

indicated in paragraph 12 of the report. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council was in favour of adopting it in the same manner.

The draft decision (E/5504, para. 13) was adopted without a vote [decision 9 (LVI)].

AGENDA ITEM 14

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/5507)

53. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) noted that there were a few errors in the

report of the Social Committee (E/5507) and said that the Secretariat would take the necessary steps to correct them.¹

54. Mr. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had received the Russian version of the report that afternoon and, accordingly, his delegation was not yet ready to consider it. He requested that consideration of the report should be postponed to the next meeting.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

¹ The corrections were subsequently distributed as document E/5507/Corr.1.

1897th meeting

Thursday, 16 May 1974, at 3.30 p.m.

President: Mr. Aarno KARHILO (Finland)

E/SR.1897

AGENDA ITEM 14

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (concluded)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (CONCLUDED) (E/5507 AND CORR.1)

1. The PRESIDENT said that there were some further corrections to be made to the report of the Social Committee (E/5507 and Corr.1). In paragraph 11 (b) on page 3 of the phrase "with one abstention" should read "with 13 abstentions", and the word "unanimously" should be added in paragraph 11 (f). In paragraph 72, draft resolution VII, the word "and" should be added after the words "United Nations system" in paragraph 6.

2. He drew the Council's attention to the fact that paragraph 72 of the report contained 14 draft resolutions and 3 draft decisions recommended by the Social Committee to the Council for adoption. He invited the members of the Council to vote on draft resolution I.

3. Mr. WANG Tzu-chuan (China) said that his delegation had explained its views on the activities to be undertaken during the International Women's Year during the discussions at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, in January 1974, and in the Social Committee. His delegation did not agree with draft resolution I and would not participate in the voting if it was put to the vote.

4. The PRESIDENT noted that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolution I without a vote. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt it without a vote.

Draft resolution I (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72) was adopted without a vote [resolution 1849 (LVI)].

5. The PRESIDENT noted that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolution II without a vote. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do the same.

Draft resolution II (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72) was adopted without a vote [resolution 1850 (LVI)].

6. Mr. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), referring to draft resolution III, said that his delegation had expressed its views on the convening

of an international conference during the International Women's Year in the Social Committee. The question had been raised for the first time at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. Such a conference would be extremely important, however, and could not be adequately prepared in so short a time without jeopardizing its success. Furthermore, apart from meetings scheduled at other levels, five important conferences were already planned for 1975 and the proposed conference would make six, whereas several General Assembly resolutions urged that no more than one major conference should be held each year. Furthermore, the draft resolution gave no indications regarding participation in the conference—which meant, he hoped, that all States would be invited without discrimination—or its duration. Finally, such a conference, if it had to take place, should not place an additional burden on the United Nations budget; the expenditures it would entail should therefore be absorbed within the existing 1975 budget. His delegation would therefore vote against paragraph 5 of the draft resolution if it were put to the vote separately, and would abstain if the draft resolution as a whole were put to the vote.

7. Mr. ROUX (Belgium) said that he was speaking, not to explain his vote on draft resolution III, but to state that, in his view, in order to prepare satisfactorily for the international conference, arrangements should be made for the officers of the Commission on the Status of Women to meet before the conference, and also for brief regional meetings to enable countries to come to an agreement on the measures to be taken at the national level in preparation for the conference.

8. Mrs. GEORGE (Trinidad and Tobago) suggested that, in paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, the words "in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council" should be added after the words "interested non-governmental organizations".

9. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council accepted the amendment proposed by the representative of Trinidad and Tobago.

It was so decided.

10. Mr. OCHIRBAL (Mongolia) asked for some explanations from the Secretariat. He pointed out that paragraph 5 of the draft resolution called on the Secretary-General to provide all necessary substantive support for the conference from within available resources, but the suggestions made in the note by the Secretary-General (E/5487) seemed to require additional appropriations.

11. Mrs. BRUCE (Deputy Director of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs) explained that document E/5487 had been drawn up in pursuance of paragraph 2 of draft resolution III as it appeared in chapter I of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-fifth session (E/5451). The Secretary-General was called upon to provide substantive preparations for the conference by a re-ordering of priorities from within available resources. He had therefore suggested a new order of priorities in his note and proposed deferring certain projects or reducing their scope in order to release personnel for the substantive preparation of the conference. However, certain costs would still have to be met, as indicated in document E/5487.

A non-recorded vote was taken.

Draft resolution III (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72), as orally amended, was adopted by 48 votes to none, with 5 abstentions [resolution 1851 (LVI)].

12. Mr. ZULETA TORRES (Colombia) expressed his delegations and his Government's gratitude to the delegations which had supported the draft resolution and to the members of the Council who had accepted the Colombian Government's proposal to act as host to the international conference in Bogota. His Government was prepared to have discussions with the Secretary-General immediately with a view to deciding on the financial and administrative arrangements and the arrangements for the organizations of the conference. He also thanked the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago for its efforts in the Social Committee in favour of the draft resolution.

13. The PRESIDENT noted that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolution IV without a vote. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do the same.

14. Mr. LINDENBERG-SETTE (Brazil) said that the English title of draft resolution IV seemed very odd and asked that a comma should be added between the words "women" and "and related instruments".

Draft resolution IV (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72) was adopted without a vote [resolution 1852 (LVI)].

15. The PRESIDENT noted that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolution V without a vote. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do the same.

Draft resolution V (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72) was adopted without a vote [resolution 1853 (LVI)].

16. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) said that his delegation maintained the reservations it had explained during discussions in the Social Committee concerning paragraphs 1 (d) and (e).

17. The PRESIDENT noted that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolution VI entitled "Study on the interrelationship of the status of women and family planning" without a vote. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do the same.

Draft resolution VI (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72) was adopted without a vote [resolution 1854 (LVI)].

18. Mr. SRINIVASAN (India) said that his country was currently implementing a family planning programme and attached great importance to that question. His delegation had consistently stressed that the primary focus in tackling the population problem should be on the effect of population growth on economic and social development, particularly in developing countries like India. His delegation was reiterating that point in connexion with the adoption of draft resolution VI with special force, because that aspect of the question should be taken into account when development problems were considered at the special session of the General Assembly to be held in 1975.

19. Mr. VALTASAARI (Finland) said that he had joined the consensus but that his delegation had reservations regarding the words "when appropriate" in paragraph 3 (b). His Government felt that the right to family planning was one of the basic rights of the individual and should not therefore be the subject of any reservation.

20. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) said that he had supported the draft resolution as a whole, but felt that not all the amendments made by the Social Committee to the original text had been equally felicitous and that the preamble, in particular, had some unsatisfactory features.

21. Mr. RYDBECK (Sweden) said that he would have preferred the wording originally proposed by the Commission on the Status of Women and that the changes made by the Social Committee had weakened, rather than improved, the draft resolution.

22. Mr. BERLIS (Canada) said that he, too, had thought the original draft resolution more satisfactory. However, the essential goal of the resolution was clear, and his delegation had therefore joined in the consensus.

23. The PRESIDENT noted that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolutions VII, VIII and IX without a vote. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt them without a vote.

Draft resolutions VII, VIII and IX (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72) were adopted without a vote [resolutions 1855 (LVI), 1856 (LVI) and 1857 (LVI)].

24. Mr. BERLIS (Canada) drew attention to a typographical error in the second preambular paragraph of the English text of draft resolution: the words "Developing Decades" should be replaced by "Development Decades". He asked whether the term "Member States" in paragraph 1 meant the States members of the Council.

25. The PRESIDENT said that the term meant the States Members of the United Nations.

26. He noted that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolution X without a vote. If there was no objection he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt it without a vote.

Draft resolution X (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72) was adopted without a vote [resolution 1858 (LVI)].

27. The PRESIDENT noted that the Social Committee had approved draft resolutions XI and XII without a vote. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt them without a vote.

Draft resolutions XI and XII (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72) were adopted without a vote [resolutions 1859 (LVI) and 1860 (LVI)].

28. The PRESIDENT noted that the Social Committee had approved draft resolution XIII after a vote, as indicated in document E/5507/Corr.1. He invited the members of the Council to vote on the draft resolution.

A non-recorded vote was taken.

Draft resolution XIII (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72) was adopted by 40 votes to none, with 12 abstentions [resolution 1861 (LVI)].

29. The PRESIDENT noted that the Social Committee had adopted draft resolution XIV without a vote. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do the same.

Draft resolution XIV (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72) was adopted without a vote [resolution 1862 (LVI)].

30. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to vote on draft decisions A to C recommended by the Social Committee for adoption (E/5507 and Corr.1, para. 72).

A non-recorded vote was taken on draft decision A.

Draft decision A was adopted by 47 votes to 5, with 1 abstention [decision 10 (LVI)].

31. The PRESIDENT noted that the Committee had adopted draft decisions B and C without a vote. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council also wished to adopt them without a vote.

Draft decisions B and C were adopted without a vote [decisions 11 (LVI) and 12 (LVI)].

AGENDA ITEM 17

Elections (E/L.1576, E/L.1577, E/L.1580, E/L.1581/Rev.1 and Corr. 1, E/L.1582 and Corr.1, E/L.1583)

32. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council take the elections in the order in which the bodies concerned were listed in the annotations to item 16 in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session (E/5460 and Corr.1). He drew the attention of the Council to the note by the Secretary-General (E/1583) concerning the election of members of the functional commissions of the Council, which specified the number of seats to be filled on each of three commissions, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, and the number of seats allotted to each group.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (E/L.1583)

33. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 11 members of the Commission for Social Development for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1975.

34. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates, which were: for the four seats allotted to African States: Egypt, Gabon, Mali and Zaire; for the two seats allotted to Asian States: Cyprus and Japan; for the two seats allotted to Latin American States: Costa Rica and Mexico; for the two seats allotted to Western European and other States: Finland and United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland; for the seat allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Romania,

35. The PRESIDENT suggested that those countries should be elected by acclamation.

Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Romania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire were elected members of the Commission for Social Development by acclamation.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (E/L.1583)

36. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 11 members for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1975.

37. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates, which were: for the three seats allotted to African States: Egypt, Upper Volta and Senegal; for the seat allotted to Asian States: Iran and Philippines; for the two seats allotted to Latin American States: Costa Rica and Ecuador; for the three seats allotted to Western European and other States: Germany (Federal Republic of) and United States of America; for the two seats allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia.

38. Mr. ROUX (Belgium) said that Denmark and Italy should be added to the list of candidates from among Western European and other States which had just been read out.

39. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should elect by acclamation the candidates from the group of African States, the group of Latin American States and the group of socialist States of Eastern Europe, since the number of candidates was the same as the number of seats to be filled by each of those groups.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Senegal the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia were elected members of the Commission on Human Rights by acclamation.

40. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect one member from among the Asian States and three members from among the Western European and other States.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Desbiens (Canada) and Mr. Sadeghi (Iran) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot to elect the member from among the Asian States:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	53
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	53
<i>Required majority:</i>	27
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Iran	35
Philippines	18

Having obtained the required majority, Iran was elected a member of the Commission on Human Rights.

A vote was taken by secret ballot to elect the members from among the Western European and other States.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	53
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	52
<i>Required majority:</i>	27

Number of votes obtained:

Germany (Federal Republic of)	43
Italy	41
United States of America	40
Denmark	31

Having obtained the required majority, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy and the United States of America were elected members of the Commission on Human Rights.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (E/L.1583)

41. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 11 members of the Commission on the Status of Women for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1975.

42. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates, which was as follows: for the three seats allotted to African States: Gabon, Senegal and Zaire; for the two seats allotted to Asian States: Indonesia and Thailand; for the seat allotted to Latin American States: Dominican Republic; for the three seats allotted to Western European and other States: United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Sweden; for the two seats allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

43. The PRESIDENT suggested that the countries should be elected by acclamation.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Indonesia, Senegal, Sweden, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire were elected members of the Commission on the Status of Women by acclamation.

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION (E/L.1581/REV.1 AND CORR.1)

44. The PRESIDENT noted that, in effect, the election consisted of two parts; the Council was called upon, first, to elect seven members for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1975, and secondly, to elect one member from among the African States for a term of office effective as of the date of the election and expiring on 31 December 1976. It would be recalled that, at the organizational session for 1974, the Council had postponed the latter election to its fifty-sixth session.

45. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) informed the Council that there was no candidate from the African States. The two candidates from the Asian States were India and Japan, and the candidate from the Latin American States was Brazil. Furthermore, there was no candidate from the African States for the vacant seat referred to in paragraph 3 of the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1581/Rev.1 and Corr.1).

46. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the countries enumerated by the Assistant Secretary were elected by acclamation and that the other elections were to be postponed to the fifty-seventh session of the Council.

It was so decided.

Brazil, India and Japan were elected members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination by acclamation.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES (E/L.1580)

47. The PRESIDENT said that 27 members were to be elected for a term of office of four years, beginning on 1 January 1975.

48. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates, which was as follows: for the six seats allotted to African States: Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan and Upper Volta; for the six seats allotted to Asian States: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Pakistan; for the two seats allotted to Latin American States: Argentina and Trinidad and Tobago; for the nine seats allotted to Western European and other States: Australia, France, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and United States of America; and for the four seats allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: German Democratic Republic, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia.

49. The PRESIDENT noted that there were fewer candidates than seats to be filled. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the countries mentioned by the Secretary were elected by acclamation and that the elections for the two unfilled seats would be postponed to the fifty-seventh session.

It was so decided.

Argentina, Australia, Egypt, France, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, the Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United States of America, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia were elected members of the Committee on Natural Resources by acclamation.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (E/L.1582 AND CORR.1)

50. The PRESIDENT said that the elections would take place in two parts: the Council would be asked, first, to elect 18 members for a term of office of three years beginning 1 January 1975 and, secondly, to elect 7 members for a term of office beginning on the date of the election and expiring at the end of 1975 or, in one case, 1976.

51. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates, which was as follows: for the three seats allotted to African States: Chad, Nigeria and Tunisia; for the three seats allotted to Asian States: India and Pakistan; for the four seats allotted to Latin American States: Brazil, Guatemala, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago; for the four seats allotted to Western European and other States: France, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; and for the four seats allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Poland and Romania.

52. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the countries enumerated by the Assistant Secretary were elected by acclamation, on the understanding that an election to fill the unfilled seat allotted to the Asian States would be held at the fifty-seventh session.

It was so decided.

Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, France, Guatemala, India, Italy, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America were elected members of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development by acclamation.

53. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) announced that there were no candidates for the second series of elections (see E/5460 and Corr.1, para. 16 (f) (ii) and (iii)).

54. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should postpone the elections to its fifty-seventh session.

It was so decided.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (E/L.1576)

55. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to proceed to the election of 16 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1975, and drew the attention of the Council to the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1576).

56. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates, which was as follows: for the three seats allotted to African States: Dahomey, Malawi and Niger; for the three seats allotted to Asian States and Yugoslavia: China—whose candidacy had been approved by the countries of the Group—Indonesia, Iraq and Sri Lanka; for the three seats allotted to Latin American States: Argentina, Colombia, Guyana and Peru; for the four seats allotted to Western European and other States: Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Malta, Netherlands and Switzerland; and for the two seats allotted to the socialist States of Eastern Europe: Bulgaria and Poland.

57. Mr. FASLA (Algeria) said that, for the Asian Group, China's candidacy had been approved unanimously.

58. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the countries mentioned from the group of African States, the group of Western European and other States and the group of socialist States of Eastern Europe, and also China, were elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

Bulgaria, China, Dahomey, Germany (Federal Republic of), Finland, Malawi, Malta, the Netherlands, the Niger, Poland and Switzerland were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme by acclamation.

59. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect the two remaining members from among the Asian States and Yugoslavia and the three members from among the Latin American States by secret ballot.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Berlis (Canada) and Mr. Shemirani (Iran) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot to elect the members from among the Asian States and Yugoslavia.

Number of ballot papers:	53
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	53
Required majority:	27

Number of votes obtained:

Indonesia	43
Sri Lanka	33
Iraq	26

Having obtained the required majority, Indonesia and Sri Lanka were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

A vote was taken by secret ballot to elect the members from among the Latin American States.

Number of ballot papers:	53
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	53
Required majority:	27

Number of votes obtained:

Argentina	48
Peru	41
Guyana	38
Colombia	31

Having obtained the required majority, Argentina, Guyana and Peru were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (E/L.1577)

60. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect four members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1975.

61. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that there were four candidates for the four seats to be filled: Hungary, Mauritania, Sweden and Turkey.

62. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to declare those countries elected by acclamation.

Hungary, Mauritania, Sweden and Turkey were elected members of the United Nations/FAO Committee of the World Food Programme by acclamation.

COMMITTEE ON REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

63. The PRESIDENT recalled that the Council had to elect six members from among the African States and two members from among the Asian States for a term of office beginning on the date of the election and expiring on 31 December 1977.

64. Miss ST. CLAIRE (Assistant Secretary of the Council) said that there were two candidates, Chad and Nigeria, for the six seats allotted to the African States and that there were no candidates for the two seats allotted to the Asian States.

65. The PRESIDENT said that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to declare the countries mentioned elected by acclamation and decided to postpone the election for the remaining vacant seats to its fifty-seventh session.

It was so decided.

Chad and Nigeria were elected members of the Committee on Review and Appraisal by acclamation.

66. The PRESIDENT said that the Council had thus concluded the item on elections (decision 13 (LVI)).

The meeting rose at 5.20 p.m.