

56. Mr. FOMIN (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the recent World Population Conference which had been held in Bucharest had shown that the demographic processes in the world were determined by economic and social factors. He also noted that, as a result of the constructive participation of the majority of countries, the work of the Conference had been a success; it would be possible, on the basis of its discussions, to work out approaches which would bring to light the causes of current problems in the sphere of population and to find solutions to those problems, bearing in mind the diversity of demographic conditions in the world.

57. Serious differences of opinion had emerged during consideration of the World Population Plan of Action. The initial draft of the Plan had to some extent exaggerated the problems of population; it had not taken into account the experience acquired in the sphere of demographic processes, and had not clearly explained the factors which determined those processes. During consideration of the draft Plan of Action, his delegation, along with other delegations of socialist countries, had stressed that in order to modify demographic process, it was necessary to make qualitative changes in the standard of living of the population. The Plan of Action was very constructive,

particularly in that it stressed the decisive influence of economic and social factors on demographic processes, on the elaboration and application by States of demographic policies and on the need to improve the status of women. Quantitative aims had been omitted from the Plan. The World Population Conference had shown that deep-seated economic and social changes were the prerequisite for the solution of demographic problems, particularly in the countries where those problems were most serious.

58. He wished to stress the influence that the improvement of the international climate had had on the proceedings of the Conference. Détente was opening up new prospects of fruitful co-operation in all spheres, including the demographic sphere, but it was essential that that co-operation should be based on respect for the sovereignty and equality of States.

59. In conclusion, he stated that the fate of mankind did not depend on physical data on population growth or on reserves of natural resources but on peace and social progress.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

1641st meeting

Monday, 2 December 1974, at 10.45 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Jihad KARAM (Iraq).

A/C.2/SR.1641

Organization of work

1. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Committee) noted that under item 12 the Committee still had to consider two draft resolutions on the World Population Conference (A/C.2/L.1388 and A/C.2/L.1389), the report of the World Food Conference (E/5587), the draft resolution on the seventh special session of the General Assembly (A/C.2/L.1374), on which substantial and procedural action must be taken at the current session, the draft agreement with the World Intellectual Property Organization (A/C.2/L.1395), concerning which the Committee might wish the Secretariat to prepare a draft decision for adoption and transmission to the plenary Assembly during the current week, and the draft resolutions arising from Economic and Social Council resolution 1622 (LI). Also pending were two draft resolutions on item 46 (A/C.2/L.1368 and A/C.2/L.1382/Rev.1), as well as items 47, 48, 50 and 98.

2. He suggested that the Committee might wish to extend the deadline for the completion of its work until Tuesday, 10 December, which was the last date on which it could meet without disrupting the work of the General Assembly. He further suggested that the consideration of items 46 and 51 should be concluded by 3 December at the latest; that

the deadline for the submission of draft resolutions on quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development (item 50) and on the report of the World Food Conference should be 6 p.m. on 3 December; that the consideration of all draft resolutions under item 12, except those relating to the World Population Conference, and of items 47 and 50 should be concluded on 5 December; that action should be taken on the draft resolutions concerning the World Food Conference on 6 December so that they could be given priority consideration in the Fifth Committee; that consideration of item 12 generally should conclude on 10 December; that the Committee should devote 6 December to consideration of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the deadline for submission of draft resolutions on that item being extended to 6 p.m. on 3 December; and that action should be taken on 9 December on the proposal submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Special Programme.

3. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee approved the programme of work suggested by the Secretary.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters II, III (sections A to D), IV, VI (sections A to D and G) and VII (sections 1 to 3)] (*continued*) (A/9588, A/9592, A/9599, A/9633, A/9648, A/9649, A/9656, A/9699, A/9716 and Corr.1, A/9761, A/9813, A/9855, A/C.2/289, A/C.2/291, A/C.2/L.1342, E/5425 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/5467, E/5473, E/5499, E/5501, E/5519, E/5585 and Corr.1, E/5587 and Add.1-4, E/C.8/21)

WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE (A/9603/ADD.1
(PART V), A/C.2/L.1390)

4. The CHAIRMAN invited the Deputy Secretary-General of the World Food Conference to introduce the report of the Conference (E/5587 and Add.1-4).

5. Mr. AZIZ (Deputy Secretary-General of the World Food Conference) said that the report was the result of intensive efforts by the numerous participants in the Conference itself and in the Preparatory Committee. The resolutions (E/5587, chap. V) adopted by the Conference and the Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition (*ibid.*, chap. IV) constituted an impressive and important package of proposals for solving the world food problem. In essence, the Conference had agreed that that problem resulted from a wide range of long-term and complex factors and that, without international co-operation, it could only become worse. The proposals contained in the report were based on the expectation that vigorous international action to achieve the historic goal set in Conference resolution I, paragraph 1, would be forthcoming. Another of the most important resolutions among the first 15, all of which concerned increased food production, was resolution XIII, calling for the establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development. Resolutions XVI to XVIII, together with resolution XIX, laid the foundations for a food security system of the kind which the world community had been trying without success to establish for the past 25 years. The basic aim underlying those resolutions was to ensure that adequate food supplies were constantly available at reasonable prices, and to promote interim arrangements to solve the problem of malnutrition. Resolution XXII was designed to increase the capacity of the United Nations system to implement the other resolutions, to identify future food needs and to complement national action.

6. The ultimate success of the Conference would depend on the effectiveness and rapidity with which Governments applied its recommendations. He hoped that action would soon be taken to solve both the short-term and the long-term food problems.

7. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to resume its consideration of draft resolutions under item 12.

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT (*concluded*)*
(A/C.2/L.1378/REV.1)

8. Mrs. SKARD (Norway) observed that the question of the integration of women in development programmes as

equal partners with men would be a main theme of the Conference of the International Women's Year to be held in 1975. The World Population Conference had adopted, with regard to the World Population Plan of Action, the principle that women had the right to complete integration in the development process, but her delegation believed that that principle extended beyond the bounds of the population sector and was applicable throughout the entire development process. The ultimate goal of developing qualitatively better societies could be reached only when women had become genuinely equal partners with men.

9. In particular, her delegation attached great importance to the participation of women in the planning and implementation of concrete projects at all levels. She would therefore like to stress paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution. In order to achieve the objectives of those paragraphs it would be necessary to pursue an active recruitment policy with a view to employing a steadily increasing number of women; in that connexion, she referred to her delegation's recent statement, on 21 November, in the Fifth Committee (1669th meeting) concerning personnel questions in the United Nations. She trusted that such a recruitment policy would have the active political backing of all Member States.

10. Miss MATTSON (Sweden) recalled that her delegation had already stated, on 28 October 1974, in the Third Committee's 2074th meeting, that the International Development Strategy should be reviewed with regard to the status of women and their role in economic and social development. Consequently, it fully supported the aims of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1378/Rev.1 and wished to become a sponsor. She stressed that the matters dealt with in the draft resolution were of great importance to the United Nations and to the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

11. Referring to Economic and Social Council resolution 1899 (LVII), she expressed her delegation's sincere hope that the Members of the United Nations would be able during International Women's Year to intensify their efforts to achieve a more egalitarian relationship between individuals and to enable the United Nations to adopt a universally accepted system of norms in that respect. A long-term programme for the emancipation of women must be an integral part of the restructuring of society and was thus a part of, and subordinated to, the general issue of achieving equality for all social groups. That theme would be elaborated at the Conference of the International Women's Year, the results of which should be transmitted directly to the seventh special session and the thirtieth regular session of the General Assembly.

12. Mr. CHANG Hsien-wu (China) said that, in the view of his delegation, the central theme of International Women's Year should be the united struggle of the women of all countries to win and safeguard national independence, sovereignty, economic rights and interests, democracy and women's emancipation by holding aloft the banner of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemony. There should not be one-sided talk about "Equality, Development and Peace". As imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and super-Power hegemony still existed, there could be no

* Resumed from the 1638th meeting.

women's emancipation, much less women's participation in economic and social development, if the oppressed nations and peoples did not first of all call on the women of all countries to join with men in fighting back against those evils in order to throw off the control and exploitation they imposed and create conditions for national political and economic independence. The broad masses of the women of China and other third-world countries had profound experience in that respect.

13. His delegation held that of all things in the world people were the most precious. Once the people took their destiny into their own hands, they could perform miracles. Women constituted a great force that must not be neglected, but their role was not limited to their role in production; what was more important was their role in political struggle for national independence and social progress. Women of many countries, and particularly of the third world, had for long made sustained efforts to fight against discrimination and oppression and for the full exercise of their role in various areas of economic and social life as well as in the promotion of human progress. Women in the third-world countries had come to realize ever more clearly that, in order to promote the successful economic and social development of their countries, it was essential to persist in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony and to attain genuine political and economic independence. Only thus could women really play the role of upholding "half the sky" in economic and social development. It was clearly inappropriate to describe in abstract terms the full and productive use of human resources as a key factor in the success of economic and social development if one dissociated it from the fundamental pre-conditions of national liberation and independence and of the peoples of all countries taking their destiny into their own hands.

14. For the reasons he had mentioned, his delegation had different views in principle with regard to the theme "Equality, Development and Peace" for International Women's Year. It also had reservations concerning paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.

15. Mr. MBATCHY (Gabon) said that, in view of his Government's profound and manifest interest in the advancement of women, he attached particular importance to the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the draft resolution. It was difficult, of course, to achieve perfection in a text dealing with so vast a subject, but he appreciated the efforts made to that end. He requested that Gabon should be added to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

16. Mr. KANDE (Senegal) observed that many expert studies had shown that the status of women in a given society determined the degree of development of the country in question. Senegal was unequivocally in favour of the real and effective advancement of women and had taken many practical measures to that end. The Senegalese Constitution provided for the equality of all citizens before the law and in such matters as franchise, access to employment and ownership of property. The Senegalese Family Code guaranteed women the right to choose their own husbands and established a minimum age for marriage. It provided that the male partner must decide irrevocably

between monogamy and polygamy at the time of marriage, and also contained measures relating to nutritional levels and the protection of children's rights. Problems relating to the advancement of the individual were dealt with by a special government department, while women in particular benefited from education and animation programmes in rural and suburban areas. A national women's council co-ordinated the activities of national women's groups, co-operated with similar groups in other countries and was engaged in preparatory work for the Conference of the International Women's Year. Women were also involved in policy-making in Senegal and were encouraged to participate in the Government and in the legal profession and business activities.

17. His delegation was disappointed with draft resolution A/C.2/L.1378/Rev.1. The question of ensuring the integration of women into the development process was separate from the question of United Nations policy concerning the employment of women. Women had the right to expect in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly a sincere commitment to honour the promises that had been made to them.

18. Mrs. SHAHANI (Philippines) said it was auspicious that the Second Committee was considering a draft resolution on women and development, since questions relating to women had thus far been debated exclusively in the Third Committee. The importance of integrating women fully into the development process had been widely recognized at the eighteenth session of the Governing Council of UNDP, which had adopted a recommendation on the subject.

19. Her delegation wished to become a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1378/Rev.1. It also hoped that the General Assembly would give due consideration at its seventh special session to any proposals and recommendations which the Conference of the International Women's Year might submit to it; paragraph 3 of the draft resolution on the Conference recently recommended for adoption to the General Assembly by the Third Committee under agenda item 12 (A/9829/Add.1, para. 37) was relevant in that regard.

20. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Central African Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, the Netherlands, Norway and Panama had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1378/Rev.1.

21. Mr. CAKPO (Dahomey) said that the countries of the third world had always attached considerable importance to the role of both women and men in the struggle to put an end to colonialism and achieve economic independence.

22. The draft resolution under consideration unfortunately lumped together the question of United Nations policy with regard to the employment of women and the need for assistance to national programmes which would promote the further integration of women into the development process. Those were two different issues, and the text should specifically call on the United Nations system to provide the assistance to which he had referred.

23. Mr. SANDERS (United States of America) said that paragraph 1 of the draft resolution covered the point

relating to assistance raised by the representative of Dahomey. He recalled that extensive consultations had been held concerning the text and that contact had been maintained with delegations unable to participate in the consultations.

24. Mr. CAKPO (Dahomey) said that the need for assistance should be explicitly stated in the draft resolution; accordingly, the words "give attention" in paragraph 1 should be replaced by the words "provide increased assistance".

25. Mr. SANDERS (United States of America) said that the sponsors could accept that amendment.

26. Mrs. GBUJAMA (Sierra Leone) said that her delegation fully supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.1378/Rev.1. Her country had a long tradition of providing training and education for women and ensuring their full participation in the economy. Women in Sierra Leone were active in the professions and had responsible positions in rural development, government and other sectors.

27. Although her delegation appreciated the difficulties which had attended the consultations on the draft resolution, it was disappointed that it had not attracted more sponsors; she requested that Sierra Leone should be added to the list of sponsors, and hoped that other delegations would follow suit.

28. Miss SHAHKAR (Iran), recalling her delegation's statement on the subject on 30 October 1974 in the Third Committee (2076th meeting), said that her Government sought to ensure the complete equality of men and women and the full integration of women in the development process. Her delegation wished to become a sponsor of the draft resolution, which it hoped would be adopted by consensus.

29. Mr. KARANGBA (Central African Republic) pointed out that the draft resolution under consideration was related to the agenda item on personnel questions, on which the Fifth Committee had yet to take action.

30. Miss BENNATON (Honduras) said that her delegation hoped to become a sponsor of the draft resolution and would therefore like the Committee to defer taking a decision on it until the next meeting.

31. Mr. KANE (Mauritania), supported by Mr. BARCELO (Mexico), said there was no reason why the Committee should not take a decision on the draft resolution; any financial implications could be considered by the Fifth Committee. Delegations desiring to become sponsors of the draft resolution could do so when it came before the plenary meeting. He urged the Committee to adopt the draft resolution by consensus.

32. Mrs. MATHE (Botswana) said that the questions of the Conference of the International Women's Year, the participation of women in the United Nations system and the participation of women in development were three different issues which should be dealt with in separate draft resolutions.

33. Mr. MADDY (Guinea) said that, if a vote was taken, his delegation would be obliged to vote against paragraph 4. The purpose of the Conference was to exchange ideas concerning the participation of women in national and international programmes.

34. Mr. MACRAE (United Kingdom) recalled that the subject-matter of the draft resolution had been discussed at great length in the Third Committee. He agreed that the draft resolution should be adopted without delay.

35. Mr. HAMID (Sudan), Vice-Chairman, urged the unanimous adoption of the draft resolution without a separate vote on any of the paragraphs. If certain delegations had participated in the lengthy consultations on the text, the question of separate votes would not have arisen. Delegations which had reservations concerning a given paragraph or paragraphs could state them after the text had been adopted by consensus.

36. Mr. OMAR (Libyan Arab Republic) said he also hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted by consensus. Although his delegation had reservations concerning paragraph 5, it did not wish a separate vote to be taken on any part of the text.

37. Mr. RUGGIERO (Italy) endorsed the appeal for the adoption of the draft resolution by consensus.

38. Mr. MADDY (Guinea) said that his delegation would not insist on a separate vote on paragraph 4.

39. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/L.1378/Rev.1, as orally amended, without a vote.

The draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted.

40. Mr. KANDE (Senegal) said that his delegation had been pleased to participate in the consensus on the draft resolution. However, it wished to reiterate most emphatically that the question of the integration of women in development must not be confused with any slight progress made in regard to United Nations policy concerning the employment of women.

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE (*continued*) (A/C.2/L.1388/REV.1 AND 1392)

RESEARCH INTO THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT, RE- SOURCEs AND ENVIRONMENT (*continued*) (A/C.2/ L.1389 AND 1393)

41. Mr. BRITO (Brazil), introducing the Brazilian amendments (A/C.2/L.1392) to the revised draft resolution on the World Population Conference (A/C.2/L.1388/Rev.1), said that his delegation was satisfied with the general results achieved at the Conference; they would be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session, without prejudice to a full analysis by the Assembly at its thirtieth session. The amendments were intended to bring the revised text more closely into line with those results, and in particular with the Conference's emphasis on the

sovereign right of States to define population policies at the national level and on the close interrelationship between population policies and development policy.

42. Of the three additional preambular paragraphs proposed by Brazil (A/C.2/L.1392, para. 1) the first recalled the resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its sixth special session, thus placing population problems in the proper economic and political context and taking due account of the decisions of the international community regarding future economic co-operation for development. The other two paragraphs used wording taken from the eighth preambular paragraph of Conference resolution V (see E/5585 and Corr.1, chap. II) and paragraph 14 of the World Population Plan of Action (*ibid.*, chap. I), both of which had been adopted by consensus.

43. The second Brazilian amendment (A/C.2/L.1392, para. 2) would apply to the fourth preambular paragraph of the revised text. It clarified the concept that population policy must be defined in the context of development policy without prejudging the nature of either of those policies, the wording of the second proposed new paragraph being taken from paragraph 4 of the World Population Plan of Action. The third amendment (A/C.2/L.1392, para. 3) had the effect of restoring the full text of paragraph 14 (*j*) of the World Population Plan of Action, from which the fifth preambular paragraph of the revised draft resolution omitted an important phrase.

44. The proposed change in the last phrase of operative paragraph 3 (A/C.2/L.1392, para. 4) was intended to make it clear that the International Development Strategy related only to international co-operation for development, and that the guidelines it suggested to States could not be regarded as "internationally adopted". The new operative paragraph which would follow paragraph 3 (A/C.2/L.1392, para. 5) emphasized that the World Population Plan of Action could not be dissociated from the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and was fully compatible with it.

45. The rewording suggested for paragraph 4 of the revised text (A/C.2/L.1392, para. 6) omitted the reference to action at the national level because all the recommendations of the Conference had yet to be considered in depth by both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. At the present stage, therefore, the language should be more neutral.

46. The amendment to paragraph 6 (A/C.2/L.1392, para. 7) was self-explanatory.

47. The deletion proposed in the eighth Brazilian amendment now applied to the last clause of paragraph 7 of the revised text, concerning intersessional meetings of the Economic and Social Council. His delegation felt that, because of the need to limit the number of meetings of United Nations bodies and because the Council's role was to provide a synthesis of the views of Member States on all economic and social issues, it would be unwise to call for intersessional meetings specifically devoted to the population issue.

48. It was premature, pending consideration of the report of the Conference by the Economic and Social Council at

its fifty-eighth session, and continuing consultations among Governments in the intervening period, to ask the Secretary-General to propose measures for strengthening the machinery for dealing with population issues, although that machinery might indeed require reinforcement at both the global and the regional levels. For that reason, the ninth Brazilian amendment proposed the deletion of paragraph 10 of the revised draft resolution.

49. Finally, the alternative wording proposed by Brazil for paragraph 11 (A/C.2/L.1392, para. 10) was intended to make it clear that the assistance provided in the population field should not reduce the volume of aid in other development areas, particularly as some donor countries were tending to shift their allocations of assistance funds from one area to another.

50. His delegation had also proposed amendments (A/C.2/L.1393) to the draft resolution on research into the interrelationships among population, development, resources and environment (A/C.2/L.1389). The proposed new preambular paragraph would make clear the justification for research. The amendment to operative paragraph 1 underlined the importance of the regional approach to research activities. The deletion of the reference to UNEP in paragraph 3 was intended to avoid the implication that UNEP had a priority role to play in population issues; those issues should continue to be dealt with basically by the Population Commission, and inputs from UNEP and other agencies in the United Nations system should continue to be channelled through the Population Division. That should be made unmistakably clear, particularly since UNEP took a Malthusian approach to population problems which the World Population Conference had rejected. The amendment to paragraph 4 would give greater clarity to the text. Finally, his delegation proposed the deletion of paragraph 5 because the procedure it suggested was incorrect; it was the Population Commission, and not UNEP, that should synthesize the results of research activities and report on them to the Economic and Social Council, which in turn would report to the General Assembly.

51. His delegation hoped that the sponsors of the two draft resolutions would find it possible to accept its amendments.

52. Mr. SINGH (Malaysia), introducing the revised draft resolution on the World Population Conference (A/C.2/L.1388/Rev.1) on behalf of the sponsors, said that an attempt had been made in the revised text to take into account the suggestions and views of many delegations. The third preambular paragraph had been added in order to take account of the decision adopted by the Economic and Social Council on the report of the Conference. Operative paragraph 5 had been rephrased in order to accommodate the views of the Indian delegation. The Population Commission was mentioned first among the United Nations bodies requested to report to the Council purely for reasons of style, and not because it was the most important of those bodies. The Indian delegation had laid stress on the possible need for adjustments in the work programmes of the bodies concerned in order better to equip them to implement the World Population Plan of Action. The change in the last part of paragraph 7 of the original text—which had become paragraph 8—had been made to

accommodate the Yugoslav delegation's suggestion that the Population Commission needed to define its own role in the post-Conference period. Paragraph 8—which had become paragraph 9—had been revised at the suggestion of the Japanese delegation, which had pointed out that the Economic and Social Council, as the superior organ, could not subordinate its views to those of the Preparatory Committee of the seventh special session. The revised text of paragraph 10 merely set a time-limit for submission of the Secretary-General's report, and paragraph 11 took into account a suggestion made by the Libyan delegation.

53. He noted that the amendments submitted by the Brazilian delegation (A/C.2/L.1392) had not been discussed with the sponsors of the revised text, and said he hoped

that those amendments and any others could be taken up in the consultations which the sponsors would be holding under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

54. The CHAIRMAN announced that Costa Rica, Gabon and Norway had become sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1388/Rev.1).

55. U SAN MAUNG (Burma) said that he wished to express the appreciation of the Government and people of Burma and the family of the late U Thant for the sympathy and condolences extended to them by the Committee.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

1642nd meeting

Monday, 2 December 1974, at 3.10 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Jihad KARAM (Iraq).

A/C.2/SR.1642

AGENDA ITEM 51

United Nations University: report of the University Council (A/9762 and Add.1, A/C.2/L.1391)

1. Mr. NARASIMHAN (Under-Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination) introduced the report of the University Council (A/9762 and Add.1) describing the action taken in connexion with the establishment of the University and the appointment of its Rector, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3081 (XXVIII). The University Council had held two sessions, in New York and Paris, and had decided at the second session to establish a Nominating Committee to consider the question of the appointment of the Rector. The Director-General of UNESCO had also participated in the selection process, and the Secretary-General had in due course appointed the nominee, Mr. James Hester, President of New York University.

2. The next session of the Council would be held in Tokyo, and it was hoped that questions outstanding with the host Government would be resolved at that time. He referred in that connexion to the valuable collaboration furnished at all times by the Government of Japan.

3. The financial outlook had not become any clearer, since no offers of assistance had yet been received from any Governments except the Government of Japan. He paid a tribute to the memory of U Thant, who had done so much to make the United Nations University a reality.

4. Mr. HESTER (Rector of the United Nations University) expressed his appreciation at having been appointed to so important a post and said he hoped that the United Nations University, through its study and research activities, would make a valuable contribution to the cause of world peace and development. The response of Governments thus far

had been encouraging, and it was to be hoped that many of them would follow the example of the Government of Japan and make contributions, particularly financial contributions.

Mr. Lascarro (Colombia) took the Chair.

5. Mr. KANAZAWA (Japan) said that Japan had done its utmost to make the United Nations University a reality, and his Government was therefore very happy to see that the University had commenced its work.

6. He then introduced draft resolution A/C.2/L.1391 on behalf of the sponsors.

7. Operative paragraph 1 urged the University Council to approve an initial work programme of the University as a first priority. The sponsors were of the view that the approval of an initial work programme would help to consolidate the existence of the University and would encourage Governments and non-governmental organizations to make contributions for that purpose.

8. Paragraph 2 invited all Member States to make voluntary contributions, and paragraph 4 requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to raise funds and to submit a progress report on fund-raising to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session. In that connexion, the sponsors would like to point out that all the capital costs and recurrent costs of the University would be met solely from voluntary contributions. It should also be borne in mind that, while offers of land or buildings from Governments or other sources would be welcome, it was also important for the University to have ample funds to meet its running costs and to sponsor global programmes of research, training, and so on.

9. His Government had announced that it was prepared to make a financial contribution to the University Fund in the