



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thursday, 19 December 1963,
at 2.50 p.m.

Resumed Thirty-sixth Session
OFFICIAL RECORDS

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. Alfonso 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, Chile, Ecuador, Iraq, Luxembourg, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

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; International Monetary Fund.

AGENDA ITEM 37

Report of the International Monetary Fund (E/3835) (concluded)

1. Mr. CHAKRAVARTY (India) joined other speakers in paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. Per Jacobsson, whose last contribution to the work of the International Monetary Fund had been the establishment of a new borrowing facility to meet the problem of primary commodity price fluctuations.

2. He expressed his gratitude to Mr. Schweitzer, the new Managing Director, for the comprehensive statement he had made at the preceding meeting. It

was gratifying to know that studies had been launched for strengthening the international financial machinery for the purpose of facilitating the rapid expansion of world trade and that those studies would bear in mind the special needs and problems of the developing countries. The problem of adequate international liquidity was of the utmost importance to the highly developed countries and there was no doubt that the satisfactory balance of payments and stability of the currencies of those countries were vitally important to all members of the international community.

3. Nevertheless, it should be borne in mind that the balance-of-payments difficulties of the developed countries were in general structurally different from those of the developing countries, whose primary requirement was a sustained and substantial inflow of development aid on progressively softer terms. The removal of obstacles to the expansion of their exports, in respect not only of primary commodities but also of manufactures and semi-manufactures, was also of vital importance. He was glad to note that those aspects had been stressed in the statement by the Managing Director of the Fund, and he looked forward to the deliberations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The short-term assistance provided by the Fund could do much to help the developing countries to meet their balance-of-payments difficulties and he hoped that the Fund would continue to explore ways and means of furthering such assistance.

4. He was confident that the Fund would further liberalize its policies and practices so as to make its resources available to member countries on a larger scale, subject, of course, to the usual safeguards for maintaining the revolving character of those resources. Consideration should also be given to extending the present time-limit for refunding. His delegation had noted with interest that the Fund had already granted two drawings under the new compensatory financing scheme, including a drawing which had carried the Fund's holdings beyond the 200 per cent limit which had hitherto been the maximum. The recent stand-by arrangement made by the United States was an encouraging development and the fact that two major reserve currency countries were seeking Fund assistance added a new dimension to its role. The general arrangements already made to borrow from other industrialized countries provided an important source of funds, and other means of expanding international liquidity and the Fund's resources, including another general increase in quotas, would undoubtedly be explored.

5. While there was considerable evidence that international co-operation outside the Fund had contributed much to international financial harmony, he remained convinced that the Fund, which was an organization open to all countries of the world, was the appropriate focal point for strengthening the international payments system. Under its aegis, substantial progress had been made during the past seventeen

years and there was little doubt that the Fund offered considerable scope for further positive work in that direction. The transactions of the Fund in 1963 had shown a marked decline as compared with 1962, a fact which reflected the improvement in the international payments situation as a whole. Through its consultations with member countries, the Fund provided an excellent forum for an exchange of views, and he was pleased to learn that it was strengthening its technical advisory services for the benefit of the developing countries.

6. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) also paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Per Jacobsson and welcomed the new Managing Director.

7. Commenting on the Fund's report,^{1/} he said that the Fund had become a truly representative and almost universal institution owing to the large increase in its membership over the past year, during which twenty-two developing countries, mostly from Africa, had become members. It was now increasingly concerned with the problems of the less developed countries.

8. When considering the question of adequate international liquidity, it must be clearly understood that what was involved was not the actual means of financing international trade, which was done through commercial channels, nor the provision of development capital—a matter within the province of the International Bank and its affiliated institutions—but ways of ensuring adequate supplies of international liquidity in order to enable countries to make adjustments in their balance of payments without sharp changes in the volume of imports or in the growth of domestic demand. The Fund's purpose was to provide assistance in the event of short-term speculations against a member's currency or serious short-term fluctuations in its balance-of-payments situation arising from external influences.

9. The past year had been characterized by wide discussions concerning the adequacy of the resources of the Fund and the banking system to meet calls made upon it. Reinforcement measures had recently been taken, such as the increase in quotas and the general arrangements to borrow concluded in 1961 with ten leading industrial countries. Moreover, the Fund had decided to diversify the currencies used in its transactions and had developed its policies on stand-by agreements. Such agreements had been of particular help to the United Kingdom, and it was to be noted that the United States had concluded its first stand-by agreement in July 1963. As a result of those and other measures, there was no immediate liquidity shortage; nevertheless, the problem was one requiring careful study, since the need for liquidity was certain to grow.

10. The Fund was helping primary producers by giving sympathetic consideration to requests for increased quotas on grounds of undue fluctuations in export proceeds, particularly in the case of members with small quotas, and by permitting members, subject to certain conditions, to draw up to 25 per cent of their quota to cover temporary export shortfall. His delegation welcomed the introduction of those measures by the Fund in February 1963 and the fact that

all applications received thus far had been dealt with and approved without delay. However, the inherent limitations of the Fund must not be forgotten, since the situations with which it could deal involved only short-term fluctuations susceptible to treatment by the provision of short-term credit; but most of the difficulties of developing countries caused by the decline in primary commodity prices and adverse terms of trade, were not of a short-term nature. The search for solutions to the long-term problems of countries dependent on a narrow range of commodities was therefore one of the crucial tests which would face the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Solutions could be found by improving earning capacity, by stabilizing prices, by international commodity arrangements and by increases in trade, as well as by maintaining and increasing long-term capital assistance.

11. However, the term "compensatory finance", which had been used in relation to some of the Fund's activities, must not be construed as meaning that the Fund could be expected to compensate primary producers for long-term losses or to make good structural defects or shortages of finance for development. To use the Fund to help to finance a deficit arising from excessive pressure of internal demand and rising costs and prices was unwarranted, since it would merely serve to aggravate a basically unsound situation. On the other hand, as the Australian representative had said at the preceding meeting, a satisfactory solution to the problem of international liquidity might have a notable effect on some of the problems facing the developing countries, since it might allay the fears felt by some of the developed countries of running into balance-of-payments difficulties through the provision of aid.

12. Mr. CHIBA (Japan) also paid a solemn tribute to the memory of Mr. Per Jacobsson and extended his best wishes to Mr. Schweitzer, the new Managing Director.

13. The annual report of the Fund and the Managing Director's statement showed that the Fund's activities in the past year had been successful. Its budgetary position was sound and its membership had increased to more than 100, with a consequent widening of the range and variety of the problems it dealt with. He was pleased to learn that, following the decision of the Executive Directors regarding the compensatory financing of export fluctuations, the new drawing facility had been made available to Brazil and the United Arab Republic, and also that the Fund had increased the provision of technical assistance and advice to its members, particularly the newly independent countries. The adoption of programmes and the establishment of institutions designed to maintain internal financial and monetary stability were essential for the sound economic development of those countries, and he hoped that the Fund would continue to give increasing attention to that aspect of its activities.

14. During the past two years, there had been signs of a favourable development in international markets for primary products. It must be borne in mind, however, that the external financial resources available to most of the developing countries were far from sufficient to carry out their development programmes. A general international climate of prosperity and an expanding world trade were essential for solving that problem and for promoting the economic advancement

^{1/} International Monetary Fund, Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1963, Washington, D.C. Transmitted to members of the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3835).

of the developed countries. The creation and maintenance of such a climate depended to a great extent on maintaining a high level of economic activity in the industrialized countries. In that connexion, he had been glad to note that the Managing Director had touched upon the subject of international liquidity and equilibrium in world payments.

15. In recent years, his country had gradually been liberalizing trade and payments and had become more active in extending aid to the developing countries. Japan intended to accept in the near future the obligations under article VIII of the Articles of Agreement of the Fund, thereby contributing further to international co-operation in the monetary sphere. He was convinced that the free movement and exchange of capital, industrial techniques, goods and services among nations would not only promote the harmonious growth of the world economy as a whole but would also benefit each nation individually. He therefore attached great importance to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the round of tariff negotiations initiated by President Kennedy. In conclusion, he hoped that the Fund would persevere in the promotion of international co-operation and the balanced expansion of international trade.

16. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) joined previous speakers in paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. Per Jacobsson and extending a warm welcome to the new Managing Director.

17. The past year had been characterized by favourable developments in the world economy and the Fund had made a substantial contribution to that trend. His delegation was particularly gratified by the Fund's efforts to provide new credit facilities to the developing countries in order to compensate for losses in their export earnings due to fluctuations in commodity prices. Like other developing countries, the African countries were following with close attention the activities of the Fund; in 1963, eighteen of them had joined the Fund. They supported the Fund's increasingly liberal policies and considered that special attention should be given to the problem of the fluctuation in raw materials prices, which greatly affected their balance of payments. That was why the developing countries had always supported measures in the Commission on International Commodity Trade directed at a solution of that problem and hoped that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would deal with it, together with the question of ensuring long-term market stability. The Fund should also examine the foreign exchange difficulties some countries had to face.

18. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) associated his delegation with the tributes paid to the memory of Mr. Per Jacobsson and wished the new Managing Director every success in the performance of his duties.

19. The Fund was growing and now had 102 members. It had increased the scope of its operations and was doing much to bring about a viable world monetary order. Most of the new members had recently become independent and faced many problems in organizing their monetary, fiscal and exchange systems so as to provide a solid basis for economic growth. They therefore required increased technical assistance; he was happy to note that the Fund was furnishing that assistance and was expanding its capacity to render aid. He appreciated the Fund's recent decision to supplement credit facilities to countries facing

payments difficulties. His delegation shared the view of the Managing Director that action to encourage liberal policies by industrial countries towards imports from the less developed countries should be given full emphasis in current international deliberations on trade policy. The developing countries were entitled to greater access to export markets, an important factor in their economic growth. Financial assistance by the Fund would enable them to implement their economic development programmes and help them to achieve a reasonable balance in their international transactions.

20. Mr. SCHWEITZER (Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund) thanked the members of the Council for the tributes they had paid to his predecessor, Mr. Per Jacobsson, and said that it was planned to establish a foundation in the latter's memory.

21. Members of the Council had stressed the need for international co-operation in the monetary field. The Fund would continue to extend co-operation to all countries and all organizations concerned with monetary matters. It attached great importance to its close connexion with the United Nations, a connexion which would be reaffirmed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It was seeking short-term solutions to many of the long-term problems that would be discussed at the Conference, in which it would actively participate. In connexion with the studies on international liquidity, the Fund maintained close co-operation with the group of ten countries participating in the general arrangements to borrow. It was probably within the framework of the Fund that the most important measures to expand international liquidity would be taken. Collaboration with the group of ten countries would also be important if regional arrangements were made to develop monetary co-operation. The Fund would help and advise on any such arrangements. Its advice was given in a completely disinterested manner and never constituted interference in the internal policies of countries.

22. Whereas for the industrial countries, monetary stability was usually sufficient to ensure a satisfactory rate of growth on a long-term basis, for the underdeveloped countries, it was only one of the conditions for growth. Without monetary stability, resources that could have been used for long-term investment were wasted. The countries concerned should co-ordinate measures to achieve monetary stability and measures to promote development and investment. The Fund needed to be able to evaluate the national policies of countries and the external resources available for their execution. In all those respects, the Fund would endeavour to strengthen its ties with the United Nations and the Members of the Organization.

23. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should adopt a draft resolution under which it would take note of the report of the International Monetary Fund.

It was so decided.

Financial implications of the decision taken by the Council with regard to agenda item 43

24. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) informed the Council that the decision taken at its

1310th meeting to enlarge the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development from fifteen to eighteen had financial implications not provided for in the appropriations already voted by the General Assembly for 1964. The approved budget for 1964 included a provision of \$26,000 for a two-week meeting of an advisory committee composed of fifteen members. That provision covered the travel of the members to attend the meetings of the Committee at Headquarters and subsistence for them at \$30 a day. The addition of three more members would entail expenditures of the order of \$5,200. Since the appropriation voted by the General Assembly was based on a membership of fifteen, the Secretary-General intended to seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the additional requirement of \$5,200 as an unforeseen item and to take that sum into account to the extent necessary in his report on supplementary estimates for 1964 to be submitted to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

AGENDA ITEM 35

Work of the Council in 1964 (concluded)

25. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council), replying to the question raised by the French representative at the 1308th meeting, said that in 1964 the secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women would be continuing the various work projects of the Commission, although the latter would not meet in that year. For example, in pursuance of Council resolution 961 E (XXXVI), a report would be prepared on the views and decisions of the Commission relating to economic rights and opportunities for women. The report would be submitted to the 1964 International Labour Conference in connexion with the agenda item entitled "Women workers in a changing world", and copies of it would also be transmitted to the members of the Commission. In addition, the draft pamphlet on civic and political education of women and other studies would be sent to the members of the Commission.

26. In reply to a question raised by the USSR representative at the 1308th meeting, he recalled that General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII) invited the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of the action taken by them in compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the Assembly in resolution 1904 (XVIII). The resolution further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the matter, which would be considered by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session as a separate agenda item. If the Council so desired, the Secretary-General could prepare a progress report on the matter for the Council's next session.

27. The PRESIDENT suggested that, in accordance with the USSR delegation's request, the Council should agree to include in the provisional agenda for the thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination".

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 41

United Nations training and research institute

28. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) ^{2/} briefly reviewed the history of the proposal for the creation of the United Nations training and research institute. The possible establishment of the institute had first been visualized by the General Assembly in resolution 1827 (XVII). The Secretary-General had given his strong support to the proposal for the establishment of the institute and had put forward a very general plan to that effect in the report (E/3780) which he had submitted to the Council at its thirty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. The Council, in resolution 935 (XXXVI), had endorsed the broad lines of the Secretary-General's plan, had requested him to explore possible sources, both governmental and non-governmental, of financial assistance to the institute and had recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. With some minor modification, that resolution had been adopted by the Second Committee, and then by the General Assembly as resolution 1934 (XVIII).

29. Assembly resolution 1934 (XVIII) formally requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish the institute. A new operative paragraph, introduced into the Council's draft, also requested the Secretary-General "to continue to explore possible sources, both governmental and non-governmental, of financial assistance to the institute with a view toward its establishment during the first half of 1964, if feasible". In addition, in its last operative paragraph, the resolution requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session instead of at its thirty-seventh session, as had originally been contemplated, and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

30. Since the formal authorization required for the establishment of the institute had only just given by the Assembly, the progress report was limited in scope and related mainly to the efforts so far made to find sufficient financial support. In his report to the Council and the Assembly, the Secretary-General had suggested that voluntary contributions amounting to \$10 million should be contemplated for a period of five to six years with firm pledges of not less than \$5 million. With that aim in view, the Secretary-General had just addressed a letter to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations drawing their particular attention to General Assembly resolution 1934 (XVIII). He had also appointed a personal representative who would be responsible for discussing the matter with interested Governments and for seeking contributions from governmental and non-governmental sources.

31. From the informal contacts which had already been made with some Governments and some private foundations, it appeared that there were serious prospects of contributions, which, although they would not suffice to reach the "take-off" figure of \$5 million, would nevertheless enable considerable progress to be made. The decisions of certain private foundations would be likely to depend on the response made by Governments to the Secretary-General's request for contributions.

^{2/} The complete text of the statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs was circulated as document E/L.1050.

32. The draft outline set forth in document E/3780 provided for a board of trustees to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, and for an executive director to be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the members of the board. Consultations would be started very shortly by the Secretary-General in regard to those appointments and he was engaged in preparing a first draft of the initial programme of the institute so that potential donors might have an idea of the purposes and projects which their contributions might possibly serve.

33. The Secretary-General was convinced that the United Nations training and research institute would be able to make a unique contribution, not only towards the targets of the United Nations Development Decade, but also to the promotion of world peace. He hoped shortly to be able to announce the pledges made, which would permit the formal establishment of the institute and enable it to fulfil its high purposes.

34. Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia) proposed that the Secretary-General should be requested to submit a further report on the matter to the Council's thirty-seventh session and that the report should be considered under a sub-item of the agenda item entitled "United Nations Development Decade".

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 42

Enlargement of the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee of the Council (E/L.1048) (concluded)

35. Mr. A. ABEBE (Ethiopia) urged members to support the eight-Power draft resolution (E/L.1048). All the African States Members of the United Nations had been instructed at the Summit Conference of Independent African States, held at Addis Ababa in May 1963, to work for the fair representation of African Members on all organs of the United Nations.

36. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation sympathized with the desire of the African and Asian States to obtain wider representation on the principal organs of the United Nations. Faithful to its principles, the Soviet Union provided wide support for the national liberation movement wherever it was waged. At the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, it had not only initiated the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)), but had also made a proposal for the equal representation in United Nations organs of the world's three blocs—the socialist countries, the neutralist countries and the Western countries. Many United Nations organs had been enlarged with the support of the Soviet Union, which agreed that the sessional committees of the Council should also be enlarged to enable more countries to participate in their work. His delegation's views on that subject had been expressed recently in the General Assembly (1285th plenary meeting). To reflect the changes in the membership of the United Nations, the African and Asian countries must have greater representation on all organs.

37. However, the number of socialist States in the United Nations had doubled in recent years, and that development was not covered by the draft resolution before the Council. Its sponsors wanted to give seven additional seats on the committees to African and

Asian countries, one to Latin America and one to Western Europe. But the countries of Latin America and Western Europe had never claimed that their regions were inadequately represented on United Nations bodies. The socialist countries, on the other hand, had repeatedly asked for better representation. A recent plea was contained in the letter dated 5 September 1963 addressed by the Permanent Representative of the USSR delegation to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter (A/AC.81/SC.1/4/Add.11). Under the 1946 agreement, the socialist countries had held four seats on the Council, but they had since been deprived of one seat.

38. His delegation would therefore be unable to vote for the draft resolution as it stood and was proposing amendments to it (E/L.1049). The amendments called for the deletion of the first and second preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution—because they related to the enlargement of the Council itself and not to the subject under discussion—and provided for ten, rather than nine, additional seats.

39. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) pointed out that, according to rule 26 of the rules of procedure, the Council could set up such committees as it deemed necessary at each session. He wondered whether the Council was legally entitled to set up such committees in advance.

40. The PRESIDENT observed that the Council decided at each session what committees it was going to establish. At its spring session, the Council usually did not set up any committees; but at the summer sessions, when the agenda was heavy, it had become the practice to establish committees to deal with economic, social and co-ordination questions.

41. He requested the Secretary of the Council to obtain a legal opinion on the question raised by the representative of Jordan.

42. Mr. VIAUD (France) said the question raised by the Jordanian representative showed the absurdity of the proposal before the Council. The sponsors of the draft resolution were seeking to increase the membership of committees which in fact did not exist. In some cases, the Council set up such committees; in other cases, it did not. Whatever decision was taken now, the Council would still have the right to decide not to convene such committees at a given session, in which case the nine additional members would be entirely superfluous. The effect of the adoption of the draft resolution would be to make permanent bodies of committees which at the moment were only sessional. There might be a case for setting up a permanent economic committee, but there seemed little justification for establishing a permanent, enlarged social committee, when there were so many other bodies dealing with social matters, or a permanent, enlarged co-ordination committee, which was a purely administrative body.

43. His delegation would abstain in the vote on the draft resolution as it had abstained on General Assembly resolution 1991 B (XVIII).

44. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) felt that the Council should concentrate on complying with the Assembly's invitation to enlarge the committees in question and not become involved in procedural questions which did not affect the main issue.

45. Mr. G. ABEBE (Ethiopia) agreed with the representative of Senegal. General Assembly resolution 1991 B (XVIII) contained clear instructions to the Council to elect additional members to its committees. The Council was therefore confronted with a fait accompli. The three committees did in fact exist, as was implicitly recognized in the General Assembly's request to enlarge them. He hoped that the Council could vote on the draft resolution as soon as possible.

46. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) thought it would make little difference if the Council adopted the draft resolution because it would still be able to decide at each session whether or not to establish the Committees in question.

47. Mr. GARCIA DEL SOLAR (Argentina) suggested that, in order to overcome the legal difficulties, operative paragraph 1 might be worded as follows:

"To constitute, as an interim measure and pending the enlargement of the Council itself, an economic committee, a social committee and a co-ordination committee, composed of members of the Council and nine additional States Members".

48. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) said there had been no time to obtain a formal legal opinion in writing or to consider all the possibilities involved. What he was going to say was therefore of a provisional character. The legal authorities had stated that the Council was empowered to set up such committees as the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee in advance of its sessions. There had been cases in which, for example, the Co-ordination Committee had been instructed to meet in advance of the Council. The Council had also set up certain committees such as the Technical Assistance Committee and the Committee for Industrial Development by means of resolutions, but those were standing committees rather than sessional committees. The question put by the representative of Jordan had seemed to refer to the latter.

The meeting was suspended at 5.45 p.m. and resumed at 6 p.m.

49. Mr. TRIVEDI (India) said that he was glad the draft resolution was in accord with the legal opinion quoted by the Secretary, but in order to put the matter beyond any doubt, he proposed that the words "whenever established" should be added at the end of operative paragraph 1.

50. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that, in accordance with rule 56 of the rules of procedure, the Indian amendment should be circulated in writing and the draft resolution should not be voted upon until twenty-four hours had elapsed.

51. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) proposed that rule 56 should be waived to enable the Council to vote on the draft resolution immediately. The Indian amendment was purely technical and did not affect the substance of the question, which had been discussed at length. There seemed no justification for further delay.

52. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stressed that the Council was discussing a very important matter; he failed to see the need for such haste. The legal opinion quoted by the Secretary of the Council was not an official one. The Council should therefore wait until the Indian amendment was put into writing, until an official legal opinion had been obtained and until further consultations between mem-

bers of the Council produced a generally acceptable solution. He therefore maintained that rule 56 should be applied.

53. Mr. FRANZI (Italy), supported by Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador), stated that the draft resolution and the Indian amendment were quite clear and should be voted on immediately. All members of the Council, including the Soviet Union, had had ample time to study the texts.

54. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) said he fully understood the Soviet Union position and was prepared to wait until the Indian amendment had been circulated in writing.

55. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) appealed to members of the Council not to vote hastily on the draft resolution but to allow more time for agreement to be reached.

56. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the United States proposal that rule 56 of the rules of procedure should be waived and the draft resolution put to the vote.

The proposal was adopted by 11 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

57. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) appealed to the representative of the Soviet Union not to press his amendments (E/L.1049) to a vote. His delegation was aware that without the consent of all the permanent Members, no amendment to the Charter was possible, even if all other problems were resolved. He assured the Soviet Union representative that every consideration would be given to his delegation's request, in keeping with the provisions of the Charter and the need to reflect the changes in membership. He hoped that the Soviet Union representative would withdraw his amendments.

58. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) replied that, while he was sympathetic to the Jordanian representative's appeal and had taken note of all that that representative had said, he could not comply with his request. The Soviet Union delegation had already explained why it could not support the draft resolution which, it felt, implied discrimination against the socialist countries. It had done its utmost to help in finding a satisfactory solution and had even proposed the postponement of a decision until the Council met in January. All its efforts, however, had met with a lack of understanding. He regretted that he would have to insist on a roll-call vote being taken on the Soviet amendments.

59. Mr. VIAUD (France) asked for separate votes on the first preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution. He would vote in favour of those two paragraphs but would abstain in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

60. Mr. CVOROVIC (Yugoslavia) said that he would vote in favour of the second and third Soviet amendments, but not the first and fourth amendments, since they sought to delete references to General Assembly resolution 1991 B (XVIII), which his delegation had supported. He would vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

61. Mr. PARSONS (Australia) said that his delegation would vote against the second and third Soviet amendments, not because it was opposed to the enlargement of the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee by the establishment of

ten additional seats, but because there would be an opportunity at the resumed thirty-seventh session to review the position and see how the proposed arrangements worked.

62. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) said that his country, like the other socialist countries, had tried to contribute to a just solution and to gain understanding for the just aspirations of the socialist countries, which should be taken into account. His delegation would vote against the draft resolution.

63. The PRESIDENT said that he would put to the vote separately each of the Soviet Union amendments (E/L.1049).

At the request of the Soviet Union representative, a vote was taken by roll-call. He invited the Council to vote on the first Soviet amendment.

Uruguay, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia.

Against: Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The first Soviet amendment was rejected by 16 votes to 2.

64. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the second Soviet amendment.

El Salvador, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia.

Against: El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Senegal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia.

Abstaining: India, Jordan.

The second amendment was rejected by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

65. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the third Soviet amendment.

Italy, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia.

Against: Italy, Japan, Senegal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France.

Abstaining: Jordan, India.

The third amendment was rejected by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

66. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the fourth Soviet amendment.

Argentina, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The fourth amendment was rejected by 16 votes to 2.

67. The PRESIDENT called on the Council to vote on the draft resolution (E/L.1048), as amended by the representative of India. In accordance with the French representative's request, separate votes would be taken on the first preambular paragraph and on operative paragraph 4.

The first preambular paragraph was adopted by 16 votes to 2.

Operative paragraph 4 was adopted unanimously.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

AGENDA ITEM 32

Elections (continued)

ELECTION OF NINE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

68. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) suggested that the election should be held in three parts, following the order in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1991 B (XVIII).

It was so decided.

69. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members from African and Asian States.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mogi (Japan) and Mr. Radivojević (Yugoslavia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	18
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	18
<i>Required majority:</i>	10

Number of votes obtained:

Ghana	18
Indonesia	18
Iran	18
Tanganyika	18
Madagascar	17
United Arab Republic	17
Cameroon	15
Nigeria	4
Zanzibar	1

Having obtained the required majority, Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Madagascar, Tanganyika and the United Arab Republic were elected.

70. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect one member from Latin American States.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	18
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	17
<i>Required majority:</i>	9

Number of votes obtained:

Mexico	17
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Having obtained the required majority, Mexico was elected.

71. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect one member from Western European and other States.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers: 18

Invalid ballots: 2

Number of valid ballots: 16

Required majority: 9

Number of votes obtained:

Italy..... 16

Having obtained the required majority, Italy was elected.

Adjournment of the session

72. Mr. FRANZI (Italy), speaking on behalf of the four members whose term of office on the Council was expiring, and Mr. G. ABEBE (Ethiopia), speaking on behalf of his own country and of India, Japan and Senegal, expressed their thanks to the President, the other officers of the Council and the Secretariat.

73. The PRESIDENT expressed his gratitude to the members of the Council, in particular those whose term of office was expiring, to the Secretary of the Council and to other members of the Secretariat for their help.

74. He declared the resumed thirty-sixth session of the Council adjourned.

The meeting rose at 7.45 p.m.