



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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OFFICIAL RECORDS

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President: Mr. C. W. A. SCHURMANN
(Netherlands).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Yugoslavia.

The observer for the following non-member State: Holy See.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 14

United Nations Children's Fund (E/3304, E/3336)

1. The PRESIDENT welcomed Mr. Schnyder, the Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, and invited him to make a statement.
2. Mr. SCHNYDER (Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board) introduced the Board's reports on its sessions in September 1959 (E/3304) and March 1960 (E/3336).
3. In September 1959 the Board had reviewed its assistance policies in four categories of aid, namely, the distribution of milk, the processing of local milk, the development of other protein-rich foods for children, and the malaria eradication campaigns. Speaking first of milk distribution, he said that several Governments were donating milk powder through

UNICEF to children in countries which were in process of development. The Board had concluded that there was definite evidence of the substantial health and other benefits derived by mothers and children from well-organized distribution through health centres and schools. Shortly after the September session, there had been a reduction in the supply of surplus milk for donation which had caused some concern among the countries distributing the milk. Fortunately, it was now known that the reduction during 1960 would be much less than had been feared and might not indeed be of any great moment. There was general agreement in the Board that the Fund should intensify the help which it gave to enable countries to improve with their own means on a long-term basis the nutrition of their children, and it was felt that that could be considered a significant contribution to the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

4. With regard to milk conservation, the introduction of industrial milk processing had made it possible to transport milk over long distances and to distribute it in cities. The Board had decided that projects to which the Fund gave equipment should be integrated within the over-all objectives of a national milk policy, but that the basic criterion for UNICEF assistance would be the contribution made by such national policies to better nutrition for children and mothers. Another means to the same end was the development of protein-rich foods for children from widely available materials that were not at present used for human consumption, such as flours made from fish, soya beans, ground-nuts, cottonseed, sesame, sunflower seed and copra. A preliminary series of conclusions presented to the Board had shown that mixtures of locally available vegetable protein foods could be made which could both cure and prevent protein malnutrition in young children, and the production of such foods was now being undertaken.

5. In September 1959 the Board had reviewed its policy of assistance to malaria eradication campaigns in some thirty countries, to which it was devoting about 40 per cent of its resources. Many of the campaigns to which assistance was given from UNICEF funds were costing more than had been foreseen; but, for reasons of balance in the allocation of its resources, the Board had maintained its decision not to allow its support of such campaigns to exceed \$10 million annually. It had decided to review progress and future policy again in June 1961.

6. At the March 1960 session, the Board had considered UNICEF assistance as a whole in relation to the needs of children in countries in process of development. UNICEF had a vital part to play in furthering the action undertaken by the United Nations to strengthen economic and social progress in such countries.

7. In its resolution 1391 (XIV) the General Assembly had stated that the aid provided through UNICEF constituted a practical way of international co-opera-

tion to help countries to carry out the aims proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. The Board had unanimously approved a statement (E/3336, para. 40) in which it set out its views on the responsibilities of the Fund in the light of that resolution and the need for further resources to enable it to meet those responsibilities.

8. During the ten-year period which had elapsed since the major emphasis of UNICEF aid had changed from emergency relief to programmes of long-term benefit to children in countries in process of development, that aid had grown in importance as an essential element in the efforts of the United Nations to raise the economic and social level of those countries, by helping them to help their children. Differences of opinion had arisen in the Board about the resultant division of UNICEF resources among various programmes and more particularly concerning the proportion of those resources devoted to malaria eradication campaigns. A number of members of the Board felt that the time had come for a systematic review of children's needs and the opportunities for action which existed. An analysis was being prepared by the Executive Director of UNICEF in consultation with the specialized agencies, taking into account the views of countries on the needs of their children, and the question would be considered by the Board in June 1961. At that date, the Board would also review its assistance policies concerning the training of national personnel, which were now related to each type of programme assisted—health, nutrition and welfare services. There was probably no form of aid that gave more long-term results than the training of national personnel, yet UNICEF spent less than 10 per cent of its resources on that form of aid.

9. The Board had agreed that there should be greater flexibility in the interpretation of its local matching policy, and that the Executive Director should be allowed to bring forward projects providing for the assumption by UNICEF of a greater proportion of local costs in certain urgent situations. It had also set aside a sum of money to provide additional help to Governments in preparing project requests. Those measures should enable the Fund to speed up aid to countries where its support was very much needed but where difficult financial or administrative conditions hampered the initiation of new projects. In taking those steps, the Board had had particularly in mind the new and emerging States in Africa, in which continent UNICEF had in recent years been increasing the amount of its aid.

10. At its session in March 1960, the Board had for the first time approved aid for projects for social services for children; if successful, those projects might cause the countries concerned to make more comprehensive plans for child welfare. Wherever possible, UNICEF sought to encourage government action to bring together a number of activities into a comprehensive programme and to fit that programme into broader measures to improve family and community levels of living.

11. Turning to finance, he said that the Board had revised its allocations procedure in order to bring about a more rapid employment of its resources. While continuing to approve projects in principle for a period of two, three or more years, the Board would set aside funds to cover only the expenditure required for the ensuing twelve months. As a result of the

generosity of some Governments, income had increased by \$800,000 to a total of \$24 million, instead of falling as had at one time been feared. Nevertheless, allocations in 1960 were expected to amount to about \$29 million and in that year all the funds available for allocation would have to be used, no reserves being left available at the end of the year.

12. Peoples as well as Governments should understand the needs of children in the countries in process of development and should actively associate themselves with international aid whenever possible; much more could be done in that respect.

13. In conclusion, he said that UNICEF reflected the universal concern for children and made it possible for that concern to be expressed in a practical manner. While UNICEF had been allocating approximately \$25 million a year, the assisted Governments themselves had expended \$60 million a year on the child-care projects aided by UNICEF. It was to be hoped that, by stimulating national effort, UNICEF would be able in the future to serve the cause of children in still greater measure.

14. Mr. MARDONES (Chile) said that, in introducing greater flexibility in its local matching policy and by allowing the Fund to assume local costs, UNICEF was ceasing to be an emergency fund and was to an increasing degree becoming a body with permanent responsibilities for the welfare of children and mothers. It was placing great emphasis on the training of personnel, and he noted with interest that UNICEF, in conjunction with the specialized agencies, was conducting an inquiry which would enable the Executive Board to make a more accurate estimate of training requirements and of how to meet them.

15. He also felt that UNICEF had been right to undertake a survey of children's needs. Such a survey could not satisfy everyone, but it would give a better idea of the priority to be given to the various needs. The Executive Board had drawn the appropriate conclusions from the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. In fact, UNICEF was playing an increasingly important part and he hoped that in the near future it would become the United Nations agency for children. The action which it had taken with regard to public health and nutrition had supplemented that of the specialized agencies concerned, and a tribute should be paid to the United Nations for the practical and substantial aid which it had brought through UNICEF to so many countries in the world. He enumerated the various UNICEF projects which were in operation in Chile and expressed his appreciation of the work done by the Executive Director and his regional representatives and of their close co-operation with the specialized agencies.

16. Mr. MATSUDAIRA (Japan) said that his delegation commended the prompt action taken by the Executive Board in response to the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. His delegation was convinced that the statement adopted in that connexion by the Executive Board would prove an invaluable guide for the future. His Government, and such non-governmental organizations as the UNICEF Association of Japan, considered it an honour to have been associated with the work of UNICEF even before Japan had become a Member State, and they would continue to contribute to the activities of the Fund in the future.

17. His delegation wished to express its appreciation of the emergency aid extended by UNICEF in September 1959, when a typhoon had ravaged Japan.

18. Mr. NELSON (Denmark) stressed the great interest taken by his Government in the work of UNICEF since its inception, and expressed his warm appreciation of the competence with which the Executive Director and those associated with him had fulfilled their exacting duties.

19. Bearing in mind the Executive Board's statement in its most recent report (E/3336) that its major interest was to examine how the resources held at the disposal of UNICEF might be directed towards even more effective results in the future, his delegation had studied chapter III of that report with particular interest. It was always important to keep in mind the financial limitations on the Fund's activities; at \$24 million, its income was very modest compared with its vast needs, and there was, moreover, no certainty that increased financial resources would be available in the future. It was important therefore that UNICEF should avoid extending aid to new spheres when its aid was still essential for those activities with which it was already concerned.

20. Although in social policy it would be hard to find social advances that were not in some way connected with children, the closeness of the relationship varied; his delegation felt that, by devoting some 40 per cent of its resources to aid for malaria eradication programmes, UNICEF had been placing excessive emphasis on activities which were not strictly within its jurisdiction. That was not to say that such programmes were not vitally important; his Government gave a high priority to the elimination of such scourges as malaria and yaws and had indeed just decided to make a special contribution of 1 million kroner to the malaria eradication campaign conducted by WHO. But it remained convinced that UNICEF should concentrate its efforts on maternal and child welfare. Barely 20 per cent of total allocation had been devoted to that purpose in 1959, and that was clearly inadequate.

21. His delegation had therefore learned with great satisfaction from paragraph 30 of document E/3336 that the Executive Board had laid stress on the expansion of permanent maternal and child health services and the improvement of their quality, and hoped that the Fund would be able to report in the near future that progress had been made in that direction. His delegation was aware that such efforts required time and that if existing programmes, especially the malaria eradication campaign, were not completed their success would be jeopardized. It recognized that considerable difficulties would have to be overcome in order to secure the extension of the basic child and maternal health services; such services could not develop satisfactorily in isolation but must form part of an integrated network of health services; he was glad that the Chairman of the Executive Board had emphasized that point in his statement. Again, there was urgent need for increased aid for training qualified national personnel.

22. His delegation had been glad to perceive from the reports that UNICEF was fully aware that the time might have come for a reappraisal of the direction which its activities should take, so as to determine the most important areas requiring additional national efforts and international aid. Needless

to say, in such a reappraisal great importance should be attached to the views of the recipient countries as to their own priority needs and the possible contributions by UNICEF towards satisfying them.

23. Mr. TSAO (China) was glad to note that the Executive Board had decided to extend its activities to the field of social services for children. There were a number of considerations to be taken into account in developing the programme of such activities. First, UNICEF aid should fit into the existing facilities of the countries requesting it. There should be no attempt to fix a pattern, but after a few years of experience UNICEF might be able to lay down certain guiding principles for developing projects. Secondly, while it was recognized that the Bureau of Social Affairs had the primary technical responsibility for project development in the field of social services for children, comprehensive projects often needed the consultation and participation of the specialized agencies. Since such projects were frequently assisted not only by UNICEF but also by technical assistance programmes, prior consultation among all the parties concerned before the project was launched was essential in order to ensure that a comprehensive project would have the support of all the parties participating in it. His delegation therefore welcomed the suggestion of the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination might be asked to consider that question at its next session (E/3336, para. 86). Thirdly, he pointed out that of the four projects in the field of social services for children approved by the Board in March, none was for a country in Asia. The need of Asian countries for assistance of that type was not less than that of any other region. He hoped that the special consultant on child welfare engaged by the Bureau of Social Affairs who had helped to prepare the four projects in question would also visit the countries of Asia and assist interested Governments in preparing project proposals.

24. His delegation recognized the need to expand UNICEF assistance to African countries but pointed out that, as far as UNICEF policy was concerned, there should be no question of expanding African programmes. The fact that UNICEF was currently assisting ninety-six projects in some thirty-two countries and territories in Africa, compared with ninety-four projects in twenty countries and territories in Asia, was sufficient evidence of the great importance attached by UNICEF to the African region. The only question therefore was how to expand the existing local projects into wider projects and to integrate projects of limited scope in more comprehensive projects. As far as UNICEF aid was concerned there were two possible ways of doing so: by the training of personnel and by a temporary relaxation of the principle of local matching by recipient countries. He was glad to note that UNICEF was giving increasing emphasis to the training of local personnel. With regard to local matching, his delegation sympathized with the recipient countries in Africa whose financial resources were usually low. Their participation in projects assisted by UNICEF was frequently in the form of manpower and raw material, of which the value in terms of United States dollars was very low. His delegation therefore felt that in those cases a reasonable and temporary relaxation of the principle of local matching was justified.

25. In conclusion, he pointed out that a sound and comprehensive programme for economic and social development often required more than one kind of international assistance, and he recalled that the Council had adopted at its current session a resolution concerning international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States (resolution 752 (XXIX)).

26. Miss PELT (Netherlands) expressed her delegation's satisfaction with the activities of UNICEF. The Executive Board's continued search for a better programme policy, adapted to the Fund's ever-evolving activities, was going in the right direction. Her delegation was, however, inclined to agree with those who, at the last session of the Board, had pointed to the Fund's modest resources and cautioned against adding new categories of aid to its activities lest its present endeavours should suffer. The temptation to venture into new fields of activity which would undoubtedly give the growing generation a better chance in life was only natural but the hard fact that available resources were limited could not be disregarded. The survey of children's needs which the Executive Director was to prepare for the June 1961 session of the Board should provide useful guidance for future UNICEF work. She suggested that a discussion in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the possibility of broadening the Fund's activities and of the repercussions of such a decision on other organs might help the Executive Director in preparing the survey.

27. With regard to UNICEF policy on local costs, paragraphs 55 to 59 of document E/3336 implied that UNICEF went further in payment of local costs than was possible under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The possible effects of such a trend in UNICEF policy on the practice of other United Nations agencies should be carefully considered.

28. She expressed her appreciation of the valuable contribution in the field of research and development of protein foods for children by the WHO Protein Advisory Group which would in future act as an FAO/WHO/UNICEF Group. The problem of providing the right kind of food to mothers and children was already engaging the attention of a number of private agencies such as universities, and she hoped that the Advisory Group would not neglect to consult and work with those agencies.

29. Miss BELL (United States of America) said that the steady increase in the number of countries contributing to UNICEF and the increase in the amount of contributions was concrete evidence of the regard in which the Fund was held. The Board's awareness of the need for a dynamic approach to programme development was shown by its very substantial aid to the world-wide malaria eradication programme, its expanded aid to nutrition, and its assistance through community development. Periodic evaluation of current programmes through critical, objective review was a sound administrative procedure and the reports on dry skim milk distribution and on the milk conservation programme reviewed by the Board in September 1959 formed a reliable guide for future activities. The lack of trained personnel was particularly felt in children's programmes. The review of UNICEF aid for training and the WHO/UNICEF study of jointly assisted training in the health field could form the

foundation for even more effective ways of using the Fund's resources for reaching long-range goals.

30. The allocations to four projects under the new programme for social services for children marked a beginning of what might eventually be a substantial contribution by UNICEF towards helping countries to develop adequate social services for children.

31. Arrangements by which WHO, FAO and the Bureau of Social Affairs supplied the expert advice which UNICEF needed for its programme had not always worked smoothly in the past but there was increasing evidence of mutual understanding and respect and willingness to co-operate on both sides. Through the development of mutually-assisted projects and through such devices as the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy and the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee on nutrition effective ways of working together were being found.

32. UNICEF could well be proud of its work on behalf of the world's children and her Government pledged continued support to its programme.

33. Mr. HARLAND (New Zealand) said that it was gratifying to note that certain forebodings mentioned in the Board's report on its September session (E/3304) had not materialized. In paragraph 15 of that report the possibility of a decline in income for the first time since 1954 was mentioned but in paragraph 15 of the report on the March session (E/3336) the final income figure for 1959 was recorded as exceeding that of 1958 by over \$800,000. While the level of income must in the final analysis dictate the size of the Fund's programmes, the reports outlined certain measures which had been taken to speed up expenditure. Those measures would result in a reduction of the level of the Fund's reserves in relation to expenditure and its long-term commitments. Some reduction of the level of reserves was no doubt justified in view of the outstandingly consistent fund-raising reputation of UNICEF, but his delegation felt that due caution should be exercised in the rate at which the reserves were reduced. Any speeding-up of programmes would have implications in the size of staff and administrative machinery required which should be related as far as possible to the longer-term pattern of expenditure of the Fund.

34. The decision, recorded in paragraph 193 of document E/3304, to undertake an independent administrative review of the structure and staffing of UNICEF was an example of the intention to maintain the Fund's high standard of efficiency.

35. His delegation endorsed the statement of the Executive Board acknowledging the wider framework in which the Declaration of the Rights of the Child placed the responsibilities entrusted to UNICEF (E/3336, para. 40).

36. A most important decision influencing the flexibility of the Fund's operation was taken in September 1959 when the Board decided to maintain expenditure on malaria campaigns at a maximum of \$10 million a year. That ceiling was felt to be a realistic one in relation to the total funds available to UNICEF. Taking into account the large investments already made by UNICEF, WHO and other agencies, it appeared that final success of the malaria campaigns required the maintenance of expenditure at about the level approved by the Board.

37. During the previous year there had been an interruption in the supplies of skim milk powder available to UNICEF. The uncertainty of those supplies was due to the fact that they arose substantially from surpluses created by government price-support policies, as well as to changes in world production and prices. The effects of their interruption on UNICEF-assisted programmes pointed once again to the need for gradually evolving more permanent ways of meeting the diet requirements of children and others in under-developed countries. To that end UNICEF was co-operating with WHO in stimulating research into the production of inexpensive protein foods and was also actively co-operating with FAO in the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

38. If further research could be carried out into ways of improving UNICEF programmes he felt that it should deal with the co-ordination of certain UNICEF activities with those of agencies offering economic aid. He quoted as an example regions where malaria eradication campaigns led to the re-population of areas which had become uninhabitable. It was essential to obtain simultaneous improvement in agricultural techniques, in housing and in community development of various kinds for which organizations other than UNICEF might have important responsibilities. He considered that the time to organize the simultaneous attack on economic as well as social problems was at the planning stage of such large-scale campaigns.

39. His delegation commended the Fund on a further year of sound assistance to children in the under-developed countries. The deservedly high reputation of UNICEF in adapting its programme policies to the growing appreciation of the needs of children augured well for continued and, he hoped, growing support for such an important humanitarian cause.

40. Mr. PAZHWAQ (Afghanistan) said that his delegation wished to be associated with the expressions of appreciation of the work done by UNICEF, not merely on the basis of the reports submitted to the Council by the Executive Board, but as the representative of an under-developed country which was a grateful recipient of UNICEF assistance. The efforts of UNICEF could best be appreciated, not in the Council chamber, but among the hungry and sick children of the world. His country had benefited from UNICEF programmes in many fields and also from the related assistance provided by FAO and WHO, whose co-operation with UNICEF was greatly appreciated.

41. His delegation approved the decision of the Executive Board to undertake consultations for the purpose of ascertaining the priority needs of children in the beneficiary countries and shared the Board's view that efforts should be made in the field of training of personnel. He said that greater emphasis should be put by UNICEF on the educational side of its activities and believed that more should be done to assist Governments, particularly those of the under-developed countries, to help themselves in the field of child welfare by extension of assistance to Government projects. However, any further extension of the Fund's activities should be undertaken cautiously in order to avoid impairing present programmes. New activities should be undertaken only where the need was urgent. In that connexion, special attention should be paid to the changing needs of the under-developed countries.

42. UNICEF had served perhaps more than any other organ of the United Nations to enhance the prestige of the Organization in many countries of the world by providing tangible assistance to those who were in need and by whom other United Nations activities were not so easily understood.

43. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that her delegation had noted with interest and satisfaction the two reports submitted by the Executive Board of UNICEF and the statement made by the Chairman of the Executive Board. It was obvious that a great deal of useful work had been done by UNICEF during the period covered by those reports and that it had now progressed from the phase of emergency measures to a new phase of systematic long-term activities. This new type of action was endorsed by her Government which had always been particularly concerned with promoting the welfare of mothers and children. In her country, a new programme to improve the extent and quality of services provided for mothers and young children had been undertaken early in the year.

44. It was important that countries exchange views and experiences in the general field of child welfare as such co-operation would be of benefit to the activities of UNICEF. The latter's work in the field of milk conservation, the development of protein-rich foods and the distribution of vaccines had the full support of her Government, particularly as they contributed greatly to the development of the under-developed countries.

45. With regard to the action of UNICEF in the field of malaria eradication, her delegation supported the view expressed by the Danish representative. A ceiling had been set by the Executive Board on the amount to be spent annually on that programme, but the maximum amount allowed should not necessarily be spent every year. While she did not wish to detract from the importance of the Fund's work in eradicating malaria, she considered that malaria eradication was essentially a matter for WHO and that UNICEF should play a decreasing role in that field. In addition to its contribution to UNICEF, her Government had recently made a special allocation of 1 million roubles to WHO for the malaria eradication campaign.

46. As the Chairman of the Executive Board had pointed out, UNICEF was not able to meet all the requests for assistance made to it, and her Government therefore approved the plans made to ascertain the precise needs which existed and to establish priorities. She hoped that an increasing number of States would contribute to UNICEF and wished it every success in its humanitarian and useful work.

47. Mr. BUXTON (United Kingdom) said that his Government had already made known in the Executive Board its views on the Fund's recent activities. Those views were, for the most part, incorporated in the reports now before the Council. His Government was pleased to note that UNICEF was developing with a sufficient degree of flexibility to enable it to face the various problems that confronted it. It nevertheless had to bear in mind constantly the limitations of its resources and to exercise caution in embarking on new fields of activity. His delegation therefore welcomed the decision of the Executive Board to take positive steps to ascertain whether in the view of recipient Governments the Fund's activities really met the primary needs of children; he would prefer

to keep an open mind on the question whether a broader survey of the basic needs of children would be necessary thereafter.

48. UNICEF would have a part to play in the increasing attention being given to the problems of the newly independent countries, particularly in Africa. He wished to pay tribute to UNICEF for the aid given to United Kingdom dependent territories and especially for the prompt assistance it had rendered the victims of the recent cyclones in Mauritius.

49. Mr. MACHOWSKI (Poland) said that his delegation was pleased to note that the Executive Board had made a considerable effort to organize UNICEF assistance in such a manner as to help in the most effective way the children of the recipient countries. In particular, it wished to support the position taken by the Executive Board of UNICEF on the question of matching UNICEF aid with local action in the field of child welfare. It also approved the increased emphasis placed by UNICEF on training programmes. Those new aspects of the Fund's work were evidence of the present new phase of UNICEF activities, which involved long-term planning. His delegation supported the plan to carry out a survey of children's needs. The results of that survey would better enable UNICEF to meet those needs in the most effective possible manner, particularly in the less developed and newly independent countries.

50. Mr. AUBOIN (France) said that his Government wished to congratulate UNICEF on the work it had done during the period under review. The Executive Board had acted wisely in adopting more flexible rules permitting better use to be made of the resources available to UNICEF. He was pleased to note the measures taken by the Executive Board in preparation for its next meeting. A study was to be made by consultants on the role of UNICEF in training. A report on the malaria eradication campaign was to be drawn up by WHO; that working paper should show the action that was being taken and should also provide a balance sheet of successes and failures. It would be useful not only for UNICEF but for WHO and the Governments of Member States. The Executive Director had been requested to undertake consultations on the priority needs of children and to give his views on a general survey of the basic needs of children, which would be valuable in planning the work of UNICEF. The action taken in the field of social services was very useful, but the absorptive capacity of countries and their historical and cultural status must be taken into account.

51. The results obtained showed that there was no need to alter the structure of UNICEF, which had the merit of being flexible and efficient. The effort to streamline the organization should not be pushed too far; its present form should be maintained, for it was its form, together with the humanitarian nature of its work, that accounted for a large measure of its success.

52. His Government appreciated the action taken by UNICEF on behalf of the new States of the French Community and hoped that the Fund would receive ever-wider support so that its work, with the collaboration of the specialized agencies, could have increasing impact.

53. Mr. DE LEQUERICA (Spain) expressed appreciation of the reports submitted by the Executive Board on UNICEF activities in the field of child welfare, a matter which had long been of particular concern to his Government. Children in his country had benefited greatly from the work of UNICEF, WHO and the International Children's Centre.

54. He believed that UNICEF could do more through the development of protein-rich foods than by sporadic distribution of other food-stuffs. However, he did not wish by any means to belittle the excellent results achieved through the schemes for the distribution of powdered milk.

55. Mr. SCHNYDER (Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board) said that he had been greatly impressed with the interest in and understanding of the work of UNICEF shown by the members of the Council. The suggestions and comments made would be fully taken into account by the Executive Board. He hoped that the interest shown in the Fund's activities would be followed by greater contributions from Governments. He would convey to all concerned with the work of UNICEF the appreciation expressed by members of the Council.

56. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council might wish to adopt a resolution taking note of the two reports submitted by UNICEF.

It was so decided.

57. The PRESIDENT thanked the Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board and wished every possible success to UNICEF in its humanitarian work.

AGENDA ITEM 9

Report of the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (E/3334)

58. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council might wish to adopt a resolution taking note of the progress report of the United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (E/3334).

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 15

Non-governmental organizations (concluded)

APPLICATIONS AND RE-APPLICATIONS FOR CONSULTATIVE STATUS: REPORT OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (E/3329 AND CORR.1)

59. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/3329 and Corr.1).

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.