; the International Hydrological Decade, in which WMO was closely associated; and the work of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), in which a number of organizations, including the United Nations, WMO, FAO and IMCO, were co-operating. He further stated that at a time when UNESCO was embarking upon medium-term concerted planning, it stood particularly to benefit by receiving from the Council an over-all framework into which the content of the concerted programmes could be fitted.

1001. Members of the Committee commended UNESCO's educational programme and the increasing attention being paid by the Organization to topical problems in the field of education and to the educational needs of specific groups, in keeping with the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade. They also expressed support for UNESCO's action in fostering human rights and for the elimination of racialism and colonialism, and welcomed the progress made in its work relating to the environment, the natural and social sciences sector and the preservation and safeguard of cultural values. Recalling the debate at the last session of the General Conference, some representatives reiterated their concern about the rate of growth of UNESCO's budget. With respect to UNESCO's relationships with other organizations, members noted the importance attached by UNESCO to co-ordination and effective prior consultations on the work programmes, and expressed the hope that UNESCO's efforts in this area would continue to be strengthened in the future.

1002. With regard to the report of the ILO, members of the Committee commended the ILO for the role it had played in the preparation of the special ACC report on employment policy at present before the Council. Questions were raised regarding interagency co-ordination in a number of fields in which the ILO was engaged, including human resources development, occupational medicine, social security and industrial development. Further information was also requested regarding the progress made by the ILO in its work regarding multinational corporations, and its role with respect to income distribution and other economic problems having an impact on the living conditions of workers. Some representatives expressed concern at the rate of growth of ILO's budget, and stressed the need for far-reaching changes in the structure of the organization, particularly as regards the application of the principle of tripartite representation, and for a modernization of its methods of work.

1003. In his reply to points raised during the debate, the Director-General of the ILO assured members of the continued attention which would be paid by the ILO to questions of co-ordination, particularly in view of the multidisciplinary character of ILO's over-all responsibilities and of many of the advisory and operational activities which it undertook in pursuance of its mandate.

1004. At the 495th meeting, the representative of Kenya introduced, also on behalf of India, a draft decision (E/AC.24/L.470) concerning the in-depth reviews of the reports of the specialized agencies. He then revised it orally by inserting in the first sentence of the draft decision the words "and the IAEA" between the words "the specialized agencies" and "suggested". At the suggestion of the representative of Japan, he further orally revised the last sentence of the draft decision by inserting between the words "under resolution 1768 (LIV)" and "and taking into consideration" the following text: "paying due regard to the need for encouraging more active participation of these agencies in the policy elaboration process of the Economic and Social Council, as recommended by resolution 1771 (LIV)". Japan then joined in sponsoring the draft decision. At the 500th meeting, Poland joined in sponsoring the draft decision, which was adopted, as orally revised, without a vote.

1005. At the 501st meeting the Committee considered a draft resolution proposed by the Chairman (E/AC.24/L.473/Rev.1) concerning the in-depth reviews of the reports of IMCO, UNESCO and the ILO. In the light of a number of proposals and suggestions for amendments, the Chairman withdrew the draft resolution with the understanding that the views expressed by the delegations would be reflected in the records of the meetings.

1006. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil introduced a draft decision noting the reports of the specialized agencies (E/AC.24/L.476) which he orally revised by (a) replacing the word "request" by the words "take note of the reports of"; (b) by replacing the words "the reports of which have not been reviewed in depth during the fifty-fifth session of the Council" by the words "and to request them"; (c) by replacing the words "the comments made during the general discussion," by the words "all comments made during the discussion of this item, and particularly those concerning the presentation of these reports and the co-ordination of the activities of the various agencies". At the same meeting, the Com-

mittee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised, without a vote.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1007. At its 1876th meeting,⁴ the Council on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5389 and Corr.1)⁷ adopted without a vote the draft decision in which it decided (a) to accept the order for in-depth reviews of the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency suggested in the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1972/73 (E/5289 (part I), para. 46); (b) to continue the agency in-depth reviews until the completion of the first cycle of in-depth reviews in 1975; (c) to review, prior to that completion, the guide-lines for these annual reports, in the light of its review of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 1768 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, and having due regard to the necessity of encouraging those agencies to participate more actively in the policy-elaborating processes of the Council, as recommended in Council resolution 1771 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, and also taking into consideration the debates on this subject during the fifty-fifth session of the Council.

1008. At the same meeting,² the Council on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5389 and Corr.1)³ adopted without a vote the draft decision in which it took note of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and decided to request the agencies to take note of the comments made on the reports, in particular concerning the presentation of the reports and the co-ordination of the activities of the various organizations, during the discussion thereon at the Council's fifty-fifth session.

C. Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

1009. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 17 (c) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination) at its 490th and 501st meetings.⁸ It had before it the report of the Chairman of CPC and the Chairman of ACC on the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC (E/5371). The report of CPC on its fourteenth session was not before the Council under this item, in view of the decision adopted by the Council at its 1858th meeting that CPC at its fourteenth session should deal only with the item on the work programme and budget and the medium-term plan.

1010. Members of the Committee commented on the results of the discussions on the two items on the agenda of the Joint Meetings (Prior consultations on work programmes and medium-term plans; Arrangements for the mid-term review and appraisal of progress of the International Development Strategy). The pro-

gress being made in improving the functioning of the Joint Meetings, pursuant to Council resolution 1771 (LIV), was welcomed and it was agreed that, as indicated in the report (E/5371, para. 7), those meetings, in becoming more effective, should form the culmination of a continuous process of consultations and dialogue at the working level between secretariats and government representatives on all current questions coming before the Council and its subsidiary bodies.

1011. At the 501st meeting, the Chairman proposed orally a draft decision recommending that the Council take note of the reports of the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the latest Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC. The Chairman's proposal was adopted without a vote.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1012. At its 1876th meeting,⁴ the Council on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5389)⁷ adopted the decision in which it took note of the report of the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/5371).

D. Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

1013. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 17(b) of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination) at its 487th, 488th, 490th, 493rd, 495th, 500th and 501st meetings.⁹ It had before it the annual report of ACC (E/5289 (part I)), a special report by ACC on employment policy in the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/5289 (part II)) and ACC's annual report on expenditures in relation to programmes (E/5359).

1014. The Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs in his introductory statement reiterated the Secretary-General's support for the Council's efforts to rationalize its methods of work and to reassert its role as co-ordinator of the policies and activities of the United Nations system of organizations. He explained that, in pursuance of Council resolution 1643 (LI), the ACC report was fuller than usual and reviewed in depth a number of questions of interagency concern. He drew attention to part II of the report, which dealt with the outcome of the work of the ACC functional group on employment policy, under the chairmanship of the Director-General of the ILO. In part I of the report, he drew attention to the sections on prior consultations on the work programmes, the implementation by organizations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the activities of the Environment Co-ordinating Board.

1015. Members of the Committee commended ACC for the report and stressed the importance of ACC's constructive support, in the context of the assistance required by the Council to strengthen its co-ordinating role. The parts of the report dealing with prior consultations on the work programmes and the extension of these arrangements to medium-term plans, in par-

⁷ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.

⁸ E/AC.24/SR.490, 501.

⁹ E/AC.24/SR.487, 488, 490, 493, 495, 500, 501.

tical, were cited as reflecting a commendable approach to co-ordination, along the lines indicated by the Council. As regards the steps taken by the members of ACC to promote the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the view was expressed that greater emphasis should be placed on assistance to liberation movements, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity.

1016. Some representatives felt that there was a need for further improvements in the methods of work of ACC and noted that there continued to be a proliferation of intersecretariat meetings. It was suggested that the ACC report should provide more systematic information on the functioning of the intersecretariat machinery, and on the periodicity and agendas of meetings of ACC subsidiary bodies. Members generally agreed, however, that ACC had gone a considerable distance towards meeting the wishes of the Council embodied in resolution 1643 (LI), and particularly welcomed the suggestions for action by the Economic and Social Council concerning, *inter alia*, the exercise of closer control over the proclamation of international years and anniversaries, and the periodicity and type of reporting required in the field of natural and water resources and of protein (E/5289/(part I), chap. I.A). Wide support was also expressed for the ACC recommendations regarding the schedule of future in-depth reviews of agency reports, and the choice of information systems as a topic for in-depth consideration by the Council in 1974, on the basis of a study by ACC. Some representatives suggested that the Council would also benefit from a preliminary study by ACC of the co-ordination of marine science activities.

1017. At the 490th meeting, the representative of New Zealand introduced, also on behalf of Trinidad and Tobago, a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.462) on international years and anniversaries. At the 495th meeting, the representative of Kenya orally proposed the insertion of the words "if possible" between the words "should" and "be avoided" in operative paragraph 4, which was accepted by the sponsors. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

1018. At the 493rd meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced, also on behalf of Denmark, Japan, Italy, Kenya and the Netherlands, a draft decision providing for the in-depth review by the Council in 1974 of information systems in the United Nations family (E/AC.24/L.464). He then revised it orally by replacing the words "information systems" in operative paragraph 3 by the words "the management of programmes and projects". At the 495th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised, without a vote.

1019. At the 495th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft decision (E/AC.24/L.468) concerning medium-term planning in the United Nations system. At the 500th meeting, in the light of suggestions for amendments made by delegations at the 495th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced, also on behalf of India, a revised version of the draft decision (E/AC.24/L.468/Rev.1). At the 501st meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft decision without a vote.

1020. At the 495th meeting, the representative of New Zealand introduced four draft decisions

(E/AC.24/L.469) dealing with the annual report of ACC, and with reporting in the fields of marine science, protein, and water resources. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Chile, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the deletion of the draft decision dealing with marine activities (E/AC.24/L.469, para. 2), and the representative of Algeria proposed an amendment to the draft decision on water resources (E/AC.24/L.469, para. 4). At the 500th meeting, the representatives of Argentina and India also proposed the deletion of the draft decision dealing with marine activities (E/AC.24/L.469, para. 2), which was subsequently withdrawn by the representative of New Zealand. The representative of Algeria withdrew his amendment concerning water resources (E/AC.24/L.469, para. 4). The Committee then adopted, without a vote, the draft decision (E/AC.24/L.469), as orally revised.

1021. At the 495th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced two draft decisions (E/AC.24/L.471) dealing respectively with the procedures for in-depth reviews by the Council of selected topics, and with UNDP's participation in inter-agency consultations on narcotics. At the 501st meeting, the representative of India proposed the insertion of the words "the need for" between the words "importance of" and "there being" in the draft decision on narcotics (E/AC.24/L.471, para. 2), which was accepted by the sponsor. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, the draft decision, as orally revised.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1022. At the 1876th meeting,⁴ the Council on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5389 and Corr.1)⁷ adopted resolution 1800 (LV) on international years and anniversaries.

1023. In that resolution the Council (1) instructed its subsidiary bodies to propose the designation of international years only on the most important occasions and where possible to propose instead celebrations of briefer duration; (2) recommended to the General Assembly that it similarly instruct its subsidiary bodies; (3) requested the intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to proclaim international years only on the most important occasions and where possible to arrange instead for celebrations of briefer duration; (4) expressed the belief that in any case the designation of the same year for more than one purpose should, if possible, be avoided; (5) invited the intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to report to the Economic and Social Council whenever it is proposed to designate a "year", in order to enable the Council to comment on the purpose and timing of the "year" prior to a final decision being taken on its designation; (6) invited the designation of the policy-making organs of those specialized agencies which have proposed international years to consider the possibility of converting any of the proposed "years" into celebrations of shorter duration; (7) invited the executive heads of the intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to bring the present resolution to the attention of their various policy-making organs; (8) requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to keep this matter under continuing review and to report back to the Council at its fifty-ninth session, within the context of its annual report, on the results achieved.

1024. The Council, at its 1876th meeting,² adopted without a vote the draft decisions recommended by the Co-ordination Committee (E/5383 and Corr.1).³

1025. The Council adopted the draft decision on the study of information systems and computer use.

1026. In that decision, the Council decided (a) to approve the topic of information systems and computer use for in-depth study in 1974, as recommended by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its annual report for 1972/73 (E/5289 (part I), chap. III, sect. D); (b) that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in charging the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities with the preparation of this study, should specify, *inter alia*, the following guide-lines: (i) the study should concentrate on the development and implementation of common concepts for information systems supporting the management of programmes and projects with emphasis on economic and social development, but applicable to programme activities in other areas as well; (ii) these concepts should support the preparation of programmes and financial plans, evaluations, progress-reporting and documentation of programmes and projects within the United Nations system, and particular attention should be paid to the information requirements to support medium-term planning; the information requirements of Governments to member States should be fundamental to these concepts, so as to facilitate the decision-making processes of governing bodies; (c) that the study should result in the submission by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session of a plan containing a sequence of steps to develop compatible information systems involving common concepts for supporting the management of programmes and projects, as well as the measures envisaged to attain that end, and that plan should also include the best possible estimate of the resources required by each element of the United Nations system, in order to facilitate the taking of concrete steps to achieve this objective.

1027. The Council also adopted the draft decision on the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. In that decision, the Council took note of the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1972/73 (E/5289 (part I)) and placed on record the fact that it considered that report to be a further step forward in the implementation of Council resolution 1643 (LI) of 30 July 1971 entitled "Review of the sphere of activities and competence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination".

1028. In addition, the Council decided to adopt the following conclusions: (a) while bearing in mind the objectives of greater uniformity and synchronization of planning, programming and evaluation by the components of the United Nations system, the Council considers that a sequential series of short-term measures should be devised to move systematically towards these objectives, and it recommends to the Administra-

tive Committee on Co-ordination that one of the initial short-term measures should be to undertake further efforts to ensure the comparability of terminology and concepts in the existing medium-term plans, so as to permit more meaningful prior consultations; (b) the Council welcomes the decision of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to hold regular meetings of programme planning officers, as indicated in its annual report for 1972/73 (E/5289 (part I), para. 44) and considers that, in addition, joint informal discussions between these officers and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, when these discussions could conveniently be arranged to fit into that Committee's regular sessions and were related to appropriate items on its agenda, would be a useful method of exchanging experience and of promoting system-wide compatibility.

1029. The Council adopted the draft decision concerning the reports on protein.

1030. In that decision, the Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session that the Assembly should no longer require the submission to it of a separate report on protein, as requested in Assembly resolution 2416 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 entitled "Increase in the production and use of edible protein", in view of the request in paragraph 2 of Council resolution 1728 A (LIII) of 28 July 1972 for triennial reports from the Protein Advisory Group, but the Council also indicated that the adoption of its recommendation would not preclude the Secretary-General from issuing a covering note to those reports incorporating a statement on the protein problem, so as to permit him to highlight his particular concerns in a distinctive manner.

1031. The Council also adopted the draft decision related to the reports on water resources development in which it decided, in view of the more comprehensive reporting planned in the area of natural resources (E/5289 (part I), chap. I, sect. H) to discontinue the triennial report on water resources development.

1032. The Council adopted the draft decision on the action by subsidiary bodies of the Council on in-depth reviews whereby it decided that, when a subsidiary body of the Council believed that it had completed all appropriate action pursuant to an in-depth review requested by the Council, that subsidiary body should make a short recommendation to the Council to the effect that no future action by the Council was necessary.

1033. The Council also adopted the draft decision on drug abuse control in which it decided that representatives of the United Nations Development Programme should be invited to participate in the proceedings of any interagency advisory committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination dealing with drug abuse, in view of the need for there being a close relationship between the activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and those of the United Nations Development Programme.

Chapter XXVI

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

1034. At its 506th to 510th meetings¹ the Co-ordination Committee considered item 24 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations). The Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/5284 and Add.1-3) pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII); the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/5289, part I, paras. 53-59); and the report of the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee on consultations held with the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/5387), in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII) and the decision of the Council taken at its 1859th meeting.

1035. At the 506th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee, speaking on behalf of the Special Committee, drew attention to the fact that assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories, particularly the populations of the liberated areas and their national liberation movements, had scarcely met the urgent and critical needs of those peoples in their fight against hunger, sickness and ignorance. It was against that background that the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session had once again requested, in its resolution 2980 (XXVII), the United Nations system of organizations to consider further measures for ensuring the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other related decisions and in particular to formulate programmes of assistance to the peoples concerned without further delay. In that connexion, he drew attention to the various observations and suggestions contained in the report of the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5387) and expressed the hope that they would be implemented as soon as possible. At the outset of its current session, the Special Committee of Twenty-four had established a working group to follow the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII) and other related decisions of the United Nations. The Committee had also dispatched a special mission to hold consultations with the executive heads of some of the organizations concerned. He was confident, in the light of those developments, taken together with the Council's intensified consideration of the question, that ways would be found to ensure further positive actions on the part of the agencies and organizations in the implementation of the United Nations decisions referred to above.

¹ E/AC.24/SR.506-510.

1036. In the general discussion on the item, most delegations expressed concern that while a number of the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system had provided considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, many of them had failed to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions, particularly with respect to the provision of assistance to the national liberation movements and the discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. They considered that the assistance provided thus far was far from adequate and accordingly urged the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to intensify their efforts in giving effective aid to the peoples of the colonial Territories.

1037. Several members expressed the hope that non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, as well as other organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, would also comply with the provisions of the relevant resolutions in that regard.

1038. At the 508th meeting, the representative of Ghana introduced the draft resolution contained in document E/AC.24/L.479, sponsored by Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, the Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, and Zaire.

1039. At the 509th meeting, the representative of Kenya introduced the revised draft resolution contained in document E/AC.24/L.479/Rev.1, sponsored by Algeria, Barbados, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, the Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zaire. In doing so, he submitted orally further revisions to the text.

1040. In the ensuing discussion of the revised draft, as further revised orally, a number of proposals and suggestions were made orally, which the sponsors agreed to accept. In that connexion, some members, while expressing their solidarity with the colonial peoples in their efforts to achieve freedom and independence, expressed reservations with regard to specific provisions in the revised draft resolution, which were, in many respects, not in harmony with the relevant provisions of the Charter.

1041. At the 510th meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution in E/AC.24/L.479/Rev.1, as orally revised, as follows: on a separate vote at the request of the United States of America, the Committee rejected the deletion of the words "and, if necessary, to amend their relevant instruments" in

sub-paragraph 4 (h), by 30 votes to 10, with 5 abstentions; on a separate vote at the request of Canada, the Committee retained the second preambular paragraph by 31 votes to none, with 15 abstentions; on a separate vote at the request of the United States of America, the Committee retained paragraph 1 by 33 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions; on a separate vote at the request of the United States of America, the Committee retained paragraph 2 by 37 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions; on a separate vote at the request of Canada, the Committee retained paragraph 3 by 32 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions; on a separate vote at the request of the United States of America, the Committee retained subparagraph 4 (g) by 34 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions, and on a separate vote also at the request of the United States of America, the Committee retained subparagraph 4 (h) by 33 votes to 6, with 7 abstentions.

1042. At the same meeting, the Committee, on a roll-call vote at the request of Ghana, adopted the revised draft resolution in E/AC.24/L.479/Rev.1, as orally revised, by 36 votes to 3, with 8 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, the Netherlands, the Niger, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: France, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstentions: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, Venezuela.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1043. At its 1876th meeting,² on a roll-call vote requested by the representative of the United States of America, the Council adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Co-ordination Committee (E/5402) by 14 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Chile, China, Finland, Hungary, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, the Netherlands, the Niger, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Zaire.

Against: France, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstentions: Brazil, Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America.

1044. In resolution 1804 (LV), the Council (1) reaffirmed that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entailed the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system of the necessary moral and material assistance to them, including in particular those in the liberated areas of the colonial territories, as well as to their national liberation movements; (2) welcomed the action initiated by some of the organizations of the United Nations system in support of the work of those liberation movements, and called upon them to intensify their efforts; (3) called upon all the specialized agencies and

the international institutions associated with the United Nations to take measures to expedite the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII) and other related United Nations decisions; (4) took note of the report of the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5387) and commended the following for action as a matter of priority: (a) with a view to increasing the flow of assistance to refugees, the Governments of the countries of residence were invited to assign priority to projects carried out in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system benefiting the peoples concerned, as well as to grant refugees from the colonial territories the legal status provided for under the relevant international instruments; (b) in order to ensure the maximum utilization of the existing resources, there should be a more effective co-ordination of assistance programmes for the peoples of the colonial territories, including in particular the populations of the liberated areas of those territories and their national liberation movements; (c) the executive heads of the organizations concerned were urged to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs at their forthcoming sessions, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, specific programmes of assistance for the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session, setting out a detailed account of the action taken or envisaged by their respective organizations; (d) all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, and in particular to ensure that resources were made available, on a priority basis, for the desired programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories; (e) the Organization of African Unity was invited to take appropriate measures to stimulate the interest of Governments in sponsoring the necessary assistance projects in that regard and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was requested to consider, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, possible forms of support over and above its current lending operations, which the Bank might be able to extend to the Governments concerned for the purpose of assisting those peoples of the colonial territories; (f) the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme was invited to consider, at its seventeenth session, *inter alia*, waiving the counterpart obligations normally required of the sponsoring Governments in respect of projects benefiting the peoples concerned; furthermore, the negotiations between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Development Programme on the draft agreement for mutual co-operation (DP/L.214) should be brought to a mutually satisfactory conclusion as soon as possible; (g) specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should discontinue all support and assistance to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, so long as those régimes persisted in their policies of colonial and alien domination and they should also refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of those régimes' colonial and alien domination; (h) with a view to effecting the representation of the colonial territories in Africa by their national liberation movements in accordance with paragraph 7 of

² E/SR.1876.

General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII), specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should make appropriate procedural arrangements immediately and, if necessary, amend their relevant instruments to enable the representatives of those liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate in all proceedings relating to their countries, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations could be carried out for the benefit of the peoples of those territories; (5) drew the attention of the

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussions that had taken place at the fifty-fifth session of the Council on the subject;³ (6) requested the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue consultations on this matter with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council; and (7) decided to keep the question under continuous review.

³ See E/AC.24/SR.506-510.

RELATIONS WITH THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

1045. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 18 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization) at its 490th to 495th meetings.¹ The Committee had before it, under cover of a note by the Secretary-General (E/5228) the text of a letter from the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, together with the text of a resolution adopted by the Co-ordination Committee of WIPO on its third ordinary session and the Secretary-General's reply to him; relevant extracts from the report prepared by the secretariat of WIPO on the third ordinary session of the Co-ordination Committee of WIPO (E/5228/Add.1); the report of the Director-General of WIPO on relations between the United Nations and WIPO (E/5228/Add.2); a note by the Secretary-General (E/5360 and Corr.1) containing information on historical background and constitutional considerations on the question.

1046. In an introductory statement the Director-General of WIPO stated that since 1970 when the Stockholm Convention establishing WIPO in its present form had entered into force, his organization had been studying its relationship with the United Nations. The Co-ordination Committee of WIPO had adopted two resolutions requesting that WIPO should enter into negotiations with the United Nations for the purpose of becoming a specialized agency at the earliest possible date (E/5228, annex). The governing bodies of WIPO considered that such a move would enable the Organization to co-ordinate better its activities with those of the United Nations system of organizations. WIPO devoted a large part of its efforts to providing legal technical assistance to developing countries, particularly on the transfer of technology and on restrictive trade practices as well as on the question of access to literary, scientific and artistic works protected by copyright. WIPO felt that in several respects it had reached the limits of its possibilities as an organization outside the United Nations system and could certainly respond better to requests for assistance by Governments and intergovernmental organizations if the same resources were available to it as to United Nations bodies. However, in view of the specialized nature of its activities it was unlikely that WIPO would outgrow its present structure but rather would remain comparable in size to the smallest of the existing specialized agencies. The WIPO Co-ordination Committee had proposed a draft agreement which could serve as a basis for negotiations should the Council decide that negotiations should begin. The draft was based upon the standard provisions of past relationship agreements although WIPO was aware that the Council had decided to conduct a review of the existing agreements; if such

a review resulted in a decision to amend them any agreement concluded with WIPO would certainly be similarly revised.

1047. In the discussion in the Committee, a number of representatives expressed their full support for the proposal that WIPO should enter into relationship with the United Nations under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter. They pointed out that WIPO's activities were already closely allied to those of the United Nations system but that as a specialized agency WIPO would be able to co-ordinate its activities even more closely with other United Nations organizations working in the field of intellectual property and transfer of operative technology. In particular it would make it easier to establish legal definitions of the fields of competence of WIPO and other bodies such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, the ILO and UNESCO whose statutes required them to deal with questions of intellectual property. It would also allow for more systematic action to be taken to assure access to technology by the developing countries, as a result *inter alia* of WIPO having greater access to UNDP funds. It was pointed out that as a specialized agency WIPO could also play a role in ensuring the revision of the international system of patents which was not at present organized with the developing countries' requirements in mind. They hoped that the Council would agree to enter into negotiations with WIPO with a view to concluding a draft agreement during the fifty-fifth session of the Council for submission to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session for approval. A number of representatives also drew attention to the fact that at the last session of the Organization of African Unity the African Heads of State had adopted a resolution requesting that WIPO should become a specialized agency of the United Nations as soon as possible.

1048. Other representatives, while having no objection in principle to commencing negotiations with WIPO, drew attention to the difficulties which the integration of a technical body into a larger system could not fail to give rise to and wondered whether WIPO had a sufficiently wide field of competence under the terms of Article 57 of the Charter to justify its conversion into a specialized agency. It was also pointed out that the interests of the developing countries should be safeguarded especially in regard to technical assistance projects to be undertaken by WIPO, for example, and it should be clearly stipulated that WIPO would be bound by the decisions of the General Assembly and would take active steps to help the United Nations in its decolonization efforts. It was also important to ensure that the percentage contributions to the WIPO budget should correspond to the United Nations scale of contributions.

1049. One representative stated that the discussion on the item had brought to light certain contradictions

¹ E/AC.24/SR.490-495.

in regard to the proposal to give WIPO a specialized agency status. There appeared, for instance, to be no obstacle at present to the admission of developing countries to WIPO or to efforts to secure better co-ordination of its work with that carried out under the United Nations system. There was thus no need for an immediate decision to be taken on the matter particularly since the General Assembly of WIPO to be held in November 1973 had not as yet given its approval to the proposed step. His delegation considered therefore that a compromise solution should be agreed to whereby the Council would establish a contact group to enter into negotiations with WIPO on the understanding that the final decision would not thereby be prejudged.

1050. One representative expressed the view that while he could agree that the relationship between WIPO and the United Nations might be strengthened no convincing argument had been presented to convince him that WIPO had a priority claim to establishment as a specialized agency. He recalled the abortive attempts of the developing countries to secure the establishment of institutions which would genuinely assist them in their developing efforts such as GATT, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNITAR and the United Nations Capital Development Fund which had a far greater claim to establishment as specialized agencies than an organization responsible for protecting patents, copyrights and trademarks. The developing countries after all had no patents and little intellectual property to protect and it seemed hardly logical that an organization responsible for protecting intellectual property would at the same time assist in transferring the technology to which such property related to the developing countries.

1051. At the 493rd meeting, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft decision (E/AC.24/L.466), on behalf of his delegation and those of Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Senegal and Sweden. The representative of Tunisia orally proposed the insertion of the words “, as soon as possible, and in any case, not later than its fifty-seventh session” between the words “agreement” and “for the approval of the Council” in operative paragraph 4. The oral amendment was accepted by the sponsors, and Tunisia then joined in sponsoring the draft decision. The representatives of Kenya and Pakistan orally proposed the insertion of the words “the views expressed during the debate in the Co-ordination Committee of the Council” between the words “*inter alia*” and “the draft”, in paragraph 3. The oral amendment was accepted by the sponsors. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics orally proposed the insertion in the introductory paragraph of the draft decision of the words “, taking into account the interest expressed by the Co-ordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization to enter into relationship with the United Nations and its decision to create a negotiations committee to establish contacts with the Economic and Social Council” between the words “Committee” and “recommends”. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also proposed to replace the words “under Article 57 of the Charter and that the Council should enter into an agreement with that organization under Article 63;” in paragraph 1 by the words “and that the Council should enter into negotiations, aiming at the consideration of the decision of the Co-ordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization, subject to approval by its General Assembly,

keeping in mind the provisions of Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter;”. The sponsors agreed to take into account all the suggestions made during the debate, and submit a revised draft decision.

1052. At its 494th meeting, the representative of Brazil introduced and orally revised on behalf of the sponsors the revised draft decision (E/AC.24/L.466/Rev.1) by replacing the words “in the establishment of relations between WIPO and” in the introductory paragraph, by the words “to enter into relationship with”. At the same meeting, the representative of Barbados introduced draft amendments (E/AC.24/L.472) to the revised draft decision (E/AC.24/L.466/Rev.1).

1053. At the 494th meeting, on a roll-call vote at the request of the representative of Barbados, amendment (a) contained in document E/AC.24/L.472 was rejected by 27 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Barbados.

Against: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Niger, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Abstaining: Canada, China, Hungary, India, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

1054. The amendments (b) and (c) in document E/AC.24/L.472 were rejected, respectively, by 20 votes to 3, with 12 abstentions; and by 19 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions.

1055. At the same meeting, the revised draft decision, as orally revised, was adopted by the Committee by 37 votes to none against, with 3 abstentions.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1056. The Council at its 1873rd meeting,² on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5383),³ adopted by 21 votes to none, a decision on relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization in which the Council decided: (a) that it was desirable that the World Intellectual Property Organization be brought into relationship with the United Nations and that the Council should enter into negotiations with a view to achieving that end, in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations; (b) that the Council Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, established by Council resolution 1/11 of 16 February 1946, should be composed, for the purposes of negotiations with the World Intellectual Property Organization, of representatives of Algeria, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, France, Hungary, Japan, Kenya and Malaysia, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rabetafika (Madagascar), Vice-President of the Council; (c) that the Committee should take into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed during the debate in the Co-ordination Committee of the Council, the draft agreement submitted by the World Intellectual Property Organization (E/5360, annex), and the comparative analysis of the text of the draft agreement proposed by the Co-ordination Committee

² E/SR.1873.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.*

of the World Intellectual Property Organization and the texts of the agreements with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, prepared by the Secretary-General (E/AC.24/L.460); (d) to request the Council Committee on Negotiations with

Intergovernmental Agencies to submit to the Co-ordination Committee of the Council a report on negotiations, including therein a draft agreement to be submitted, as soon as possible and in any case not later than its fifty-seventh session, for the approval of the Council.

Chapter XXVIII

PENDING REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

1057. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 26 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: pending reports) at its 504th and 507th meetings.¹ The Committee had before it the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on some technical co-operation activities of UNIDO in Algeria and Tunisia (E/5181 and Add. 1 and 2); country programming and after (E/5182 and Add.1-6); treatment of water resources development in the United Nations family of organizations (E/5231 and Add.1-5); and a note by the Secretariat on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations (E/L.1562).

1058. During the discussion, questions were raised regarding the unduly long delays in presenting the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit to the Council. Those delays made it pointless to enter into a detailed discussion of the reports and meant that the recommendations contained in them were sometimes out of date. It was asked whether the Council should continue to include the consideration of the Unit's reports annually in its agenda. The reports on the treatment of water resources development and on country programming were both commended. It was stated that the recommendations concerning the project on industrial studies and productivity mentioned in document E/5182 were no longer applicable to Algeria. With

regard to the activities of the Joint Inspection Unit information was requested on the current and future work programmes. It was mentioned that there was a danger of overloading the already heavy programme of work, with the result that the Unit would no longer be able to perform its original task as a body of independent inspectors.

1059. At the 507th meeting, the Chairman orally proposed that the Committee should adopt a decision by which the Council would take note of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (E/5181 and Add.1 and 2, E/5182 and Add.1-6, E/5231 and Add.1-5) as well as the note by the Secretariat (E/L.1562).

1060. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, the draft decision.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1061. The Council at its 1876th meeting,² on the recommendation of the Economic Committee (E/5396),³ adopted a decision by which it took note of the pending reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (E/5181 and Add.1 and 2, E/5182 and Add.1-6, E/5231 and Add.1-5) and of the note by the Secretariat on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations (E/L.1562).

² E/SR.1876.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26.*

¹ E/AC.24/SR.504, 507.

Chapter XXIX

RATIONALIZATION OF THE COUNCIL'S METHOD OF WORK AND STRUCTURE

A. Report of the Working Group on Rationalization

1062. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 19 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fourth session (Report of the Working Group on Rationalization) at its 465th to 469th, 471st, 473rd and 474th to 479th meetings.¹ The Committee had before it the report of the Working Group on Rationalization (E/5259); and chapter V of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirteenth session.²

1063. Introducing the report of the Working Group on Rationalization, the Vice-Chairman of the Working Group stated that the Working Group had been unable to submit specific recommendations to the Council. It had, therefore, decided to take Council resolution 1730 (LIII) as a starting point, to interpret its mandate broadly, and to submit to the Council a clear statement of the factors involved. It had indicated three basic possible courses of action open to the Council (E/5259, para. 13).

1064. Several representatives expressed regret that the Working Group had only partly fulfilled its mandate. The Council in resolution 1730 (LIII) had instructed it *inter alia* to review the terms of reference and working procedures of all the Council's committees, commissions and other subsidiary bodies, making possible recommendations on the Council's future structure and methods of work. Other representatives, however, felt that the Working Group had dealt effectively with the difficult task assigned to it and that the issues involved were too complex to allow any final decision before the end of the session of the Working Group.

1065. At its 465th meeting the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.441) entitled "Rationalization of the work of the Economic and Social Council" on behalf of his delegation and those of Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Romania, the Sudan and Yugoslavia. Representatives supporting this draft resolution stated that there was general agreement that the Council had failed to realize its potential and that a basic reorganization of its activities using the International Development Strategy as a point of departure was required. The Strategy would need to be modified and elaborated, however, in order to take account of new developments and concepts; the Council was eminently fitted to perform this task. They also felt that the issues being dealt with were increasingly interdependent and that only the Council and General

Assembly possessed the comprehensive competence to deal with them in the interdisciplinary manner required. The extension of international economic co-operation into many new areas had increased the number of organizations and agencies whose activities require co-ordination and the draft resolution attempted to provide a framework within which policy decisions and programmes of action of the whole system could be initiated and acted upon.

1066. Other representatives, while agreeing with many of the objectives and provisions of the draft resolution, indicated that it appeared to go beyond what could be called measures for rationalization of the work of the Council. They noted that while they understood the importance attached to the International Development Strategy by the developing countries, they wondered whether an attempt to reorientate all the activities of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields towards the Strategy might not be unrealistically ambitious and counter productive.

1067. At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.443) on behalf of his delegation and those of Brazil, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Sudan and Zaire. Members of the committee expressed general support for the resolution which they considered to be timely and appropriate. During the course of the discussion, a number of representatives took the opportunity either to announce that their Governments had ratified the amendment to Article 61 of the Charter or intended to do so.

1068. At the 466th meeting, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised draft resolution E/AC.24/L.443 by inserting a new operative paragraph 2, which would read "*Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at its fifty-fifth session about the progress made in implementing the provision of operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI) on the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council". At the same meeting Trinidad and Tobago and Zaire joined the sponsors of that draft resolution.

1069. At the 467th meeting, the Committee adopted without objection draft resolution E/AC.24/L.443 as orally revised.

1070. At the 469th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced draft resolutions E/AC.24/L.444, E/AC.24/L.445 and E/AC.24/L.448 and draft decisions E/AC.24/L.446 and E/AC.24/L.447. At the same meeting, the representative of Ghana joined the sponsors of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.441.

1071. In commenting on draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.444), some representatives agreed that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Tech-

¹ E/AC.SR.465-469, 471, 473, 474-479.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5273).

nology to Development was doing effective work which should be continued. They considered that the proposal to have the Secretary-General seek the views of the States Members of the United Nations concerned on ways in which the Advisory Committee could be strengthened was a useful one. Several representatives indicated nevertheless that what was required was not an increase in the membership of the Advisory Committee but rather to find ways and means to expand and intensify its activities. Other representatives felt, however, that the Advisory Committee's tasks should be reduced rather than expanded. In addition they could not agree that the establishment of sessional sub-committees of the Advisory Committee was necessary since a number of working groups were already in existence.

1072. With regard to draft resolution E/AC.24/L.445, members of the Committee expressed general agreement about the need to make the Joint Meetings between CPC and ACC more productive and considered that the formal group dialogue which characterized the meetings should develop into a more active discussion of key issues currently before the Council. At the same time it was pointed out that the meetings could also be improved by a more judicious choice of subjects for discussion and also by extending the length of the meetings.

1073. Members of the Committee also expressed agreement with the aims of draft decision E/AC.24/L.446 and felt that the Council met frequently enough during the year to be able to consider resolutions by subsidiary bodies for the creation of new standing or *ad hoc* intersessional subsidiary bodies without affecting the work of the subsidiary bodies. Some delegates, however, indicated that although they were not in favour of the proliferation of subsidiary bodies, the text was too rigid and there might be a danger of impairing the flexibility of action of the commissions and committees of the Council.

1074. A number of representatives pointed out that draft decision E/AC.24/L.447 appeared to duplicate paragraph 16 of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.441 since both dealt with the question of the calendar of conferences. They suggested, therefore, that an attempt be made to merge the two proposals.

1075. Members of the committee were generally in agreement with objectives of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.448 regarding the problems resulting from the late submission of documents. A number of representatives considered, however, that the provision of the draft resolution which called for automatic postponement of an item under certain circumstances would be tantamount to giving the Secretariat a veto over the Council's consideration of issues. They considered that a less categorical formulation was required which could give the opportunity, after a brief debate, for a decision to be made as to why the documentation had not been prepared in time and who was responsible.

1076. At the 471st meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom introduced draft resolution E/AC.24/L.450, and orally revised it by inserting, in the second preambular paragraph the word "both" before the words "developed and developing countries", and by inserting the words "which shall consist of 32 members to be elected at the fifty-fifth session of the Council" between the words "Commission" and "shall" in operative paragraph 2.

1077. In commenting on draft resolution E/AC.24/L.450, several representatives stated that the struggle

for the elimination of discrimination against women and the promotion of their equal rights was very complex and that much remained to be done. The proposal to merge the Commission on the Status of Women with the Commission for Social Development would be detrimental to that struggle and would be an affront to a body which had done so much useful work. Other delegates considered that the proposal deserved to be studied carefully and should not be dismissed out of hand.

1078. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States introduced draft resolution E/AC.24/L.452 and draft decisions E/AC.24/L.451 and E/AC.24/L.453. Many delegations strongly supported the proposal contained in E/AC.24/L.451, which *inter alia* called for the suspension of sessions of CPC until 1975 beginning with the fourteenth session. In their view, CPC had not lived up to expectations and had yet to find a proper role for itself. Other delegations however, expressed the view that CPC should be either abolished or retained, but not left hanging in suspension.

1079. With regard to draft resolution E/AC.24/L.452 several representatives stated that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had been and continued to be only a limited and modest response to an extremely urgent problem, whose dimensions had been brought out at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. It would, in their view, be a step backward for the activities and functions relating to housing and human settlement to be divided between various organs of the United Nations. As it was, the Committee met for only two weeks every other year and could not be said to be a very heavy burden on the United Nations. They were, therefore, firmly opposed to the proposal to abolish the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and to distribute its functions among other United Nations committees.

1080. In regard to draft decision E/AC.24/L.453, several delegations stated that they could not support the proposal to consider merging the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development. They pointed out that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development had only recently been created and had held only one session and that the Committee on Natural Resources was also a fairly new body having held only three sessions. They believed that the reasons which led to the creation of these bodies remained as valid as ever and that in any case, more time should elapse before an assessment could be made of their usefulness. Other delegations pointed out that the Council was only being asked to consider the possibility of a merger at a later session and that no action was being proposed at this time. If the bodies were merged, the possibility could be borne in mind of the new combined body meeting annually, dealing with questions relating to the areas in which it was competent in alternate years.

1081. At the 473rd meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced revised draft resolution E/AC.24/L.441/Rev.1, also on behalf of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, the Sudan and Yugoslavia.

1082. At the 474th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced the draft resolution E/AC.24/L.455, also on behalf of Denmark, Japan, Kenya and Pakistan. In expressing their support for this draft resolution, several delegations stated that the proposal should be considered at the fifty-fifth session

of the Council. The establishment of a standing advisory body on programme and co-ordination was intended to provide the Council with the opportunity to establish appropriate machinery so that it could more effectively discharge its responsibilities in the economic and social fields as co-ordinator of United Nations activities in these areas. The Council needed to avail itself of the services of experts who were thoroughly familiar with the activities of the United Nations system. They felt that CPC had not lived up to expectations but that it would be a premature move to abolish it at this time before the first experience with the new system of programme budgeting and biennial budget planning had been thoroughly digested. For the same reason the sponsors were not proposing the immediate establishment of an advisory committee. Other delegations were opposed to this proposal since, in their view, CPC should be abolished forthwith and there was no need to replace it by a new body which would have the same problems which CPC had been unable to overcome. Some delegations considered that if the idea was to merge CPC with ACABQ, it should be presented in that form rather than having a situation where there would be two committees performing basically the same functions.

1083. At the 475th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic orally proposed an amendment to draft decision E/AC.24/L.446, which would add the words "with the exception of the regional economic commissions" after the words "Decides that its subsidiary bodies".

1084. At the 476th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced revised draft resolution E/AC.24/L.441/Rev.2, also on behalf of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, the Sudan and Yugoslavia.

1085. At the 477th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom introduced revised draft resolutions E/AC.24/L.445/Rev.1 and E/AC.24/L.448/Rev.1. He also withdrew draft decision E/AC.24/L.447 and announced that his delegation would not press for a vote on draft resolution E/AC.24/L.450 at that stage. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan proposed an amendment to draft resolution E/AC.24/L.444, which would add the words "especially those referred to it by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development" after the words "for discussion of specific topics" in operative paragraph 1. At the same meeting, the representative of New Zealand joined the sponsors of revised draft resolution E/AC.24/L.441/Rev.2.

1086. At the 479th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised draft resolution E/AC.24/L.441/Rev.2 by rewording the title of part V to read "*The United Nations, the specialized agencies and the IAEA*", and by inserting in paragraph 13 the words "and the IAEA" between the words "the specialized agencies" and "the Council" and between the words "the specialized agencies" and "are also invited"; and by adding, after the words "the operational field" the words "and on aspects of the relationship between the United Nations and the IAEA, within the competence of the Council as set forth in the Charter". He also deleted, in operative paragraph 16 (a) the words "the United Nations Development Programme Governing Council, the United Nations Children's Fund Executive Board".

1087. At the same meeting, a representative of the Secretary-General said that on the basis of consultations with the sponsors of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.441/Rev.2, it was the understanding of the Secretary-General that the intention of paragraph 13 was as follows:

(a) In order to assist the Council to review the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and IAEA, the reports to be prepared by the Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA should not be limited to a narrow review of past application of the various provisions of these relationship agreements, but ought to include an analysis of all appropriate existing legal, institutional and practical arrangements within the United Nations system of organizations—including operational programmes such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, WFP, UNFPA etc. The Council must have the fullest possible data on which to base its review.

(b) While the Secretary-General in the preparation of the above-mentioned descriptive and analytical report will rely on the close co-operation and assistance of the agencies, the two reports to be submitted concurrently to the fifty-seventh session of the Council under resolution 1768 (LIV) should be separate and independent reports: one by the Secretary-General himself and another in which he would transmit the views submitted to him by the executive heads of the agencies.

1088. The Committee then adopted revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.441/Rev.2), as orally revised, by consensus.

1089. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom orally revised draft resolution E/AC.24/L.444 by substituting the word "organizations" for the word "organs" in operative paragraph 1, and by accepting an oral amendment proposed by the representative of Brazil to add the words "desirability and feasibility" instead of the word "possibility" in the same operative paragraph. He also accepted the oral amendment proposed by the representative of Pakistan, to add the words "especially those referred to it by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development" between the words "specific topics . . . at meetings" in operative paragraph 1.

1090. By separate votes, at the request of the representative of Ghana, the Committee decided, in operative paragraph 1, to retain the words "including the desirability and feasibility of" by 18 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions, and to retain the words "and the further possibility of extending and making more flexible the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development", by 19 votes to 10, with 13 abstentions. Draft resolution E/AC.24/L.444, as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by 28 votes to 7, with 6 abstentions.

1091. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted by 32 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions, the oral amendment proposed by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to draft decision E/AC.24/L.446. On a separate vote, the Committee rejected the proposed deletion of the words "either" and "*ad hoc*", by 14 votes to 12, with 14 abstentions. Draft decision E/AC.24/L.446, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 32 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

1092. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom orally revised draft resolution E/AC.24/L.448/Rev.1 by adding, in operative para-

graph 1, the words "without prejudice to rule 17 of the rules of procedure of the Council" after the word "Decides"; by replacing the word "request" by the word "deadline" in operative paragraph 2, and by adding after that word a new sentence to read "In cases where the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council, the Secretary-General shall inform the Council at its organizational meetings when he will be able to submit the required documentation."; he also added, at the end of operative paragraph 2 a new sentence to read "He shall, nevertheless, make every effort to complete and submit the documentation in question and shall inform the members of the body concerned of the date at which it will be submitted;". The Committee then adopted the revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.448/Rev.1), as orally revised, without a vote.

1093. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States introduced and orally revised draft decision E/AC.24/L.451/Rev.3 by replacing the words in operative paragraph 3 "and the Council itself will" by the words "which will also". The representative of France then formally proposed, under rule 66 of the Council's rules of procedure, that consideration of revised draft decision E/AC.24/L.451/Rev.3 and revised draft resolution E/AC.24/L.455/Rev.1 be deferred to the Council's fifty-sixth session. The proposal was adopted by the Committee by 17 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions.

1094. At the same meeting the Committee adopted revised draft resolution E/AC.24/L.445/Rev.1 by consensus.

1095. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada introduced revised draft decision E/AC.24/L.453/Rev.1, also on behalf of the United States. The representative of Kenya proposed an oral amendment to paragraph (b) which would then read "Requests the Secretary-General to report to the fifty-sixth session, after consultations with Member States on all aspects of the present relationship between the two Committees and to recommend possible solutions to problems of overlapping and duplication". The oral amendment was accepted by the sponsors. The Committee then adopted the revised draft decision (E/AC.24/L.453/Rev.1), as orally revised, by 35 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

1096. The following draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.450) was not voted on by the Committee:

The Economic and Social Council,

Stressing the great importance it attaches to further strengthening its efforts to advance the political, social and economic status of women especially in the developing countries and the least developed among them,

Concerned that problems concerning the status of women should be looked at in the context of the over-all social situation in both developed and developing countries and not as a separate and unrelated question,

Concerned that, although there has been a high level of representation by women in the Commission on the Status of Women, the numbers of women representatives in other organizations of the United Nations system concerned with economic and social development has frequently been insufficient,

Anxious to ensure as far as possible that United Nations work in the field of the Status of Women should be directed towards the promotion of true equality between men and women in as wide a context as possible,

1. *Decides* to merge the Commission for Social Development with the Commission on the Status of Women;

2. *Decides* that the new combined Commission, which shall consist of 32 members to be elected at the fifty-fifth session

of the Economic and Social Council shall act as a preparatory and advisory body to the Economic and Social Council over the whole range of social development policy and make recommendations to the Council on promoting the economic, social and cultural rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with particular reference to promotion of equal rights between men and women;

3. *Decides further* that the new combined Commission shall hold its first meeting in 1974;

4. *Decides also* that the new combined Commission should be renamed to take account of its wider functions, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with interested Member Governments, to submit a report on possible nomenclature and terms of reference to the first session of the new combined Commission for consideration and recommendation to the Council;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, through the appropriate media, for the purposes and potential of the new combined Commission to be brought to the attention of as wide a public audience as possible, and in particular to international, national and local women's organizations, so that these may play their full role in the promotion of the work of the new Commission;

6. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the need to ensure adequate participation of women in the work of the various bodies of the United Nations system.

1097. The following revised draft decision (E/AC.24/L.451/Rev.3) was deferred by the Committee for consideration by the Council at its fifty-sixth session:

The Economic and Social Council

Decides (a) to suspend sessions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination until 1975, beginning with the fourteenth session which was to have commenced on 22 May 1973, without prejudice to the Committee's future; (b) that an *ad hoc* group, including the bureau of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, will assist the Council in examining those parts of the Secretary-General's 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget and 1974-1977 medium-term plan which relate to economic, social and human rights activities at its fifty-fifth session; (c) that during the period of this suspension, the continuing functions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination will be assumed by the Co-ordination Committee which will also supplant the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in the Joint Meetings with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; (d) to review at its fifty-ninth session the need for an (intergovernmental) body different from the Co-ordination Committee of the Council to deal with programme budgeting and co-ordination functions; and (e) requests the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to prepare and circulate a provisional agenda for the Joint Meetings of the Co-ordination Committee and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

1098. The following revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.455/Rev.1) was deferred by the Committee for consideration by the Council at its fifty-sixth session:

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious of its functions under the Charter as the principal organ of the United Nations for international economic and social co-operation,

Desiring to strengthen the exercise of its responsibilities in the fields of programme formulation and co-ordination,

Believing that in discharging its functions in these fields the Council requires the assistance of a standing advisory body possessing the necessary expertise,

Recalling that the reconstitution of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination was founded on a specific directive of the General Assembly in resolution 2579 (XXIV),

1. *Decides* in principle to consider at its fifty-sixth session, in the light of the introduction of the system of medium-term planning and programme budgeting and its relevant decisions on programming and co-ordination, taking into account the functions of the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the establishment of a standing advisory body on programme and co-ordination, composed of persons nominated by Governments and selected on the basis of equitable geographic distribution and their personal qualifications and experience;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the modalities for the establishment of such an advisory body;

3. *Decides* that, until a decision is taken on the basis of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution, CPC will assist the Council in the examination of those parts of the Secretary-General's 1974-1975 biennial work programme and budget and the 1974-1977 medium-term plan which relate to economic, social and human rights activities;

4. *Requests* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that, due to the difficulties experienced with the preparation of the necessary documentation, it consider the establishment of an *ad hoc* working group from among its members to meet at a suitable date to perform the task referred to in operative paragraph 3;

5. *Decides further* that, until a decision is taken on the basis of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution, the continuing functions of CPC will, as a temporary measure, be assumed by the Co-ordination Committee of the Council;

6. *Requests further* the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to prepare and circulate a provisional agenda for the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1099. The Council, at its 1858th meeting,³ examined the draft resolutions recommended by the Co-ordination Committee (E/5352).⁴ The Council adopted unanimously resolution 1767 (LIV), by which it (1) urged all Member States which have not yet done so, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to ratify the amendment at an early date pursuant to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI), with a view to making the amendment effective before the convening of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, if possible; and (2) requested the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fifth session of the progress made in implementing paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI).

1100. At the same meeting,³ the Council on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5352)⁴ adopted without objection resolution 1768 (LIV) in which it (1) decided that henceforth the Council should so orient its deliberations as to focus attention on major issues and emerging developments on which action is necessary to bring about more equitable and harmonious economic and social relationships, in particular through the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in a dynamic way. It should, for this purpose, and in full accord with its functions under the Charter, make policy recommenda-

tions to Governments of Member States and establish adequate policy guidance and directives for the activities of the United Nations system; (2) decided to this end, that the Council should in alternate years concentrate its attention on: (a) the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, in particular during the summer session; and (b) other areas which require policy guidance and action; (3) decided further that the Council should annually discharge its continuing responsibilities under the Charter, especially in the consideration of programming and co-ordination matters and human rights, in the assessment of the world economic and social situation, as well as in the performance of those tasks resulting from decisions of competent organs of the United Nations; (4) reaffirmed that the process of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy should provide the opportunity to examine, in the comprehensive and interdisciplinary manner required, the progress made in the implementation of the goals and policy measures contained in the Strategy, and to reach broad conclusions therefrom which could provide the necessary dynamism to international co-operation in the economic and social field; (5) decided that, to that effect, the review and appraisal should be undertaken by each organ which has responsibility in a particular field or sector of the International Development Strategy, that each organ should examine all the relevant information and (a) assess the progress made in implementing the goals and policy measures in its field of competence, (b) identify the reasons for any shortfall, (c) recommend measures designed to overcome the obstacles to progress, including new goals and policy measures as required. The results of all sectoral or regional reviews should be transmitted to the Committee on Review and Appraisal, in accordance with the relevant decisions on this matter. The Committee for Development Planning, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2801 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, should submit its expert comments to the Committee on Review and Appraisal, on the basis of all the data and information available to it from the sectoral and regional reviews, concentrating on the interdisciplinary sectors where more than one body has responsibility. The Committee on Review and Appraisal should (i) examine the obstacles and reasons for shortfalls identified in the various sectoral and regional reviews, and (ii) on their basis as well as on its own conclusions, recommend the measures to overcome the obstacles and shortfalls, including new or revised goals and policy measures as required. In submitting these recommendations the Committee on Review and Appraisal should not, normally, reopen discussions of the policy measures and goals which have been agreed upon in the sectoral body concerned. It should, however, submit its suggestions to harmonize any apparent conflict in the conclusions and/or recommendations of the sectoral reviews. The report of the Committee on Review and Appraisal should be considered by the Council, together with the result of all the sectoral and regional reviews. The Council, in its deliberations, should concentrate on the recommendations made to it by its Committee on Review and Appraisal and those contained in the sectoral and regional reviews and attempt to reach agreement on the measures required to implement the Strategy's provisions, as well as such new goals and policy measures as it feels necessary. The conclusions and recommendations of the Council should be transmitted to the General Assembly (which would finally decide on these and revise the International Development Strategy

³ E/SR.1858.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19.*

accordingly, as required; (6) decided that the Council, in order to ensure the support of all countries and peoples for the objectives and activities of the United Nations in the field of development, should continue to take all appropriate action to keep world public opinion increasingly informed of the implementation of the goals and policy measures of the International Development Strategy, in particular through the activities of the Office of Public Information and the Centre for Economic and Social Information and the information services of the United Nations organs concerned; (7) decided that in the alternate year the Council should concentrate on the examination of problems and areas of present or potential significance for development and international co-operation including, in particular, new problems or concepts of a global or interdisciplinary nature which require adequate conceptualization, political action or proper co-ordination of operational implementation. Such problems and areas should include those identified during the course of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy or suggested by (i) Member States, (ii) the General Assembly, (iii) other United Nations organs and sectoral or regional bodies, or (iv) the Secretary-General. In these years, the Council should also carry out a comprehensive policy review of operational activities throughout the United Nations system; (8) recalled that the Council might be convened at any time in special session under the provisions of Article 72, paragraph 2, of the Charter and in accordance with rules 4 and 5 of its rules of procedure; (9) decided that the Council organ delegated the functions of programming and co-ordination should: (a) examine and co-ordinate the programme objectives submitted by the Council's subsidiary bodies, in the light of the system of medium-term planning and programme budgeting; (b) consider, on a sector-by-sector basis, the activities and programmes of the agencies of the United Nations system in order effectively to perform its functions as co-ordinator of the system and to enable it to ensure that the work programmes of the United Nations and its agencies are compatible and mutually complementary; (c) make recommendations for the adoption of the programmes of the United Nations, taking into account the relevant policy decisions and the need to avoid overlapping and duplication; (d) recommend guidelines for the agencies of the United Nations system on their programmes and activities, taking into account their respective functions and responsibilities and the need for coherence and co-ordination throughout the system; (10) requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, within the limits of its competence, in order to enable effective review of programmes of interorganizational interest and to synthesize and harmonize programmes on a system-wide basis, to extend the prior consultation procedure to the medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, utilizing, as appropriate, the technique of programme budgeting; (11) reaffirmed that the Council, in order to fulfil its responsibilities under Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms, should consider the reports of its functional bodies responsible in the field of human rights and, on that basis, it should (a) make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly in this field, and (b) examine and approve the work programmes of the United Nations in the field of human rights; (12) decided that a review of the terms of reference of its subsidiary bodies should be

undertaken, and that this review should be made on the basis of an assessment and reorientation of their role, particularly in the implementation of the International Development Strategy, taking due account of the responsibilities of the other organs and agencies of the United Nations system. The autonomous organizations, regional economic commissions and specialized agencies were also requested, where necessary, to undertake a similar review of their subsidiary bodies; (13) decided that, in view of the profound changes in worldwide economic co-operation within the United Nations system which have taken place since the conclusion of the present agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Council should review the existing agreements with a view to strengthening the coherence of the system and its capacity to fulfil, in particular, the objectives of the International Development Strategy in an effective and co-ordinated manner. The Secretary-General was requested for this purpose to submit to the Council, at its fifty-seventh session, a descriptive and analytical report on the past and present relationship between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular in the operational field and on aspects of the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within the competence of the Council as set forth in the Charter. The executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency are also invited to present their views on this matter to the Council, through the Secretary-General; (14) decided, in view of the need for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to have the structural, managerial and technical means to support the Secretary-General in carrying out the functions required of him in the economic and social field by the Council, to invite the Secretary-General to submit his views and recommendations for the further restructuring of the Department as early as possible for the Council's consideration and appropriate recommendations for final decision by the General Assembly; (15) requested its President, in consultation with the other officers and the Secretary-General, to initiate, as and when required, consultations with Member States and the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, both during and before its regular and special sessions, for the purpose of preparing those sessions and their agendas and, in general, of facilitating the task of the Council, in the light of the consultations referred to above; (16) decided that the calendar of conferences should be so arranged that: (a) the Council's body responsible for co-ordination, the Committee for Development Planning, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission and the regional economic commissions meet every year unless any of those organs decided or had decided otherwise with the concurrence of the Council; (b) all other subsidiary and expert or advisory bodies meet biennially unless the Council decided otherwise, and their meetings be so timed as to ensure the submission of their reports in good time for the relevant sessions of the Council, and where appropriate, to the Committee on Review and Appraisal, and spaced so as not to overlap or follow too closely upon each other and so as to ensure that their programme objectives are fully reflected in the work programme and budget to be submitted biennially to the Council; (17) requested other organizations and agencies to ensure that the meetings of their review and appraisal bodies were so timed as to make the results available in time for the over-all

review and appraisal of the progress achieved within the framework of the International Development Strategy; (18) considered that the desired strengthening of the central role of the Council in the United Nations system of economic, social and humanitarian activities could be assisted if Member States were represented at the highest possible political, diplomatic or expert level, including, when appropriate, the ministerial level.

1101. At the same meeting, the Council on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee adopted, by 23 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, resolution 1769 (LIV) in which it (1) requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations concerned, on ways in which the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development could be strengthened, including the desirability and feasibility of the establishment of sessional sub-committees of the Advisory Committee on specific topics and the further possibility of extending and making more flexible the membership of the Advisory Committee with a view to increasing the expertise available for discussion of specific topics, especially those referred to it by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, at meetings of the Advisory Committee; (2) requested the Secretary-General to report on the conclusions of his consultations together with his own analysis of the situation and his own recommendations to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session.

1102. The Council adopted without objection resolution 1770 (LIV), in which it (1) decided, without prejudice to rule 17 of its rules of procedure, that, except in the case of reports of subsidiary and other bodies on meetings which have concluded 12 weeks or less before the opening of the session of the Council, items on the Council's agenda should be automatically postponed to the following session when the documentation called for had not been made available to members of the Council six weeks before the opening of the session; (2) decided that, before any resolution or decision involving the preparation of documentation for submission by specific dates is adopted by the Council or any of its subsidiary bodies, the Secretary-General should indicate to that body whether he would be able to comply with the deadline; in cases where the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council, the Secretary-General should inform the Council at its organizational meetings when he would be able to submit the required documentation; should the Secretary-General subsequently find that he was unable to submit documentation by the date specified, he should immediately so inform the members of the body concerned, giving the reasons; he should, nevertheless, make every effort to complete and submit the documentation in question and should inform the members of the body concerned of the date at which it would be submitted; (3) requested the Secretary-General to take early measures to improve the present record in the production of documents for the Council and its subsidiary bodies; (4) requested the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that documents submitted to the Council, its subsidiary bodies and functional commissions conform strictly to the provisions of paragraph 8 of Council resolution 1623 (LI).

1103. The Council adopted without objection resolution 1771 (LIV), in which it (1) recommended that the formal group dialogue which characterizes the existing annual meetings between the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should develop into a more active working discussion of questions currently on the agenda of the Council, particularly those with system-wide implications and those where problems of co-ordination between the agencies and organs of the United Nations system had arisen or appeared likely to arise in the future; (2) invited the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to participate more actively at the appropriate level both in the discussions of the Council and also of its subsidiary bodies, bearing in mind particularly the need for the contributions of the agencies to the policy-determining discussions of the Council and its subsidiary bodies to be both action oriented and made at a sufficiently early stage in the policy elaboration process; (3) decided to review the progress made in the implementation of this resolution at its fifty-eighth session.

1104. The Council, at its 1858th³ meeting, on the recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5352),⁴ considered draft decision I. After an oral amendment, the Council adopted, by 25 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, decision I, in which it decided that its subsidiary bodies, with the exception of the regional economic commissions, may not create either standing or *ad hoc* intersessional subsidiary bodies without prior approval by the Council.

1105. The Council at the same meeting adopted, by 22 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, decision II, in which it decided to consider at its fifty-sixth session the entire question of the interrelationship of the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, and to request the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its fifty-sixth session, after consultations with Member States on all aspects of the present relationship between the two Committees and to recommend possible solutions to problems of overlapping and duplication.

1106. The Council adopted, by 13 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions, decision III, in which it decided to defer to its fifty-sixth session consideration of the revised draft decision submitted by the United States of America (E/AC.24/L.451/Rev.3) and of the revised draft resolution submitted by Denmark, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands and Pakistan (E/AC.24/L.455/Rev.1).

*

* * *

1107. At its fifty-fifth session, in accordance with Council resolution 1767 (LIV) (see paragraph 1099 above) the Secretary of the Economic and Social Council reporting on behalf of the Secretary-General stated⁵ that 88 States Members of the United Nations had now ratified the amendment to Article 61 of the Charter adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2847 (XXVI), by which the membership of the Council would be doubled. In order to enter into force, an amendment to the Charter must be ratified by two thirds—in other words, 88 at the present time—of the States Members of the United Nations, including the five permanent members of the Security Council.

⁵ E/SR.1875.

1108. The following Member States had ratified the amendment: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

1109. The Council took note of the report made on behalf of the Secretary-General.

Basic programme of work of the Council

1110. At the fifty-fifth session of the Council, in the context of the item on the Calendar of Conferences (item 28), the representative of Finland, at the 509th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee⁶ introduced on behalf of his delegation and those of Argentina, Brazil, Lebanon, Netherlands, Niger, Poland and Trinidad and Tobago, a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.480) on the basic programme of work of the Council. The underlying purpose of the draft resolution, as explained by its sponsors, was to concentrate attention at future sessions of the Council on a limited number of carefully selected major policy issues. To that end it was proposed that the Secretary-General, in preparing the programme of work, should arrange agenda items in such a way that similar and connected issues could be discussed under a single heading. Furthermore, a set of procedures was proposed, for application on an experimental basis in 1974, to reduce the agenda of future sessions of the Council. Also with a view to streamlining the work of the Council, it was proposed that in future, with certain specified exceptions, the sessional Co-ordination Committee would not meet at the Council's first regular session and the sessional Social Committee would not meet at the second regular session.

1111. There was general agreement in the Committee that if the objectives that Governments had set themselves in rationalizing the work of the Council were to be achieved, it was essential to reduce the agenda of future sessions, so that the Council would have the time it needed to consider in depth major questions of international concern. It was also emphasized that greater use should be made of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, which, on behalf of the Council, should examine in detail all questions within their purview. The Council, in considering the reports of the subsidiary bodies, would then be able to concentrate on the definition of the conceptual framework within which various issues should be pursued.

1112. A number of amendments were suggested to the draft resolution, particularly in connexion with the proposed experimental procedures for consultation in 1974 and with the terms used to describe the type of issues that the Council would consider in future.

1113. At the 511th meeting,⁷ in view of those proposals and suggestions, the representative of Finland on behalf of the original sponsors and of India and Japan introduced a revised version of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.480/Rev.1).

1114. At the same meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka orally proposed the insertion the word "only" between the word "to highlight" and "those specific", in operative paragraph 2. The representative of New Zealand proposed the deletion of the words "and, where possible, through the regional groups", in operative paragraph 5. These two amendments were accepted by the sponsors. Following an exchange of views, the representative of Finland further orally revised the revised draft resolution by adding a new operative paragraph 6 which would read as follows: "*Decides* to consider, as soon as possible, amending its rules of procedure in order to provide for representation of all regional groups in its Bureau."

1115. At the same meeting the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution as orally revised and amended, without a vote.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1116. At its 1876th meeting,⁸ the Council, at the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5403),⁹ adopted, without a vote, resolution 1807 (LV) in which it (1) decided to concentrate its attention at future sessions on a limited number of carefully selected major policy issues, to be studied in depth with a view to elaborating concrete action-oriented recommendations; (2) requested its subsidiary bodies, within the framework of their respective competences, in examining the questions on their agenda and reporting thereon to the Council, to take into account the orientation of the Council's work approved in its resolution 1768 (LIV) and to highlight only those specific questions on which action was required by the Council, thus enabling it to expedite its discussions and concentrate on taking appropriate decisions; (3) decided further that, save for the biennial consideration of the work programme and budget and the medium-term plan and in exceptional circumstances where urgent matters had arisen after the adoption of the Council's annual programme of work at its organizational meetings in January of each year, the sessional Co-ordination Committee should not meet at the Council's first regular annual session and the sessional Social Committee should not meet at its second regular annual session; (4) requested the Secretary-General, when preparing the programme of work for the year, to arrange the agenda items in an integrated manner, so that similar and connected issues would be discussed in one debate and under a single heading; (5) authorized its officers to prepare on an experimental basis, in consultation with members of the Council and its sessional committees and with the assistance of the Secretariat, a list of a limited number of major policy issues and other major items, aiming at not more than

⁷ E/AC.24/SR.511.

⁸ E/SR.1876.

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 28.*

⁶ E/AC.24/SR.509.

fifteen per session for the Council's programme of work for 1974, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, for consideration and approval by the Council at its organizational meetings in January 1974; (6) decided to consider, as soon as possible, amending its rules of procedure in order to provide for the representation of all regional groups of countries among its officers.

B. Measures to improve the documentation of the Council

1117. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 27 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Measures to improve the documentation of the Council) at its 508th meeting.¹⁰ The Committee had before it a report by the Secretary-General (E/5355) on measures to improve the documentation of the Council, a list of the documents submitted to the Council at its fifty-fifth session, with an indication of the dates on which they were distributed (E/5355/Add.1/Rev.1), and a note by the Secretary-General on the form and content of the report of the Council to the General Assembly (E/L.1563).

1118. The Secretary of the Council, in an introductory statement, explained the arrangements that had been made by the Secretariat to improve the planning and control of documentation. He also indicated the main difficulties encountered in that context. He further stated that some progress had already been made, as could be seen from the fact that only one substantive report prepared by the Secretariat had not complied fully with the requirements of rule 14, paragraph 4, of the Council's rules of procedure that documents be distributed six weeks in advance of the Council's sessions, and that only four substantive documents prepared by the Secretariat had exceeded the 32-page rule set out in Council resolution 1623 (LI), paragraph 8.

1119. The Secretary of the Council stressed that the Secretary-General, as indicated in his report (E/5355, para. 5), was far from satisfied with the present situation and would continue to seek better performance by the services concerned, particularly at the planning stage.

1120. In the ensuing discussion, a number of representatives emphasized the importance of ensuring the provision of documentation of a high quality in order effectively to achieve a rationalization of the work of the Council. Several representatives also stressed the need to observe fully rule 14, paragraph 4, of the Council's rules of procedure, particularly in respect of the reports of subsidiary bodies, which should, further, be prepared in such a way as to facilitate the Council's discussions on them. Several representatives considered that some documents were as yet sufficiently concise or of sufficiently high quality and that efforts should be continued to reduce the volume of documentation. A number of representatives welcomed the arrangements that had already been made with respect to the planning and control of documents and urged the Secretariat to continue to improve the existing procedures and techniques for the production of reports.

1121. With respect to in-session documentation, it was observed that there was a marked difference in

the speed with which documents were prepared in New York and at Geneva. It was felt that measures should be adopted as soon as possible to ensure that draft resolutions and summary records were issued within shorter time-limits during the summer session of the Council and to improve the quality of translations.

1122. In connexion with the form and content of the report of the Council to the General Assembly, it was agreed that, in the light of the expansion of the Organization's economic and social activities, the present scope of the Council's work, its central role within the system and the forthcoming enlargement of its membership, the report should become more and more the basic reference document for delegations to the Council and the General Assembly. It was therefore agreed that in future, in addition to a summary of the general debate, the report should consist, under each item, of repertorial summaries of the relevant debates, including all procedural steps and records of voting, and of the actions taken by the Council. It was also agreed that if the item had been referred to a sessional committee, the full report of the committee would be reproduced in the report, thus dispensing with the need to print such committee reports in the Annexes to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*.

1123. At the conclusion of the debate at the 508th meeting, the Committee, on a proposal of the Chairman, decided, without a vote, to recommend to the Council the adoption of two decisions on measures to improve the documentation of the Council and on the form and content of the report of the Council to the General Assembly.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1124. At its 1876th meeting,⁸ the Council adopted without a vote the draft decision recommended to it by the Co-ordination Committee (E/5397),⁹ in which it (a) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures to improve the documentation of the Council (E/5355 and Add.1/Rev.1); (b) decided to request the Secretary-General to pursue the arrangements envisaged therein, taking into account the comments made during the discussion of the report at the Council's fifty-fifth session; (c) decided further to request the Secretary-General to continue to submit at the beginning of each regular session of the Council a document containing a list of the documents submitted to the Council at that session, indicating the dates on which they were submitted and the number of pages that they contained.

1125. The Council, also without a vote, decided on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5397),¹¹ that its report to the General Assembly should consist of: (a) the introduction to the report signed by the President of the Economic and Social Council; (b) a chapter containing the issues which were brought to the attention of, or required action by, the General Assembly; (c) a chapter containing a summary of the debate on international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments; (d) under each item considered by the

¹⁰ E/AC.24/SR.508.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 27.*

Council—the item might be grouped under appropriate chapters—a succinct review of the background thereof and a repertorial summary of the relevant debates, including all procedural steps and records of voting, and of the actions taken by the Council; if the item had been referred to a sessional committee, the full

report of the committee concerned should be reproduced; (e) a chapter on organizational matters; (f) annexes containing the agenda of the sessions of the Council, the membership of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies, and the calendar of meetings.

Chapter XXX

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

1126. The Social Committee considered item 14 of the agenda of its fifty-fourth session (Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations) at its 707th and 708th meetings.¹ It had before it the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/5257 and Add.1) which was introduced by the Chairman of that Committee. The report contained (a) recommendations on the reclassification to category I of two organizations and the retention on the Roster of one other organization which had requested reclassification to category II, the granting of status to 13 organizations in category II, the placing of 13 other organizations on the Roster; (b) recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on ways of improving the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the goals of the International Development Strategy as requested by the Council resolution 1580 (L) and (c) recommendations on ways of improving the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as requested in Council resolution 1651 (LI).

1127. The Committee took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and, without objection, approved 15 recommendations (E/5257, chap. II) with the following changes: (a) the War Resisters International will be placed in category II as proposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 707th meeting; (b) the Federation of Arab Economists will be placed in category II as suggested by the observer for Iraq and the representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia at the 708th meeting.²

1128. At the 707th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of his delegation and those of India, Kenya, Pakistan and the Philippines, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.627) concerning the improving of the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, the Netherlands, Tunisia, Uganda and Zaire joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.)

1129. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy orally proposed the deletion of the words "and to report to the Committee on Non-Governmental

Organizations as soon as feasible" in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.627). The representative of Ghana orally revised that phrase by replacing it by the words "and to submit appropriate information to the Economic and Social Council as soon as feasible". The draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.627), as orally revised, was adopted without objection by the Committee.)

1130. At the 707th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of his delegation and those of India, Kenya, Pakistan and the Philippines, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.628) regarding the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Barbados, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Tunisia, Uganda and Zaire, joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The Committee, by 36 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, adopted draft resolution E/AC.7/L.628.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1131. At its 1854th meeting,³ the Council considered the report of the Social Committee (E/5300).⁴ The Council decided:

(a) To reclassify the following organizations from category II to category I:

International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN)

(b) To maintain on the Roster the Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies (ARPEL) although it had requested reclassification to category II;

(c) To place in category II or on the Roster the following organizations which had newly applied for consultative status:

CATEGORY II

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem
European Association of National Productivity Centres
International Association of Educators for World Peace
International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians
International Council of Environmental Law
Organization for International Economic Relations (IER)
OXFAM
Socialist International
The Federation of Arab Economists
The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, Inc.

¹ E/AC.7/SR.707, 708.

² For the list of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in 1973, see E/INF/137.

³ E/SR.1854.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 14.*

Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
United Kingdom Standing Conference on the Second United Nations Development Decade
War Resisters International
World Conference of Religion for Peace

ROSTER

Christian Peace Conference
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Ex-Volunteers International
International Inner Wheel
International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics
International Solar Energy Society
International Union of Tenants
Institute of International Container Lessors
Latin American Association of Finance Development Institutions (ALIDE)
SERVAS International
World Association for Christian Communication

1132. At the 1854th meeting,³ the Council adopted without objection resolution 1739 (LIV) in which it (1) approved the recommendations contained in paragraphs 14 to 22 of the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/5257 and Add.1) regarding, *inter alia*, co-ordination and liaison within the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations system and the emphasis on developing relations at the regional and national levels, including field-level activities and mobilization of public opinion and political will, in favour of United Nations efforts; (2) requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate action as outlined in paragraphs 15 to 17 of the report and noted that a progress report will be submitted to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its meeting during the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council and a full report at the next regular session of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations; (3) requested the Secretary-General to take immediate action regarding paragraph 16 (4) of the report which calls for arrangements to be made for the Economic and Social Council, through the Committee on Review and Appraisal, to receive the substantive contributions which certain non-governmental organizations can make to the development process; (4) invited the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other bodies in the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the exploration called for in the report so that definite progress may be reported by the Secretary-General, as requested in paragraph 17 of the report; (5) invited the Governing Council and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take account in their activities of the relevant recommendations on field-level operations and to submit appropriate information to the Economic and Social Council as soon as feasible; (6) commended to Governments the desirability of taking into account the practical contributions as well as the experiences and expertise of their national non-governmental organizations, when drawing up their country programmes for economic and social development and their project proposals for United Nations system assistance; (7) requested the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution and the report of the Council

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to the attention of Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and requested the aforementioned to give all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in his study of the subject.

1133. At the same meeting, the Council, by 24 votes to none, with three abstentions, adopted resolution 1740 (LIV) in which it (1) approved the recommendations contained in paragraph 25 of the report (E/5257 and Add.1); (2) requested the Secretary-General to study this question on the lines indicated in paragraph 25 of the report and noted that a progress report will be submitted to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its meeting during the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council and a full report at the next regular session of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations; (3) invited non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other non-governmental organizations especially concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in this important exploration; (4) noted with satisfaction the collaboration between the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in this endeavour and recommended a strengthening of this collaboration; (5) requested the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to remain seized of this question and to continue to explore ways of engaging non-governmental organizations actively in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report as appropriate to the Economic and Social Council.

1134. At the same meeting, the Council decided, without objection, to place the following non-governmental organizations in category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:

The Federation of Arab Economists
War Resisters International

B. Role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

1135. The Council considered item 13 of the agenda for its fifty-fifth session (Role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination) at its 1877th meeting.⁵ It had before it the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/5386 and Corr.1), a statement of the administrative and financial implications of a recommendation by the Committee contained in paragraph 13 of the report (E/5386/Add.1), and a draft decision submitted by Ghana, Hungary and the Netherlands (E/L.1567).

1136. The representative of Hungary, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations introducing the report of the Committee, stated that, although that body had not had time to consider the proposals of the non-gov-

⁵ E/SR.1877.

ernmental organizations in detail, it had been able to incorporate some of them into its own recommendations, contained in annex I of its report. The Committee had noted those proposals whose consideration would have meant a review of the substance of the programme and forwarded them to the Council in annex II of its report. The representative of Hungary also drew the Council's attention to paragraph 11-13 of the report, where the Committee recommended, subject to certain reservations, that the Council request the Secretary-General to examine the possibilities of assisting conferences of non-governmental organizations dealing with human rights.

1137. The representative of Ghana, on behalf of his delegation and those of Hungary and the Netherlands, introduced draft decision E/L.1567, which, he said, was intended to implement the recommendations of the Committee as they had been outlined by its Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur. With regard to paragraph 3, the representative of Ghana noted that the General Assembly would have before it at its forthcoming twenty-eighth session the necessary financial estimates to enable delegations to make an informed judgement. He further announced that the delegation of the Philippines had asked to join the sponsors of the draft decision.

1138. Several representatives stressed the need for further study of the financial implications of assistance to conferences of non-governmental organizations dealing with human rights and reserved their delegations' position on the matter until the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly. One representative said that ultimately his delegation's position would depend on which non-governmental organizations were involved. Another reiterated the reservations of his delegation on the programme as a whole, which, he

said, had been voiced at the time the programme for the Decade had been adopted.

1139. One representative expressed his satisfaction that non-governmental organizations appeared to have changed their attitude and were now showing greater interest in the problem of racism and racial discrimination. That was a decisive step forward, in view of the fact that their contribution to the study on the subject prepared for the Commission on Human Rights⁶ a few years earlier had been minimal.

1140. At the same meeting the Council adopted without a vote the draft decision, whereby it (a) submitted to the General Assembly, for consideration at its twenty-eighth session, the recommendations of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, annexed to its report;⁷ (b) transmitted to the General Assembly, for its information, the suggestions, annexed to the same report,⁸ made by the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations on Human Rights concerning possible modifications in the draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; (c) requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibilities of assisting conferences of non-governmental organizations in this field, including the provision of conference facilities, such as interpretation and documentation, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

⁶ Hernán Santa Cruz, Special Rapporteur on Racial Discrimination, *Racial Discrimination* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.XIV.2).

⁷ E/5386, annex I.

⁸ *Ibid.*, annex II.

Chapter XXXI

ORGANIZATIONAL AND OTHER QUESTIONS

1141. The Council held its organizational session from 8 to 10 January at United Nations Headquarters; its fifty-fourth session from 17 April to 18 May 1973 also at United Nations Headquarters; and its fifty-fifth session from 4 July to 10 August 1973 at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva.

A. Officers of the Council

1142. At its 1847th meeting,¹ on 8 January 1973, the Council elected Mr. Sergio Armando Frazão (Brazil) President for 1973 and Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon), Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar) and Mr. John Vivian Scott (New Zealand) Vice-Presidents. Mr. Rabetafika served as Chairman of the Social Committee at the fifty-fourth session. Mr. Scott served as Chairman of the Economic Committee at the organizational session and at the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions: Mr. Ghorra served as Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee at the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions. At the fifty-fourth session, the sessional committees elected the following vice-chairmen from among their members: Mr. N. P. Jain (India) was elected Vice-Chairman of the Social Committee; Mr. Antoni Czarkowski (Poland) Vice-Chairman of the Economic Committee; and Mr. Wilhem F. Breitenstein (Finland) Vice-Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

1143. At the 1879th meeting,² on 10 August 1973, Mr. Scott (New Zealand) informed the Council that, since his Government had assigned him to other duties and since he would therefore cease to be the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations, he would also relinquish his functions as Vice-President of the Council effective 14 August 1973. He proposed, under rule 23 of the rules of procedure, that the Council hold an election to fill the unexpired term of his Vice-Presidency and nominated as his successor Mr. Aarno Karhilo (Finland).

1144. At its 1879th meeting, the Council, following the resignation of Mr. Scott (New Zealand) as Vice-President of the Council, elected Mr. Karhilo (Finland) as Vice-President of the Council for a term of office beginning on 14 August 1973 and ending on 31 December 1973.

B. Agenda

1145. At its 1850th meeting,³ on 10 January 1973, the Council approved the provisional agenda for its fifty-fourth session (E/5240), and the preliminary list of items for its fifty-fifth session, on the

basis of the draft programme of work submitted by the Secretary-General (E/L.1520 and Corr.1), taking into account the decisions adopted at its 1849th meeting⁴ on 10 January 1973 regarding actions arising out of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session and incorporating a number of decisions affecting various items taken during the discussion.⁵

1146. At its 1851st meeting,⁶ on 17 April 1973, the Council decided to postpone to its fifty-fifth session item 19 of the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session (Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities). It decided to include three supplementary items in the agenda for the fifty-fourth session: at the proposal of Madagascar the items "Measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia" and "Implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973) concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia" were included and, at the proposal of Mongolia, the item "Question of the admission of Bangladesh to membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East". The agenda of the fifty-fourth session, as adopted by the Council, is reproduced in annex I.

1147. At its 1858th meeting,⁷ on 18 May 1973, the Council approved the provisional agenda of the fifty-fifth session, and the preliminary list of items of the resumed fifty-fifth session (E/5357).

1148. At the 1859th meeting,⁸ on 4 July 1973, the Council decided to transfer to the fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", which was on the provisional list of items of the resumed fifty-fifth session. The Council, on the recommendation of the officers of the Council, also decided to refer item 13 of the provisional agenda, entitled "Export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries" to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The agenda of the fifty-fifth session, as adopted by the Council, is reproduced in annex I.

1149. At its 1878th meeting,⁹ on 9 August 1973, the Council approved the provisional agenda of the resumed fifty-fifth session.

⁴ E/SR.1849.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/5367), "Other decisions".

⁶ E/SR.1851.

⁷ E/SR.1858.

⁸ E/SR.1859.

⁹ E/SR.1878.

¹ E/SR.1847.

² E/SR.1879.

³ E/SR.1850.

C. Elections

1150. At the 1856th meeting,¹⁰ on 17 May 1973, and at the 1877th meeting,¹¹ on 8 August 1973, the Council held elections to fill vacancies in its sessional committees and some of its functional commissions and standing committees and other related bodies.

1151. At its 1877th meeting, the Council (a) elected Mexico to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1974; (b) elected the following States to the Working Group on the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women, established by resolution 5 (XXIV) of the Commission of the Status of Women: Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Nigeria, Philippines and Zaire; (c) decided to postpone until its resumed fifty-fifth session the election of: (i) one member from among the Latin American States, for a term of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1974, to the Commission on Human Rights; (ii) two members from among the African States and two members from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1974; and five members from among the African States and one member from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office effective on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1975, to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development; (iii) two members from among the African States, four members from among the Asian States and one member from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office of four years, beginning on 1 January 1974, to the Committee on Review and Appraisal; (iv) one member from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office effective on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1976, to the Committee on Natural Resources; (v) one member from among the African States, for a term of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1974, to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; (vi) one member from among the Asian States to the Working Group on the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women, established by resolution 5 (XXIV) of the Commission on the Status of Women;¹² (d) decided to cancel the election of five members from among the African States, for a term of office expiring on 31 December 1973, to the Committee on Review and Appraisal. At the same meeting, the Council decided to request the Secretary-General to consider a modest increase in the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries and to take into account the interest evinced by the Government of Brazil in becoming a member of the *Ad Hoc* Group.

D. Calendar of conferences

1152. The Co-ordination Committee considered item 28 of the agenda for the Council's fifty-fifth session (Calendar of conferences) at its 509th and 511th

¹⁰ E/SR.1856.

¹¹ E/SR.1877.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5109)*.

meetings.¹³ It had before it a provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 1974 and a draft provisional calendar for 1975 (E/L.1551 and Add.1), as well as a statement of their administrative and financial implications (E/L.1551/Add.2).

1153. The Secretary of the Council, in introducing the provisional calendar for 1974 and the draft provisional calendar for 1975, said that they had been prepared in accordance with the decisions and guidelines adopted by the Council on the rationalization of its work.

1154. Since, for all practical purposes, the Council's year was reduced to the first six months of the calendar year, it was not always possible fully to reconcile all the decisions that governed the calendar of conferences when scheduling within that period of time approximately 67 weeks of meetings. Recent decisions of the Council, particularly the decision providing a biennial cycle of sessions for most subsidiary bodies, had reduced the number of meetings, but unfortunately other decisions might create a need for additional meetings. The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, for instance, had recommended, in its report on its second session, that four intersessional sub-committees should be set up. The Secretary of the Council drew the Co-ordination Committee's particular attention to that point because, in view of the special nature of the Crime Prevention Committee, whose work was of direct interest to the General Assembly, the latter might authorize the establishment of the four sub-committees before the Council had had an opportunity to consider the Committee's report. If that happened, at least eight more weeks of meetings would have to be added to an already heavily loaded calendar.

1155. During the discussion, the view was expressed by some representatives that paragraph 16 of Council resolution 1768 (LIV) stipulating that, with certain specific exceptions, all subsidiary bodies of the Council were to meet biennially unless the Council decided otherwise, had to be applied faithfully if the Council seriously intended to rationalize its work and its calendar. Other representatives considered that some exceptions had to be made, as in the case of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the working groups of the Committee for Development Planning and some of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Human Rights. One representative felt that all meetings of expert groups and working groups should be deleted from the Calendar.

1156. At its 511th meeting, the Committee, without a vote, approved the Council's programme of meetings for 1974 after making the following amendments: (a) it scheduled the Council's organizational session in 1974 for 7, 9 and 10 January; (b) it specified that the session in 1974 of the Working Group on Model Rules of Procedure established under resolution 14 (XXVII) of the Commission on Human Rights should be the last session of that Group; (c) it specified that the session in 1974 of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports should be a special session; (d) it scheduled the second session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development for 1974, on the understanding that it would meet subsequently on a biennial basis; (e) pending the Council's decision in the light of the recommenda-

¹³ E/AC.24/SR.509 and 511.

tion of the Economic Committee in the context of the report on the item on science and technology, it recommended that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, whose reports must be referred to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development in accordance with Council resolution 1715 (LIII), should not meet in 1974. Subsequently the Council also took note of the provisional calendar for 1975.

1157. At the same meeting, also at the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the Council to authorize all subsidiary bodies dealing with the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, to refer their conclusions and related material directly to the Committee on Review and Appraisal.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1158. At its 1877th meeting,¹¹ the Council had before it the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5403)¹⁴ and also a letter dated 3 August 1973 from the Chairman of the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies addressed to the President of the Council (E/5404).

1159. At the same meeting, the Council, on the basis of the letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies (E/5404), approved the inclusion in the Council's programme of meetings for 1974 of a further series of meetings of that Committee in New York from 11 to 22 February 1974. Furthermore, on the basis of a recommendation made by the Economic Committee at its 666th meeting,¹⁵ the Council authorized the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to hold its twentieth session in 1974, on the understanding that after 1975 the Committee would hold its sessions biennially.

1160. At the same meeting, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, the Council, without a vote, (a) decided to approve the Economic and Social Council programme of meetings for 1974, as amended; (b) took note of the provisional calendar for 1975. Also, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, the Council, without a vote, decided to authorize all subsidiary bodies dealing with the review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade to refer their conclusions and related material directly to the Committee on Review and Appraisal.

E. Increase in the seating capacity of the Economic and Social Council Chamber

1161. At its 1850th meeting,³ on 10 January 1973, the Council requested the President to take up with the Secretary-General the question of an increase in the seating capacity of the Council Chamber at United Nations Headquarters, in view of the forthcoming enlargement of the membership of the Council.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 28.*

¹⁵ E/AC.6/SR.666.

1162. At its 1855th meeting,¹⁶ on 16 May 1973, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/5308), containing proposals for increasing the seating capacity of the Chamber, which members of the Council did not consider to be sufficiently well designed to meet all the future requirements of the Council.

1163. Accordingly, at its 1858th meeting,⁷ on 18 May 1973, the Council decided to request a special committee, composed of officers of the Council and the representatives of China, Poland, Sweden and the United States of America, to enter into consultation with the Secretary-General on the matter.

1164. During the fifty-fifth session, at its 1876th meeting,¹⁷ on 7 August 1973, the Council had before it a report of the President (E/5382), recommending that the seating capacity of the Council Chamber be enlarged as shown in the plan prepared in consultation with the Secretariat and contained in annex II. A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the recommendation contained in the report of the President was submitted by the Secretary-General (E/5382/Add.1).

1165. At the same meeting, the Council decided to approve the plan for the expansion of the Economic and Social Council Chamber at United Nations Headquarters, reproduced in the report by the President of the Economic and Social Council on this question (E/5382, annex II).

F. Financial implications of actions of the Council

1166. In accordance with rule 34 of the rules of procedure, the Council received separate statements of the financial implications of draft resolutions and decisions involving expenditure before the adoption of the resolutions and decisions concerned. The Council also received a report of the Secretary-General (E/5408) containing a summary of all additions to the biennial programme budget covering the economic, social and human rights fields that were necessary properly to reflect the decisions of the Council at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, of the Trade and Development Board during the second part of its twelfth session, and of the Industrial Development Board at its seventh session. The Council was informed that the Secretary-General would review the financial implications of its decisions and would make appropriate provisions in the supplementary estimates for 1973 or in the revised estimates for 1974, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1167. At the 1879th meeting² of its fifty-fifth session, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the above-mentioned summary (E/5408).

¹⁶ E/SR.1855.

¹⁷ E/SR.1876.

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA FOR THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION, THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION AND THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

AGENDA FOR THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION^a

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1973.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Elections.
4. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
5. Recommendations of the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container traffic.
6. Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.
7. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1973 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session.
8. Measures to be taken following the earthquake in Nicaragua.

AGENDA FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION^b

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries.
3. Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries.
4. Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries.
5. Natural resources:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Natural Resources.
 - (b) Question of the establishment of a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration.
6. Fiscal and financial matters:
 - (a) Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries.
 - (b) Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level.
 - (c) Tax treaties between developed and developing countries.
7. Collective economic security: preliminary consideration of the concept, its scope and potential practical implications.
8. The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations.
9. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.
10. Appraisal of prospective food deficits and food aid needs.
11. Report of the Statistical Commission.
12. Population:
 - (a) United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
 - (b) Report of the Population Commission.

^a As adopted by the Council at its 1847th meeting, held on 8 January 1973.

^b As adopted by the Council at its 1851st meeting, held on 17 April 1973.

13. Capital punishment.
14. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.
15. International co-operation between municipalities.
16. Narcotic drugs:
 - (a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
 - (b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board.
 - (c) Activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.
17. Social development:
 - (a) Report of the Commission for Social Development.
 - (b) Promotion of the co-operation movement during the Second United Nations Development Decade.
18. Human rights questions:
 - (a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
 - (b) Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights.
19. Report of the Working Group on Rationalization.
20. Study on regional structures.
21. Tourism.
22. Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.
23. Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons.
24. Transport questions:
 - (a) United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic.
 - (b) Transport of dangerous goods.
25. Report of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination.
26. Elections.
27. Measures to be taken following the floods in Tunisia.
28. Implementation of Security Council resolution 329 (1973) concerning the question of economic assistance to Zambia.
29. Question of the admission of Bangladesh to membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
30. Consideration of the provisional agenda for, and duration of, the fifty-fifth session.

AGENDA FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION^c

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments.
4. Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy, including a further discussion of collective economic security.

^c As adopted by the Council at its 1859th meeting, held on 4 July 1973.

5. The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries.
6. Development planning and projections.
7. Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development.
8. Operational activities for development:
 - (a) United Nations Development Programme.
 - (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund.
 - (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
 - (d) United Nations Volunteers programme.
 - (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
 - (f) United Nations Children's Fund.
 - (g) World Food Programme.
9. Regional co-operation:
 - (a) Reports of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.
 - (i) Economic Commission for Europe.
 - (ii) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
 - (iii) Economic Commission for Latin America.
 - (iv) Economic Commission for Africa.
 - (v) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.
 - (b) Report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions.
 - (c) Establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia.
 - (d) United Nations export promotion and development efforts.
10. Science and technology:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.
 - (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.
 - (c) The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations.
 - (d) Outflow of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries.
 - (e) Question of the establishment of a special protein fund.
 - (f) Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level.
11. Industrial development co-operation.
12. Mobilization of financial resources.
13. Role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
14. The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations.
15. International environment co-operation.
16. Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities.
17. Co-ordination.
 - (a) Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
 - (b) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.
 - (c) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.
18. Relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization.
19. Marine co-operation.
20. Aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine.
21. Economic assistance to Zambia.
22. Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations.
23. Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons.
24. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
25. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
26. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: pending reports.
27. Measures to improve the documentation of the Council.
28. Calendar of conferences.
29. Elections.
 - (a) Commission on Human Rights.
 - (b) Committee on Science and Technology for Development.
 - (c) Committee on Review and Appraisal.
 - (d) Committee on Natural Resources.
 - (e) Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
 - (f) Working Group on the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women, established by resolution 5 (XXIV) of the Commission on the Status of Women.
 - (g) Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Annex II

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES^a

A. Economic and Social Council

<i>Membership 1973</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria	1975
Bolivia	1974
Brazil	1975
Burundi	1974
Chile	1974
China	1974
Finland	1974
France	1975
Haiti	1973*
Hungary	1973*
Japan	1974
Lebanon	1973*
Madagascar	1973*
Malaysia	1973*
Mali	1975
Mongolia	1975
Netherlands	1975
New Zealand	1973*
Niger	1973*
Poland	1974
Spain	1975
Trinidad and Tobago	1975
Uganda	1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1974
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1974
United States of America	1973*
Zaire	1973*

B. Committees of the Council

MEMBERSHIP IN 1973 OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Algeria	India**
Argentina**	Indonesia**
Barbados**	Italy**
Belgium**	Japan
Bolivia	Kenya**
Brazil	Lebanon
Burundi	Madagascar
Canada**	Malaysia
Chile	Mali
China	Mongolia
Colombia**	Netherlands
Denmark**	New Zealand
Egypt**	Niger
Finland	Pakistan**
France	Peru**
Ghana**	Philippines**
Guinea**	Poland
Haiti	Romania**
Hungary	Senegal**

* Retiring member.

** Non-member of the Council.

^a Further information concerning the terms of reference, composition and sessions of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies is contained in document E/INF/120 and Corr.1.

MEMBERSHIP IN 1973 OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES (continued)

Spain	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Sri Lanka**	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sudan**	Ireland
Sweden**	United States of America
Trinidad and Tobago	Venezuela**
Tunisia**	Yemen**
Turkey**	Yugoslavia**
Uganda	Zaire
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic**	

STANDING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

<i>Membership 1973</i>	<i>Membership 1974^b</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Belgium	Argentina	1976
Brazil	Belgium	1975
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Brazil	1974
Colombia	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic..	1975
Denmark	Denmark	1975
France	France	1976
Guyana	Guyana	1975
Hungary	Haiti	1976
India	Hungary	1975
Indonesia	India	1974
Japan	Indonesia	1974
Kenya	Japan	1974
Nigeria	Kenya	1974
Pakistan	Pakistan	1975
Sudan	Togo	1976
Trinidad and Tobago	Uganda	1974
Uganda	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..	1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1975
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Republic of Tanzania	1974
United Republic of Tanzania	United States of America	1976
United States of America		

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

<i>Membership 1973</i>	<i>Membership 1974 and 1975</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	Austria	1975
Austria	Brazil	1977
Brazil	Bulgaria	1977
Bulgaria	Cameroon	1975
Cameroon	Canada	1977
Colombia	Czechoslovakia	1976
Czechoslovakia	Egypt	1976
Egypt	Finland	1977

^b At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council postponed to its resumed fifty-fifth session the election of one member from among the African States, for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1974.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING
(continued)

Membership 1973	Membership 1974 and 1975	Term of office expires on 31 December
Finland	France	1975
France	Gabon	1977
Guatemala	Guatemala	1976
India	India	1975
Indonesia	Indonesia	1976
Iran	Iran	1976
Libyan Arab Republic	Iraq	1977
Malaysia	Morocco	1977
Nigeria	Nigeria	1975
Pakistan	Panama	1975
Panama	Thailand	1977
Togo	Togo	1976
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	1975
Tunisia	Spain	1976
Spain	Uganda	1976
Uganda	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1975
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	1976
United States of America	Venezuela	1977

COMMITTEE ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

At its 1873rd meeting, on 24 July 1973, the Council decided that the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies should be composed, for the purposes of negotiations with the World Intellectual Property Organization of representatives of Algeria, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, France, Hungary, Japan, Kenya and Malaysia, under the chairmanship of Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar), Vice-President of the Council.

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Membership in 1973

Barbados	Philippines
Bolivia	Tunisia
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ghana	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Hungary	Ireland
Japan	United States of America
Kenya	
Netherlands	

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Membership 1973	Membership 1974 ^c	Term of office expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1976
Argentina	Argentina	1974
Australia	Australia	1974
Austria	Austria	1976
Bolivia	Bolivia	1976
Brazil	Brazil	1976
Canada	Canada	1976
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	1974
Chile	Chile	1976
Egypt	Egypt	1974
France	France	1974
Gabon	Gabon	1974
Ghana	Ghana	1976
Greece	Greece	1974
Guatemala	Guatemala	1976

^c At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council postponed to its resumed fifty-fifth session the election of one member from among the Western European and other States for a term of office effective as of the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1976.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES (continued)

Membership 1973	Membership 1974 ^c	Term of office expires on 31 December
Guinea	Guinea	1974
Hungary	Hungary	1974
India	Iceland	1974
Indonesia	India	1976
Iran	Indonesia	1974
Iraq	Iran	1974
Italy	Iraq	1974
Jamaica	Italy	1974
Japan	Jamaica	1976
Kenya	Japan	1976
Kuwait	Kenya	1974
Libyan Arab Republic	Kuwait	1974
Malawi	Libyan Arab Republic	1976
Malaysia	Malawi	1976
Mali	Malaysia	1976
Netherlands	Mali	1976
Norway	Netherlands	1974
Pakistan	Norway	1974
Peru	Pakistan	1974
Philippines	Peru	1976
Poland	Philippines	1976
Romania	Poland	1974
Rwanda	Romania	1976
Sri Lanka	Rwanda	1976
Sudan	Sri Lanka	1974
Sweden	Sudan	1974
Syrian Arab Republic	Sweden	1974
Trinidad and Tobago	Syrian Arab Republic	1976
Turkey	Trinidad and Tobago	1974
Uganda	Turkey	1974
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Uganda	1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1974
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1976
Uruguay	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1976
Venezuela	Uruguay	1976
Yugoslavia	Venezuela	1976
Zaire	Yugoslavia	1974
	Zaire	1976

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Membership 1973	Membership 1974 ^d	Term of office expires on 31 December
Algeria	Argentina	1976
Argentina	Belgium	1976
Australia	Brazil	1974
Austria	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1974
Belgium	Canada	1975
Brazil	Chile	1976
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Colombia	1975
Canada	Czechoslovakia	1974
Chile	Democratic Yemen	1975
Colombia	Egypt	1974
Czechoslovakia	France	1974
Democratic Yemen	Guatemala	1974
Egypt	India	1974
France	Indonesia	1974
Ghana	Iran	1975

^d At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council postponed to its resumed fifty-fifth session the election of:

- (i) Two members from among the African States and two members from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1974;
- (ii) Five members from among the African States and one member from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office effective as of the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1975.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT
(continued)

Membership 1973	Membership 1974 ^a	Term of office expires on 31 December
Guatemala	Italy	1974
India	Jamaica	1976
Indonesia	Japan	1976
Iran	Jordan	1975
Italy	Kenya	1974
Jamaica	Madagascar	1976
Japan	Mongolia	1975
Jordan	Netherlands	1975
Kenya	New Zealand	1975
Malawi	Pakistan	1974
Mexico	Peru	1974
Mongolia	Philippines	1975
Netherlands	Poland	1974
New Zealand	Romania	1974
Pakistan	Sierra Leone	1976
Peru	Spain	1975
Philippines	Sri Lanka	1975
Poland	Sweden	1976
Romania	Syrian Arab Republic	1975
Senegal	Tunisia	1974
Spain	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..	1976
Sri Lanka	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1974
Sudan	Tunisia	1974
Sweden	United Republic of Tanzania	1976
Syrian Arab Republic	Union of Soviet States of America	1974
Tunisia	Uruguay	1974
Uganda	Venezuela	1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Yugoslavia	1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Zaire	1976
United States of America		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		
Yugoslavia		

COMMITTEE ON REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

Membership 1973 ^e	Membership 1974 and 1975 ^e	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1975
Austria	Austria	1977
Belgium	Belgium	1977
Bolivia	Bolivia	1977
Brazil	Brazil	1975
Cameroon	Canada	1977
Canada	Chile	1975
Chile	Colombia	1977
Colombia	Czechoslovakia	1975
Czechoslovakia	Egypt	1977
Democratic Yemen	France	1977
Egypt	Ghana	1975
France	Guatemala	1977
Ghana	Honduras	1977
Greece	Hungary	1975
Guatemala	India	1975
Honduras	Indonesia	1975
Hungary	Italy	1975
India	Japan	1975
Indonesia	Madagascar	1977
Iraq	Malaysia	1977

^e At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council postponed to its resumed fifty-fifth session the election of two members from among the African States, four members from among the Asian States and one member from among the Western European and other States, for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1974. At the same meeting it decided to cancel the election of five members from among the African States for a term of office expiring on 31 December 1973.

COMMITTEE ON REVIEW AND APPRAISAL (continued)

Membership 1973 ^e	Membership 1974 and 1975 ^e	Term of office expires on 31 December
Italy	Mauritania	1975
Japan	Mexico	1975
Kenya	Netherlands	1977
Lebanon	Norway	1975
Malaysia	Pakistan	1975
Mauritania	Peru	1975
Mexico	Philippines	1975
Netherlands	Poland	1975
Nigeria	Senegal	1975
Norway	Spain	1975
Pakistan	Sri Lanka	1975
Peru	Sweden	1975
Philippines	Tunisia	1975
Poland	Turkey	1975
Senegal	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ..	1975
Spain	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1975
Sri Lanka	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1977
Sweden	United States of America	1975
Tunisia	Venezuela	1977
Turkey	Yugoslavia	1975
Uganda	Zaire	1977
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
United States of America		
Venezuela		
Yemen		
Yugoslavia		

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 term ending on 31 December 1974^f

Pierre Victor Auger (France)
Bruce H. Billings (United States of America)
A. H. Bunting (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mourad Castel (Algeria)
Carlos Chagas (Brazil)
Wilbert K. Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania)
Ricardo Diez-Hochleitner (Spain)
Jermen M. Gvishiani (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Alexander Keynan (Israel)
Thorkil Kristensen (Denmark)
Sir Arthur Lewis (St. Lucia)
M. G. K. Menon (India)
Takashi Mukaibo (Japan)
Leonard Mukendi (Zaire)
Josef Novák (Czechoslovakia)
L. Rousseau (Canada)
Frederick T. Sai (Ghana)
Abdus Salam (Pakistan)
Irimie Staicu (Romania)
Victor L. Urquidi (Mexico)
José Valenzuela (Chile)
Nicola Borissov Videnov (Bulgaria)
Sir Ronald Walker (Australia)
Mohammed Yeganeh (Iran)

^f Appointed at the 1812th meeting, on 7 January 1972, except for Dr. Menon and Professor Novák who were appointed at the 1815th meeting on 17 May 1972 and Dr. Billings who was appointed at the 1856th meeting on 17 May 1973 to replace Dr. J. George Harrar (United States of America) who resigned.

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a period of three years ending on 31 December 1974[§]

Chedly Ayari (Tunisia)
 Ester Boserup (Denmark)
 Gamani Corea (Sri Lanka)
 William G. Demas (Trinidad and Tobago)
 Paul Kaya (Congo)
 V. M. Kirichenko (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Janos Kornai (Hungary)
 J. A. Lacarte (Uruguay)
 John P. Lewis (United States of America)
 Ian M. D. Little (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 J. H. Mensah (Ghana)
 G. Reza Moghadam (Iran)
 Philip Ndegwa (Kenya)
 Widjojo Nitisastro (Indonesia)
 Saburo Okita (Japan)
 H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria)
 Josef Pajestka (Poland)
 Guiseppe Parenti (Italy)
 K. N. Raj (India)
 Jean Ripert (France)
 Germánico Salgado (Ecuador)
 Leopoldo Solís (Mexico)
 Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands)

COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Membership for a term of office of three years ending on 31 December 1974

Sylvi Inkeri Anttila (Finland)
 Maurice Aydalot (France)
 Alphonse Boni (Ivory Coast)
 Norman A. Carlson (United States of America)
 William Robert Cox (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria)
 József Gödöny (Hungary)
 Ahmed Khalifa (Egypt)
 Pietro Manca (Italy)
 Jorge Arturo Montero Castra (Costa Rica)
 Atsushi Nagashima (Japan)
 Khaleeq Ahmed Naqvi (India)
 Hamood'ur Rahman (Pakistan)
 José Arthur Alves da Cruz Rios (Brazil)
 Boris A. Victorov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

C. Functional commissions and sub-commissions

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Membership 1973	Membership 1974	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1975
Belgium	Brazil	1976
Brazil	Canada	1977
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1975
France	France	1976
Ghana	Gabon	1977
Hungary	Ghana	1975
India	Hungary	1976
Ireland	India	1975
Japan	Japan	1976
Kenya	Kenya	1975
Libyan Arab Republic	Malaysia	1975
Malaysia	New Zealand	1977
Morocco	Sierra Leone	1977
Spain	Spain	1975

STATISTICAL COMMISSION (continued)

Membership 1973	Membership 1974	Term of office expires on 31 December
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	1976
Sweden	Sweden	1976
Uganda	Tunisia	1977
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1976
United States of America	United States of America	1977
Uruguay	Uruguay	1976
Venezuela	Venezuela	1977

POPULATION COMMISSION

Membership 1973	Membership 1974	Term of office expires on 31 December
Barbados	Brazil	1976
Brazil	Costa Rica	1976
Costa Rica	Denmark	1976
Denmark	Ecuador	1977
Egypt	Egypt	1975
France	France	1975
Gabon	Ghana	1975
Ghana	India	1977
Haiti	Indonesia	1975
Indonesia	Japan	1977
Iran	Mauritania	1977
Japan	Morocco	1975
Morocco	Netherlands	1976
Netherlands	Niger	1976
Niger	Panama	1977
Peru	Peru	1975
Philippines	Philippines	1975
Romania	Romania	1976
Rwanda	Rwanda	1976
Sweden	Sweden	1975
Thailand	Thailand	1976
Tunisia	Tunisia	1977
Turkey	Turkey	1976
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1977
United States of America	United States of America	1977

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Membership 1973 and 1974	Term of office expires on 31 December
Austria	1976
Belgium	1975
Cameroon	1974
Chile	1976
Colombia	1976
Costa Rica	1974
Cyprus	1974
Czechoslovakia	1976
Dominican Republic	1975
Egypt	1974
France	1975
India	1975
Indonesia	1975
Iraq	1976
Italy	1976
Ivory Coast	1975
Jamaica	1974

[§] Appointed at the 1812th meeting, on 7 January 1972. The twenty-fourth member will be appointed after the necessary consultations have been completed.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Membership 1973 and 1974	Term of office expires on 31 December
Japan	1974
Mauritania	1976
New Zealand	1976
Nigeria	1975
Somalia	1974
Spain	1974
Sudan	1976
Thailand	1976
Tunisia	1974
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1975
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1974
United States of America	1975
Uruguay	1975
Yugoslavia	1974

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Membership 1973	Membership 1974 ^h	Term of office expires on 31 December
Austria	Austria	1977
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1975
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Byelorussian Soviet So- cialist Republic	1974
Chile	Chile	1974
Dominican Republic	Cyprus	1976
Ecuador	Dominican Republic	1975
Egypt	Ecuador	1974
France	Egypt	1974
Ghana	France	1976
India	Ghana	1975
Iran	India	1976
Iraq	Iran	1974
Italy	Iraq	1975
Lebanon	Italy	1974
Mauritius	Lebanon	1976
Mexico	Netherlands	1975
Netherlands	Nicaragua	1975
Nicaragua	Nigeria	1974
Nigeria	Norway	1974
Norway	Pakistan	1976
Pakistan	Panama	1976
Philippines	Romania	1974
Romania	Senegal	1974
Senegal	Sierra Leone	1976
Tunisia	Tunisia	1975
Turkey	Turkey	1975
Union of Soviet So- cialist Republics	Union of Soviet So- cialist Republics	1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1975
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tan- zania	1976
United States of America	United States of America	1974
Venezuela	Zaire	

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION
AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Membership for a period of three years^l

Mohammed A. Abu Rannat (Sudan)
Hisham Al-Shawi (Iraq)
Bali Ram Ghagat (India)

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION
AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES (continued)

Membership for a period of three years^j (continued)

Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia)
Francesco Capotorti (Italy)
Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States of America)
Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece)
Vicente Diaz Samayoa (Guatemala)
I. D. J. Durlong (Nigeria)
Baroness Elles (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) ^j
Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay)
José D. Inales (Philippines)
Branimir M. Jankovic (Yugoslavia)
Ahmed M. Khalifa (Egypt)
Kezia N. Egeria Kinyanjui (Kenya)
Antonio Martínez Baez (Mexico)
José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador)
Erik Nettel (Austria)
Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan)
Nicole Questiaux (France)
A. G. Ravan Farhadi (Afghanistan)
Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)
E. K. Sekyiamah (Ghana)
Sergey N. Smirnov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Ioan Voicu (Romania)
Yusuf Warzazi (Morocco) ^k

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Membership 1973 and 1974	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	1975
Belgium	1976
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1974
Canada	1976
Central African Republic	1974
Chile	1975
China	1976
Colombia	1976
Costa Rica	1975
Dominican Republic	1974
Egypt	1976
Finland	1974
France	1975
Greece	1976
Guinea	1976
Hungary	1976
India	1976
Indonesia	1974
Japan	1975
Kenya	1975
Liberia	1975
Madagascar	1976
Nicaragua	1976
Nigeria	1974
Norway	1975
Philippines	1975
Romania	1975
Thailand	1974
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1974
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1974
United States of America	1974
Zaire	1974

^j Elected at the 1239th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, on 4 April 1973, to replace Robert R. James (United Kingdom) who resigned.

^k Elected at the 1239th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, on 4 April 1973, to replace Ahmed Kettani (Morocco) who died.

^h At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council postponed to its resumed fifty-fifth session the election of one member from among the Latin American States for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1974.

^l Elected at the 1179th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, on 4 April 1972.

WORKING GROUP ON THE PREPARATION OF A NEW DRAFT INSTRUMENT OR INSTRUMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN, ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 5 (XXIV) OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN¹

Canada
Chile
Colombia
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Finland
Hungary
Indonesia
Liberia
Nigeria
Philippines
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Zaire

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

<i>Membership 1973</i>	<i>Membership 1974</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina	1975
Australia	Australia	1977
Brazil	Brazil	1977
Canada	Canada	1975
Chile	Chile	1977
Egypt	Egypt	1977
France	France	1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	Germany, Federal Republic of	1975
Hungary	Hungary	1975
India	India	1975
Indonesia	Indonesia	1977
Jamaica	Iran	1977
Japan	Jamaica	1977
Kenya	Japan	1977
Lebanon	Kenya	1975
Mexico	Mexico	1977
Morocco	Morocco	1977
Nigeria	Nigeria	1975
Pakistan	Pakistan	1975
Peru	Peru	1975
Romania	Romania	1977
Sweden	Sweden	1975
Switzerland	Switzerland	1975
Thailand	Thailand	1975
Togo	Togo	1977
Turkey	Turkey	1977
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1977
United States of America	United States of America	1975
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1975

D. Regional economic commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Members

Albania
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Canada^m
Cyprus

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (*continued*)

Members (continued)

Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Yugoslavia

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Members

Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladeshⁿ
Bhutan
Burma
China
France
India
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Khmer Republic
Laos
Malaysia
Mongolia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Republic of Viet-Nam
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Tonga
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Western Samoa

Associate members

British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Brunei
Cooks Islands
Fiji
Gilbert and Ellice Islands^o
Hong Kong
Territory of Papua and New Guinea
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands^p

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) of 20 July 1956 and 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961, respectively.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Members

Argentina
Barbados
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica

ⁿ By its resolution 1735 (LIV) of 17 April 1973, the Council decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission to include Bangladesh as a member of the Commission.

^o By its resolution 1812 (LV) of 9 August 1973, the Council amended paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission to include Gilbert and Ellice Islands within the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted it as an associate member of the Commission.

^p By its resolution 1811 (LV) of 9 August 1973, the Council amended paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission to include the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands within the scope of the Commission and admitted it as an associate member of the Commission.

¹ At its 1877th meeting, on 8 August 1973, the Council postponed until its resumed fifty-fifth session the election of one member from among the Asian States.

^m By its resolution 1810 (LV) of 9 August 1973, the Council decided to change paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Commission by adding Canada to the list of members of the Commission.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (continued)

Members (continued)

Cuba	Nicaragua
Dominican Republic	Panama
Ecuador	Paraguay
El Salvador	Peru
France	Trinidad and Tobago
Guatemala	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Guyana	Ireland
Haiti	United States of America
Honduras	Uruguay
Jamaica	Venezuela
Mexico	
Netherlands	

Associate members

Belize

The Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia and the Territories of Montserrat and St. Vincent (collectively, as a single member)

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 632 (XXII) of 13 December 1956 and 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961, respectively.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Members

Algeria	Mali
Botswana	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Central African Republic	Niger
Chad	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Dahomey	Senegal
Egypt	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Ethiopia	South Africa ^a
Gabon	Sudan
Gambia	Swaziland
Ghana	Togo
Guinea	Tunisia
Ivory Coast	Uganda
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania
Lesotho	Upper Volta
Liberia	Zaire
Libyan Arab Republic	Zambia
Madagascar	
Malawi	

Associate members

The Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa (including African islands)	Spain
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 763 D II (XXX) of 8 July 1960 and 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962, respectively.

^aThe 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.

E. Other related bodies

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Membership until 31 July 1973	Membership from 1 August 1973	Term of office expires on 31 July
Algeria	Algeria	1974
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1975
Canada	Canada	1974
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	1976
Chile	Chile	1975
Congo	Congo	1975
Egypt	Egypt	1976
France	France	1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	Germany, Federal Republic of	1974
India	India	1974
Indonesia	Indonesia	1975
Italy	Italy	1976
Japan	Japan	1976
Nigeria	Nigeria	1975
Norway	Norway	1974
Pakistan	Pakistan	1974
Peru	Peru	1976
Philippines	Philippines	1975
Poland	Poland	1976
Romania	Romania	1974
Rwanda	Rwanda	1976
Sweden	Sweden	1975
Switzerland	Switzerland	1975
Thailand	Thailand	1974
Turkey	Turkey	1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1975
United States of America	United States of America	1976
Uruguay	Uruguay	1974
Venezuela	Venezuela	1974

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Membership in 1973

Algeria	Madagascar
Australia	Netherlands
Austria	Nigeria
Belgium	Norway
Brazil	Sweden
Canada	Switzerland
China	Tunisia
Colombia	Turkey
Denmark	Uganda
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Germany, Federal Republic of	United Republic of Tanzania
Greece	United States of America
Holy See	Venezuela
Iran	Yugoslavia
Israel	
Italy	
Lebanon	

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Membership 1973	Membership 1974	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	Austria	1975
Austria	Belgium	1976
Belgium	Brazil	1976
Brazil	Bulgaria	1974
Bulgaria	Canada	1976

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (continued)

Membership 1973	Membership 1974 ^a	Term of office expires on 31 December
Canada	Central African Republic	1976
Central African Republic	Chad	1976
Chile	Chile	1975
Cuba	Cuba	1975
Denmark	Denmark	1975
Ecuador	Ecuador	1974
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	1974
Finland	Finland	1974
France	France	1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	Germany, Federal Republic of	1974
India	Ghana	1976
Indonesia	Hungary	1976
Iran	India	1975
Iraq	Iran	1975
Italy	Iraq	1974
Jamaica	Italy	1975
Japan	Jamaica	1975
Kuwait	Japan	1975
Lebanon	Kuwait	1976
Libyan Arab Republic	Lebanon	1974
Malaysia	Lesotho	1976
Morocco	Malaysia	1975
Netherlands	Morocco	1975
Nigeria	Netherlands	1974
Norway	New Zealand	1976
Pakistan	Nigeria	1974
Poland	Norway	1976
Romania	Pakistan	1976
Sudan	Philippines	1976
Sweden	Poland	1974
Switzerland	Somalia	1976
Togo	Sudan	1975
Trinidad and Tobago	Sweden	1976
Turkey	Switzerland	1974
Uganda	Togo	1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Trinidad and Tobago	1974
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Turkey	1974
United States of America	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1975
Upper Volta	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1975
Uruguay	United States of America	1975
Yugoslavia	Upper Volta	1974
Zaire	Uruguay	1974
Zambia	Yugoslavia	1974

UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Membership in 1973

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	Term of Office expires on 31 December	Members elected by the FAO Council	Term of Office expires on 31 December
Australia	1973	Argentina	1975
Denmark	1974	Canada	1974
Hungary	1974	France	1973
Japan	1975	Germany, Federal Republic of	1973
Kenya	1973	India	1974
Norway	1975	Indonesia	1975
Pakistan	1975	Netherlands	1975
Peru	1973	New Zealand	1973
Sudan	1975		
Togo	1974		

UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (continued)

Membership in 1973 (continued)

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	Term of Office expires on 31 December	Members elected by the FAO Council	Term of Office expires on 31 December
Turkey	1974	Trinidad and Tobago	1974
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1973	Tunisia	1975
		United States of America	1974
		Uruguay	1973

Membership in 1974

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	Term of Office expires on 31 December	Members elected by the FAO Council ^r	Term of Office expires on 31 December
Chile	1976	Argentina	1975
Denmark	1974	Canada	1974
Hungary	1974	India	1974
Ireland	1976	Indonesia	1975
Japan	1975	Netherlands	1975
Malawi	1976	Trinidad and Tobago	1974
Norway	1975	Tunisia	1975
Pakistan	1975	United States of America	1974
Sudan	1975		
Togo	1974		
Turkey	1974		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1976		

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council
for a three-year term beginning 2 March 1971^s

Michel A. Attisso (Togo)
Nikolai K. Barcov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Fortunato Carranza (Peru)
P. di Mattei (Italy)
Marcel Granier-Doyeux (Venezuela)
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Takanobu Itai (Japan)
Sükrü Kaymakçalan (Turkey)
E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)
Paul Reuter (France)
Leon Steinig (United States of America)

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council
for a three-year term beginning 2 March 1974^t

D. P. Anand (India)
Michel A. Attisso (Togo)
Nikolia K. Barcov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Ross A. Chapman (Canada)
R. de la Fuente Muñiz Ramon (Mexico)
Sükrü Kaymakçalan (Turkey)
Sir Frederick Mason (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Victorio V. Olguin (Argentina)
Martin R. Pollner (United States of America)
Paul Reuter (France)
Tsutomu Shimomura (Japan)

^r The four remaining seats are to be filled by the FAO Council in the autumn of 1973.

^s E/SR.1677.

^t E/SR.1856.

Annex III

CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1974*

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme A</i>	<i>Meetings of related bodies B</i>	<i>Conferences and meetings of governing bodies of specialized agencies and IAEA C</i>
Early 1974	New York		Sixth Pledging Conference of the World Food Programme	
7, 9, 10 January	New York	Economic and Social Council (organizational session (1974))		
7-11 January	New York	Commission on the Status of Women—Working Group		
10-11 January	New York		States Parties to the Interna- tional Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination	
14-22 January	Geneva	Commission on Human Rights: <i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group of Experts established under Commission resolution 2 (XXIII)		
14 January- 1 February	New York	Commission on the Status of Women (twenty-fifth session)		
23 January- 1 February	New York	Commission on Human Rights: Working Group on Model Rules of Procedure estab- lished under Commission res- olution 14 (XXVII) (last session)		
28 January- 1 February	New York	Commission on Human Rights: <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Peri- odic Reports (special ses- sion)		
January	Geneva			WHO — Executive Board (fifty-third session)
January 4 days	Geneva		Joint Advisory Group of the UNCTAD/GATT Interna- tional Trade Centre	
January 1 week	Geneva		UNCTAD—Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes (sixth session) ^a	
January- February 3 weeks	New York		UNDP — Governing Council (seventeenth session)	
February	Berne			UPU—Executive Council
4-8 February	New York	Committee for Development Planning: Working Group I		
4-8 February	New York	Committee on Non-Govern- mental Organizations		

* The Economic and Social Council programme, which the Council approved at its 1877th meeting, is shown in column A. The probable dates of meetings of related bodies dealing with economic, social and human rights questions and of major meetings of the specialized agencies are shown for information in columns B and C and are subject to revision. The calendar does not list meetings of expert groups, seminars and intersecretariat bodies.

For the provisional calendar of conferences in 1975, see document E/5403.

^a Subject to review by the Trade and Development Board late in 1973.

Dates	Place	Economic and Social Council programme		Conferences and meetings of governing bodies of specialized agencies and I.A.E.A.
		A	B	
4-15 March	Geneva	Population Commission (third special session)		
4 February- 8 March	New York	Commission on Human Rights (thirtieth session)		
11-22 February	New York	Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agen- cies		
11 February- 1 March	Geneva			ILO — Governing Body (192nd session)
18 February- 1 March	Geneva	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (special session)		
February 2 weeks	Geneva		UNCTAD—Working Group on International Shipping Legis- lation (fourth session) ^a	
11-22 March Tentative	Nairobi		Governing Council of the United Nations Environ- ment Programme (second session)	
February- March 2 weeks	Geneva		UNCTAD—Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Tech- nology (third session) ^a	
4-15 March	New York	Group on the Impact of Multi- national Corporations on the Development Process and on International Relations		
11-29 March	New York	Committee on Science and Technology for Develop- ment (second session)		
4-8 March	Geneva		International Narcotics Con- trol Board	
11 March- 11 April	Montreal			ICAO—Council (81st session)
25 March- 5 April	Vienna	Committee for Development Planning (tenth session)		
25 March- 12 April	New York		Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	
March- April	Colombo	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (thirtieth session)		
18-29 April	Bucharest	Economic Commission for Eu- rope (twenty-ninth session)		
9 April- 10 May	New York	Economic and Social Council (fifty-sixth session)		
April	Vienna		UNIDO—Permanent Committee of the Industrial Develop- ment Board (fourth session) ^b	
April	Rome		Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Pro- gramme	
April- May	Paris			UNESCO — Executive Board (94th session)
April- May 2 weeks	Geneva		UNCTAD—Special Committee on Preferences (sixth ses- sion) ^a	
13-24 May	New York		UNICEF—Executive Board: Programme Committee and Committee on Administrative Budget	
13-31 May	New York	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (fifteenth ses- sion)		

^b To be confirmed by the Industrial Development Board.

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme A</i>	<i>Meetings of related bodies B</i>	<i>Conferences and meetings of governing bodies of specialized agencies and IAEA C</i>
22 May- 4 July	Berne			UPU—Congress (17th session)
27 May- 1 June	Geneva			ILO—Governing Body (193rd session)
May	Geneva			WHO—World Health As- sembly (27th session) WHO—Executive Board (53rd session)
May	To be determined		UNIDO—Industrial Develop- ment Board (eighth session) ^b	
May	Geneva			ITU — Administrative Council
May- June 17 days	Geneva		International Narcotics Control Board	
May- June	London			IMCO—Council (32nd session)
5-27 June	Geneva			ILO—International Labour Conference (59th session)
10-13 June	Geneva	Statistical Commission—Work- ing Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination		
10-28 June	Montreal			ICAO—Council (82nd session)
June	Addis Ababa	Economic Commission for Africa—Executive Committee		
10-28 June	Geneva		UNDP—Governing Council (eighteenth session)	
1-2 July	Geneva	Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC		
3 July- 2 August	Geneva	Economic and Social Council (fifty-seventh session)		
15-19 July	New York	Intergovernmental Oceanogra- phic Commission: Working Group on Oceanographic Data Exchange ^c		
July- 1-2 weeks	Geneva		UNCTAD—Advisory Commit- tee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities ^a	
22 July- 2 August	New York	Commission on Human Rights: Sub-Commission on Preven- tion of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities: Working Group on Com- munications		
29 July- 16 August	New York		Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	
5-23 August	New York	Commission on Human Rights: Sub-Commission on Preven- tion of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (twenty-seventh session)		
19-30 August	Bucharest	World Population Conference, 1974		
20 August- 13 September	Geneva		UNCTAD—Trade and Devel- opment Board (fourteenth session) ^a	
26 August- 6 September	New York		<i>Ad Hoc</i> Advisory Group on Youth (General Assembly resolution 3022 (XXVII))	

^c Although the Working Group is not part of the Economic and Social programme, the Secretary-General requested the Council's authorization to convene this meeting in the light of the administrative and financial implications thereof. The United Nations Secretariat is a member of the Intersecretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes relating to Oceanography (see General Assembly resolution 2560 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969).

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme A</i>	<i>Meetings of related bodies B</i>	<i>Conferences and meetings of governing bodies of specialized agencies and IAEA C</i>
August	Addis Ababa	Economic Commission for Africa—Technical Committee of Experts		
3-11 September ^d	New York	Third Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration		
23-27 September	Geneva	Committee for Development Planning: Working Group II		
23 September-4 October	Geneva	Committee on Crime Prevention and Control		
September-October	Paris			UNESCO—Executive Board (95th session)
30 September-4 October	Washington			IMF, IBRD, IDA, IFC—Board of Governors
Fourth quarter	Rome		Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme	
Fourth quarter 2 weeks	Geneva	Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods (Council resolution 1488 (XLVIII))		
7-18 October	Geneva	Statistical Commission (eighteenth session)		
21 October-1 November	Geneva	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development		
October-1 day	New York		UNDP/UNCDF Pledging Conference	
October 10 days	Geneva		UNHCR—Executive Committee	
October- November	Paris			UNESCO—Eighteenth General Conference
October- November	New York	Economic and Social Council (resumed fifty-seventh session)		
October- November 28 days	Geneva		International Narcotics Control Board	
4-15 November	Geneva			ILO—Governing Body (194th session)
November	London			IMCO—Council (33rd session)
November	Addis Ababa	Economic Commission for Africa—Executive Committee		
November 1 day	New York		UNIDO—Pledging Conference	
November- December 2 weeks	Geneva		UNCTAD—Committee on Manufactures (seventh session)	
18 November- 18 December	Montreal			ICAO—Council (83rd session)
9-13 December	New York	Committee for Development Planning: Working Group III		
December	Vienna		UNIDO—Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board (fifth session)	
To be determined	Geneva and elsewhere in region	Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East		

^d Proposed in Council resolution 1567 (L) to be held in 1975, but it is being scheduled in 1974 to enable the Meeting of Experts to contribute to the mid-term review in accordance with Council resolution 1567 (L).

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme A</i>	<i>Meetings of related bodies B</i>	<i>Conferences and meetings of governing bodies of specialized agencies and IAEA C</i>
To be determined	Geneva and elsewhere in region	Commission on Narcotic Drugs: <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee for the Far East Region		
As required 1 week	Geneva		UNCTAD—Committee on Tungsten	
To be determined 1 week	Geneva or New York		UNCTAD—Working Group on Tungsten (ninth session)	
If required 1 week	Geneva		UNCTAD—Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities	
As required up to 10 weeks	Geneva		UNCTAD—Commodity conference	
As required up to 10 weeks	Geneva		UNCTAD—Commodity consultations	
As required up to 16 weeks	Geneva		UNCTAD (working parties, study groups and expert groups)	
To be determined	Vienna			IAEA—General Conference (XVIII session)
To be determined	Rome			FAO—Council (63rd session)
To be determined	Geneva			WMO—Executive Committee (26th session)

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre librairie ou adressez-vous à: Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
