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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Austria, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Norway, Tunisia.

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

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

AGENDA ITEM 26

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/4220/Rev.1; E/L.1135)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Chairman of the Executive Board of UNICEF to introduce the report of the Board (E/4220/Rev.1).

2. Mr. WILLARD (Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) said that he would draw attention to UNICEF's achievements, discuss some of the significant issues and present for the Council's consideration certain of its objectives and aspirations which members of the Executive Board believed warranted the Council's support. The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to UNICEF in December 1965 caused it to be

proud of what had been accomplished but also humble in the knowledge that only the fringe of total need had been touched. The award had drawn the world's attention to its least protected members, its children and youth. The review of the past year's activities and the Executive Board's plans for the future indicated UNICEF's resolve to extend every effort on their behalf.

3. The 1966 session of the Executive Board had been held at Addis Ababa and groups of Board members had had an opportunity to visit the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Turkey to witness UNICEF-assisted projects in action.

4. The fact that the Board had met in Africa for the first time had special significance. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa had reminded the Board that of the estimated 280 million people on that continent 40 per cent were under fifteen years of age and that even today between three and five out of every ten children died in infancy and 40 per cent did not live to adulthood. The present trends indicated that the population of Africa might reach 500 million by the end of the century. A special three-day meeting on the needs of African children, held in conjunction with the Executive Board meeting, had confirmed that basic medical services, adequate nutrition, educational and vocational training opportunities, and elementary social services were not available to the majority of young people in Africa. Members of the Council were well aware also of the gravity of the problems faced in other developing regions. It was against that perspective that UNICEF was seeking to increase its resources.

5. He wished to draw attention to certain programme trends and to indicate what actions the Executive Board had taken to ensure that the funds available to UNICEF were used in the most productive way. At its May 1966 session the Board had approved assistance for 224 projects in 84 countries and territories, and eleven inter-regional projects, for a total programme commitment of \$28.8 million. One hundred and seventeen projects or 65 per cent of the committed funds related to health including disease control, thirty projects or 15 per cent of committed funds to nutrition, forty-one projects or 12 per cent of committed funds to educational and vocational training, twenty-nine projects or 4 per cent of committed funds to family and child welfare, and 4 per cent of committed funds to integrated services and other projects. The distribution of UNICEF assistance between fields of service was very similar to that of previous years. There were a number of reasons for that continuity, including the general desire of the Board to concentrate on fewer

and larger projects (subject to the size of the country being assisted), and the fact that many of the projects were long-term.

6. There were three developments which the Executive Board considered to be of particular significance. First, an increasing proportion of UNICEF assistance was going to projects which had as an important element the training of personnel in developing countries. In 1965, 36 per cent of the programme allocation had been devoted to that purpose, as compared with 29 per cent in the period 1962-1963. The Board had welcomed that emphasis as it reflected the recognition by Governments that trained staff were essential to services benefiting children. Secondly, the Board had approved three integrated services projects in response to requests from Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. In each case, an attempt was being made to see the whole needs of children and youth in a defined area and to devise a rounded programme to meet those needs as fully as resources permitted. All three projects comprised maternal and child health and nutrition, day care for younger children, primary school and vocational school training for school children and youth, and some form of women's education. Thirdly, and arising out of the concern that the needs of young people were not adequately reflected in the social and economic development plans of many countries, the Board had authorized action to follow up the very successful regional conferences on children and youth in national development. Regional conferences held in Latin America in December 1965 and in Asia in March 1966 had revealed the increasing recognition among development planners that programmes for children and youth should form an integral part of economic and social development strategy and that to some extent such programmes were prerequisites for achieving development objectives, not merely an end product of development. The conferences had emphasized that young people could be the primary instruments of change. Economic planners and programme specialists had agreed that expenditures on basic services for children in fields such as education and health were not only consumption expenditures but also investment expenditures which would make possible a greater economic output in the years ahead.

7. While encouraged by the long-term potential of those developments, the Board had expressed its concern at the insufficient progress which had been made in solving the problem of developing low-cost, protein-rich foods and other supplements for infant and child feeding. It was clear that increased international effort was necessary and to that end the Board had asked the Executive Director to prepare a report for the 1967 session on further sources of assistance for the development of those necessary foods. The Board had also referred a number of health and nutrition policy questions to the joint policy committees with WHO and FAO. It would continue the cyclical review and evaluation of its programmes by considering two programmes in 1967—one on maternal and child health and the other on applied nutrition—in addition to reviewing the progress made on reaching the young child aged one to six years. At its recent session the Board had reviewed the milk conservation programme and the

family and child welfare programme, and had adopted new guidelines for aid to leprosy projects.

8. In order to ensure that UNICEF's resources were being used most effectively for the benefit of children in the developing countries, the Board had decided to review the strategy, criteria and priorities applied in the use of UNICEF aid and had asked the Executive Director to submit to it at its 1967 session a report on the subject. By periodically reviewing the various aspects of its programme, the Executive Board sought to achieve greater efficiency and also to ensure that the pattern of UNICEF aid was adapted to the needs of countries as they evolved their own programmes and administrative structures.

9. At its May 1965 session the Executive Board had instructed the Executive Director to prepare a report on the possible role of UNICEF in family planning. The Board's discussion of the Executive Director's report on that subject was summarized in paragraphs 166 to 191 of its report. The Board had adopted without objection a resolution deferring action on the matter until its 1967 session and requesting the advice of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy on the best way in which UNICEF might participate in programmes of family planning, with particular reference to the technical aspects. Four principles to guide the UNICEF members on the Joint Committee on Health Policy had been enumerated and were set out in paragraph 189 of the report. In the light of that Board action, the two projects submitted by India and Pakistan had been referred back to those countries with the suggestion that they submit additional requests for assistance to their existing health services, in which family planning was already being integrated. Those requests would be submitted to WHO for technical approval and then to the members of the Executive Board for a mail poll vote.

10. Perhaps the most important task facing the Executive Director since his appointment had been to assess UNICEF's financial position in relation to the ever-increasing demands on its resources. The requests which UNICEF received for assistance clearly demonstrated that countries were increasingly concerned with special problems of youth, with the unmet needs of school-age children, with the whole range of needs for infants and young children, with the growing problem of children living in shanty towns and with the question of handicapped children. The Executive Director had proposed that, in keeping with the objectives of the Development Decade, UNICEF should aim to increase its current annual income from \$33 million to \$50 million by the end of 1969, a goal which the Executive Board had warmly supported. In arriving at that goal the Executive Director had undoubtedly taken into account the possibilities of increased revenues as well as the programme needs of UNICEF. UNICEF's income from non-governmental sources, including private contributions and the greeting card fund, had reached \$6.9 million in 1965 and there was every indication that revenue from those sources would show a steady and substantial growth in the years ahead. In addition, a number of Governments had made larger contributions in the last few years and the Executive

Director had had indications recently from a number of other countries that increased contributions were planned.

11. UNICEF's programme depended upon the voluntary contributions of Governments and the interest and support of individual citizens. It was shaped in large measure by the requests for assistance which developing countries submitted. It relied upon the technical advice and co-operation of the specialized agencies and the Bureau of Social Affairs, with which the most productive relations had been developed and maintained. It worked in conjunction with the regional economic commissions and other international field agencies. It was truly a co-operative venture in international social progress and the Executive Board of UNICEF considered it a privilege to guide the development of the programme.

12. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that the statement by the Chairman of UNICEF's Executive Board had clarified many of the general aspects of the report. It was only fitting that UNICEF should have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, since it had done so much good for mankind over the years.

13. The draft resolution submitted by Chile, Philippines and Sweden (E/L.1135) recognized the value of UNICEF's work and drew attention to important features in its programme and some of the main lines of its work.

14. He was gratified that UNICEF was continuing its work in the health, nutritional, maternal and child welfare and educational fields. At the same time, however, he wished to comment on certain trends which appeared to be developing in its work and which caused him some concern. UNICEF was entering fields which were outside its mandate and with which other bodies were better qualified to deal. His first point related to chapter V of the Board's report. While paragraph 103 stated that the Executive Director had no intention of promoting planning for children and youth in national development as a substantive project or as an end in itself and paragraph 110 that it was not the intention of UNICEF to duplicate the work of others or to advocate separate sectors for children, the report as a whole gave the impression that that was precisely what was being done. WHO and UNESCO were dealing with the methodological problems of integrating health and educational programmes into over-all national plans in close co-operation with other bodies of the United Nations system concerned with planning. Moreover, he could not imagine that Governments and other bodies studying general plans would ignore the existence of children's problems when considering the problems of man as a subject of development.

15. His second point related to chapter VII of the report. He did not think that family planning was an activity to which UNICEF should devote its attention. He had recently read two articles by the eminent French demographer Mr. Alfred Sauvy in which he made certain points which should make those who advocated rapid action ponder. He had said that the discussions on birth control had shown that people, often eminent people, today dealt with matters with which they were not fully

conversant or of which they were aware of only one aspect. The question of family planning had to be studied in depth, with all its implications, before a policy which could cause enormous harm was adopted. How then could UNICEF include family planning in its programme before all aspects of the subject had been thoroughly investigated? It was true that the problem of population growth in many of the poorest areas of the world was very serious and that it would be necessary to work out and apply population policies. Before that was done, however, Governments and organizations with the necessary facilities should carry out the required studies. The physiological, psychological and moral aspects of the question should be examined as well as the economic and social. WHO was already studying all those aspects. Until the studies were sufficiently advanced, international organizations should not promote specific methods or carry on campaigns which could have harmful effects. He had been surprised to note from paragraph 187 of the report that the UNESCO representative had referred at the Board's session to the possibility that UNESCO might take up the problem. He endorsed the view referred to in paragraph 180 that it would be wrong for UNICEF to depart from its mandate of saving children to engage in activities designed to prevent them from being born. It was even more serious for it to take such action when it was remembered that UNICEF was financed by voluntary contributions, and that a large number of individuals, as well as Governments and organizations, contributed to its work through public collections and the sale of UNICEF cards. They were under the impression that they were assisting needy children and if they learnt that their contributions were being used to promote birth control many of them would feel that they were being deceived and react violently against UNICEF.

16. He failed to see why UNICEF, which had been so successful in its direct activities for the improvement of children's living conditions, should seek other indirect fields which could be better dealt with by other bodies. It certainly could not be because there was no more to do in the fields of health and nutrition. In the field of disease control, the Director-General of WHO had referred at the 1425th meeting to the resurgence of malaria in various parts of the world. There was a great need for work on malaria eradication in Africa south of the Sahara. Yet paragraph 70 of the report indicated that UNICEF's contribution towards malaria eradication had remained stationary for the past four years. That was only one of the many areas in which it could usefully be more active.

17. Children in Chile and throughout Latin America had benefited greatly from UNICEF's work in the nutritional and disease-control fields. He hoped UNICEF would continue to expand its activities in those fields and not allow its attention to be diverted to problems which did not rightly fall within its competence.

18. Mr. ISMAIL (Pakistan) expressed pleasure that UNICEF had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

19. The report of the Executive Board had brought out clearly the need to develop more rural health services and for an increase in food supplies, particularly high-protein

foods and foods supplying essential vitamins, to counteract widespread malnutrition which often had life-long consequences in stunted minds and bodies.

20. UNICEF under its terms of reference was committed to working to improve maternal and child health through education, dietary supplements and better medical care. Without education to achieve effective spacing between children, the problem of supplying dietary supplements would continue to increase and the improvement in medical care would be largely nullified.

21. The importance of the development of human resources had been widely recognized. The child represented a nation's future and an improvement in maternal and child health services would thus greatly assist in the development of those resources. The need for an adequate diet for infants and young children to reduce the effects of malnutrition could not be over-emphasized. Population growth put great pressure on available resources and prevented parents of large families from discharging their responsibilities as fully as they should. In his delegation's view it was essential in the interest of the development of human resources to take all possible steps to ensure the well-being of children and mothers. In some countries malnutrition in mothers and children might be caused by dietary insufficiencies, in others by a combination of factors the effects of some of which could be reduced or eliminated through education of the mother in maternity-cum-health centres, improvement in the environment or by spacing the birth of children. He wished to stress the need for family planning as a factor affecting the economic and social development of the developing countries. Such planning should be regarded not only as an essential element in maternal and child health services but also as one which would strengthen other health services.

22. He noted with satisfaction that UNICEF was helping countries to formulate their policies and plans for the new generation in a comprehensive manner. The question of UNICEF's role in family planning had been discussed at the last session of its Executive Board and would be taken up again at the next session. The very fact that the Board was paying so much attention to the problem was evidence that its impact, particularly on the developing countries, was recognized. He urged UNICEF to play an increasing part in assisting the developing countries in their programmes to control population growth. Pakistan's request to UNICEF for assistance in that field represented the first phase of its integrated family health programme, which formed part of the third five-year plan. His country wanted to provide adequate health protection for its entire population within the next twenty years. It was developing an integrated health service with greater emphasis on public health and preventive medicine, on protection of children and mothers through maternal and child health services, on school health services and nutritional programmes. It would give priority to training programmes and the special programme for the moderation of the present high rate of population growth. As Pakistan was developing an integrated family health programme, the request to UNICEF had been presented as a whole rather than as a number of separate project proposals. It had asked for the provision of vehicles and it

would not be realistic to refuse that request if the vehicles were used to carry staff to give advice on family planning as well as for their normal work at health centres. He hoped that at its next session the Board would approve the request. Only countries making such requests would be affected by such a decision. In that connexion, he recalled the statement made by the FAO representative at the recent session of the Executive Board to the effect that the increase in the world's food production was still less than the increase in population, and that the next thirty years would be a most critical period for the developing countries in their efforts to provide a minimum satisfactory level of nutrition for their growing populations.

23. He expressed appreciation of the assistance given to Pakistan by UNICEF and described the way in which its programmes in Pakistan had expanded over the years.

24. Mr. CHAND (India) said that UNICEF's activities were essential and it should be provided with adequate resources not only to maintain its present activities but to expand them.

25. If nothing was done to arrest the present rate of population growth, it was not unlikely that the world's population would exceed 6,000 million by the year 2000. That was a situation which called for united action by all States. It was essential for UNICEF and Governments of countries in which population growth was alarming to undertake population control. While in every society there were people who wanted children, there were others who had too many. He hoped that countries in which the population problem did not exist in an acute form would not impede action by UNICEF. There should be no attempt to generalize on a global basis when the problem was next considered by UNICEF's Executive Board. It should be dealt with on the basis of the requirements of individual countries, and the sooner UNICEF took action the better it would be for countries with huge populations and for the world as a whole. The Executive Director of UNICEF had pointed out that both moderation of population growth and the provision of family planning services had a considerable bearing on the welfare and development of children. He hoped that India's requests for assistance would be approved and that the world community would make adequate resources available to UNICEF to carry out work in the field of family planning. Draft resolution E/L.1135 was acceptable to his delegation as far as it went, but he regretted that it did not deal with the most important problem. However great was the development of natural resources in individual countries, however generous the assistance provided, neither would prove adequate unless immediate and effective measures were taken to moderate and control population growth.

26. UNICEF's activities in India covered many fields and its assistance in the applied nutrition projects was particularly appreciated. He hoped its activities in India in that area would be further extended.

27. The proposed target of \$50 million, if achieved, would provide little more assistance than \$30 million had done ten years earlier. He therefore urged Governments to

make generous contributions to UNICEF. The problems which called for attention were of frightening proportions, as the Executive Board's report clearly showed.

Mr. Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President, took the Chair.

28. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that his delegation shared the Executive Board's concern to avoid dispersing UNICEF's activities. It was desirable, in the interests of the countries receiving assistance from UNICEF, that its efforts should be concentrated on fewer problems of major importance. It was also important that UNICEF's programmes should be integrated with those of the countries it was assisting and that they should respond to the priorities of those countries.

29. His delegation had noted with satisfaction the increased emphasis being placed on training.

30. With reference to the question of the desirability of UNICEF's engaging in activities connected with family planning, he drew attention to the four principles which the Executive Board had laid down to guide the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, whose advice had been sought on the matter. Those principles, if adhered to, would ensure that UNICEF kept within the limits of its objectives and its traditional tasks. His delegation hoped that when the Executive Board considered the question again at its 1967 session, it would be as moderate and reserved as it had shown itself to be at its last session. The subject was one on which there was a complete divergence of views and which involved questions of conscience in many minds; his delegation was convinced that UNICEF would approach it purely from the point of view of ensuring proper protection for mothers and children.

31. His delegation regretted that Governments had been notified so late of the necessity for UNICEF to leave the premises it occupied in United Nations Headquarters at New York. While the decision to rent premises in the neighbourhood of Headquarters had certain advantages, it would complicate the task of delegations, which would be unable to maintain their daily contact with the UNICEF secretariat, and it was a very costly solution. It was paradoxical that UNICEF, which had such small financial resources at its disposal, should have to envisage sterilizing a sum of \$330,000 annually for rent. Judging from the experience of the Special Fund, \$330,000 might well prove to be only a rough estimate and increased expenditure would have to be reckoned with in future. He hoped that the present solution would be only a temporary one, which could be brought to an end as soon as possible. It was important to find a less expensive solution. If United Nations Headquarters could not offer UNICEF facilities and if no acceptable offers of accommodation were received from Governments, his delegation believed that UNICEF's headquarters should be moved to Geneva.

32. He commended the initiative of the sponsors of the draft resolution submitted to the Council. While his delegation associated itself with the appeal made to Governments to increase their contributions to UNICEF with a view to reaching an income goal of \$50 million by

the end of 1969, that should not be interpreted as committing his Government to raise its contribution to UNICEF; the matter would be considered carefully and everything would be done to see if a favourable reply could be given to the appeal.

33. The Council normally gave its unanimous support and encouragement to UNICEF's activities. His Government would continue to attach great importance to the smooth functioning of UNICEF, which would have its full co-operation.

34. Mr. AISLEY (United States of America) said that his delegation had been pleased to note that UNICEF had completed another very successful year. UNICEF's long period of accomplishment had been fully and duly recognized by the award to it of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1965. Much more remained to be done, however, to help the children and adolescents of the developing countries to prepare themselves for an active and useful role in promoting the economic and social progress of their countries. With those needs in mind, the United States Government endorsed UNICEF's income target of \$50 million by the end of the Development Decade, and wished to reiterate its willingness, subject to congressional action, to increase its contribution to UNICEF on a 40 per cent matching basis as other Governments increased their contributions. As was widely known, the United States Government had also been contributing some \$4 million worth annually of dried milk, over and above its cash contributions. In addition, private organizations and individuals in the United States of America had given generously to UNICEF. His delegation wished the Executive Director every success in his campaign to obtain additional governmental and non-governmental contributions. His Government hoped that other Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, would, for obvious reasons, make their contributions in freely convertible currencies.

35. His delegation was pleased with the Executive Board's decision to establish the Maurice Pate Memorial Fund to provide special awards to regional training facilities benefiting children. That was a field in which UNICEF could be most effective. His delegation believed, nevertheless, that UNICEF should examine critically requests for courses, seminars and study tours in developed countries with a view to conserving its resources for essential within-country training.

36. He expressed the appreciation of the United States delegation to the Government of Ethiopia for acting as host to the recent session of the Executive Board, and to the Governments of Turkey, Kenya, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast and the United Arab Republic for being hosts to groups of Executive Board members, providing them with an opportunity to study at first hand the needs and problems of African children. United States participants had also been favourably impressed with the special three-day meeting on the needs of African children which had preceded the Board's session.

37. UNICEF had held conferences in Latin America and Asia, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, which had stimulated efforts to find a solution

to the problems of children and youth within the framework of national development plans in many developing countries. His delegation believed that the time was ripe for such planning at the country level, and it was pleased to note that UNICEF was assisting a number of African countries in that field. It fully supported the continuation and intensification of that effort. In that connexion, it welcomed UNICEF's participation in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the new United Nations Development Programme, which should result in even closer co-operation between UNICEF and the specialized agencies.

38. His delegation was disappointed that the Executive Board had been unable to make a final and favourable decision on the role of UNICEF in family planning. It felt that UNICEF, in conjunction with WHO and the Bureau of Social Affairs, could make a valuable contribution by providing essential assistance and services to countries which requested assistance in that important field, and by giving such assistance high priority as a means of protecting the health and welfare of mothers and children. It hoped that the Executive Board would be able to agree in 1967 that UNICEF could provide assistance in the field of family planning.

39. The Board had carried out a useful review of the family and child welfare programmes assisted by UNICEF and he hoped that further assessments would be made in the future with a view to eliminating, as appropriate, certain types of activities which were no longer necessary and fixing attention on high priority measures. His delegation strongly supported the suggestion of the Swedish delegation to the Executive Board that the Secretariat and the Board should undertake a review of the programme strategy and priorities to ensure the best possible focus of UNICEF's assistance programmes for children and youth in developing countries.

40. His delegation was prepared to approve the report of the Executive Board and to support draft resolution E/L.1135.

41. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) said that his Government attached great importance to the work of UNICEF and recognized the growing value of its assistance to developing countries in initiating permanent health, nutrition, education and social welfare services for their children and in improving the quality and effectiveness of those services, which contributed to economic and social development.

42. It was important that UNICEF should concentrate its efforts on fewer, larger programmes, as it would then be easier to ensure that its activities were directly focused on helping children. With the limited resources at its disposal, UNICEF would do better to concentrate on finding what gaps existed in its aid to children and on filling such gaps than to embark on new activities in wider fields.

43. Governments naturally desired to exercise control over their own development programmes, and UNICEF should therefore try to integrate its activities with those

being undertaken under national development programmes. It was also desirable that the developing countries should themselves seek solutions to their own problems. In Iran, UNICEF had an excellent record of co-operation with the Government, and its work had lived up to the finest ideals of the United Nations. Between 1951 and 1965 it had provided Iran with assistance worth over \$11 million. Iran too had tried to ensure that its contribution to UNICEF would be as high as possible and had almost always been able to maintain its annual contribution at \$275,000.

44. As would be seen from the Executive Board's report, UNICEF had three main projects in Iran, dealing respectively with malaria eradication, nutrition survey and training, and social services. The Government was trying to contribute fully to the success of those projects, which meant so much to the well-being of the Iranian people.

45. His delegation would like to be accepted as a sponsor of the draft resolution. He noted, however, that the text made no reference to the activities of the Bureau of Social Affairs in connexion with national and regional training schemes related to children's welfare and future development. He therefore suggested that the words "the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and" should be inserted before the words "the specialized agencies concerned" in the third preambular paragraph. He hoped that UNICEF's goal of a \$50 million income would be reached by the end of 1969 and that the draft resolution would help it to achieve that goal. The awarding to UNICEF of the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize had been warmly welcomed in his country.

46. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was unable to support the Executive Board's decision to provide assistance to the puppet régime at Saigon. The tragic situation of the women and children in South Viet-Nam was a result of United States aggression, aided and abetted by the puppets of Saigon, who did not represent the people of Viet-Nam and were not entitled to receive assistance from the United Nations. The Executive Board's decision had been a political one and should be condemned as such; it was unacceptable that UNICEF should use humanitarianism as a cover for supporting the Saigon puppet régime. The funds UNICEF would provide would not be used for undertaking projects in any way connected with the welfare of children. In that connexion, it was worth noting that in a broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System on 28 July 1966, which had received wide coverage in the world Press, it had been stated that of the funds placed at the disposal of the South Viet-Nam authorities for humanitarian purposes, 1.5 million piastres were allocated weekly to the personal account of Marshal Ky, which money obviously remained in the pockets of Marshal Ky and the members of his entourage. That was an example of the corruption of the Saigon authorities. The practice of assisting the Saigon régime was prejudicial to the authority of the United Nations and should be discontinued. UNICEF should stop assisting the Saigon authorities and all Governments participating in the war against the people of Viet-Nam.

47. UNICEF's resources were increasing very slowly and were well below the amount required to meet the needs of children throughout the world. Its programmes should be designed to meet their most urgent needs. He regretted that the programmes were being constantly extended to include new age groups and to cover activities which frequently had no direct relation to the needs of children. For example, while no one would deny that adolescents had problems, it was doubtful whether UNICEF should deal with their problems and thus greatly reduce the funds available for helping children. It was also questionable whether UNICEF should be using its funds to undertake work which was more properly within the competence of UNESCO, FAO and WHO. His delegation considered that there was a need to review the activities of UNICEF with a view to relating its programmes more closely to the satisfying of children's needs. Attention should be focused on fewer, more important problems.

48. His delegation could not agree that UNICEF should become involved in activities relating to family planning, which did not necessarily mean that it disapproved of family planning. It would be anomalous for UNICEF, an agency whose object was to protect the child, to become involved in activities designed to prevent children from being born. It should concern itself rather with the provision of institutions in the developing countries in which children could be properly cared for, such as kindergartens or health clinics, and in which personnel could be trained in child care. His Government was ready to send experts in child health and nutrition, social planning, teaching and administration to the developing countries and to receive students from those countries for training in its own institutes. The Tashkent seminar had been proposed by his Government as a contribution to UNICEF. Because of the earthquake at Tashkent, the seminar had unfortunately had to be postponed for a year.

49. It was obvious that UNICEF could not pay a rent of some \$330,000 for premises without curtailing some of its activities. It would be better away from New York; its headquarters could be established in any of the countries which contributed to its funds. His delegation recommended that it should move its headquarters to any country prepared to provide it with accommodation on more favourable terms than could be found in New York.

50. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) expressed his regret at the remarks of the USSR representative concerning the projects of assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam which had been approved by UNICEF's Executive Board. It was particularly regrettable that the time of the Council should have been taken up with the matter, when it had been amply discussed in UNICEF's Programme Committee and in the Executive Board itself.

51. He could not see what a statement made over the Colombia Broadcasting System's network that funds were being improperly used in Viet-Nam had to do with the question before the Council. If the USSR representative was implying that UNICEF funds were involved, it was up to him to elaborate on the matter and prove his allegations. He hoped the USSR representative would

make it clear that he was in no way accusing UNICEF of misusing its funds.

52. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was convinced that the decision that UNICEF should help South Viet-Nam had been based, not on humanitarian, but on political reasons. The decision gave the Ky régime political support. UNICEF could not possibly operate in South Viet-Nam as it was not adapted, as the Red Cross was, to operate in countries which were at war. If it could not operate in South Viet-Nam, there was no reason, other than political, why it should assist the South Viet-Nam authorities. There was an important question of principle involved which affected all the organizations in the United Nations system.

53. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said that his delegation was satisfied that the Executive Board had approved not a political but a humanitarian project for South Viet-Nam. The best way of advancing the cause of children in Viet-Nam was to obtain peace in the country. The United States Government would continue to strive to obtain peace in Viet-Nam and hoped that it would have the co-operation of the USSR Government to that end at the earliest possible date.

54. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines), speaking on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1135, said that they accepted the Iranian amendment.

55. The Philippines, a member of the Executive Board of UNICEF, was also a grateful recipient of UNICEF aid and had benefited from a large number of projects designed to improve the well-being of its children. It was therefore particularly interested in the current trend to extend UNICEF's activities beyond the original limits of its mandate, into related marginal fields which were not always directly connected with the immediate needs of children. The report of the Executive Board showed that UNICEF was now embarking on activities to meet the needs of school-age children, slum children, children in shanty towns and delinquent children, and also on projects connected with vocational training. Moreover, UNICEF was beginning to concern itself with family planning and related matters. The Fund had therefore travelled a long way since it had been set up to meet the immediate post-war needs of children in many countries. That was the basis on which UNICEF had been established, and on which it had received widespread support from Governments, private groups and individuals. The question of helping mothers and children naturally gave rise to no controversy whatsoever, for the need for international co-operation in that sphere was indisputable. The Philippine delegation believed, however, that the words of warning uttered by the representatives of Chile and other countries should be heeded. Although an expansion of UNICEF's activities might be desirable in many cases, the Fund should not lose sight of its two fundamental responsibilities. The first one was to render direct aid to needy children throughout the world, especially to hungry and sick children. The second responsibility of UNICEF was to assist countries in improving their knowledge and facilities for the purpose of taking better care of their

children. The latter responsibility involved essentially priming the efforts of the Governments themselves, rather than substituting UNICEF's efforts for theirs.

56. The Philippine delegation agreed that UNICEF might ascertain how it could help Governments requesting assistance in matters of family planning, but considered that such questions were essentially outside the scope of the Fund, which should be concerned with children, not with unborn children. It would be wiser to leave that important problem to economic, demographic and health bodies, although UNICEF could of course exercise its essential function of stimulating government action on a small scale.

57. The draft resolution before the Council, in addition to recognizing the growing significance of UNICEF aid in helping developing countries to initiate and improve services for their children, which in turn led to social and economic development, also noted with approval that UNICEF was paying special attention to the protection of children and youth, which also assisted in their more adequate preparation to contribute to the economic and social progress of their countries. The latter statement related largely to marginal activities which were already more adequately covered by specialized agencies; thus, WHO was concerned with health services, FAO with nutrition services, UNESCO and ILO with education and training, and the United Nations Development Programme with the general economic and social progress of the developing countries. His delegation therefore wished to endorse the words of caution uttered by other speakers in the debate, warnings which were all the more cogent when they came from countries which were recipients of UNICEF aid and were themselves sponsors of the draft resolution.

58. The trend towards expansion to which he had referred was further underlined in table 4 of the Executive Board's report, which illustrated how the target figure of \$50 million a year by the end of 1969 might be allocated in comparison with current allocations. Thus, it was proposed to increase the allocations for vocational and pre-vocational training from \$100,000 in 1966 to \$1.5 million, a fifteen-fold increase; the amount to be spent on education of school-age children was to be increased from \$4 million to \$9 million, and the estimated expenditure on social services, community development, and integrated services in development areas was to be increased from \$1.4 million to \$2 million. On the other hand, increases in expenditure on activities directly affecting young children were to be minimal; thus the increase for maternal and child health services would only be from \$8.2 million to \$9 million and that for nutrition from \$4.6 million to \$6 million, while expenditure on disease-control campaigns would actually decline from \$7.4 million to \$7 million. Although the Philippine delegation had no objection to expanding the scope of UNICEF's activities, it hoped that that could be done without abandoning the fundamental tasks for which the Fund had originally been established.

59. It was true that children could not be isolated as a category of the population, for the health of children could not be improved without improving the health of a

whole community, and improved nutrition of children was bound to have similar effects. That explanation of expanding the use of UNICEF resources for marginal activities was acceptable, but the Philippine delegation believed that as soon as marginal activities fell within the purview of more directly competent organs, UNICEF should withdraw in their favour.

60. In conclusion, he considered that when speaking of assistance to the needy children of the world, representatives should avoid dividing them into categories according to whether they lived north or south of a given parallel, or according to whether their parents believed in the ideology of the East or of the West. Children had no ideology and no geographical affiliation. He therefore greatly regretted that the USSR representative had seen fit to object to the provision of UNICEF assistance to the children of South Viet-Nam. If the USSR representative believed that Marshal Ky had no support among the people of South Viet-Nam, the only logical conclusion was that UNICEF aid to that country was flowing to children of the Viet Cong, a circumstance which should be a source of satisfaction to the USSR representative.

Mr. Bouattoura (Algeria) resumed the chair.

61. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), exercising his right to reply, said he wished to point out to the Philippine representative that in objecting to the provision of UNICEF aid to the Ky régime in South Viet-Nam, he had made it quite clear that he was not objecting to giving aid to Viet-Nameese children. The Soviet Union was sure, however, that UNICEF aid as now planned could not reach Viet-Nameese children in the conditions prevailing in that country. He had in no way intended to make any distinction between the children of Viet Cong parents and other Viet-Nameese children: all children must be considered on the same footing, and they were not responsible for the events that were taking place in South Viet-Nam. The best way to help those children, by ensuring that they were not orphaned and that they themselves did not die, was to put an end to aggression in South Viet-Nam. He maintained, however, that UNICEF aid to South Viet-Nam was being rendered exclusively as political support for the Ky régime, and had nothing to do with helping the children of that country.

62. Mr. DELISLE (Canada) stressed the importance that his country attached to UNICEF's humanitarian work, which would have Canada's continuing support. His Government had welcomed the news that the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize had been awarded to UNICEF in recognition of those laudable activities.

63. UNICEF's aid in the fields of health, nutrition, education and social services was indeed a valuable contribution to the advancement of the developing countries, but projects on such a broad level could only be carried out with adequate financial resources, and a careful study and appraisal of the scope and efficiency of its programmes was required. Canada was anxious to ensure that UNICEF received financial resources adequate to implement and expand its programmes, but agreed with other delegations

on the importance of rational planning to ensure that the best possible use was made of the available funds. It therefore hoped that, when determining their contribution, in the light of UNICEF's growing needs, all Governments would ensure that increased resources were devoted to priority needs and to the substance of proposed programmes.

64. Sir Edward WARNER (United Kingdom) observed that UNICEF had an essential and unique role to play in combating the neglect of children and promoting their welfare throughout the world. Its modest but strategically important programmes were designed to develop a country's most valuable asset, its human resources, in the vital early stages, and therefore formed a key part of long-term national development operations. It was particularly appropriate that the Nobel Peace Prize should have been awarded to UNICEF in its twentieth year.

65. It was often difficult to establish priorities in such a vast programme as UNICEF's, and no hard and fast rules could be laid down as to the best way in which its funds could be employed. The United Kingdom delegation considered, however, that the proliferation of small projects, however desirable they might be individually, was not in the best interest of UNICEF or of recipient countries. It therefore welcomed the statement in paragraph 103 of the report that the Executive Director was considering ways of encouraging countries to concentrate on priority projects both in order to increase the impact of UNICEF and to reduce the UNICEF workload.

66. Since malnutrition was obviously the cause of most illnesses affecting children in the developing countries, his delegation welcomed the Board's intention to devote more resources to nutrition in the expanded programme. Personally, however, he shared some of the Philippine representative's doubts concerning certain other items.

67. UNICEF was unique in having caught the imagination of individuals and voluntary organizations throughout the world, and his delegation welcomed the Executive Board's decision to improve the Fund's public information services as a means of attracting more financial support from those sources. Several national committees, including that of the United Kingdom, had found that the "adoption" of a particular project could achieve a generous response and believed that that method of appeal through identification might be given wider application.

68. The United Kingdom delegation recognized the need of UNICEF for increased income to meet growing demands, and accepted the proposed target of \$50 million. It welcomed the news that the United States and Sweden intended to increase their contributions; for the time being, however, while the United Kingdom was faced with balance-of-payment difficulties, it was impossible for it to support resolutions with implications for future contributions. He would therefore be regretfully obliged to abstain from voting on the draft resolution before the Council.

69. The representatives of Pakistan and India had eloquently referred to the question of population growth, a subject which directly affected the efforts of those con-

cerned with the welfare of children. The leader of the United Kingdom delegation had stated in the general debate in the Council (1422nd meeting) that the question of population was one in which the United Nations could and should take a leading part, for a delay in tackling the problem would cause all its political and economic achievements to be swept away; he had gone on to say that it was clearly of the utmost urgency for the developed countries to be ready to respond both separately and through the United Nations to every request from the developing peoples for help and advice in meeting the danger. Family planning services had a vital part to play in promoting the health and well-being of children, for nothing could be more important for the welfare of children than the proper spacing and limitation of families, so that children could receive adequate care from their mothers and the health of the latter might be protected. Accordingly, his delegation believed that assistance in such services, in co-operation with WHO, was fully in accord with UNICEF's humanitarian aims and that the Fund should be in a position to respond to requests from Governments for assistance in that field. It looked forward to progress in the matter at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

70. In conclusion, he wished to associate himself with the Philippine representative and others in urging that the suffering of the children of Viet-Nam was above politics. He regretted that an issue concerning them had been raised in the Council.

71. Mr. MWALUKO (United Republic of Tanzania) congratulated the Executive Board and the Executive Director of UNICEF on their work during the past year and welcomed the award of the 1965 Nobel Prize to UNICEF. He would confine his remarks on the report mainly to some points of special interest to African countries, which had benefited greatly from UNICEF's activities. Tanzania worked in close co-operation with UNICEF, whose contributions greatly supplemented its own efforts to promote the welfare of its children.

72. His delegation noted paragraph 81 of the report with somewhat mixed feelings, and hoped that the situation with regard to nutrition in Africa would inspire UNICEF to further efforts and to more ambitious aims and objectives. The Philippine representative had rightly drawn attention to the fact that the welfare of children could not be separated from that of the community into which they were born. African parents loved their children, as did all parents throughout the world, and spared no effort to ensure that their children received whatever they had to give. Unfortunately, however, the vast majority of African children were born into very poor circumstances. If there was a rural health clinic within reach, they might be given a fair start in life, but after a few weeks would return to conditions where they had to face the same inadequate diets as their parents, the hazards of malaria and other diseases, the absence of the most elementary equipment, shortage of milk, and in some cases an inadequate supply of water. It was therefore very difficult to discuss the problem of children's nutrition in isolation from the general economic and social situation of rural areas of Africa.

73. UNICEF rightly concentrated its efforts on rural areas, and it was heartening to see that the general problem to which he referred was stressed in paragraph 51 of the report. Nevertheless, the part of the report dealing with Africa somewhat surprisingly did not contain any words of appreciation of the modest but vigorous efforts made by the Governments of newly independent countries. It was a fact that practically nothing had been done to improve child welfare in Africa while those countries had been under foreign rule: only recently had programmes and plans, aims and objectives been established, not only for child welfare and nutrition, but for general economic and social advancement. Although criticisms of the prevailing conditions in the African countries were justified, the Executive Board might have expressed some appreciation of the efforts that were being made. Moreover, he wished to draw attention to the plight of millions of African children in the southern part of Africa who were not reached by UNICEF programmes, owing to the prevailing systems of colonialism and other types of segregation.

74. Tanzania commended UNICEF for its nutrition and dried milk projects and also for the malaria eradication projects it was carrying out on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. It also welcomed the stress laid on programmes for training local staff, which were described in paragraph 128 (a) of the report. In conclusion, his delegation supported the joint draft resolution in its revised form.

75. Mr. JURZA (Czechoslovakia) said that, in the twenty years of its existence, UNICEF had departed considerably from its original goal of helping children suffering hardship as a result of the Second World War. Despite that change of orientation, however, the need for UNICEF intervention had unfortunately not decreased, but had become greater. Despite the vast advances in science and technology over those twenty years, which could have greatly improved unsatisfactory social situations, the world had to face the bitter fact that millions of children were suffering from severe malnutrition, extreme poverty and widespread epidemics, had no access to the most elementary education and did not know the happiness of childhood. In 1966, children were again suffering as a result of a war of aggression, just as they had in 1946. The Press bore witness to the vast sums being spent by the United States on chemical warfare, devastation of agricultural land, the bombing of villages and the demolition of schools, which caused untold suffering to children. The total resources of UNICEF represented only a fraction of the amount that the United States devoted to destroying all that UNICEF had created.

76. Accordingly, the USSR representative's objection to the provision of UNICEF aid to countries which were taking part in United States aggression was quite justified. His delegation also considered that UNICEF's South Viet-Nam project should be directed towards purely humanitarian aims. Viet-Nameese children were suffering in both parts of Viet-Nam; it was illogical to maintain a project limited to a single part of a country which was politically divided and ravaged by civil war and foreign aggression, especially if that project would serve essentially the political interests of the country perpetrating aggres-

sive acts in Viet-Nam. The delegations which had stressed UNICEF's purely humanitarian role should support the suggestion that the project should be extended to both parts of Viet-Nam.

77. Czechoslovakia had had occasion to express its appreciation of UNICEF's activities and to support its work since the inception of the Fund. At the time, it had needed UNICEF aid, but approximately two years after the Second World War it had solved its problems with regard to children, and was now among the world's most advanced countries as far as child welfare was concerned. The Czechoslovak Government intended to continue its co-operation with the Fund in its humanitarian activities, and hoped that the time would soon come when the world would no longer be in need of UNICEF aid.

78. Mr. RIVERO (Venezuela) stressed his delegation's interest in UNICEF's important work for the children of the world and said that he could support the draft resolution. Unfortunately, he was unable to give his delegation's views on the Executive Board's report, because it had not yet been circulated in Spanish.

79. An over-all view should be taken of assistance to children, in providing which due consideration should be given to the physical, intellectual and moral aspects of child care.

80. Mr. WILLARD (Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) said he regretted that the report of the Executive Board was not yet available in Spanish. It had been despatched from New York some days previously and there was no explanation of the delay in its arrival.

81. A number of delegations had commented on the nature and scope of the projects supported by UNICEF, and a point had been raised concerning the mention of "youth" in the draft resolution. It should be borne in mind, however, that General Assembly resolution 57 (I) which had established UNICEF had laid down that the Fund was to be utilized and administered, to the extent of its available resources, "for the benefit of children and adolescents". The point was now being raised quite often, because the word "youth" had been introduced in recent years to refer to some categories of young people, particularly younger adolescents, to whom the word "children" could hardly apply. There were also some problems relating to youth, such as the education of young mothers and teaching girls to take care of children, which obviously fell within the purview of UNICEF projects.

82. Reference had also been made to the inclusion among UNICEF's aims of furthering the role of children and youth in national development. That new trend dated back to General Assembly resolution 1773 (XVII), which, *inter alia*, took note with approval of the decisions of the Executive Board for orienting the work of the Fund towards the economic and social development efforts of the United Nations Development Decade. He wished to assure the Council that, while endeavouring to integrate plans for children with the Development Decade, the Board was always fully concerned with operational work

designed to improve children's conditions. It should be borne in mind that, to command the necessary human and material resources in a country, a project must form part of the national plan, and that the programmes of the Development Decade could only benefit by projects for promoting the welfare of children and youth. In any case, UNICEF's expenditure in that sector was relatively small.

83. UNICEF was always concerned to ensure that its projects benefited children specifically. Nevertheless, child welfare services in most countries were not operated in isolation, but were integrated with work for the family and the population as a whole. For example, maternal and child welfare services nearly always operated in close co-operation with rural health centres. UNICEF was therefore obliged to conduct combined operations, in which the justification of aid was its sole benefit to children, which was its special interest. In its maternal and child welfare work, the Fund co-operated with WHO; the functions of the two agencies did not overlap, however, and there was never any question of granting UNICEF aid to projects already aided by WHO. In their joint projects, WHO tended to provide advisory services and professional staff, while UNICEF supplied such items as vehicles and equipment.

84. Some representatives had expressed concern at what they regarded as undue dispersion of UNICEF activities and had advocated aid to larger projects. The Executive Board agreed that the number of smaller projects should be reduced for reasons of administrative efficiency, but was also aware of the need to develop the kind of assistance that would be adapted to national requirements and to correlate country priorities with the general desire to use available funds to the best advantage.

85. With regard to the Republic of Viet-Nam project, UNICEF had provided aid to that country since the 1950's. The desirability of rendering such aid was now being criticized, but it had also been asserted that UNICEF's assistance was inadequate. When a country was torn by civil war, the needs of children were naturally greater than before; children whose parents held very different political views were streaming into towns in Viet-Nam and were being assisted on the basis of need, without any discrimination. UNICEF had had an exchange of views with the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the co-ordination of aid, and at the most recent session of the Executive Board it had been decided to strengthen UNICEF representation in the Republic of Viet-Nam; a Swiss citizen had accepted that assignment. The aid provided took the form of basic health services, school health services, tuberculosis and leprosy control, applied nutrition, social services and teacher training. Every attempt was being made to carry on the work with complete impartiality, in very difficult circumstances.

86. UNICEF had become involved in questions of family planning because it was concerned with the health of mothers, pregnant mothers, newborn children and children in large families. Moreover, its maternal and child welfare work supplemented that of WHO, which was also

concerned with family planning. The points raised for and against UNICEF participation in that work would naturally be brought before the Executive Board at its next session; meanwhile, UNICEF was assisting India and Pakistan in the matter, through maternal and child welfare services, and the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy would consider the technical aspects of the question before the next session of the Board.

87. In conclusion, he thanked members of the Council for their constructive comments and suggestions, which the Board would take into account both in its administrative operations and in establishing its policy.

88. The PRESIDENT declared the general debate on item 26 closed, and invited the Council to consider the joint draft resolution on the subject (E/L.1135).

89. Mr. VARELA (Panama) said that, to his great regret, he would be obliged to abstain from voting on the draft resolution. He greatly appreciated UNICEF's assistance to his country and its contribution to feeding needy children and improving health services. Nevertheless, he could not vote in favour of a text which expressed satisfaction with and support of programmes set out in a report that had not been circulated in Spanish. His statement should be regarded as a reiteration of his many requests to the Secretaries of the Council and its Committees to put Spanish on an equal footing with the other working languages.

90. Mr. WILLARD (Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) repeated his apologies for the fact that the Spanish text of the report had not yet been circulated. UNICEF's secretariat had had much additional work in making the report available to the Council because the Executive Board's meetings had been held at Addis Ababa. Normally, when the Board met in New York, the Secretary was able to provide the Council with texts in all the working languages; great efforts had been made to produce the report in time for the present meeting and the Spanish versions had been sent from New York some days previously. The fact that the Board met only a very short time before the Council made the production of its report an annual problem. He would do everything in his power to ensure that the difficulty did not arise again in future.

91. Mr. ISMAIL (Pakistan) supported the draft resolution and noted with approval the income goal of \$50 million to be reached by the end of 1969. Nevertheless, with regard to operative paragraph 2, he could not make any commitment on behalf of his Government for an increase in its contribution, although he would certainly consult it on the matter.

92. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution as revised by its sponsors on the suggestion of the Iranian representative.

The draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (E/4174 and addenda, E/4184, E/4226)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4252)

93. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 24 (E/4252), and the draft resolution recommended for adoption in paragraph 13. He called special attention to paragraph 12 of the report, which stated that reservations in connexion with the adoption of the draft resolution had been made by Czechoslovakia and the USSR as regards the retention of the word "eligible" in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution for the General Assembly, and by France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom as regards the retention of the words "including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism" in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution for the General Assembly.

94. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) and Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),

also speaking on behalf of the Czechoslovak delegation, said that their Governments maintained the reservations referred to in paragraph 12 of the report.

95. Mrs. SELLAMI (Algeria) said that a reservation made by her delegation at the 550th meeting of the Social Committee had been inadvertently omitted from the report. The Algerian delegation wished it to be recorded that it would vote in favour of the draft resolution, although it considered that all the measures in the text concerning apartheid, segregation and racial discrimination were inadequate and hoped that the only genuine measures, namely, breaking off of diplomatic relations with all countries practising apartheid, segregation and racial discrimination, would be applied.

96. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 13 of the Social Committee's report (E/4252).

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 2.5 p.m.