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*President* : Mr. A. PATIÑO (Colombia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, 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, Canada, China, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, United Arab Republic.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

## AGENDA ITEM 28

**Calendar of conferences for 1964**  
(E/3823 and Corr.1, E/3828; E/L.100) (*concluded*)

1. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that his delegation would be obliged to vote against any proposal to reconsider the Council's decision taken at the 1301st meeting on the 1964 session of CICT, since that would necessitate reconsideration of the sessions of the other functional commissions.

2. The Council, by refusing to reconsider that decision, would not be excluding the possibility of a CICT session in 1964, since the matter could be included in the Council's agenda for that year. Moreover, reconsideration at that time was unwarranted, as there had been no new developments since the Council's recent decision. If the matter were taken up in 1964, however, the Council might well wish to go back on its decision in the light of new developments, particularly the results of the Conference on Trade and Development. He therefore hoped that the Uruguayan representative would not press his proposal.

3. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said he thought that the Council's recent decision in the matter was final, but, if it found that further discussion of the matter was desirable in 1964, it would be at liberty to reconsider its decision at that time.

4. Mr. GIRALDO (Colombia) associated his delegation with the views expressed by the Jordanian and United States representatives.

5. Mr. HIREMATH (India) said that his delegation, which had attached great importance to a CICT session in 1964, had refrained from pressing its views on the subject owing to the difficulties involved, to which attention had been drawn by the Secretary-General and various representatives. He also noted that the Conference on Trade and Development would, by and large, deal with the subjects normally examined by CICT. The Council could, if necessary, reconsider its recent decision in 1964.

6. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation would vote against reconsideration of the decision. Nothing would prevent the Council from re-examining the situation in 1964 in the light of new developments.

7. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Council was in duty bound to include the matter under discussion in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session, particularly since the majority appeared to favour such a course.

8. Mr. VIAUD (France) pointed out that, in the debate on the report of the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences for 1964 at the 1301st meeting, he had not proposed that the Council should take a decision forthwith on a session of CICT. He had merely drawn attention to the fact that the Council had to include that matter in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session, in other words that it had to be ready in July-August 1964 to take a decision on a session of CICT, having regard to the results of the Conference on Trade and Development. His delegation was accordingly against reversing the decision taken and would simply request the Secretariat, when it submitted the draft agenda of the thirty-seventh session at the resumed thirty-sixth session, to make certain that an item relating to a possible session of the Commission and the possible prolongation of the terms of office of its members was included. The decision to be taken at the current meeting was a procedural one bearing on the agenda of the thirty-seventh session.

9. Mr. CVOROVIC (Yugoslavia) said that, in view of the explanations given by the President at the 1301st meeting, his delegation would support the Uruguayan proposal that the decision taken be reconsidered.

10. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he was not wholly in agreement with the conclusions which the President had drawn, since the matter which he had raised had been brought up at the time when the Council had first considered the problem of the calendar. When the Council had taken a decision concerning the sessions of the functional commissions, it had been understood that the question of a possible session of CICT was to be settled later. Consequently, the proposal made by his delegation could quite well be adopted without the need to reconsider the decision taken.

11. Irrespective of the decisions taken at the current meeting, it was probable that, when the agenda for the next session was drawn up, it would be necessary owing to the pressure of circumstances to revise an earlier Council decision. While there was no need to undertake currently such a revision, it was none the less possible to take into account the suggestion made by his delegation without reconsidering the decision already taken. On the other hand, if the Uruguayan proposal were to be adopted, it would be necessary to decide in advance to reopen the question concerning the decision taken. There was therefore a slight difference between the two proposals.

12. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) supported the views expressed by the French representative. The Council, by deciding to include an item on the possibility of a 1964 session of CICT in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session, would not be going back on its previous decision.

13. Mr. KAMBE (Senegal) recalled that his delegation had abstained during the debate on the calendar of conferences for 1964, since it had considered that it would be advisable for CICT to meet in 1964. However, in view of the explanations given, particularly by the

French representative, his delegation would support the position taken by the French delegation which made it likely that an item concerning the session of CICT would be included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session.

14. Mr. WEIDINGER (Austria), agreeing with the Colombian, Indian, Jordanian and United States representatives, said that any further decision on the possibility of a 1964 session of CICT should be taken by the Council and the Conference on Trade and Development in 1964. Moreover, it was unnecessary to take a decision there and then on the extension of the terms of office of members of CICT, a matter which could be taken up at the Council's resumed session later in the year.

15. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said that he would be obliged to vote against the French representative's proposal, since a conditional item could not be included in the Council's agenda. He emphasized that any member of the Council could request its inclusion in the agenda if the need arose.

16. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) said that, in view of the opinion of the majority, his delegation withdrew its proposals.

17. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said that, if the French representative's proposal were put to the vote, he would propose that it should be amended to cover not only CICT but the Commission on the Status of Women, the Human Rights Commission and the Social Commission as well; in that way, the Council could decide in 1964 which of those functional commissions should meet.

18. Mr. VIAUD (France) pointed out that, if the debate on CICT had not taken place and if, as a result of the outcome of the Conference for Trade and Development, the Council should deem it necessary that CICT should meet in July-August 1964, obviously the Council could not refuse to consider the matter on the pretext that at the current session it had decided, in the light of prevailing circumstances, that there would be no sessions of the functional commissions in 1964. He was not asking the Council to decide forthwith to include an item in its agenda, but only to be ready to discuss the matter in July-August 1964 if the results of the Conference on Trade and Development made a session of CICT necessary in 1964. Whether or not his delegation's proposal was put to the vote, the result would be the same. The Secretariat itself would include the item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session.

19. So far as the other functional commissions were concerned, he failed to see what new developments could occur that would justify a change in the decision taken at the current session.

20. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) suggested that the purpose of the French representative's proposal could be achieved by adjourning the debate until the Council's resumed session. Accordingly, he moved adjournment under rule 50 of the rules of procedure.



21. The PRESIDENT said that, in accordance with rule 50 of the rules of procedure, he would give the floor to one representative in favour of the motion and one against.

22. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) supported the motion.

23. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) said that the point was whether the Council deemed it advisable or not to postpone the 1964 session of CICT. He was convinced that in 1964 most delegations would recognize the need for such a session, particularly when the results of the Conference on Trade and Development were known. For the time being, if the majority of the members did not wish to reconsider the decision taken, his delegation would agree that the matter should be settled in accordance with the French representative's proposal. Otherwise there would be nothing to ensure that the Secretariat included the item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session. His delegation could not accept the United Kingdom proposal.

24. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the motion to adjourn consideration of the French representative's proposal until the Council resumed its session in New York.

*The motion was adopted by 10 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.*

25. Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia) explained that he had abstained from voting, since rule 10 of the rules of procedure provided adequate arrangements for drawing up a provisional agenda. Any member of the Council or the Secretary-General could have proposed the inclusion of the item in the Council's agenda in the light of the results of the Conference on Trade and Development.

26. Mr. VIAUD (France) said he had voted for the United Kingdom representative's proposal because its aim was exactly the same as his own. Probably, the matter would be taken up at the resumed thirty-sixth session as an item on the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session.

27. With regard to the substance, his delegation was neither for nor against a session of CICT in 1964, for it did not yet know whether such a session would be necessary. The Council would not be able to take a decision until it knew the results of the Conference on Trade and Development.

28. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Republics) regretted that the Council had failed to adopt the simplest course — namely, to request the Secretary-General to include the question of a possible 1964 session of CICT in the agenda of the Council's thirty-seventh session. Although the procedure proposed by the United Kingdom representative was acceptable, it postponed the decision that the Council would inevitably have to take.

29. Mr. HIREMATH (India) said that his delegation had abstained because, as the French representative had

indicated, the adjournment of the debate was tantamount to the adoption of the French proposal.

#### AGENDA ITEMS 3 AND 18

##### World social trends

##### Report of the Social Commission

##### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3824) (concluded)

30. The PRESIDENT said that the Council was required to take a decision on the recommendations contained in paragraphs 22, 24 and 28 of the Social Committee's report (E/3824).

*The recommendation on the Committee for Housing, Building and Planning contained in paragraph 22 was adopted by 14 votes to none, with two abstentions.*

*The recommendation on the Social Defence Programme contained in paragraph 24 was adopted by 14 votes to none, with two abstentions.*

*The recommendation on the Work Programme contained in paragraph 28 was adopted by 14 votes to none, with two abstentions.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 30

##### Financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3797 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1, E/3801; E/L.1004)

*(resumed from the 1270th meeting and concluded)*

31. Mr. de SEYNES, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, said that the statements of the financial implications of the Council's decisions (E/3797 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1), while not perfect, nevertheless represented an advance over those of previous years. The Secretariat had tried to describe more precisely and in greater detail the means it intended to employ, within available resources, in order to undertake the programme of work as it emerged from the current session. It had based its calculations on the resources which appeared to be foreseeable at that time and after the deliberations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The document clearly emphasized the conflict which existed between the wishes of the organs responsible for programme-making and the limitations set by the organs responsible for financial and budgetary questions. Perhaps that conflict — a permanent one — had been rather accentuated by what had sometimes been called the "financial crisis" of the United Nations. In view of the increasing confidence which governments placed in United Nations activities, the budgetary problem remained critical and efforts had to be made to find a satisfactory way of resolving it.

32. The precarious balance that was apparent from the document before the Council might be upset by the General Assembly, which might adopt further decisions adding to the programme of work.



33. If the Council could devote part of its time at its resumed session to considering its work programme, it was to be hoped that that would lead to suggestions for improvements in procedures both for consolidation of work programmes and for scrutinizing the financial implications of the Council's actions. Since the Assembly would be sitting at the same time, there was the possibility of establishing an interchange of views between the Council and the Second and Fifth Committees which could encourage a balance between the budgetary credits and work programmes.

34. It would be desirable to study how that interchange between the Council and the General Assembly could be organized in the most satisfactory and fruitful way possible. In future, greater importance could be attached to the Council's resumed summer sessions by making it responsible for defining accurately the activities and the priorities for the following financial year.

35. In spite of the measures taken by the Council to ensure a certain balance between activities and resources, considerable problems remained to be solved. For example, as regards industrial development, there was a striking contrast between the wishes expressed in the Committee for Industrial Development, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and TAC on the importance of that topic, and the solution which had to be recommended in annex III of the report (E/3797/Add.1). That was a problem which had not been solved explicitly and which the Council had left it to the Secretariat to solve. Reference was frequently made to the absorptive capacity of the Secretariat as well as to the possibilities of transferring resources from a sector occupying a less important place in the order of priorities, to a priority sector such as industrialization. But there had been no indication as to which sector should be sacrificed. None of the organs within whose competence such decisions fell had at any time proposed a reduction in other activities that would release resources for priority sectors. That was a major problem to which there was not even the beginning of a solution, and emphasis should be laid on it.

36. With regard to such priority sectors as industrialization, economic and social planning, housing and urbanization, he had already stated that there were possibilities for transfers between sectors under part V of the budget which covered the activities of the regular technical assistance programme. In that respect, there was a certain flexibility which did not exist elsewhere and which permitted regular budget programme funds to be utilized for those "impact" areas, and transfer some government requests for assistance to the Expanded Programme. The programmes of action of the Secretariat embraced very different elements. They included studies and reports, meetings, discussions, and even negotiations as well as a very large measure of technical assistance. In that connexion he agreed with the comments which had been made concerning the inadequacy of the technical assistance activities conducted in certain sectors as compared with those conducted in other sectors. Since such technical assistance activities were to be incorporated in future in the programmes in certain sectors, the possibilities to which he had alluded with reference to part V of the

budget, and to which he wished to draw the Council's attention, should not be neglected. However, such latitude would not suffice to solve the problem arising from the confrontation of programme ambitions and budget resources. The Secretariat could not be left indefinitely with the responsibility of reconciling those two contradictory tendencies which it had proved impossible to reconcile at the governmental level.

37. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) expressed gratitude to the Secretariat for the more comprehensive documentation on the item under discussion. He noted, however, that the Council had not yet discovered how the best use could be made of that documentation.

38. Although his delegation was reluctant to see the budget estimates go beyond the amount proposed by the Secretary-General, it had, at the thirty-fifth session, voted for proposals and projects for which the Secretary-General would be unable to provide within the limits of his estimates. Nevertheless it hoped that the major part of the cost of those projects could be covered from existing resources, accepting the fact that a major undertaking like the Conference on Trade and Development would necessitate an increase in the estimates.

39. It was most unfortunate that the Council did not have sufficient knowledge of existing programmes and projects to be in a position to advise the Secretary-General on the programmes of lower priority from which resources should be diverted. In that connexion, he recalled that his delegation had, at the current session, co-sponsored a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.225) requesting the Secretary-General to provide the Council with more detailed information on programmes of work in the future; such information would enable the Council in 1964 to make meaningful assessments of priorities of projects assigned to the Secretariat and thus give the Secretary-General better guidance.

40. The United States Government attached great importance to the preparatory work for the World Population Conference, and considered that it should be accorded high priority. It also hoped that the activities of the advisory committee on science and technology, whose establishment had been proposed by the Co-ordination Committee, would not be deferred or phased for budgetary reasons. Such projects could be financed out of savings resulting from the cancellation of other meetings in 1964, such as those of the functional commissions.

41. He hoped that the Secretary-General, in endeavouring to accommodate recently approved programmes within the limits of his original estimates, would not try to make reductions in only one or two areas, and noted that the United States Government had on many occasions expressed its concern about the need to maintain and strengthen the social programmes of the United Nations. If after making every effort the Secretary-General should find it impossible to remain within the limits of his original estimates, the United States delegation would reserve its position for the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

42. Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia) said that the documentation before the Council gave a much better idea of the problems involved in carrying out the programme of work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies. He agreed that the Council had not so far devised any method of providing the Secretary-General with advice on the areas in which savings could be effected. However, he felt that the work of the Special Committee on Co-ordination would provide a better picture of the main areas of activity. The problem could be solved only by reducing low-priority activities across the board, and, since the Council, owing to its inadequate knowledge of the subject, had not indicated which those projects were, he hoped that the Secretariat would exercise its judgement.

43. At the thirty-fifth session, his delegation had drawn attention to the danger of making preparations for the World Population Conference on too large a scale, and had repeated its warning in connexion with the preparations being made for the Conference on Trade and Development. Unfortunately, under the Council's current procedure, delegations did not know whether any action was taken on their proposals or suggestions. For that reason he expressed the hope that further attention would be given to the matter and that next year the Council would be in a better position to undertake a careful examination of the budget estimates.

44. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted from the documents which had been submitted that the financial implications of the Council's decisions were important; considerable additional expenditure would be involved, but it would be in part offset by savings.

45. She favoured the additional expenditure involved for such items as the Conference on Trade and Development, the World Population Conference and the Cartographic Conference, but did not regard items 1 and 2 in annex II of the report (E/3797/Add.1) as fully justified. Also, her delegation did not support the expenditure of an additional \$427,000 in respect of industrial development (annex III, item 1), on which large sums were already being spent. Nor was her delegation in favour of the suggested additional expenditure of \$272,000 to strengthen the Secretariat staff resources dealing with housing, building and planning (annex III, item 2). For those reasons, her delegation hoped that the Fifth Committee would reduce the estimates in question.

46. Mr. JEVTIC (Yugoslavia) agreed with the Under-Secretary that the Council had not yet developed a method of offering guidance to the Secretariat.

47. He supported the Secretariat's efforts to organize the financing of the United Nations with ever-increasing efficiency. The documents which had been submitted at the current session were an improvement on those presented at previous sessions, both in form and in substance.

48. He noted with satisfaction that the efforts to consolidate the budget were not being carried out at the expense of high-priority activities and that sufficient resources were being provided for the additional expenses involved

by the Conference on Trade and Development. It was also gratifying that the request of ECA for two additional sub-regional offices was to be approved,

49. In view of the financial situation, he welcomed the efforts to establish a system of priorities. However, he was concerned to note that the important item of industrial development appeared as one of the items which could only be covered within the 1964 budget estimates by diversion of resources to the extent possible from areas of relatively less priority and by phasing action into future years.

50. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) urged that the highest priority should be given to industrial development in view of the urgency of the action that was needed in the matter. The existing resources left some margin of flexibility for the financing of high-priority projects.

51. Mr. HIREMATH (India) noted the observation, in paragraph 12 of document E/3801, that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions would not wish to suggest that essential activities for the promotion of economic and social development should be restricted solely on budgetary grounds. That committee also recognized that the economic and social development of the newly emerged nations must be a very high priority in the work programme of the United Nations. Those statements were particularly relevant when viewed in the context of the Development Decade.

52. He shared the concern expressed by the delegations of Yugoslavia and Jordan at the low priority which appeared to be given to industrial development. During the Development Decade, there was bound to be a great drive towards economic diversification in the developing countries. He therefore urged that every avenue should be explored for giving industrial development a high priority, for example, by reallocating the resources that would be saved as a result of other decisions of the Council.

53. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom), expressing appreciation of the new presentation of financial implications and of the Under-Secretary's statement, said the documents submitted gave a clearer idea of the liabilities which the Council was about to incur and of the manner in which they could be met. His delegation's final views would be expressed in the Fifth Committee.

54. He agreed with the Under-Secretary that the Council had not yet been able to say what low-priority items should be sacrificed. At the same time, the Council must depend to a large extent on the Secretariat for guidance in that respect. The Secretariat could, for example, draw attention to activities which it had not been possible to initiate because suitable staff had not been found; it would then be possible to consider whether to postpone those activities in order to make way for new items that were regarded as important.

55. He agreed with the United States representative that the Council should be able to make a more thorough examination of the matter at its resumed session, in the light of the United Nations budget. Any economies that could be achieved in the meantime should go towards



reducing the supplementary vote which would be needed for the additional expenditure of the Conference on Trade and Development, amounting to \$2,451,000.

56. Lastly, he supported the remark by the United States representative that, so long as a basic system of priorities had not been established, economies should be made over the whole field, so as not to favour one sector more than another.

57. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the new presentation of the financial implications of the actions of the Council was satisfactory in itself and to some extent fulfilled its objective, namely, to inform the Council both at the beginning and at the end of the session on the way in which the United Nations might meet the additional expenses proposed during the session. The intention was to avoid, by means of the new examination procedure which was being set up, confronting the budgetary organs of the General Assembly with *faits accomplis* and to associate the Council itself as closely as possible with budgetary activities. His delegation understood that the Secretary-General intended to submit proposals when he had come to a final decision on the new procedure, and it hoped that the Council would shortly be informed of them.

58. The Under-Secretary had rightly said that the Council ought to be in a position to revise priorities whenever it took decisions assigning further work to its subsidiary bodies or the Secretariat. There was perhaps a greater shortage of manpower and of time than of financial resources. The increase in the work-load in recent years had perhaps resulted in a decline in the effectiveness of the activities undertaken. The Council had its responsibilities in that connexion, but it was for the Secretariat to submit relevant proposals, or at least to inform the Council which were the activities in connexion with which difficulties had arisen as a result of decisions by the Council involving additions to the work programme. The Secretariat was in the best position to judge, for example, whether certain difficulties in executing a programme justified an extension of its term, which would make room for other activities. On the basis of the information supplied by the Secretariat, proposals could be put forward by the delegations themselves.

59. To the extent that it was possible to assign priorities to different activities, the French delegation would particularly stress technical assistance activities in respect of industrial and social development. It was very important that the social consequences of industrial development should be closely studied so that the drawbacks to which ill-considered industrialization might lead in certain countries could be avoided. High priority should also be given to international trade. It was possible that the Conference on Trade and Development would make recommendations resulting in a change in the work programme.

60. Some of the figures referring to the Conference might have been determined somewhat generously, and it was possible that the Council would have to reconsider them. He approved of the figures suggested for the obligations to be assumed by the United Nations in connexion with

the various commissions; but the cancellation of a number of the meetings fixed for 1964 would enable a cut to be made in the expenditure of the Secretariat itself. The Council's thorough-going discussion of the financial implications should make it easier for the Fifth Committee to take its decisions.

61. Mr. de SEYNES, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, replying to the Indian representative's remarks, said that the order of the annexes in document E/3797/Add.1 did not represent the Secretariat's own order of priorities; it simply reflected different possibilities with regard to methods of financing. In fact, items in annex II were, generally, of lower priority than those in annex III, since they were intended to be financed through savings on other projects in the same area of activity. The financing of activities in annex III would, however, be attempted by diversion of resources to the fullest extent possible from all other areas of relatively lower priority. He agreed that the distinctions sought in the document were far from perfect; the Secretariat hoped to improve the presentation further for 1964.

62. He could assure the Australian, United Kingdom and French representatives that the Secretariat would carefully sift all expenditures for which it was requesting additional credits, as, for example, the Conference on Trade and Development.

63. He could also assure the United States and French representatives that a balance would be maintained between activities in the social and economic fields. United Nations activities in those fields could no longer be regarded in isolation, but had to be viewed as part of the combined activities of the entire United Nations family. That was the only way to obtain a clear picture of the over-all balance between economic and social activities.

*The Council took note of the financial implications of its actions.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 31

##### Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly (E/L.999)

64. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should approve the arrangements regarding its report to the General Assembly as set out in the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.999).

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 6

##### United Nations Development Decade

(c) *Proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources (resumed from the 1277th meeting and concluded)*

##### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3822)

65. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Economic Committee (E/3822) and, in particular, the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 5.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

## AGENDA ITEM 2

## World economic trends

*(resumed from the 1283rd meeting and concluded)*

## REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3831)

66. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Economic Committee and, in particular, the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 5.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

67. Mr. ARKADIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed his delegation's thanks for the publication as a Council document (E/3827) of the USSR memorandum entitled "Preliminary considerations regarding the main provisions for an international trade organization". The problems dealt with in the memorandum had been examined by the group of experts set up in accordance with Council resolution 919 (XXXIV) as well as by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on Trade and Development. The considerations should be useful at the third session of the Preparatory Committee and during the discussions of other United Nations bodies and particularly at the Conference itself.

## AGENDA ITEM 8

## Financing of economic development

## REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3829)

68. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Economic Committee and, in particular, the recommendation contained in paragraph 3.

*The recommendation was adopted unanimously.*

## AGENDA ITEM 15

## Questions relating to science and technology

*(resumed from the 1273rd meeting and concluded)*

## REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3832)

69. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Coordination Committee (E/3832) and, in particular, draft resolutions A, B and C recommended in paragraph 10.

A. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE RESULTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

*Draft resolution A was adopted by 13 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.*

70. Mr. KOPCOK (Yugoslavia), explaining why he had voted against draft resolution A, referred to paragraph 5 of the revised information bulletin on UNCSAT (E/CONF.39/INF.1/Rev.1) which said that the Conference would focus its attention on practical means for the application of advances in science and technology in less developed areas and would avoid purely academic dissertations. The Conference had not done so; because of the large number of participants and the wide range of subjects studied, it had been unable to propose the practical means referred to in the document quoted. It was true that a large number of proposals had been made, but representatives had not had time to choose those most suitable for attaining the objectives of the Conference.

71. In the memorandum submitted by thirty-six developing countries, a number of proposals had been made concerning the appropriate machinery for the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas. As such machinery was still lacking, the Yugoslav, Ethiopian and Jordanian delegations had, during the current session of the Council, submitted to the Co-ordination Committee a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.214 and Corr.1) calling for the establishment of a special committee to examine in 1964 all the proposals made at the Conference. But the Co-ordination Committee had recommended to the Council a different draft resolution which excluded all possibility of the thirty-six countries' proposals being studied and which did not meet the wishes of many of the developing countries. The Yugoslav delegation had accordingly voted against that draft resolution both in the Co-ordination Committee and in the Council.

B. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTING SERVICES

*Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.*

C. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

I. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

II. WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.