



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-sixth session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

1303rd meeting (adjourning)

Friday, 2 August 1963

at 10.55 a.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President : Mr. A. PATIÑO (Colombia)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Algeria, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, United Arab Republic.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Switzerland.

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, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the regional economic commissions
(*resumed from the 1299th meeting and concluded*)

POINT OF ORDER RAISED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA

1. Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia) drew the Council's attention to a matter connected with the press release concerning the adoption at the 1299th meeting of a resolution by the Council on the question of the membership of the Republic of South Africa in the Economic Commission for Africa (974 D IV (XXXVI)), issued on 30 July 1963 at the European office of the United Nations. Although the voting on that resolution had not taken place by roll-call, the press release in question had listed the votes cast by the various delegations. Australia had been incorrectly shown as having voted in favour of the resolution and the United States had been omitted from the number casting affirmative votes. An addendum to the press release had subsequently been issued, making the necessary corrections.

2. In the first place, the incident raised the question of whether it was appropriate for the official Information Service of the United Nations to give detailed information on the voting of delegations in a vote that was not taken by roll-call. In the second place, the incorrect reporting of the Australian vote had caused his delegation a great deal of inconvenience because of repeated enquiries on the matter. He therefore found it necessary to confirm that Australia had abstained in the vote on that particular resolution. The Australian delegation had not explained its vote at that time because it had also abstained in the vote taken at the 1294th meeting on draft resolution E/L.1019 on the same subject, submitted jointly by Ethiopia and Senegal, which had failed to secure the majority necessary for adoption and had on that occasion made a statement which might also be regarded as an explanation of Australia's abstention on resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) adopted at the 1299th meeting.

AGENDA ITEMS 4 AND 6

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole

United Nations Development Decade

- (a) Report prepared pursuant to Council resolution 916 (XXXIV), paragraphs 13 and 10
- (b) Study prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1827 (XVII) on a United Nations Training and Research Institute (resumed from the 1277th meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3833)

3. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote successively on draft resolutions A to K in the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3833).

A. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Draft resolution A was adopted by 14 votes to none, with two abstentions.

B. UNITED NATIONS TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Draft resolution B was adopted by 14 votes to one, with two abstentions.

4. Mr. REVOL (France), explaining his delegation's abstention in the vote on resolution B, said that that proposal had been submitted by delegations which, in number and standing, provided an assurance which no country could disregard. His government had serious reservations on the substance of the resolution. When the matter had been referred to the Secretary-General, he had had a choice between the alternatives of the establishment of a United Nations training and research institute and the organization of a training programme based on existing resources. In his report (E/3780), he had chosen the first alternative, which was also advocated by the sponsors of draft resolution B. It was precisely that choice which had made it impossible for his delegation to support the resolution.

5. The establishment of a United Nations training and research institute was an irreversible fact, which was fraught with serious risks. In principle, training on the spot was preferable to uprooting a trainee from his environment. It was always possible to provide suitable training locally at some stage; the regional institutes had in fact been established for that purpose. A training programme on existing facilities would also have had the advantage of keeping in the developing countries the diplomats and politicians they badly needed and of ensuring, at the international level, that diversity without which there could be no genuine unity. Lastly, it was surprising that such a project should have been included in the programme of the United Nations Development Decade. It might well be asked what such an institute would do to promote the development of the developing countries, since it would encourage their most promising citizens to go abroad and thus deprive them of an élite which they could ill spare.

6. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that a detailed explanation of his delegation's position on resolution B had been given in the Co-ordination Committee at the 239th meeting. In view of the explanation of vote given by the French representative, he felt it necessary to specify that the Soviet delegation's abstention on the resolution did not imply any endorsement by the Soviet Union of its possible financial implications or of the programme of work it recommended to the General Assembly. The Soviet Union reserved its position in the General Assembly on those matters.

C. CO-ORDINATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY ACTIVITIES

Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.

D. CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Draft resolution D was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

E. MULTIPLICITY OF RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolution E was adopted unanimously.

F. EDUCATIONAL PLANNING IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution F was adopted unanimously.

G. WORK PROGRAMME IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS

Draft resolution G was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

H. EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES

7. The PRESIDENT drew attention to a number of changes to be made in the text of operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution. The words "to be undertaken in co-operation with governments" should be inserted after the words "problem of evaluation"; the words "including the possibility of the establishment of permanent evaluation machinery" should be added at the end of sub-paragraph (c); sub-paragraph (d) should be deleted together, and the word "summer" should be deleted from sub-paragraph (e), which would become sub-paragraph (d).

Draft resolution H, as redrafted, was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

I. WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

J. REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Draft resolution J was adopted unanimously.

K. REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Draft resolution K was adopted unanimously.

8. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) proposed that, in accordance with past practice, the action taken by the Co-ordination Committee on inter-

national relations in the fields of education, science and culture and on emergency action by United Nations organizations in cases of natural disaster (E/3833, para.7) should be recorded in an annex to the resolutions just adopted.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 7

Economic and social consequences of disarmament

United Nations activities in implementation of the declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament (E/3736 and Add.1-8; E/L.1034 and Add.1) (resumed from the 1292nd meeting and concluded)

9. The PRESIDENT announced that the draft resolutions submitted by the United States of America (E/L.1018) and by Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/L.1022) had been withdrawn, and that the Council had then before it a single draft resolution submitted jointly by Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America (E/L.1034); Colombia had subsequently been added to the list of sponsors (E/L.1034/Add.1).

10. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) explained that draft resolution E/L.1034 was a synthesis of the original United States draft and that submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia. The United States text had placed the main emphasis on the research and studies to be undertaken in connexion with certain problems of international trade which would arise during the transitional period if an agreement on general and complete disarmament was concluded. The guiding idea of the text submitted by the USSR and Czechoslovakia had been the elaboration of an economic disarmament programme. In fact, the provisions of the two drafts supplemented each other.

11. The new draft resolution before the Council stressed the importance of general and complete disarmament for the expansion and acceleration of economic and social progress throughout the world. He hoped that the governments of all States would intensify their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament. That hope was justified, since an agreement had been quite recently concluded in Moscow and the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament had resumed its work. Operative paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 invited Member States, the regional economic commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Council, and also the specialized agencies, to pursue their studies not only on the economic and social problems that would be involved in the reconversion process, but also, and above all, on the means of solving those problems. Lastly, paragraph 5 requested the Secretary-General to make a survey of the possibilities for undertaking an international study of the problems in relation to primary commodities that might become acute during and immediately after the transitional period. In that connexion, he would call attention to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Secretary-General's report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament

(E/3736), which emphasized the importance of those problems. The value of the studies recommended in the draft resolution was therefore undeniable. During the current session, several delegations had stressed the need to solve the problems which would arise as a result of general and complete disarmament.

12. He trusted that the decision to be adopted by the Council on the draft resolution would provide further justification for the hopes of all peoples desiring to free themselves of fear, poverty and hunger.

13. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) associated himself with the Czechoslovak representative's remarks regarding the appropriateness of the sponsors' being able to place an agreed draft resolution before the Council, particularly in the light of the recent historic event in Moscow—namely, the conclusion of an agreement to ban nuclear testing. On one point he would beg to differ from the Czechoslovak representative: it had not been easy to reach agreement on the text of the draft resolution; much hard work had been involved, but thanks to the spirit of give-and-take displayed by both sides, the effort had proved successful. He was stressing that point because, as was always true in such cases, the draft resolution represented a compromise and was not entirely the text either side would have preferred. He appreciated the co-operative spirit in which the Czechoslovak and Soviet delegations had approached the task.

14. The draft resolution contained the best points of the two earlier drafts, and since it represented the achievement of a delicate balance he would urge members of the Council to make no suggestions for changes which, which, though at first sight apparently innocuous, might nevertheless upset the balance. Throughout the negotiations, the United States delegation had tried to keep in mind the desirability of arriving at a draft resolution acceptable to the sponsors and acceptable also to the other members of the Council representing both developing and developed countries; and he hoped that that aim had in large measure been achieved.

15. The combined draft resolution was in full accord with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII), and contained a number of direct references to the Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament. Operative paragraph 2 recognized the importance of continuing, in the light of developments bearing on disarmament, national and international studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and to means of dealing with the problems that would be involved in the reconversion process. The phrase "in the light of developments bearing on disarmament" was significant in that it covered the need, recognized in the discussion and in the replies of certain governments to the Secretary-General's inquiry, for activities in relation to reconversion problems to be adjusted to a realistic appraisal of the prospects for disarmament.

16. In operative paragraph 4, the key role of the Secretary-General in regard to further studies was recognized, and due note was taken in the fifth preambular paragraph of the Secretary-General's report. In that report, the

Secretary-General had expressed the view that it would be useful if his programme of work in the field of international economic and trade relations could include an international study of the problems that might arise in relation to changes induced by disarmament in the demand for primary commodities. Accordingly, the final operative paragraph requested the Secretary-General to make an adequate survey of the possibilities for undertaking such a study, and to report his findings in due course to the Council.

17. Mr. ARKADIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said his delegation considered it important that the Council's discussion of the economic and social consequences of disarmament should result in a decision which would promote further steps towards implementing the declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session. The Soviet delegation considered that an economic programme of disarmament should be prepared, and should provide that the resources released be devoted to accelerating the development of all countries and, in particular, to promoting the economic development of the developing countries. Those resources should be used for laying solid foundations for national economies, particularly in the sectors of industry and power; and the programme should also include measures for advancing the agricultural output of those countries, remedying the disadvantages of single-crop economies, accelerating the rate of their economic development and raising the living standards of the population.

18. It was those considerations which his delegation, together with that of Czechoslovakia, had had in mind when submitting the original draft resolution and participating in the negotiations with the United States delegation for the preparation of a joint draft resolution. The negotiations had been marked by a spirit of co-operation, and had been conducted in a business-like atmosphere. Although, as the United States representative had pointed out, the negotiations had not been easy, the resulting draft represented a further development towards carrying out the decisions already taken by the General Assembly and the Council.

19. His delegation had agreed to the present wording of operative paragraphs 3 and 4 for the sake of reaching agreement. It interpreted those paragraphs to mean that the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies could and must conduct studies on the economic and social consequences of disarmament independently, at their own initiative, and not only on the instructions of United Nations organs and of the Secretary-General. At the same time, they should be guided by the declaration adopted at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

20. The Soviet delegation attached great importance to the fact that agreement had been reached on a joint draft resolution dealing with such an important matter; that was not the first time that co-operation had been achieved between the USSR and United States delegations on the problem at issue. It was, moreover, significant

that a similar spirit of co-operation had been shown at Moscow in preparing an important agreement on the prohibition of nuclear tests in the air, in outer space and under water. The efforts made at Moscow and now in the Council would undoubtedly hasten the settlement of the problem of general and complete disarmament, and in taking the decision proposed to it the Council and all its organs would be making a valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace.

21. Mr. ARANGO (Colombia) merely wished to add that Colombia had desired to become a sponsor of the draft resolution because, as a developing country, it could not fail to be gratified that goodwill and understanding had prevailed over the obstacles to agreement on a joint draft resolution on a matter of such vital importance to the developing countries as a whole. Furthermore, the success achieved was a happy augury for progress towards an agreement on disarmament, which it was expected would release vast resources for the service of mankind, and under which science and technology would be freed to serve the interests of peace rather than to seek the means of self-destruction. The provisions of operative paragraphs 4 and 5 were of particular importance.

22. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) felt that, since his delegation had expressed no views on the two earlier draft resolutions, he ought to speak on the revised text before the Council. First, and in order that there should be no misunderstanding, he must recall once again that the United Kingdom had fully supported the original study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament (E/3593/Rev.1) that had been published in March 1962, and that it continued to regard that study as a valuable contribution. As he had stated at the 1289th meeting, however, the United Kingdom did not consider that further detailed economic analysis of further extensive surveys were called for at the moment.

23. He would also reiterate his delegation's recognition of the fact that the nuclear test agreement recently concluded in Moscow had brought new hope to the world, and stress its earnest desire that that agreement might prove to be a first step towards some progress in disarmament. The draft resolution before the Council was in fact a product of the spirit which the nuclear test agreement had revealed.

24. The draft resolution, which was the result of combined and persevering effort on the part of the sponsoring delegations, did not to any large extent reflect the ideas expressed by his delegation in the course of the general discussion. Neither did it contain, however, anything with which he would specifically disagree. Nevertheless, except for the last operative paragraph, it seemed to contain very little that was really new, and the same practical effect could have been attained by a much shorter draft.

25. The United Kingdom delegation would not wish to oppose a resolution addressed to a desirable end, and it recognized that disarmament, once it became a fact, might well intensify some of the problems connected with primary commodities with which the forthcoming

Conference on Trade and Development would have to deal; indeed, disarmament might even create new problems in that field.

26. At the same time, a resolution on that subject and at that stage should not lay an additional burden of work on staff who had many immediate tasks to perform. Nor should it lead to significant additional expenditure; for that would be tantamount to drawing a cheque on the future without knowing whether it would be met.

27. Out of the total United Nations membership of 110 countries, only 21 had replied to the Secretary-General's enquiry (E/3736, Add.1 and 2, and 4-8) and among those replying many seemed to share the views he had expressed. There was therefore no evidence that proposals for further studies and surveys or for a whole economic programme for disarmament enjoyed wide or earnest support among the Members of the United Nations. The proposal in the draft resolution was much more limited in scope than a whole economic programme for disarmament, but even so his delegation did not feel able to vote for it.

28. Mr. KOPCOK (Yugoslavia), congratulating the sponsors of the draft resolution on the spirit of co-operation and conciliation which they had shown, expressed particular pleasure at the provisions contained in operative paragraphs 1 and 5. It was to be hoped that the implementation of the text would create a better international climate, in which definite steps could be taken to promote economic and social advancement throughout the world.

29. Mr. REVOL (France) welcomed the new draft resolution. General and complete disarmament, if it came about, could not but have a favourable impact on the economic and social development of nations, whatever their economic and social system. It was nevertheless essential not to underrate the problems which would undoubtedly arise; and the provisions of operative paragraph 5 were, therefore, particularly gratifying.

30. The invitation addressed to the subsidiary bodies of the Council and the specialized agencies in paragraphs 3 and 4 should not induce them to augment their staff or to increase the rate of their expenditure.

31. With reference to the penultimate preambular paragraph, studies on the subject should be undertaken solely for information purposes. The resources released by disarmament varied from country to country, and no single solution could be imposed on all States Members of the United Nations. Such a procedure would, moreover, be contrary to the provisions of the Charter.

32. Subject to the above reservations, his delegation supported the joint draft resolution.

33. Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia) welcomed the submission of the joint draft resolution which was the outcome of lengthy and delicate negotiations. During the Council's earlier debate on the subject, the Australian delegation had thought that United Nations work on the objectives of disarmament and the Council's studies of its economic and social consequences were useful, although

they might seem somewhat academic; the economic and social aspects of the question would, of course, acquire new urgency when the relevant political decisions were taken. Since then, his delegation had noted with satisfaction the negotiation of the test-ban agreement in Moscow, which represented a limited, though important, step towards disarmament. Following the announcement of the conclusion of the agreement, the Australian Government had declared its intention of becoming a party to the treaty, stating that it would have preferred a total prohibition of all tests but that, failing such an agreement, it considered that the kind of tests that had been prohibited were particularly significant; the Minister of External Affairs had concluded by stressing the significance of that break-through in east-west negotiations and had expressed the hope that it would lead to an improvement of those relations. Nevertheless, the importance of the agreement in relation to disarmament as a whole should not be exaggerated; his delegation hoped that the stress which the USSR delegation laid on plans for the economic and social consequences of disarmament would be reflected in increasing determination on the part of the USSR and other governments to achieve further progress in the complex negotiations that had been so long in progress.

34. At least it could be said that in calling for further studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the Council was laying a foundation, although at that stage there were hardly any grounds for requesting any considerable increase in the resources to be allocated for that work. Nevertheless, Australia fervently hoped that in the not too distant future the United Nations would be called upon to take urgent steps to build upon the foundation thus laid.

35. Mr. HIREMATH (India) welcomed the submission of the joint draft resolution, and observed that, a few days previously, the Prime Minister of India had expressed to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom his gratification and congratulations on the successful conclusion of the testban agreement and his hope that that landmark of international co-operation and understanding would lead to further collaboration on tension-reducing agreements resulting in general and complete disarmament. The joint draft resolution was yet another symbol of such co-operation, in pursuance of the declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII). The sponsors of the draft had stated that a great deal of hard work had been involved in reaching agreement but no effort was too great if it in any way served to promote the cause of disarmament. The various studies recommended in the draft resolution would have particular value in creating the necessary psychological atmosphere for disarmament. His delegation would therefore support the joint draft resolution.

36. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) congratulated the sponsors of the joint draft resolution on the great goodwill they had shown, which was a promising augury for the future of international relations. Although the joint draft contained a number of reiterations, and despite its neces-

sary limitations, much of its content was of positive value. In the first place, it was only appropriate for the Council to respond to the spirit of the Moscow agreement. Secondly, the efforts of the United States and USSR delegations to refrain from political intransigence and respect the will of peoples throughout the world showed that they had reached a new stage of maturity. The reference to earlier resolutions on the subject would have the effect of preparing world public opinion, even in the nuclear States, to understand and support the efforts that were being made to achieve disarmament. Thirdly, it was undoubtedly consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations to urge governments and international organizations to prepare and improve specific plans for avoiding future conflicts during the transition period and for making better use of the vast potential for improving the lot of the peoples in both the developing and the developed countries. Those plans had been described as utopian, but it should be borne in mind that the utopias of one day were the concrete facts of the next.

37. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) said that his country, with its peace-loving traditions, could only congratulate the sponsors of the joint draft resolution on their successful efforts to reach agreement on such an important problem.

38. The PRESIDENT put to the vote joint draft resolution E/L.1034 and Add.1.

The joint draft resolution was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Adjournment of the session

39. The PRESIDENT, describing his general impressions of the work of the session, said that the Council's activities over the past year had reflected a growing recognition of development as one of the fundamental concerns of the United Nations. Most of the items discussed at the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions had related to aspects of development or to closely related matters. The Council had thus acted consistently with the fact that the United Nations and many of the specialized agencies were participating in various ways in the great task of eliminating poverty and every form of backwardness, which, thanks to technological progress, was no longer a utopian objective. The peoples of all countries were steering a definite course towards the improvement of living conditions, and the modern era was distinguished from all others by the possibility of predetermining and consciously generating development, as a result of progress in the economic and social sciences. It was therefore not surprising that, since all races and ideologies were agreed on the need to give development special priority, the Council devote a large part of its efforts to that subject.

40. The documents examined by the Council and the discussions to which they had given rise had shown that, despite the efforts made, there was no ground for satisfaction even with the beginning that had been made in achieving the development objectives proclaimed by the United Nations. The rate of growth of most low-income

economies had continued to be very slow and the term "developing countries" was more a slogan for the future than a current reality.

41. The Council's discussions had been constantly influenced by the recent United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas and the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The decisions to be taken by the latter conference were urgent and were the key to the progress which must be achieved in international co-operation for development. The success of the Conference, of course, depended on the necessary political willingness to accept those solutions. The intensive preparations being undertaken justified the assumption that technical difficulties would be overcome, and the declarations that had been made, particularly by the great Powers, seemed to justify the hopes placed on the Conference. In its resolution 963 (XXXVI), which it had adopted unanimously, the Council had invited the States participating in the Conference to try to reach basic agreement on measures constituting a new international trade and development policy and had expressed the hope that the Conference would offer an opportunity for the manifestation, in the field of trade and development, of the necessary willingness to contribute to the acceleration of the economic development of developing countries.

42. That new international trade and development policy was intended to place international trade effectively at the service of development. If the requirements of the Development Decade were to be fully met, the developing economies must be strengthened in their most important, but weakest sector — namely, foreign trade; continued deterioration in the terms of trade of the low-income countries would frustrate the purpose of international programmes of financial and technical co-operation, which would then be regarded, and with good reason, merely as palliatives for a situation incompatible with the aspirations of the United Nations. The purpose of the new policy must be a radical change in the conditions of international trade, so that they became favourable, rather than adverse to the economic growth of the developing countries. An undertaking of such scope would test the capacity of the developed countries to shoulder the duties imposed on them by their privileged position and would call for abandonment of their traditional attitude of passive acceptance of the supremacy of the market. The solidarity characterizing modern international relations should be set higher than the law of the market; it was therefore necessary to resist those laws whenever they condemned the peoples of several continents to sub-human levels of living. The new international policy of trade and development would be a new aspect of the centuries-old fight for the liberation of peoples and the recognition of human dignity.

43. The Conference would have to deal with the problems of primary commodities, a sphere in which the new measures adopted by IMF were a favourable sign and in which new, constructive ideas, such as those concerning market organization, were emerging, although special attention must also be given to promoting exports of manufactured goods to the developing countries.

44. Three notable advances in the institutional field in 1963 had been the approval of the final programme for establishing the United Nations training and research institute, the establishment of an advisory committee on the application of science and technology and the adoption of resolution 969 (XXXVI) which would enable the General Assembly to take decisions on the proposals of the Advisory Committee of Experts which had studied the industrial development activities of the United Nations system in accordance with Council resolution 873 (XXXIII). The Training and Research Institute would meet a most urgent need in the field of development, and the advisory committee on the application of science and technology could become a suitable organ for canalizing interest in that important sphere. At its current session, the Council had given special consideration to the role of science and technology in reducing the imbalance between rich and poor countries. It had recognized the value of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology and the need for allocating much larger resources to the purposes served by that conference. Special consideration had been given to questions relating to outer space and to atomic energy problems; in that connexion, the need had been stressed for closer collaboration with the agencies concerned. The debate on industrial development had again brought out the unanimous desire for an intensification of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the direct promotion of such development. The resolution provided for appropriate measures to ensure that the exchange of views which had been proceeding for several years speedily reached the stage of definite conclusions.

45. In keeping with the spirit that had been strengthened by the tripartite agreement recently reached at Moscow, resolution 982 (XXXVI) on the economic and social consequences of disarmament was a significant step in preparation for the changes in the allocation of resources that would result from disarmament. For example, the request to the Secretary-General contained in the resolution to survey the possibilities of undertaking an international study of the changes that might occur in the demand for primary commodities was a measure of a kind that was within the Council's reach.

46. Special attention should be paid to the decisions taken on the composition of the Council itself, for there was a pressing need for it to reflect the recent increase in the membership of the United Nations. Any delay in that

matter would mean disregarding essential facts and principles, and might even have the effect of reducing the Council's authority.

47. Important discussions had taken place on the technical assistance programmes and the Special Fund. While it was gratifying that, in 1963, contributions to EPTA had reached the proposed target of \$50 million, the fact that contributions to the Special Fund had not reached the target of \$100 million necessitated an appeal to governments to try to increase their contributions at the Pledging Conference to be held in October 1963.

48. The Council had expressed its great appreciation of the successful work being carried out by the regional economic commissions, particularly as a result of the policy of decentralization which was at last being put into effect after repeated recommendations by the Council; in that connexion, he would pay a tribute to the former Executive Secretary of ECLA, who had assumed the responsible post of Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Council's gratitude was also due to its permanent committees and functional commissions. The more important achievements of those bodies included the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination which had been prepared by the Commission on Human Rights and which the Council had agreed to transmit to the General Assembly. Thanks were also due to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for its exemplary efficiency; the work being done by the Economic Projections and Programming Centre was of special importance. The Council also greatly appreciated the invaluable assistance of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in its deliberations and in the execution of its co-ordinating functions.

49. The Council's debates had shown once again that economic and social questions could be the subject of dispassionate argument and of the constructive agreements in all spheres of international relations which the peoples of the world were so eagerly awaiting.

50. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the PRESIDENT declared the thirty-sixth session of the Council adjourned.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.