

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST MEETING

Held on Friday, 24 May 1968, at 4 p.m.

Chairman:

Mr. BILLNER

Sweden

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

- (c) ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION (E/4457 and Add.1, E/4482)
- (d) CONSERVATION AND RATIONAL USE OF THE ENVIRONMENT (E/4458)

Dr. COIGNEY (World Health Organization) introduced the WHO report on environmental pollution and its control (E/4457 and Add.1). The report had been drawn up in co-operation with the other interested United Nations specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, WMO, FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In spite of the efforts made, the different forms of pollution were increasing in diversity, complexity and scope as a result of expanding technology, urbanization and industrialization. The application of existing knowledge could help to prevent the occurrence of many forms of pollution in the developing countries. One of the objectives of research was to foresee possible effects of economic development and resource exploitation, so as to permit the adoption of rational measures for the consideration of the environment. It would certainly be useful to study the pollution risk involved in projects submitted to UNDP.

The report stressed the importance of close collaboration among technologists, public administrators and various international organizations concerned with the study of environmental pollution and means of combating it (para. 36). The information and the means available to all the bodies concerned should be pooled if they were to be used to the best advantage. Pollution was not an exclusively medical problem; there were also economic, agricultural, industrial and amenity aspects to be considered. However, the long-term effects of low levels of contamination were predominantly of medical and health interest. Hence WHO was primarily concerned with it.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had examined the existing machinery for co-ordination at the international and regional levels and possible practical steps to improve it. It had decided that it would not be desirable to create at the present stage new inter-agency co-ordinating machinery since it wished first to ascertain the results of a number of related activities in that field, such as the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere, to be convened in Paris from 4 to 13 September 1968 under the auspices of UNESCO, with the participation of the United Nations, FAO and WHO; the preparation by IMCO of amendments to the

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(Dr. Coigney, WHO)

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil and the preparation of new conventions on pollution of the sea; and the Council's examination of the WHO report together with the report on conservation and rational use of the environment.

Although much work on environmental pollution had been done or was being done, fundamental research on a larger scale was required, particularly into the long-term effects of low levels of polluting substances.

He drew attention to the proposals of the scientific groups in annex I of document E/4457/Add.1 and to the three-tiered proposal in the same document for research into and control of environmental pollution. The report expressed the collective opinion of several groups of international experts who felt that as a whole the measures recommended constituted a practical way of remedying some existing pollution problems, preventing the development of others, furthering fundamental research and ensuring the dissemination of the available information to those who had an interest in the problems of environmental pollution.

Mr. GRESFORD (Director for Science and Technology) introduced document E/4482, containing the comments of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the WHO report. The Advisory Committee endorsed the views expressed in the report and wished particularly to support the proposals mentioned in paragraph 4 of document E/4482. The Advisory Committee considered that the problem of environmental pollution concerned both developed and developing countries and hoped that the actions suggested in the WHO report would be taken through the United Nations system.

He next introduced the report on conservation and rational use of the environment (E/4458) submitted by UNESCO and FAO. It did not place any particular emphasis on pollution - a major environmental problem - because that subject had been dealt with in a separate study. It focused on the terrestrial environment and inland waters, and did not deal with the ocean, which was discussed in other reports being prepared for the Council.

The need for conservation and rational use of the environment had become increasingly urgent in recent years, owing to the great increase in human population and the impact of technology on nature. Conservation was a global problem, which concerned both developed and developing countries. The report stressed the ecological principles which governed the environment and on which any programme for

(Mr. Gresford, Director for
Science and Technology)

rational use must be based. It also emphasized the need to preserve environmental quality through appropriate attention to aesthetic, scientific and recreational values of both natural and man-made landscapes, including conservation of wild species and natural communities.

At the Council's request, the report had been submitted to the Advisory Committee, whose comments were included in the foreword. The Advisory Committee had endorsed the lines for action suggested in the report, and hoped that the United Nations system would take every possible step to stimulate that action.

Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) said that the item now before the Committee involved various aspects of a problem which was of truly vital importance to all countries, irrespective of their present stage of technical and industrial development. It concerned the use of natural resources in the manner best designed to avoid negative effects on man's physical surroundings and the means of preventing man-made changes in the environment from damaging human health and well-being. It was well known that the use of technological innovations in agriculture and industry, which was necessary for progress, could and indeed had exerted a negative effect on man's physical surroundings, that natural resources could be unnecessarily destroyed or depleted, that the ecological balance could be disturbed with catastrophic consequences for plant and animal life and thus for man himself, and that dangerous trends might be started which could turn out to be irreversible. That had happened for thousands of years, but the problem had now become much more urgent and serious because of the phenomenal progress of technology in the modern era and particularly in the past few decades. For example, the age-old problem of soil erosion and depletion had become more intractable than ever, and there were many new hazards to be combatted, such as air, water and soil pollution and the excessive use of biocides. Environmental changes also had social and psychological effects, some of which had become extremely grave as a consequence of rapid industrialization and urbanization.

The dangers were not limited to the industrialized countries; they were prevalent everywhere and increased proportionably with the spread of modern technology. It was therefore doubly important for countries that were now entering an era of rapid industrialization, to prevent, while there was still time, the deterioration of the environment and the destruction and depletion of natural resources which could result from the uncontrolled, unplanned use of certain modern

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technological methods. Efforts to combat such negative secondary consequences were not a hindrance to speedy economic and social development; on the contrary, they were a prerequisite for such development, particularly in the tropical regions, where nature was often more sensitive to human intervention than in temperate zones.

His delegation therefore felt that the time had come for a broad discussion of all aspects of the problem within the United Nations, and had therefore proposed that it should be considered by the Council at its forty-fifth session under a special item (E/4466/Add.1). In submitting its proposal, his delegation had been prompted by a number of considerations. First, such a discussion could help to focus the attention of Governments and public opinion in all countries on the importance and urgency of the problem, thus making it easier to obtain understanding and support for necessary practical measures at the national and international levels.

Secondly, several United Nations agencies and many other international bodies were concerned with the problem. Their activities would no doubt expand, and there was a definite need for a common outlook and direction as well as a measure of administrative co-ordination. The ACC machinery should be used as far as United Nations activities were concerned, and no organizational innovations should be required.

Thirdly, many scientists, statesmen, and others were now active in the field, and it would be highly desirable to give them an opportunity to exchange information and experiences.

Fourthly, it was essential that those aspects of the problem which could only be solved through international co-operation and agreement, particularly those that had to be tackled as a matter of urgency, should be identified forthwith, if irreparable damage was to be avoided.

After careful consideration, his Government had concluded that the best way of attaining those objectives would be to convene an international conference under United Nations auspices. It was very important that the conference should be carefully prepared, and the preparations might therefore be entrusted to an ad hoc committee, appointed by the General Assembly, which would work in close collaboration with all the agencies already working in the field. Furthermore, the preparations would be beneficial in themselves, since they would stimulate and intensify widespread discussion at the national and international levels. The

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decision to convene the conference would, of course, be taken by the General Assembly, and 1971 might be a suitable date.

If the request for inscription of the item on the agenda of the forty-fifth session was granted, his delegation would submit a detailed statement of the total problem, and place before the Council a draft resolution reflecting the considerations he had mentioned. His delegation hoped that the matter would then be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session. In order to facilitate consideration of the matter by the Assembly, his delegation assumed that the Council would wish to request the Secretariat to prepare background material, particularly a survey of current and planned activities within the United Nations system relating to the human environment.

In principle, his delegation did not favour the convening of additional conferences. It was nevertheless submitting its proposal because it was convinced that it was the best way to give practical expression to a pressing need and to provide an opportunity for comprehensive consideration of an increasingly urgent problem which concerned the whole international community.

Mr. ABE (Japan) said that the WHO report (E/4457 and Add.1) was of great interest to his Government. Japan had experienced very rapid industrialization in recent decades, but had only recently begun to focus its attention on the resulting problem of environmental pollution. Before 1958, the control of water and air pollution was provided for in local regulations only, but since that time a number of national laws on the prevention and control of environmental pollution had been enacted and enforced.

For example, a public corporation had been established to provide low interest loans to enable small-scale industries - of which there were many in Japan - to install pollution control equipment and build "factory apartments" equipped with similar installations. Before industrial development projects were implemented, a joint investigation was carried out by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Ministry of Health and Welfare to examine the possibility of various kinds of pollution and to determine what preventive measures should be taken.

It might seem that the problem of pollution was not yet pressing in most developing countries, but it would inevitably increase with expanding industrialization and urbanization, and as the WHO report rightly stated, the occurrence of many pollution problems could be prevented by applying in developing

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countries the information already available. Japan's own experience showed that the gravity of the pollution problem tended to be overlooked in the process of economic development, and his delegation therefore agreed with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development as to the importance of informing world opinion about the consequences of environmental pollution. His delegation had not yet had time to consider the Swedish proposal in depth, but had noted that one of the main purposes of the proposed conference was to focus the attention of Governments and public opinion on the importance of the pollution problem, which was undoubtedly a very necessary step.

Great attention should be paid to the legal and administrative aspects of the problem, with special reference to the developing countries' needs. UNIDO could play an important role in that connexion, for, as the United Nations body responsible for industrial development, it could tackle the problem at the root.

The Council should be kept informed from time to time of the activities relating to pollution undertaken by the various organizations of the United Nations system.

Mr. POSNETT (United Kingdom) recalled that in 1967, both in the Scientific Advisory Committee and in the General Assembly, his country had stressed the need to hold a conference on the environment.

Document E/4458 tended to overemphasize the damage to the environment caused by modern technology; fire was still a greater danger. The United Kingdom had criticized the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development (p. 114) when it was discussed at the Fourteenth Conference of FAO, for it feared that the plan might expand to the point where it involved most of FAO's resources. Furthermore, his Government had had some misgivings about the methodology employed; for example, it had felt that it might be dangerous to deduce import or capital aid requirements from projected demand gaps at constant prices. Any proposal suggesting that international agencies might lay down criteria for land use should be viewed with great caution, for land owners and Governments might regard such action as an intolerable violation of their rights.

He believed that the World Food Congress (p. 115) had now been postponed until 1970 or later.

He welcomed the report, which was a useful compendium, but it was not entirely clear how the proposed lines of action were to be pursued. He had reservations

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(Mr. Posnett, United Kingdom)

about the usefulness of adopting resolutions at the present stage and felt it was particularly important to refrain from taking any action which might prejudice the Biosphere Conference.

The problem of environmental pollution was serious, and the dangers involved had long gone largely unnoticed. Attempts had been made to tackle individual pollution problems as they arose, but no world study had yet been undertaken, mainly because efforts to analyse and quantify the pollution threat had not been carried very far. Constant vigilance was needed to detect pollution hazards and evolve control methods, but world-wide uniformity was neither desirable nor necessary, for pollution problems varied from country to country, as did physical conditions and legal and administrative systems. In 1967, his Government had opposed a proposal submitted to the Council of Europe for the establishment of an international pollution control centre. In its view, an international centre dealing with all types of pollution would be too unwieldy, for air, soil and water pollution each called for a different approach. His delegation tended to favour the WHO proposal (E/4457, para. 42) concerning the establishment of reference centres, each dealing with a different aspect of pollution. Such an approach would be both pragmatic and flexible. A centre for air pollution research had been set up in London in 1967.

He had reservations about the Advisory Committee's proposal (E/4482, para. 7) regarding the establishment of legislation at the national and international levels, since, for the reasons already mentioned, he considered that a uniform approach to pollution problems was unrealistic.

He welcomed the ACC proposal to convene an ad hoc inter-agency meeting to consider the over-all question of co-ordination in the field of pollution (E/4482, para. 5).

Mr. GREGH (France) said that the two questions of environmental pollution and conservation and rational use of the environment were closely linked; their relationship had been emphasized by the representative of Sweden. By coincidence, the Committee was called upon to deal at the same session both with the transfer of modern technology to developing countries and with the need for precautions to ensure that the use of such technology did not prove detrimental to the environment. A broad view must be taken in order to cover both sides of the question at the same time.

(Mr. Gregh, France)

He agreed with the representative of the United Kingdom that the time was not yet ripe to adopt any resolutions on the subject. More valid decisions could be reached after the discussion at the July session of the Council of the Swedish proposal for a conference, and after the session of the Biosphere Conference in September. As the French text of the reports had arrived too late for adequate study by his Government, he was unable to comment on them in detail, but reserved the right to do so at a later stage in view of the importance of their subject-matter. The proposal for a network of national and regional centres seemed in principle justified, and his delegation would study the conditions under which such centres could be set up. The report on conservation and rational use of the environment (E/4458) perhaps failed to cover a wide enough range of sources; he was surprised that there was no mention of the Centre D'Etudes Phytosociologiques et Ecologiques at Montpellier, which had contributed to the basic studies for the Tunisian development programme in the field. The best course of action at the present time would be for the Committee to take note of the reports, which should be studied again in more detail, together with the Swedish proposal, at the next session of the Committee.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) emphasized the importance of the problem of pollution, which must be studied by the United Nations with a view to providing a general approach to its solution. He hoped that the summer session of the Council would give due attention to the interesting proposal of the representative of Sweden. The proposals contained in the reports before the Committee could also be discussed at that time; he agreed with other delegations that at present it was not possible to discuss them in detail with a view to adopting resolutions on the subject. In the future discussion, a clear idea must be gained of what the problem was, how it was related to other problems, how it was being dealt with on the international, inter-governmental, national and all other levels, what publications on the subject were available and what gaps in the programmes remained to be filled by United Nations activities. Only by such an approach could the risk of a one-sided and superficial treatment of the problem be avoided. His delegation therefore believed that the Committee should take note of the reports and that they should be circulated to Governments for the detailed study they deserved, followed by discussion at the forty-fifth session.

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Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that his delegation would welcome clarification as to whether in paragraphs 42 and 44 of document E/4457 the World Health Organization was recommending the establishment of new international reference centres, or the designation as such of existing research centres. The latter course would be preferable and in accord with general WHO practice, since the establishment of new centres might tend to dilute the over-all research effort; the first prerequisite was to increase support for existing bodies. The establishment of research centres on a regional basis to advise on practical problems of pollution was a natural and desirable extension of the proposed reference centre activities; pollution problems tended to be local rather than world-wide, and could be dealt with more efficiently by regional centres.

In the view of his Government, problems of the deterioration of the environment as a result of air, water and soil pollution should not be concerned only with environmental measurements and with their direct effects on human health. It was important to recognize that there were also indirect effects on many aspects of human welfare through education, livestock, materials, structures, transportation, communications, recreation, weather, ecology and the economy. It should therefore be recognized that, while WHO had an important part to play, many other organizations were also involved. The complexity of the problem and of the organizational structures dealing with it were therefore a deterrent to action, but a start could be made by establishing environmental quality standards based upon direct biological effects on man which, as knowledge expanded, should be modified to take into account the indirect effects.

His delegation endorsed the statement in paragraph 43 of document E/4457 that the proposed research institutes "would have to take into account the industrial, agricultural, administrative and social circumstances of the area and maintain close contact with all these interests and with the Government, at whose invitation they would presumably be carrying out their investigations". A body such as WHO seemed most likely to produce the type of information which would encourage the efforts of countries towards environmental quality control; its report should be taken note of and commended to the attention of Governments and international organizations. The report of UNESCO and the FAO (E/4458) should also be taken note of, and commended for circulation as a background document for the Biosphere Conference in September. It should also be sent to the Economic Commission for Europe, since that body was studying the problem of conservation of the environment.

Mr. GREGH (France) pointed out that since that Commission formed part of the United Nations Secretariat, and since a representative of UNESCO, which was organizing the Conference, was present at the meeting, it could be assumed that that would automatically be done.

Mr. DUBEY (India) said that the statement by the representative of Sweden in support of the proposed conference was very important. In particular, it had referred to the problem of how technology could add to the deterioration of environment. The proposed conference and the ad hoc group of experts to prepare it would need careful consideration by Governments; as the representative of the Soviet Union had said, the work already done must be taken into account, in particular the useful studies performed by the Economic Commission for Europe. Moreover, the problem was felt most acutely by the more highly industrialized countries. His Government would nevertheless give serious consideration to the proposal.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Committee adopt the following resolution on agenda items 5 (c) and 5 (d):

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the report regarding items 5 (c) (E/4457 and Add.1; E/4482) and 5 (d) (E/4458); and

"2. Decides to consider them further at the forty-fifth session."

Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that it would be inappropriate at the present stage to request the Council to reconsider the reports at its forty-fifth session. The Committee had already considered them in as much detail as was possible for a non-technical body, and to propose their further discussion might be taken to involve the premature assumption that the proposal of the representative of Sweden would be endorsed by the Council and would in fact appear on the agenda for the forty-fifth session. If that were done the papers would provide useful background. In addition, it had been decided two years ago that the length of the spring and summer sessions of the Council would be equalized, and that the summer session would not be overburdened, and that the spring session would deal primarily with reports from subsidiary bodies. While he appreciated the problems of French-speaking delegations, he nevertheless proposed that the resolution confine itself to taking note of the reports.

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Mr. GREGH (France) pointed out that the text of the resolution did not refer to the Swedish proposal. There was sufficient precedent for postponing the discussion of documents to a future session. His delegation was not in a position to pronounce itself finally on the reports, since the French texts had not been made available in time. It therefore reserved the right to raise the matter again, irrespective of what decision might be taken at the present time.

Mr. DECASTIAUX (Belgium) supported that view. It was not clear to him how the representative of the United States could read even an implicit reference to the Swedish proposal into the text of the resolution.

Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that, in his view, the only connexion between the two questions was that the reports might be useful background documents for the Council's consideration of the Swedish proposal.

Mr. DUBEY (India) said it would be unwise to overburden the agenda of the forty-fifth session by adding to it the reports under consideration.

Mr. POSNETT (United Kingdom) asked the Secretariat whether it would be sufficient for the Committee simply to take note of the reports, one of which contained specific recommendations.

Mr. GRESFORD (Director for Science and Technology) said it was true that recommendations were made; they had been endorsed by the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee hoped that it would be possible for the Committee and the Council to give closer consideration to the reports than had so far been given.

Mr. VAFA (Iran) agreed that the agenda of the Council's forty-fifth session was already overcrowded. He suggested that paragraph 2 of the draft resolution read out by the Chairman should be amended to read:

"Decides to consider them further at a later session."

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported that amendment.

The Iranian amendment was adopted.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted.

- (a) FIFTH REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT (E/4461 and Add.1) (concluded)
- (b) SCIENCE EDUCATION (E/4448) (concluded)

Mr. GRESFORD (Director for Science and Technology), replying to the points raised at the preceding meeting, said that the Advisory Committee would be glad to note that the Committee appreciated the need for close co-operation with UNESCO in activities related to science education.

In connexion with the remarks made by the United States representative concerning the proposed working party for the consideration of science education, it should be pointed out that the approach envisaged was similar to that followed for the study of protein. In order to ensure that the advice which it gave the Council was objective, the Advisory Committee established, in co-operation with the agencies concerned, independent working parties to study and report on the latest developments in the subject being considered. The information provided by the working party would be used for the preparation of the Advisory Committee's second report on science education. Among the tasks listed in paragraph 9 of document E/4448, the exchange of ideas and experience and the emergence therefrom of a more fully integrated approach could perhaps be regarded as operational activities and thus should not be undertaken by the Advisory Committee. For that reason, the working party would not be the sole responsibility of the Advisory Committee but would be convened under the joint auspices of the Advisory Committee and of UNESCO.

The difficulties which had arisen in reaching agreement on the Advisory Committee's report on natural resources were largely difficulties of drafting and not of substance. It should be possible to reach agreement at the Advisory Committee's tenth session.

Several references had been made to the importance of adopting a regional approach to the application of science and technology. The Advisory Committee would be glad to note that the Economic Committee favoured such an approach. The representative of France had mentioned the need to establish a European regional group. The Advisory Committee had considered the establishment of a European group in the past and would no doubt be glad to do so again, in view of the interest which had been expressed. The Advisory Committee would welcome the support expressed for its World Plan of Action and for its decision to concentrate

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(Mr. Gresford, Director for
Science and Technology)

on a regional approach and to link the plan with the forthcoming Development Decade.

In reply to other points raised, he said that the report being prepared by the Secretary-General on the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries would be available for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly. The final touches were being given to the popular book on science and technology, which would be published shortly. The Advisory Committee attached great importance to promotional activities to interest the scientific community and other circles in the problems of the developing countries.

At its forty-fifth session, the Council would be given a more detailed statement of the additional costs of holding a session of the Advisory Committee at Addis Ababa and explanations about the possibility of reducing those additional costs. It should be noted that, if the twelfth session were held at Addis Ababa, it would be the first time that meetings of the Advisory Committee had involved additional costs; previous meetings away from Headquarters had all been held at the headquarters of one of the agencies and no extra costs had been incurred. The Advisory Committee would echo the view expressed by the Venezuelan representative about the multiplier effect of meetings held in the developing countries.

The Advisory Committee agreed that it should continue to perform advisory and not operational functions. Its recommendation for an increase in the staff of the Office of the Director for Science and Technology had been considered by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, whose report on the subject would be before the Council at its current session.

Mr. POSNETT (United Kingdom) said that his delegation would like to be informed, at some later stage, whether UNESCO would help to defray the cost of the proposed joint working party on science education.

His delegation reserved its position regarding the proposal for the establishment of an international centre for science-teaching development and demonstration (E/4448, para. 10).

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Mr. GROS (France) welcomed the attention devoted by the Advisory Committee to science education, which was of vital importance in the rapidly changing modern world. At the outset, the Advisory Committee had rightly concentrated on secondary education and pre-school and primary education; the training given to children at an early age determined their aptitude for higher scientific education and the level of such education.

UNESCO was to be commended on its activities concerning science education, particularly those concerning programmed instruction. Its studies on new approaches should be widely circulated.

It appeared that the meeting of the proposed joint working party on science education was to be postponed until 1969 - after the Congress on the Integration of Science Education, which was to be held at Varna, Bulgaria. It was to be hoped, however, that UNESCO would not wait until 1971-1972 to implement the principal recommendations to be adopted at those two meetings.

His delegation supported the proposal for the creation of an international centre for science-teaching development and demonstration, which would be of great help to the UNESCO technical assistance experts and to the personnel from developing countries who were attending UNESCO training courses. That project should be followed by the creation of other regional centres.

Mr. DUBEY (India) expressed concern about the slow progress made in the implementation of the Advisory Committee's recommendations, which was mentioned in paragraph 38 of its report (E/4461). The Advisory Committee should try to analyse the reasons for the slow progress.

His delegation attached considerable importance to the World Plan of Action, which was an important part of the preparations being made for the next Development Decade, and endorsed the method of fixing sectoral targets for action. Work on the Plan should be completed in time for the beginning of the next Development Decade.

If the Advisory Committee held its twelfth session at Addis Ababa, it would not be the first time that a United Nations body had held meetings away from Headquarters. The usefulness of such meetings had been proved.

The Advisory Committee had made many useful recommendations on science education, including the creation of an international centre for science-teaching

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(Mr. Dubey, India)

development and demonstration. It was to be hoped that UNESCO would implement those recommendations as a matter of priority. The arguments adduced by the Advisory Committee in support of the establishment of a working party on science education were weighty ones, and the proposal should receive careful consideration.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should adopt the following draft resolution on item 5 (a):

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Notes with appreciation the Fifth Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

"2. Endorses the work programme contained in the Fifth Report of the Advisory Committee."

The draft resolution was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should adopt the following draft resolution on item 5 (b):

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Notes with appreciation the first report on science education prepared by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

"2. Commends the suggestions contained in the first report for consideration and implementation by the appropriate bodies, including in particular UNESCO."

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that it might subsequently prove that not all the suggestions in the first report were suitable for adoption. He suggested that the words "and implementation" should be deleted from paragraph 2.

It was so decided.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.

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