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President: Mr. George F. DAVIDSON (Canada).

Present:

The representatives of the following States: Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: New Zealand, United Arab Republic.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 2

World economic situation

- (a) Survey of the world economic situation, including questions relating to employment and to the expansion of world trade (*resumed from the 1028th meeting and concluded*)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
(E/3168 and Corr.1)

1. Mr. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) said that the paragraph 3 (iii) of the Economic Committee's report (E/3168 and Corr.1) referred to the attitudes adopted by various delegations towards the Soviet Union draft resolution on the convening of a second United Nations conference on trade and employment; but it said nothing about the views of certain delegations, including that of Mexico, which had been obliged to vote against that proposal because they had not had sufficient time to get instructions from their governments on so important an issue.

2. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that during the present session his delegation had put forward a programme for the development of international economic co-operation, which had been discussed in the Economic Committee. Its main proposals had been the approval of an appeal by the Council to all States Members of the United Nations to contribute to the further development of economic co-operation between all States irrespective of the level of their development or the differences in their economic and social systems; the establishment of the International Trade Organization on a basis of equal accessibility to all States; and the convening of a second United Nations conference on trade and employment. His delegation had not taken that action because the Soviet Union stood in greater need than other countries of an expansion of trade. On the contrary, his country's resources were more than sufficient to enable the objectives laid down in its economic development plans to be reached. His delegation had been prompted by a desire to see world peace strengthened through the expansion of international trade. It was better that frontiers should be crossed by goods and by cultural exchanges than by invading armies. Since Soviet Union proposals had also been intended to explore all avenues leading towards the development of economic co-operation, and had not been restricted to the formation of sub-regional units, it was regrettable that some delegations, doubtless influenced by certain circles not interested in reducing international tension, had withheld their support.

3. The Economic Committee had, however, taken some useful decisions, such as that on agenda item 5, to

convene the Commission on International Commodity Trade at an early date. On the other hand, his delegation considered it premature to call for an increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council (draft resolution B), since it entailed revision of the Charter, which should not be contemplated until the People's Republic of China was represented in the United Nations. That view should be reflected in the Council's report to the General Assembly.

4. The PRESIDENT put to the vote *seriatim* the draft resolutions A to D in the report of the Economic Committee (E/3168 and Corr.1).

A. BASES FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

B. INCREASE OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolution B was adopted by 16 votes to 2.

C. WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION AND SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.

D. QUESTIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Draft resolution D was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 5

International commodity problems

(resumed from the 1036th meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3171)

5. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) said that the inconsistency of the action his delegation was about to take in abstaining from voting on draft resolution A (reconstitution of the Commission on International Commodity Trade) in the Economic Committee's report (E/3171) was only apparent. Outlining the history of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, he said that the withdrawal from it of the United Kingdom and the United States of America had been a severe blow. When he had accepted the chairmanship of the Commission for 1957, he had done so on condition that he would have unrestricted freedom in endeavouring to persuade those two governments to rejoin it. His efforts had ended in dismal failure.

6. The two prerequisites for the Commission's success were the participation of all the large importing and exporting countries, and terms of reference sufficiently broad to allow it the necessary freedom of action, but precise enough to enable the most urgent problems to be adequately dealt with. Since, however, the terms of reference had proved unacceptable to the two leading trading countries, the Commission had, despite three years' hard work, proved only a qualified success.

7. In that connexion, it should be remembered that neither the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) nor the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) had had any greater success, although the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and

Agriculture Organization (FAO) deserved the warmest praise. The Commission should not be singled out for criticism. The multiplicity of international bodies active in the field of commodity trade called for streamlining and improved co-ordination.

8. He had been glad to learn that some delegations had worked out new terms of reference for the Commission which would enable the United Kingdom and the United States of America to take part in its work, but, in spite of the United States delegation's sincere conviction that the new terms of reference would not substantively affect the Commission's work, the Brazilian delegation was equally sincerely convinced that they substantially weakened the Commission's powers. For three years the Commission had worked with clear-cut terms of reference, but an inadequate membership. The reverse would now be the case. But, despite those serious misgivings, his delegation hoped that the new experiment would succeed, and would not therefore vote against the draft resolution.

9. At that session of the Council, and without consulting the members of the Commission not represented at Geneva, a proposal had been made to reconstitute it entirely. The Brazilian Government regarded that proposal as a most dangerous precedent, since it disregarded the rights of member countries and violated earlier decisions. On what authority could the Council inform the present duly elected countries members of the Commission, the term of office of some of which was not due to expire for more than two years, that, unless re-elected, they would cease to be members? He recalled that a draft resolution on agenda item 2 (b) (E/L.797) sponsored by Brazil and five other delegations had been withdrawn at the 240th meeting of the Economic Committee in the light of advice given by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs that no change in the terms of reference of a regional economic commission should be made without prior consultation. However, in the present case, a functional commission was being entirely reconstituted without any such consultation. His delegation would therefore vote against paragraph 3 of draft resolution A.

10. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) confirmed that, if draft resolution A were adopted by the Council, the United States Government would be willing to participate in the work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade if the Council so desired. The new terms of reference, which were much broader and much more realistic than the previous ones, directed the Commission's attention primarily to the study of developments and trends in international commodity trade. Any recommendations for governmental or intergovernmental action would be based on that study, and the Commission would be relieved of the impossible task of considering measures to bring about a just and equitable relationship between the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods. Moreover, adoption by the Council of the draft resolution would indicate the former's approval of the direction in which the Commission had already been moving. The resolution, by giving the Commission more practical responsibilities, would strengthen it and convert it into a more effective forum.

11. Since the Commission was one of a number of bodies working in the same field, he welcomed the balanced reference in the draft resolution to the important responsibilities of ICCICA, FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems and commodity study groups. Nor was there anything in the resolution to preclude GATT from continuing to play an important part in the commodity field. He was sure that in practice the Commission would recognize the special competence of FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems, would utilize the material prepared by FAO on developments affecting agricultural commodities, and would take account of the Committee's views. The decision to establish commodity groups or to convene commodity conferences under United Nations auspices would lie with the Secretary-General on the recommendations of ICCICA, alone or in collaboration with FAO, after consultation with interested governments. The willingness of the United States Government to participate in the Commission implied no change in its view that there were few situations in which commodity agreements were likely to be desirable or appropriate. Proposals for such agreements would be examined individually and on their merits. The Commission would play an important part by providing information helpful to governments, but it should not be expected to produce dramatic or immediate results.

12. Referring to the Brazilian representative's observations, he said that if it appeared that United States participation in the Commission's work under its revised terms of reference would impair its effectiveness, the United States Government would not wish to take part.

13. The reconstituted Commission should meet as soon as practicable so that it could begin work and lay down the Secretariat's programme. That meeting should be judged successful if it laid a solid foundation for accomplishment in future years.

14. His delegation recognized the importance the Council attached to the consideration of international commodity problems and would vote in favour of draft resolutions A and B.

15. Mr. NESBITT (Canada) welcomed the prospective participation in the Commission of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Although his delegation fully agreed with the substance of draft resolution A, it shared the misgivings of the Brazilian representative about the procedure proposed in paragraph 3 for reconstituting the Commission. In the Economic Committee, the Canadian delegation had voted against that paragraph, but would at the present meeting defer to the majority view.

16. Mr. BORIS (France) said that the French delegation had taken an active part in the discussion on international commodity trade in the Economic Committee because it considered international action in that field to be important and necessary. Like the Brazilian delegation, it considered that the results so far obtained were very modest and that the praise given to the bodies concerned was accordingly rather exaggerated, although circumstances had certainly been against them. In the face of the obstacles to be overcome, it had been generally agreed that a realistic approach was essential and slow progress inevitable. In the French delegation's view, there

should be no slackening of effort in furthering every activity designed to stabilize commodity prices and to negotiate as many commodity agreements as possible. It therefore felt that conditions must be created for profitable exchanges of views between countries prepared to work to that end and it accordingly attached great importance to the participation in the Commission of two countries whose absence had hitherto been sorely felt. To facilitate such participation, a procedure had been devised which had aroused serious misgivings in the minds of two delegations and which the French delegation, too, had not accepted without some scruple; but the only way to effective action had seemed to lie in agreeing to the terms of the resolution instituting the procedure.

17. The French delegation had accepted the modification of the Commission's terms of reference made at the Commission's own request. Unlike the Brazilian delegation, it thought that the revised terms of reference were broad enough to enable the Commission to make a thorough study of international commodity problems and to propose constructive measures. They could not hamper the Commission, for what really mattered was the will to act, which the French delegation trusted would never be lacking among the Commission's members.

18. Mr. SCOTT FOX (United Kingdom) welcomed the agreement reached on new terms of reference for the Commission on International Commodity Trade. The United Kingdom Government was glad that it would thenceforward be able to participate in the Commission, and hoped that the latter's fresh start would be auspicious. In the Economic Committee the United Kingdom delegation had abstained from voting on paragraph 3 of draft resolution A, to avoid influencing the Council in taking its decision. However, as that paragraph had proved acceptable to the majority of members, his delegation would now vote for it as an earnest of its sincere wish to co-operate with the reconstituted Commission from its very beginnings.

19. Mr. QURESHI (Pakistan) recalled that, despite the misgivings expressed by some delegations, a majority of the Economic Committee had considered that the omission from draft resolution A of any reference to measures for establishing a just and equitable relationship between the prices of raw materials and those of manufactured goods was of no practical significance. The wide variety of primary commodities and the many different ways in which they were blended made it impossible to strike an average price for a given commodity for purposes of comparison with the prices of manufactured goods. On the other hand, the basic task of the reconstituted Commission as set out in operative paragraph 2 (a) of draft resolution A, including as it did the study and analysis of excessive fluctuations in commodity trade and their effects, especially on the economic development of less developed countries, was of great practical importance. There was thus a marked improvement in the terms of reference from the point of view of the less developed countries, quite apart from the important consideration that the modifications would enable the United Kingdom and the United States of America to participate in the Commission's work.

20. With regard to the issue of reconstitution, he pointed out that the terms of reference were being changed at the instance of the Commission itself, and that they would not necessarily involve the exclusion of any of the present members. Even if some sacrifices had to be accepted, he appealed to those delegations which had announced their intention of abstaining from voting to bear in mind the considerable advantages that would accrue from the reconstituted Commission, especially to the less developed countries, and to bring themselves to vote for draft resolution A in the interests of unanimity.

21. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) said that the Greek delegation's views were identical with those of Pakistan, a country which itself largely depended upon its exports of primary commodities. It was indeed a Herculean task for any body to have to deal with a concept as nebulous as that of a just and equitable relationship between the prices of primary commodities and those of manufactured goods. Under its new terms of reference, which it had itself proposed, the Commission might be expected to do better: not pursuing a noble and unattainable ideal, but coping realistically with the vital problem of instability in the prices of primary commodities. He did not like the unprecedented procedure proposed for the reconstitution of the Commission, but, if its adoption was the price of bringing the two main trading countries back into the Commission's fold, it was a small one to pay. He would therefore vote for draft resolution A.

22. He would consequentially vote for draft resolution B, on the Commission's next meeting.

23. Mr. GHORBAL (observer for the Government of the United Arab Republic), speaking at the PRESIDENT's invitation, said that, in common with other members of the Commission, he supported any action the Council deemed necessary to ensure the success of its future work. The new terms of reference would make the Commission a more effective body, and it would for that reason be more helpful to the less developed countries.

24. In the past, his government had deplored the absence from the Commission of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and he looked forward to their participation in its work, which could not fail to yield valuable results. On the other hand, the procedure proposed for reconstituting CICT justly aroused the suspicion that rights duly established by the Council were being tampered with. He concurred with the Brazilian representative's view that it was an unwise and dangerous precedent, as well as a violation of democratic principles, to terminate countries' membership of the Commission before the expiry of their term of office and without prior consultation with them.

25. One of the basic principles of the United Nations Charter was that of equitable geographical distribution in the establishment of the membership of United Nations bodies. At present, Africa and the Middle East were represented on the Commission by the United Arab Republic alone. He hoped that the Council would bear that principle in mind, among other things, when it came to elect the Commission's new members.

26. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolutions A and B in the report of the Economic Committee (E/3171).

A. RECONSTITUTION OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

27. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) asked that a separate vote be taken on paragraphs 2 and 3 of draft resolution A.

Paragraph 2 of draft resolution A was adopted by 17 votes to 1.

Paragraph 3 of draft resolution A was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution A as a whole was adopted by 17 votes to 1.

28. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) said that he had voted against paragraph 3 for reasons he had already explained. He had voted against paragraph 2 because it coupled the Commission's new terms of reference with its reconstitution. He had not wished to vote against the draft resolution as a whole, but had been compelled to oppose it because of the unacceptable procedure it laid down for the Commission's reconstitution; he was not opposed to the new terms of reference.

29. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan) said that his government had always desired that the United Kingdom and the United States of America should be represented on the Commission in order to make it more effective and more fully representative. He approved of the terms of reference proposed for the newly reconstituted Commission, but had abstained from the vote on paragraph 3 because its adoption would deprive the present duly elected members of their positions; it was to be remembered that they were persons of experience, who had made a worthy contribution to the Commission's work, and that their membership was being terminated before their term of office was up.

30. On the other hand, if the Commission's membership was increased, there could be included in it more representatives of the less developed countries, particularly of those in Africa and the Middle East, which was a vitally important area whose economy was largely dependent on those agricultural commodities which had been most affected by price fluctuations. Hence, although the procedure proposed for reconstituting the Commission was not the happiest that could be devised, he agreed with the Greek representative that it was a small price to pay for the enlargement of the Commission and the increased impetus thus given to its work. He had therefore voted for the draft resolution.

31. Mr. ZAIN (Indonesia) said that he had abstained from voting on paragraph 3 because of his delegation's misgivings about the procedure proposed for the reconstitution of the Commission. He had sought a legal opinion on the matter, and had been told that the procedure was an entirely new one.

B. NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

32. Mr. DONOSO SILVA (Chile), considering that the necessary action had been taken to give the Commission new life and increase its effectiveness, wished to offer some comments that might help the Secretary-General in implementing paragraph 5 of resolution B. He wished in particular to recall three considerations on which the head of the Chilean delegation had dwelt at length during the general debate on item 5 of the agenda in the Council (1033rd meeting). First, agreements should be negotiated on the management of strategic stocks and intergovernmental consultations should be initiated on the subject, for experience had shown that the unplanned disposal of stocks was a major cause of serious fluctuations in the market for such commodities as copper, which was of prime importance to Chile; secondly, governments should recognize the legal standing of any meetings which might be held by the interested parties — producers and consumers — to deal with non-ferrous-metal problems, and should decide that the persons or corporations taking part in such meetings would not come under the scope of existing anti-trust laws; lastly, certain practices which had created fluctuations on the copper market should be investigated. He had in mind the transaction system at present used in the world metal markets, particularly on the London Metal Exchange, where contracts or transactions were based on unspecified forms or grades of metal, the seller remaining free to deliver as he saw fit — adjusting the price accordingly — electrolytic copper, fire-refined copper or blister copper. The reconstituted Commission might well take up all those problems at its forthcoming session, in the light of the debates at the present session of the Council.

33. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) said that the working group composed of representatives of the various agencies interested in international commodity trade had considered what documentary material could be assembled for the forthcoming session of the reorganized Commission. The Secretary-General would do everything in his power to make the fullest possible material available to the Commission — particularly, as the Chilean representative had just suggested, the records of the Council's discussions on the matter. The Chilean representative did not, he thought, expect exhaustive studies on the complex problems mentioned to be prepared by the Secretariat in time for the Commission's next session. With the funds at present available, the Secretariat could carry out only a limited amount of work before March 1959.

AGENDA ITEM 4

**Economic development of under-developed countries
(resumed from the 1039th meeting and concluded)**

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3176)

34. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he would vote for the draft resolution

in the report of the Economic Committee (E/3176). In the Economic Committee, however, his delegation had submitted amendments (E/AC.6/L.229), in order first to ensure that the financial resources of the Special Fund were derived from voluntary contributions by all countries; secondly, to prevent the granting of special rights and prerogatives to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and thus ensure that the Special Fund was not placed at a disadvantage; and thirdly, to enable governments to make their contributions in national or other currencies as they saw fit. He regretted that those amendments had not been accepted. While voting for the draft resolution, therefore, he wished to make it clear that his government's final position with regard to the establishment of the Special Fund would not be determined until the subject came up at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

The draft resolution on the Special Fund, and the annex thereto, in the Economic Committee's report on economic development of under-developed countries (E/3176), was adopted unanimously.

35. Mr. BORIS (France) drew attention to General Assembly resolution 1032 (XI) on international tax problems calling upon the Council to present to the Assembly's thirteenth session such conclusions as it might reach from its consideration of the studies prepared by the Secretary-General.

36. The French delegation wished to associate itself with the praise which the studies submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General (E/3074 and Add.1 and 2) had received from a number of delegations during the general discussion. He noted that the Council had not been able to give special attention to those studies, but understood that the Secretary-General would continue the studies on tax systems, and that information on relevant fiscal developments would be included in the triennial report on the movement of private capital, which would be submitted to the Council the following year. He believed that that arrangement would help the Council in complying with the desires of the General Assembly on the subject. The French delegation suggested that a note to that effect be included in the Council's report to the General Assembly.

37. Mr. LOPEZ HERRARTE (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), recalling the views of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the Special Fund, made public both at the time of the meetings of the Preparatory Committee and also at the twenty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council, said that the Bank had followed closely the discussions and debates on the Fund. The Bank considered — and that was the prevailing view — that the Fund could be of great assistance to the less developed countries if it were managed in the form and according to the principles expressed by the interested governments. The Bank also thought that the Fund's activities would not only be of value in themselves but should facilitate the very type of development financing in which the Bank was engaged. The management of the Bank would wish to co-operate with the Special Fund in all appropriate ways.

AGENDA ITEM 3

Development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole
(*resumed from the 1032nd meeting*:)

- (a) General review
- (b) General Assembly resolution 1164 (XII) on the development of co-operation in the field of science, culture and education

REPORTS OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE
(E/3149, E/3158, E/3170, E/3174)

38. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) said that the quality of the Co-ordination Committee's work was impressive and the resolutions of great importance. That Committee's work was one of the Council's central functions, and had now gone beyond the mere avoidance of duplication and overlapping of effort and the elimination of inessential projects, and the Committee was fulfilling the functions contemplated under Articles 63 and 65 of the Charter. The reports showed evidence of concerted action and the pooling of resources in order to achieve the maximum results, and thus brought into sharper focus the creative aspects of co-ordination.

39. He was pleased to see that complete agreement had been reached on the draft resolution concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy (E/3170, annex, draft resolution E), which, it was to be hoped, would clarify relations with the International Atomic Energy Agency. The five-year appraisals were also extremely important; he trusted that the appraisal and consolidation report due in 1960 would give the Council a clear insight into its essential tasks and the basic issues facing it.

40. The task of co-ordination was not to help to reduce the budget, but to give the maximum effect to available resources and increase them, where proved necessary, to meet the basic requirements. It was clear from the reports that co-ordination and concerted action could not be imposed, but could be achieved only by consultation and voluntary co-operation.

41. His delegation would vote for all the draft resolutions in the reports, and hoped that they would command unanimous support.

42. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs), referring to section F, operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution in document E/3170, annex, thought that the Council's desire that the Secretary-General participate with the Council delegation in their consultations with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) delegation might have been expressed less formally. A somewhat embarrassing precedent might be established if the Council told the Secretary-General which of its bodies' meetings he should attend in person. He undertook to inform the Secretary-General of the Council's wish and of the reasons that had prompted it, but suggested that, instead of being embodied in a resolution, it might be better placed in the Council's report to the General Assembly.

43. Mr. VIAUD (France) thought that the Under-Secretary's remarks would be somewhat perplexing to the members of the Co-ordination Committee. The invitation in question to the Secretary-General gave

expression to the desire of the resolution's sponsors. The French delegation still believed that it would be both useful and desirable for the Secretary-General to participate in those consultations in so far as his duties allowed, but the essential point was that he should be informed of that wish. He was therefore ready to accept the Under-Secretary's suggestion, on the understanding that the ILO delegation and the members of the Council would attach as much importance to a wish expressed in the Council's report as they would have done had it been left in the resolution.

44. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) agreed with the French representative. It was essential that the Secretary-General should be able to participate as a full member, and the invitation indicated the importance the Co-ordination Committee attached to consultation with the ILO. The method by which his participation was brought about was unimportant, provided that he actually did take part.

45. Mrs. MURAVIEVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that her delegation had introduced three draft resolutions on agenda item 3 (b) in the Co-ordination Committee. The first (E/AC.24/L.138), on a survey of international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture had been adopted (E/3174, paras. 3 and 6), and its adoption showed that, given good will on all sides, an agreed solution could be reached on international co-operation.

46. Unfortunately, the second draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.139), on the preparation of a convention on the principles of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education, and the third (E/AC.24/L.140), on the convening of a scientific conference on the conservation and utilization of resources, had not met with the same welcome and had therefore been withdrawn. Nevertheless, her delegation would urge the importance of a decision on the questions raised in them.

47. Her delegation had also drawn attention in the Co-ordination Committee to the need for a more effective dovetailing of the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and for the maximum economy in the use of their resources.

48. She would vote for the draft resolutions in the Committee's reports, but would stress the importance of ensuring that concerted action in the field of co-ordination did not lead to the curtailment of activity or to restriction in the scope of programmes, particularly those of the regional economic commissions.

49. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution on the concentration of activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields, together with the annex thereto, in the first report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 2 (a) (E/3149).

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

50. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution on the concentration of activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields in the second report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 2 (a) (E/3158).

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.