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# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OFFICIAL RECORDS

RESUMED FORTY-FIRST SESSION

15-18 November and 17-21 December 1966

ANNEXES

UNITED NATIONS

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*Prefatory fascicle*



# **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

## **OFFICIAL RECORDS**

**RESUMED FORTY-FIRST SESSION**

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**ANNEXES**

**UNITED NATIONS**

**New York, 1967**

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* include the records of the meetings, the annexes to those records and the supplements. The annexes are printed in fascicles, by agenda item. The present volume contains the annex fascicles of the resumed forty-first session.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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4.	Establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning.
5.	International Symposium on Industrial Development.
10.	Composition of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
13.	Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the status of refugees.
15.	Amendments to rules 20, 22 and 23 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council concerning the Vice-Presidents of the Council.

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\* No fascicles were issued on agenda items 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 14 as there were no documents to be annexed. For the documents and the summary records of the meetings pertaining to these items, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-first Session*, prefatory fascicle, "Check list of documents" and "Contents".




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**Agenda item 3: Implementation of a five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources\***


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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-first Session, 1451st meeting.*

## DOCUMENT E/4281\*

## Report of the Secretary-General

*[Original text: English]  
[4 November 1966]*

1. This report is submitted to the Council in conformity with its resolution 1127 (XLI) of 26 July 1966, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to provide it with an interim report at its resumed forty-first session on the implementation of a long-term survey programme in the field of natural resources. Among the Council's other requests of the Secretary-General in this resolution, were the following:

(a) Further to consult, by appropriate means, any Governments of Member States which may have technical or detailed views or comments in addition to those presented in the official response to the note verbale of 29 April 1966 (note in which, pursuant to resolution 1113 (XL) of 7 March 1966, the Secretary-General had invited Member Governments to communicate to him their views and comments on the programme and the possibilities of financing it);

(b) To consult the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies concerned, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other appropriate bodies, and to take into account their work and the facilities which they can offer in relation to the planning and implementation of the programme;

(c) To consult the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, not later than at its sixth session, on the implications of the survey programme in the over-all context of other work in the field of natural resources.

2. The principal purpose of the present document is thus to report to the Council on the results of these consultations.

3. The replies of Governments are reproduced in two separate documents (E/4186/Add. 1 and 2). The first contains the replies to the note verbale of 29 April 1966 which were received up to 24 August 1966, and the second the replies received after that date as well as the replies to the second note verbale which was sent on 31 August 1966 in conformity with the above-mentioned request of the Council in resolution 1127 (XLI).

4. The regional economic commissions and the other organizations of the United Nations family were consulted through a letter dated 3 August 1966.

5. In their replies, the four regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut stress their interest in the various surveys of the programme and express their readiness to participate in the planning and implementation of the programme. They also provide statements on the nature of their related activities and available facilities.

6. As for the replies of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a number of these organizations, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and IAEA, signify their concern with the two surveys relating to water resources—the survey of water needs and water resources in potentially water-short developing countries and the survey of the potential for development in international rivers—since each of the organizations is active in respect of one or more aspects of water resources development. They declare their readiness to be closely associated with the planning and implementation of these particular surveys. The Food and Agriculture

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\* Incorporating document E/4281/Corr. 1.

Organization of the United Nations and IAEA are also interested in the survey of small-scale power generation in developing countries—FAO with particular reference to rural electrification and IAEA in so far as isotopic power may come into consideration. In addition, UNESCO indicates its interest in the surveys of off-shore mineral potential and geothermal energy resources in relation to the work of its office of oceanography, and its seismology and volcanology programmes, respectively.

7. The United Nations thus proposes to call upon the organizations of the United Nations family not only to provide such relevant information as may be available to or best obtainable through them, but also to draw upon their store of experience and their expertise through their secondment of such specialists as may be available. It is also the intention of the Secretary-General to invite representatives of the specialized agencies, IAEA and the regional economic commissions to participate in the consideration of the surveys by the three small groups of consultants to be set up pursuant to operative paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 1127 (XLI).

8. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which had briefly considered the survey programme at its fifth session, was duly consulted at its sixth session (which was held in Rome from 17 to 28 October 1966). At the request of its secretariat, two papers, in addition to the two existing reports of the Secretary-General (E/4132<sup>1</sup> and E/4186), were provided for the session, of which one supplemented the Secretary-General's earlier descriptions of the nine surveys envisaged in the programme and answered the main questions which had been raised by delegations during the Council's discussion of the programme at its forty-first session in July 1966 (annex I), and the other presented a provisional list of developing countries which might be interested in being included in the whole or part of the programme (annex II).

9. The conclusions of the Advisory Committee are reproduced below.

*Comments of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development concerning the five-year survey programme for the Development of natural resources.*

The Advisory Committee considers the exploration and utilization of natural resources "one of the important priority fields for the application of science and technology at the present time."<sup>2</sup> As recorded in its third report,<sup>3</sup> the Advisory Committee accordingly welcomed the Secretary-General's proposals for a five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources. As regards the Committee's comments in that report on the fields proposed for that programme, the Committee made it clear that they represented its first reactions to the programme, rather than a considered critique. The Committee felt, moreover, that it had been unable to give the subject of natural resources the detailed consideration that it merited, and decided that

this subject should form one of the main items on the agenda of its sixth session.

The Committee has now begun the preparation of a comprehensive report on the application of science and technology to the exploration and use of natural resources which it hopes to submit to an early session of the Economic and Social Council. In the light of the more detailed consideration the Committee has now given to this subject, and its further study of the Secretary-General's proposed five-year survey programme, the Committee finds it necessary to revise in certain respects the provisional views previously expressed on these proposals.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1127 (XLI), the Secretary-General has consulted the Committee, at its sixth session, on "the implications of the survey programme in the over-all context of other work in the field of natural resources." In addition to the reports presented to ECOSOC by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/4132 and E/4186) the Committee had before it two documents especially prepared for its sixth session: one paper on the nine surveys which supplements the Secretary-General's earlier descriptions, and the other giving a provisional list of the developing countries which may be interested in being included in the whole or part of the programme. The Committee accordingly takes this opportunity to comment further on the proposed world programme of surveys.

It should be noted firstly that the term "survey" is used in the Secretary-General's proposals, not in the usual technical sense of field surveys, but in the sense of a compilation and assessment of existing documentary information, which is to be supplemented by questionnaires and expert visits. This type of "survey" obviously is not capable of adding greatly to a country's knowledge of its own natural resources, except in so far as it yields more readily such information as is held by other Governments or foreign organizations. In view of the probable cost of the proposed programme (originally estimated at \$10 million although now estimated at a lower figure), the Committee is prompted to raise the question whether documentary surveys of this kind are likely to yield results of practical value to the developing countries commensurate with the expenditure envisaged. Moreover, the Advisory Committee is informed that the Governments of developing countries are finding the provision of replies to United Nations and specialized agencies questionnaires an increasingly heavy burden, particularly in view of their limited qualified personnel, and they already feel that many such questionnaires contribute little to the solution of their problems of development.

Whilst continuing to insist on the importance of surveys of natural resources (in the technical sense of field surveys designed to provide new knowledge) and the continuing need for the United Nations to assist developing countries in this particular field, the Advisory Committee expresses the hope that before the proposed survey programme is approved by the Economic and Social Council, it will be thoroughly examined, both as regards the general methods to be used and the choice of surveys to be made.

The Advisory Committee notes that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1127 (XLI) has requested

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14, para. 84.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12, para. 195.*

the Secretary-General to establish three small groups of qualified consultants in the field of minerals, water resources and energy to consider:

- “ (i) The parameters and scope of the objectives of the surveys;
- “ (ii) Definitions and criteria;
- “ (iii) Detailed planning as to organization;
- “ (iv) A more precise assessment of the time schedule and cost-benefit.”

In this connexion the Advisory Committee has been informed that the representatives of the specialized agencies, IAEA, and the regional economic commissions will be invited to participate in the discussion of these three groups.

The Advisory Committee suggests that the Council might wish to bring the following observations of the Committee to the attention of the groups of consultants, and to indicate, if desired, the Council's position on the points now raised by the Committee.

As regards the general methods to be used, the Committee, in its consideration of the special report which it is preparing on the application of science and technology to the explorations and utilization of natural resources, has been impressed by the need for countries to improve their knowledge of their own natural resources and their potentialities.

There is an urgent requirement for more assistance to developing countries in the establishment or improvement of their national services for surveying and developing their natural resources. There will also be for some considerable time a great need for international assistance in the conduct of national surveys of a technical nature oriented to the discovery, assessment and development of specific categories of natural resources. Such internationally aided surveys should be conducted not only with a view to providing the developing country with new knowledge about the natural resources in question, but also with adequate attention to the training of national personnel to undertake similar surveys in the future or to staff national services concerned with natural resources. In the light of these considerations, the United Nations should make sure that world “surveys,” based largely on existing documents and questionnaires, would be of great practical value to developing countries, before allotting to them funds that might be used for the other urgent tasks mentioned above in this paragraph.

Turning to the particular “surveys” proposed, the Advisory Committee has already expressed some doubts as to the specific value in relation to the needs of the developing countries, of the proposed “survey” of world iron ore resources. The Committee had been informed that this proposal has now been reformulated and would cost much less than was previously envisaged (about one tenth). The Advisory Committee understands further that it will be co-ordinated with studies being made by the Economic Commission for Europe of the world market for iron ore and the world trade in steel.

The proposed study of non-ferrous metals is probably the most useful of those envisaged by the Secretary-General. This, and the proposal for studies of the development and rehabilitation of selected mines, were com-

mended in the Advisory Committee's third report. Nevertheless, the methods envisaged should, in the Committee's view, be further considered in the light of the Committee's general observations above. Moreover, the Committee would have thought that in so far as the collection and assessment of information are requested, they could be readily made in the first instance for each region by the appropriate regional economic commissions and that such regional reviews would be of considerable value independently of an assessment of a world-wide character. The special problem of obtaining existing information about developing countries, that is at present in the hands of foreign Governments and private organizations, would appear to need separate attention.

As regards the development and rehabilitation of selected mines, the Advisory Committee considers, again, that the documentary studies should be done so far as possible by the regional economic commissions. The sending of experts to the places selected for specific investigations would, of course, require the agreement of the Government of the country in question, and this presupposes prior consideration by it of the proposal within the framework of its general development planning.

The proposals relating to off-shore minerals need to be defined more clearly. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has established a committee for co-ordination of joint prospecting for mineral resources in Asian offshore areas which has initiated a considerable work programme, and presumably other regional economic commissions will take this matter up if their member Governments consider it necessary. Such programmes should make use of the machinery and results of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Activities by the United Nations to assist maritime countries desiring to explore their off-shore resources are commendable, and a systematic review of technology in this field would be useful to Governments.

Turning to the proposed studies of water needs and water resources, the Advisory Committee feels that inter-agency consultation and agreement have been insufficient on the proposals. The two studies of water resources should be co-ordinated with those undertaken in the framework of the International Hydrological Decade and make use of its machinery as appropriate. There should also be agreement with the FAO which considers that one of the most useful services it could render would be to make a new and detailed assessment of the present state of irrigation and drainage development and potential in the world. The Committee also expresses the hope, which is supported by the specialized agencies and IAEA, that the surveys proposed in the five-year programme will not be considered as ends in themselves, but will ensure the actual co-operation of Governments and be so planned as to result in the establishment of permanent government organizations.

The Committee agrees on the importance of studying the possibilities of geothermal energy in developing countries, but it has doubts about the practical value of the circulation of questionnaires, as compared with the provision of expert assistance to countries for field surveys undertaken in the course of their own programme of resources exploration and development.

As regards oil shale resources, the Advisory Committee noted that a number of developing countries might require United Nations technical assistance for investigating the economic potentiality of their deposits. Meeting requests should take priority over the compilation of existing documentary information and the circulation of questionnaires.

Small-scale power supply is a priority need of many developing countries. The assessment of needs must be done by each country (with assistance as required) and the collection of information by means of international questionnaires seems unlikely to be of assistance to them. The preparation of a United Nations report on equipment availability does not seem to us the most practical way of bringing to the attention of developing countries what manufacturers have to offer. In this respect, the Committee again draws attention to the need for more work on the use of solar radiation as a source of energy in developing countries.

By way of conclusion, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development would suggest that the conception of a five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources be retained, but that the methods be reconsidered, with a view to adapting the activities and concentrating available funds and other resources on surveys that will be of the greatest practical assistance to developing countries. It is possible that the special report on natural resources, which the Committee is preparing, will be of help in re-examining the programme from this viewpoint. Of the subjects suggested by the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee considers that, for the purpose of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, priority should be given to non-ferrous metals, the rehabilitation of selected mines and water resources. These activities should be undertaken in full co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies and IAEA.

#### ANNEX I

##### Five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources

1. As requested by the secretariat of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, this paper supplements the Secretary-General's earlier reports (E/4132 and E/4186) describing the nine surveys envisaged in the five-year programme to be undertaken by the United Nations. In particular, details are furnished in so far as possible to meet the specific questions which were raised by various delegations during the Economic and Social Council's discussion of the programme at its forty-first session in July 1966.

2. A few general remarks should first be made concerning the programme as a whole.

3. In designing the programme, two principle considerations were borne in mind. One was the present work undertaken by the United Nations on a continuing basis in the fields of mineral, energy and water resources and the pertinent work of the other organizations of the United Nations family and of other national and international organizations. The other was the fact that developing countries are very heterogeneous as regards their endowment in mineral, energy and water resources and in their development needs. An effort therefore had to be made so to design

and select the surveys as to ensure that they would place at the disposal of interested developing countries the varying types of information corresponding to their diverse respective conditions.

4. The term "survey" as used in the programme should in effect be understood as a three-step process comprising: (a) an assessment of existing documentary information; (b) the identification and filling of gaps in such information—through questionnaires and visiting teams of specialists, as appropriate; and (c) an indication of the resources in the country concerned likely to make the most effective contribution to development. In none of the surveys is the inclusion of field prospecting work envisaged. As regards the duration of the programme, while the programme as a whole would run up to five years, individual surveys will greatly vary in length and some of them may be completed in two or three years' time.

5. Furthermore, the programme would be of a global or world-wide nature, (a) in that a common methodology would be employed to ensure comparability of findings for different countries and applicability in similar conditions elsewhere; (b) in that it would attempt to assess, as far as possible, the order of magnitude of the requirement in capital and skills for the cases under paragraph 4 (c) above, wherever the country in question was interested in implementing the survey's recommendations; (c) in that any developing country interested in the whole or in part of the programme would be eligible; and (d) in that the ultimate findings for a particular country would be presented in a world-wide context where appropriate, for example, in the case of minerals dependent on world market conditions.

6. In carrying out the survey programme, it is envisaged that the closest possible co-operation of the other organizations in the United Nations family will be actively enlisted. Indeed, the co-operation might include not only the gathering of relevant information available to or best obtainable through them but also calling upon the accumulated relevant experience and expertise by using, as appropriate, some of the specialists that might be made available by the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and IAEA.

#### I. WORLD IRON ORE RESOURCES

7. Already at its thirty-seventh session, in 1964, the Economic and Social Council recommended (resolution 1033C (XXXVII)) the revision and up-dating of the *Survey of World Iron Ore Resources: Occurrence, Appraisal and Use*,<sup>a</sup> which the United Nations published in 1954. Some of the information and data which were valid twelve years ago no longer give a true picture of present day conditions. Changes in up-grading and beneficiation techniques have made possible the use of many low-grade resources which previously did not qualify as economic iron ore deposits. Again, many new and important high-grade deposits have been either discovered or more fully explored since the world survey was published. Furthermore, improved mining and transportation techniques are making it profitable to work such high-grade deposits even when they are at a considerable distance from the nearest port or market.

8. The Secretary-General presented to the fortieth session of the Economic and Social Council a five-year survey programme for natural resources development (E/4132, chap. V) which included *inter alia* provision for a survey of world iron ore resources. The survey would revise and bring up to date the 1954 publication and would also take into consideration problems related to the establishment of new steel industries.

9. Some reservations on the matter were expressed during the debate at the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council, during the fifth session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, as well as by the group of experts which the United Nations convened in April 1966. Meanwhile, the Economic Commission for Europe has been working on two closely related subjects: the world market for iron ore, and the world trade in steel.

<sup>a</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 54.II.D.5.



10. In these circumstances, it would seem that, before any other steps can be envisaged, the survey of world iron ore resources included in the five-year programme should be centred on the revision and up-dating of the 1954 publication, including consideration of new technology.

## II. AN ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANT NON-FERROUS METALS

11. The need for an assessment of the position of the most important non-ferrous metals should be apparent to anyone who has witnessed the relationship of demand to supply over the past decade. Today, copper, lead, tin, zinc, silver and some of the major ferro-alloying metals are in short supply on a world-wide basis. Periodic shortages leading to erratic pricing, depletion of stocks and substitutions may not be in the best interest of producing and consuming countries or of the industry itself. At the other extreme of the pendulum low and falling prices bring on retrenchment which inevitably leads to another era of shortages as new production facilities lag behind growth in requirements. It is therefore opportune and timely that serious steps be undertaken to assess reserves and the supply position on a global scale of those metals which are regarded as being essential to modern life.

12. Besides the fact that there is anxiety as to whether reserves<sup>a</sup> are being developed at a sufficient rate to ensure satisfaction of world needs, the non-ferrous metals are of vital importance to many developing countries not only because they rank among the best foreign exchange earners, but also because they can or will be expected to support various stages of local processing and of economic development.<sup>b</sup> The need to inventory the known resources of the emerging countries is thus patent.

13. Never has a thorough assessment of the world's proven, known and indicated non-ferrous metal resources been undertaken. Occasional studies of certain mineral resources have been made on a regional or national basis; most of these, however, cannot be related one to the other because of differences in definition and method. Such bodies as international geological congresses have undertaken estimates of world reserves of some non-ferrous metals but because of a lack of uniformity in preparing country estimates and a high incidence of incomplete returns, these, too, are mainly of limited utility.

14. In these circumstances it is proposed to undertake a world assessment of important non-ferrous metals including some of the more important ferro-alloying metals, with special emphasis on resources found in emerging countries. The main objectives would be to obtain accurate, up-to-date figures of the proved and estimated reserves and to assess the exploration effort required in such areas of the developing countries as are shown to have interesting potential in the minerals concerned.

15. In view of the considerable technical literature available, it is proposed to start with a bibliographic search and to complement it through detailed questionnaires, and, where necessary, through visiting teams of specialists. Finally, parallel to the work of assessment just described, a series of technico-economic studies would be carried out in order to describe existing technology for the exploration, exploitation and processing of such minerals.

16. Such a programme would result in a comprehensive assessment of the aforesaid minerals and would relate it to economic and technological parameters, in turn providing particularly for the developing countries, the basic tools for determining the role—present and potential—of such minerals in the total economic picture.

## III. DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION OF SELECTED MINES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

17. The history of mining development is replete with examples of mines formerly worked in a haphazard and desultory manner

and later abandoned, which have been reopened and today are large, profitable operations as a result of the introduction of modern mining equipment, as well as of progress in the methods of ore dressing.

18. At one time most mining activities were restricted to small quantities of high-grade ores since the demand for such minerals was limited and the reserves of high-grade were sufficient. However, the constant growth of consumption and of the need for more diversified production on the one hand, and the exhaustion of high-grade ores on the other, have stimulated research for new methods of prospection, exploitation and concentration of large volumes of low-grade ores, as well as the maximum possible extraction of by-product minerals.

19. Changing concepts regarding prospecting, mining and concentration have contributed to the development of geophysical, geochemical and photo-geological prospecting as well as to a marked increase in open pit mining and large tonnage methods such as block caving. These developments, coupled with improvements in handling and transportation methods, have made the exploitation of lower grade ores feasible as exemplified by the technological improvements which now allow the exploitation of ores containing, for example, as little as 0.5 per cent copper or four or five pounds of molybdenum per ton. Prior to World War I, a copper deposit containing less than 2 or 3 per cent was no more than a geological curiosity.

20. As a result of such technological improvements, it has been possible to reopen, in developing countries, many mining districts which were previously considered exhausted. In fact, a number of missions undertaken by specialists of the Resources and Transport Division of the United Nations have confirmed the feasibility of rehabilitating abandoned mines in several countries, and it is proposed to expand this experience by a systematic review of mines which were formerly active in developing countries but from which production has declined or ceased altogether. The study would also include interesting deposits extensively or partly proven up which have not, as yet, been developed.

21. It is believed that a useful purpose would be served by undertaking studies that would bring into focus the difficulties encountered in selected individual mines, and that by making appraisals of such problems and offering practical solutions, ways would be found toward the rehabilitation or development of the most attractive of these. Furthermore, as a by-product, the survey would compile a fairly complete list of marginal mines within developing countries which may become economic in the years ahead.

22. Although it would be difficult at this point to determine the exact nature of the problems to be dealt with, it is possible to give a clear idea of the study's general scope: it would deal with abandoned mines previously worked for which there is evidence of a potential; deposits for which preparatory work leading to the production stage has been virtually completed but where operations were not begun; marginal mines which may become economic in the future with technological improvements, changes in market conditions, etc.; and small mines which have potential for a considerable increase in output through introduction of improved methods. It may be noted that the study would differ from the exploration projects of the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme, inasmuch as the five-year programme would be concerned only with known mines, deposits and possible extensions.

23. This programme, in its initial stage, would require extensive bibliographic research which would constitute the basis for the selection of targets for close examination. Once the targets have been pin-pointed and the problems clearly defined, specialists would be sent to the various places in order to examine, at close range, the possibilities of achieving successful development of the mine or deposit.

## IV. OFF-SHORE MINERAL POTENTIAL IN DEVELOPING AREAS

24. In recent years, minerals have been exploited from the continental shelf, in various parts of the world, in relatively shallow waters.

<sup>a</sup> See the report entitled: *Non-Ferrous Metals in Under-Developed Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 55.II.B.3). The report is mainly concerned with the manner in which the mining and smelting of the ore—as distinct from the export or local fabrication of the metal—may stimulate other economic activities.

25. Among the principal techniques used are detailed geophysical surveys which give needed information on the composition and structure of the shallow off-shore areas. This is usually done by acoustical reflection work with a sparker. A towed marine or airborne magnetometer is sometimes used to provide additional information and to assist in identifying bedrock units and locating intrusive contacts. The next task consists in isolating specific areas that are most favourable for undersea mineral accumulation. This in turn is followed by systematic sampling of the sea floor in places which the prior work has indicated as being potentially favourable for mineral occurrence.

26. Once the mineral deposits have been located and their economic exploitability determined, the techniques to be used must be determined in each particular case. Up to the present, except when galleries can be economically driven from the on-shore, two mining methods are applied, namely dredging and drilling and pumping as employed for sulphur deposits. Additional new techniques are being developed for more efficient exploitation of off-shore deposits and at relatively greater depths than has hitherto been possible.

27. The minerals already being exploited include diamond, tin, iron, sulphur, gold and other precious metals. Many of the minerals found on-shore can also be found in concentrations off-shore. These include coal, glauconite, barites, manganese and phosphorites (source of phosphate). Often such deposits occur as extensions of detrital on-shore deposits. Phosphorite, occurring as hard, dense, black-to-brown nodules, is particularly common on the continental shelves of the world. It has been found off Japan, South Africa, Spain, Mexico, Argentina, the east coast of the United States, and the west coast of North and South America.

28. Up to now mining has been confined mainly to the coasts of highly industrialized countries. The results obtained indicate that similar activities in respect of the off-shore mineral potential of developing countries could contribute significantly to these countries' over-all development. A number of developing countries have requested United Nations assistance for surveys of their off-shore mineral potential and in determining the means of exploiting such resources.

29. It is proposed to undertake an assessment of the mineral potential in selected off-shore areas of developing countries; for the present, however, oil and gas deposits would not be considered. The selection would be made in the light of the expressed interest of a particular country, its geology and other relevant factors. The study would not involve actual surveys employing the techniques referred to above but would be confined to the systematic collection and assembly of existing data and the analysis of such data.

30. The first step would be to study the off-shore area itself for which existing information about its size and depth would be assembled. Data concerning the hydrographic and geological conditions would then be assessed and related, and specific maps and charts would be compiled. The assessment of the off-shore mineral potential would include comparison with known land mineral deposits. For the areas recognized as having good prospects for exploration, data would be collected on nearby logistic facilities. Wherever appropriate, the specialists conducting the assessment would themselves undertake field trips to the interested countries.

31. When the off-shore potential is such that it appears more attractive than land deposits, specific programmes for further development would be suggested.

32. Furthermore, in order to facilitate the interested Governments' decisions, a systematic review of technology applicable to off-shore investigation and exploitation would be included in the final report.

#### V. WATER NEEDS AND WATER RESOURCES IN POTENTIALLY WATER-SHORT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

33. The expression, "potentially water-short developing countries", refers to the developing countries containing more or less extensive areas whose development potential is seriously hampered by water shortages. Their situation may be that water resources are actually scarce and their utilization adversely affected by

uneconomic allocation, or it may be that capital and technical skills are not available for water development schemes, or, again, that the authorities responsible for water resources consider that the cost at which additional water could be made available would require a water price which would be too high for the prospective demand.

34. Although there usually exists for these areas some information on water needs and on water resources, the information is often far from complete or up-to-date and it is usually scattered in a variety of government and other offices, with the result that comprehensive and reliable data are not at hand.

35. In these circumstances, when authorities are faced with urgent water requirements, they often decide to go ahead with a particular water engineering scheme just because data on such a scheme happens to have been collected. In many cases, these schemes would be rejected from the economic point of view if they were subject to comparison with other possible alternatives. In some instances, for example, Governments have decided in favour of desalination without the benefit of adequate water resources studies which had been neglected in the past. The United Nations survey on water desalination in developing countries indicated that in the areas of the forty-three countries included, decisions on the installation of desalination plants had rarely been taken on the basis of a careful examination of alternative conventional sources of water.

36. In order to help interested Governments to remedy situations of this character and to facilitate proper planning of water resources development in water-short areas, it is proposed first systematically to collect information on water needs (for domestic, municipal, industrial, agricultural, navigation and hydro-power purposes) and on water resources (surface and underground, including conveyance possibilities). This would include a search for all relevant data available in the countries themselves and also data in the possession of the regional economic commissions and inter-governmental and governmental agencies and scientific organizations.

37. The second step would be the processing of the information gathered for each country and the determination of the gaps which should be filled. A group of specialists would be constituted for that purpose and also for the task of advising on further work, such as the setting of priorities for pre-investment studies.

38. Although water needs and water resources are basically local problems, the fact that the survey would be carried out on a world-wide basis and according to an agreed and uniform methodology would enable Governments to compare their problems with those of other countries and to benefit from the experience of those other countries.

39. Furthermore, inasmuch as the study would cover the majority of the developing countries with potentially water-short areas, it could serve as a basis for estimation of the aggregate magnitude of the work to be done in the field of water resources during the next ten to fifteen years, including estimation of the total requirements as regards qualified personnel, equipment and capital.

#### VI. ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF INTERNATIONAL RIVERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

40. About three-quarters of the land surface of developing countries is covered by international river basins. The development of international river basins was singled out as a priority area at the beginning of the United Nations Development Decade. While significant progress has since been made in a limited number of cases, very few of the important international river basins in developing countries have as yet been studied in depth. At the mid-point of the Development Decade, therefore, the time has undoubtedly come for the United Nations to undertake the systematic assessment of the development potential of at least a number of important international rivers with a view to providing the Governments concerned with the basic prerequisite for their joint action in regard to river basins.

41. The undertaking would moreover be in line with the responsibilities entrusted to the Resources and Transport Division, more particularly its Water Resources Development Centre, among whose

functions one is "to foster, in the case of international rivers, as appropriate, the collection of relevant data, the study of tentative programme schemes and the bringing together of the parties concerned".<sup>6</sup>

42. The need for such action was recognized as long ago as 1957 by the Panel of Experts on Integrated River Basin Development which was convened by the United Nations in that year. The Panel's cogent statement went as follows:

"In view of the global nature of the problem it would appear that only an organization with such an international character as the United Nations can play a really influential role...

"The Panel believes that the United Nations has exceptional opportunities and facilities, either directly or through its subsidiary organizations, for gathering the information necessary to make a report on the *status quo* of selected under-developed international river basins. This should be a factual statement, which gives an indication of what further steps are called for. It would be the basic report upon which future planning policy might be oriented. For ease of reference and comparison with basic reports on other basins, it should be prepared on strictly standardized lines, using the same terminology and expressing the facts in terms of accepted standard units as well as local units. Such a report need attempt nothing more than a broad outline of the situation based on the information available or easily and quickly procurable."<sup>4</sup>

43. It is precisely to lay this foundation for co-operation, by uncovering and assessing at least in a preliminary fashion the potential for development, that the undertaking has been conceived on a broad scale for the purpose of assembling information and then concentrating on specially promising possibilities. The latter phase would narrow down the scope and ensure a practical focus rather than resulting merely in the production of a compendium for its own sake. While not going as far as the usual feasibility or pre-investment study, although probably leading to a number of such studies in appropriate cases, the undertaking would constitute more than the mere assembly of existing information and would result in what might be called at least preliminary reconnaissance studies of a comparable or standardized character. These in turn might be expected, in at least a few cases, to stimulate discussion among riparian Governments, to lead to local and regional initiatives and sponsorship and, beyond that, to result in organizational and developmental action. They would also stimulate the interest of multilateral and bilateral financial and other agencies.

44. The assessment would be undertaken in steps, starting with the definition of parameters and criteria and the broad selection of the international rivers to be studied, with the help of a small group of qualified consultants to be set up pursuant to Council resolution 1127 (XLI). It is envisaged that in the first instance a rather large number of international rivers would be included. However, the study would exclude those international rivers affected at present by political conflict and those already under formal consideration. Among the factors affecting the preliminary selection of rivers would be the present and prospective population density, the extent of the basin falling within the territory of each of the riparian countries concerned, and the known resource potential, whose development would greatly depend upon joint action of the riparian countries.

45. Once the available information on the selected rivers had been systematically reviewed, the next step would consist of the filling in of gaps in the information through questionnaires for the cases found worth pursuing, and this would be followed by field visits by specialists where appropriate. The last step would be the preparation in a standardized fashion of the reports on each of the international river basins concerned.

#### VII. GEOTHERMAL ENERGY RESOURCES

46. The term "geothermal resources" refers to the heat energy contained in underground reservoirs of hot water and/or steam.

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 3*, para. 9.

<sup>4</sup> *Integrated River Basin Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.B.3), chap. 4, paras 18 and 19).

If the reservoirs are of sufficient capacity, and the heat content of the thermal fluid is high enough, then the contained energy can be utilized for generating electric power by extracting the thermal fluid through drill holes and conducting the steam fraction to turbine-generator units. Thermal fluids can also be utilized for space heating, industrial processing, desalination and, in some cases, for the chemical by-products which they may contain.

47. The occurrence of geothermal fluid reservoirs in active orogenic zones contrasts with the common occurrences of petroleum and natural gas reservoirs in relatively stable zones of the earth's crust. Because of this contrast in natural habitats, many countries that are without petroleum resources have a potential for geothermal resources.

48. Even if a country has both geothermal and other energy resources, there may still be distinct economic advantages in developing geothermal energy. In California, where geothermal energy competes with conventional thermal, hydro and atomic power, it has been found that geothermal is the least expensive. It has been estimated that the production cost of geothermal energy in California is about 2.4 mills per kWh. In New Zealand, the cost of power generated from geothermal energy is 4.9 mills per kWh, and in Italy, the cost has been estimated at 2.38 to 2.96 mills per kWh. Based on these figures, it is felt that geothermal energy can often be competitive with other generating sources, except very low-cost hydro-power.

49. An additional economic feature of geothermal energy is that while most conventional generating plants must go to capacities well above 100 MW to produce cheap power, geothermal plants can produce low-cost power at capacities ranging from only 5 to 30 MW. This characteristic is particularly suited to developing countries where initial loads are usually small, and capacity is built up in relatively small steps in keeping with demand.

50. Although the number of operating plants is still small, interest in developing this new source of energy is increasing rapidly as the result of the efforts of the United Nations and others to promote a better understanding of its potential.

51. The United Nations interest in geothermal energy dates from 1953 when the technical assistance programmes began sending short-term missions to selected countries to give advice on the possibility of developing this resource. Since that time, missions have been sent to approximately a dozen countries, including Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jordan, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines, St. Lucia and Turkey. This programme was greatly advanced in 1961 by the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy, held in Rome. The Conference, and the subsequent published documentation, stimulated world-wide interest in the geothermal field. In the last two years, partly as a result of interest generated by the above-mentioned technical missions and the Rome Conference, three countries have requested United Nations Development Programme assistance in organizing and financing pre-investment geothermal exploration projects. A project in El Salvador became operational in 1966, and projects in Chile and Turkey will begin late in 1966 or early 1967.

52. In the light of what is known concerning geothermal energy, it is reasonable to conclude that this resource could contribute significantly toward the rapid industrialization of a number of developing countries. While hot springs are not an infallible indication of subsurface natural steam reservoirs, they are one of the more encouraging signs that geothermal resources may be present. From rudimentary data concerning the world-wide distribution of hot springs, it is known that about ninety developing countries and/or territories may have a geothermal energy potential. However, in only about ten of these countries has any attempt been made to evaluate the possibilities of utilizing geothermal energy.

53. The necessary background information for a preliminary evaluation of geothermal potential is available as yet only for the more technically advanced countries. In order to accelerate the transfer of geothermal technology to interested developing countries, it is proposed that the basic information needed for the preliminary evaluation of their geothermal potential be collected and synthesized. Such basic information would make it possible to recognize those areas where a combination of exploitable resources and economic factors justify more detailed exploration.

54. Collection of the existing literature and the circulation of questionnaires, supplemented by technical missions where necessary, would be aimed at providing the following information:

(a) Location and extent of probable steam and hot water producing areas;

(b) Order of magnitude estimate of the surface heat discharge;

(c) Geologic characteristics of the thermal areas, including regional and local structural environment; spatial relation of springs to young volcanic rocks, and nature and depth of possible reservoir rocks;

(d) Geophysical and geochemical information which may be available from local sources.

55. The United Nations would then proceed with an analysis of data thus gathered and a final publication would provide a useful first step towards a better utilization of geothermal energy resources—so far still largely untapped.

### VIII. OIL SHALE RESOURCES

56. As a result of the remarkable progress made during the past generation in the evolution of techniques of mining and utilization of oil shale, renewed interest has arisen in the potentialities of the world's oil shale deposits. Vast resources of oil shale are known to exist in certain parts of the world and additional deposits are being discovered. While the major deposits in terms of size and quality are, so far as is known at this time, concentrated in certain specific areas, oil shale reserves are extremely widespread and, in fact, very few countries are entirely without some oil shale resources. The magnitude of the known oil shale deposits is indicated by the fact that conservative estimates suggest that their potential in calories is equivalent to 18,000 times the present annual world consumption of energy.

57. To date, little use has been made of these enormous oil shale reserves, but in the past few years a number of countries, both developed and developing, have intensified their programmes of research and development relating to oil shale. Among the developed countries, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden have been in the forefront of technological research, while among developing countries, Brazil and Thailand have undertaken extensive investigations into the extent and quality of their oil shale deposits.

58. Perhaps the most significant technological development in the utilization of oil shale has been the introduction of processes for the direct combustion of oil shales which permit the use of oil shale as cheap fuel in thermal electric power plants and other boilers. This has particular interest for those developing countries devoid of other indigenous energy resources and which are, therefore, dependent upon imported fuels. In several cases the economics of oil shale exploitation have been improved by means of the utilization of by-products such as chemicals, cement, uranium, etc.

59. A paper on "Progress and Prospects in the Utilization of Oil Shale" was prepared by the Resources and Transport Division in 1965 as one of a series of background papers on the applications of science and technology in energy resource development. The paper received considerable and favourable attention in the technical press and has provoked much discussion on the prospects for oil shale utilization.

60. Partly as a result of the interest stimulated by this paper, a number of developing countries have asked the United Nations for technical assistance in investigation of the economic potential of their oil shale deposits, and, in particular, for assistance in determining how the latest technology evolved in industrialized countries could be applied and transferred to the specific conditions of their own deposits.

61. For a number of energy-deficient developing countries, fragmentary information exists concerning oil shale deposits which is insufficient for proper evaluation of exploitation possibilities.

62. It is proposed that an investigation be undertaken having as its first objective the determination of the quality, extent and accessibility of the oil shale reserves in developing countries.

63. Included in this investigation would be (a) countries lacking adequate local energy supplies to meet their economic development needs; and (b) countries for which information on oil shale or carbonaceous and bituminous rocks in sedimentary basins indicate the possible presence of sufficient oil shale for exploitation.

64. The investigation would comprise a systematic scrutiny of available information, despatch of questionnaires to interested countries and, where appropriate, field visits, as well as testing of samples obtained from selected oil shale deposits. Upon completion of these steps, a report would be prepared on the results of the investigation which would include an evaluation of the latest techniques of oil shale utilization, with special emphasis upon the possibilities of direct combustion of oil shale for electric power generation. This should enable the developing countries to decide to what extent the exploitation of their oil shale reserves might fit into the framework of their energy resources development.

### IX. SMALL-SCALE POWER SUPPLY

65. The United Nations, in a variety of ways, has acquired valuable experience in assisting electrification in developing countries. A considerable number of experts have been posted in these countries; there have been seminars and training courses dealing with different aspects of electrification; various types of research have been undertaken in the field of small-scale and rural electrification; and pre-investment studies have been made. Valuable as are these diverse activities, clearly much more remains to be done and there is a real and urgent need to bring the benefits of electricity to the hundreds of millions of people still deprived of it.

66. At present, the electrification in developing countries is confined to the capitals, to seaports and one or two other types of densely populated areas, and perhaps to a few isolated industries. In some cases, there may even be the rudiments of a grid system in coastal zones and other limited areas; but immense regions are, for the most part, totally without electricity, and consequently suffer from a low level of social and economic development. To extend grid systems into these regions of vast distances and, often, of low population densities, cannot be economic within the foreseeable future. Alternative means must therefore be found of supplying electricity to the inhabitants, and the answer to this problem must lie in small-scale generating plants and in simple, cheap, local distribution networks.

67. The problems of fulfilling these needs are so great that the developing countries insistently require support in order to promote electrification in such areas so as to achieve a more balanced growth of the various regions within their boundaries.

68. The problems to be faced are basically two-fold; first, to assess the needs and experience and, secondly, to ascertain the best way of satisfying the former. Proposals for meeting this challenge are broadly as follows.

#### *Assessment of needs and of experience*

69. It is proposed to issue questionnaires in order to collect information concerning electricity demand and requirements, existing electrical facilities, population distribution in areas not served by a grid system, local energy resources, fuel prices, and other relevant data. The questionnaires would be followed by field visits when appropriate, and a report on the electricity needs of areas outside a grid system in each interested country would be prepared. More detailed surveys would be undertaken in a limited number of areas chosen from several representative developing countries in order to obtain long-term data, details on the operational experience of small-scale power plants and similar information in depth. The field studies in depth would, it is hoped, ascertain typical practical experience of small-scale power operators and the problems encountered.

#### *Assessment of equipment availability*

70. To support the assessment of needs, it is proposed concurrently to undertake further investigations, through a small team

of specialists, in a number of countries which are able to supply plant and equipment for small-scale power schemes. These investigations, for the most part, would be carried out at the works of manufacturers and would be aimed at ascertaining the technical performance and costs of suitable generating plants such as diesels, gas turbines, hydro-generators, steam-electric sets and wind generators. They would also cover availability and costs of distribu-

tion equipment and the availability of man-power training facilities—both at manufacturers' works and in the field.

71. The data obtained by these field investigations would then be analysed and presented in a report. A comprehensive report of this type would greatly assist the developing countries in orienting their efforts in the difficult task of bringing electricity to the rural areas and small towns within a foreseeable future.

## ANNEX II

Provisional list of developing countries which may be interested in being included in the whole part of the five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources

NOTE. The present provisional list of developing countries which may be interested in being included in the whole or a part of the survey programme is intended to give an idea of the relevant coverage of each of the surveys. The list, at this stage, is merely indicative. It was drawn up on the basis of the available information at United Nations Headquarters, and will, no doubt, undergo refinement through the deletion and addition of names of countries with the acquisition of further information.

	<i>Iron ore resources</i>	<i>Non-ferrous metals</i>	<i>Selected mines</i>	<i>Off-shore mineral potential</i>	<i>Water needs and resources</i>	<i>International rivers</i>	<i>Geothermal energy resources</i>	<i>Oil shale resources</i>	<i>Small-scale power generation</i>
Afghanistan .....	X	X			X	X		X	X
Algeria .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Argentina .....	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Bolivia .....	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
Botswana .....					X	X			X
Brazil .....	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Burma .....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Burundi .....		X	X			X	X		X
Cambodia .....	X	X		X					X
Cameroon .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Central African Republic .....	X	X			X	X			X
Ceylon .....	X			X					X
Chad .....					X	X	X	X	X
Chile .....	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
China (Taiwan) .....	X			X			X		
Colombia .....	X	X		X		X	X		X
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Congo (Kinshasa) .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica .....				X	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba .....	X	X		X					X
Cyprus .....	X	X		X	X			X	
Dahomey .....	X			X	X	X			X
Dominican Republic .....	X								X
Ecuador .....	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador .....				X		X		X	X
Ethiopia .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Gabon .....	X			X		X			X
Gambia .....						X			X
Ghana .....	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Guatemala .....	X	X		X		X	X		X
Guinea .....	X		X	X		X			X
Guyana .....		X		X					X
Haiti .....				X					X
Honduras .....		X		X		X			X
India .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Indonesia .....	X	X		X			X		X
Iran .....	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Iraq .....	X			X	X	X			X
Israel .....	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Ivory Coast .....	X			X	X	X			X
Jamaica .....				X			X		X
Jordan .....	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Kenya .....	X	X		X	X	X			X
Korea .....	X	X		X			X		X
Kuwait .....				X	X				X
Laos .....							X		X
Lebanon .....	X			X	X	X			X
Liberia .....	X			X		X			X
Libya .....	X			X	X				X

	<i>Iron ore resources</i>	<i>Non-ferrous metals</i>	<i>Selected mines</i>	<i>Off-shore mineral potential</i>	<i>Water needs and resources</i>	<i>International rivers</i>	<i>Geothermal energy resources</i>	<i>Oil shale resources</i>	<i>Small-scale power generation</i>
Madagascar .....		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Malawi .....			X		X	X	X		X
Malaysia .....	X	X		X			X		X
Maldivé Islands .....									X
Mali .....	X				X	X		X	X
Malta .....				X	X				
Mauritania .....	X	X		X	X				X
Mauritius .....				X					X
Mexico .....	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Mongolia .....	X				X				X
Morocco .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nepal .....						X			X
Nicaragua .....	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Niger .....	X	X			X	X		X	X
Nigeria .....	X	X		X	X	X			X
Pakistan .....	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Panama .....	X	X		X			X	X	X
Paraguay .....						X		X	X
Peru .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Philippines .....	X	X	X	X			X		X
Rwanda .....		X	X			X	X		X
Saudi Arabia .....	X	X		X	X				X
Senegal .....				X	X	X			X
Sierra Leone .....	X			X		X			X
Singapore .....				X					
Somalia .....	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan .....	X	X		X	X	X			X
Swaziland .....	X	X			X	X			X
Syria .....	X			X	X	X		X	X
Thailand .....	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Togo .....	X			X	X	X			X
Trinidad and Tobago .....				X				X	
Tunisia .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Turkey .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda .....	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
United Arab Republic .....	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
United Republic of Tanzania .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Upper Volta .....	X	X			X	X			X
Uruguay .....	X			X		X		X	
Venezuela .....	X	X		X	X	X			
Yemen .....				X	X			X	X
Zambia .....	X	X			X	X	X		X

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 3 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4186	Five-year survey programme for natural resources development: further report of the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 11</i>
E/4186/Add.1	Replies from Member States to the Secretary-General's note verbale of 29 April 1966 and replies to his note verbale of 31 August 1966	Mimeographed
E/4186/Add.2	Further replies from Member States to the Secretary-General's note verbale of 29 April 1966 and replies to his note verbale of 31 August 1966	Ditto



**Agenda item 4: Establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning\***

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-first Session, 1447th meeting.*

**DOCUMENT E/4275**

**Report of the Secretary-General**

*[Original text: English]  
[4 November 1966]*

1. At its third session, in September 1965, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning recommended that the Economic and Social Council should approve the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning.<sup>1</sup> In a draft resolution on the subject submitted to the Economic and Social Council,<sup>2</sup> the Committee had suggested that the Secretary-General continue his consultations with the Government of Italy, which had offered host facilities, and with the United Nations services and agencies concerned, including the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund, regarding the necessary organizational, administrative and financial arrangements for the establishment of the institute on the lines set out in the reports of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its first three sessions<sup>3</sup> and regarding possible contributions in funds and in kind towards meeting the cost of establishing and maintaining the institute.

2. The Council considered the draft resolution at its resumed thirty-ninth session (1400th meeting), fortieth session (1414th meeting), and forty-first session (1445th meeting).

3. At its forty-first session, the Council considered the Secretary-General's report on the consultations requested of him<sup>4</sup> and after learning that the Government of Italy had withdrawn its offer to have the institute located in that country, approved, in principle, in its resolution 1166 (XLI), the establishment of the institute in India as part of the United Nations system and requested the Secretary-General to complete the necessary consultations and negotiations on the functions, organization, administrative arrangements and financing of the institute. The Secretary-General was also requested to inform the Council at its resumed forty-first session concerning the implementation of that resolution. Accordingly, the progress made by the Secretary-General in the

consultations and negotiations requested of him is reported below.

*Progress report on the Secretary-General's consultations*

4. The Secretary-General consulted the Council's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning regarding the functions and organization of the institute and the administrative arrangements for it. The views of members as expressed at the Committee's fourth session have been taken into account.

*The functions of the institute*

5. The international institute for documentation, on housing, building and planning would serve both the developing and the developed countries. Its functions would be:

(a) To record, assemble, collate and evaluate documentation on existing knowledge pertaining to different facets of environmental development and related disciplines and to disseminate the results of those activities;

(b) To provide a world-wide co-ordinating link between all existing and new suppliers of documentation and information on environmental development and related disciplines;

(c) To establish, for the purposes defined in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, a programme of reference work designed to render documentary and informational services to different categories of users having an interest in environmental development and related disciplines; that programme should be formulated in close consultation with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and other interested services at United Nations Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions, the interested specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations; the programme, moreover, should be endorsed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, which may, from time to time, recommend adjustments to meet changing circumstances, as appropriate.

6. The institute will implement its programme of work by such means as the following:

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9, para. 60.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. XII, draft resolution I.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13; ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12; and ibid.*, *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, *Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document E/4217.*

(a) Assembling, on a continuing basis, selected documentation on environmental development and related disciplines obtainable from a world-wide range of competent organizations;

(b) Indexing, storing and retrieving such assembled documentation for processing purposes, including collation, evaluation, adaptation, abstracting and translating;

(c) Identifying gaps in existing knowledge;

(d) Compiling bibliographies on different facets of environmental development and related disciplines;

(e) Preparing world-wide directories of all existing and new national regional and international bodies (governmental, inter-governmental, academic, professional, industrial etc.) engaged in research into and the recording and distribution of knowledge on environmental development and related disciplines;

(f) Printing and distributing documentation resulting from the foregoing activities within a programmed timing schedule and in accordance with user requirements ascertained by the institute.

7. In order to accomplish its task, the institute should, in many cases, request the co-operation of various international professional organizations or institutes and universities which could undertake any work for the institute on a contractual basis.

8. A limited number of persons may be invited to associate themselves with the institute as fellows. They may use the institute's facilities and on occasion present papers in the field within the scope of the work of the institute.

#### *Staff requirements*

9. In order to bring the institute into operation and to carry it through its initial development phase, the following minimum number of professional posts would be required:

(a) A director, responsible for over-all reference programming and liaison with United Nations Headquarters, the host country, the Institute's advisory board and the collaborating agencies and organizations;

(b) A deputy director, responsible for guidance on and supervision, implementation and development of the institute's documentary and informational activities, including distribution;

(c) Professional officers, one each for housing, building and physical planning respectively, responsible for the processing and editing of documents in the particular field of competence;

(d) Translators, to assist in the processing of documents as required.

10. In addition to the professional permanent staff mentioned above, the following categories of personnel may be appointed: (a) experts, appointed for a short time to advise on different professional problems, (b) consultants, engaged also for relatively short periods of time to advise and undertake special documentation assignments and prepare reports on selected subjects in specialized fields.

11. In order to assist the professional officers, the following minimum servicing personnel, excluding typists, equipment operators, cleaners and the like, would be required:

(a) Administrative officers, attached to the director's office and responsible for personnel, finance and maintenance;

(b) Clerical staff, attached to the deputy director's office and responsible for the collection, printing and distribution of documentation;

(c) Clerical staff, attached to the three professional officers and responsible for assisting in the processing of documents;

(d) Clerical staff, attached to the translators.

#### *Organization and administration of the institute*

12. It is proposed that the institute should be an arm of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and that it should have the following organizational units:

(a) The director's office;

(b) A housing documentation office for the processing of documents;

(c) A building documentation office for the processing of documents;

(d) A physical planning documentation office for the processing of documents.

13. It is proposed that there should be a very small advisory board for the institute, including the Chairman of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning as an *ex officio* member, the Director of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, one person appointed from the secretariat of one of the regional economic commissions, the Director of the United Nations Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi, one representative of the specialized agencies and one representative of the non-governmental organizations. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning recommended that the World Health Organization should represent the specialized agencies and that the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation (CIB) should represent the non-governmental organizations. The advisory board might be expanded at a later date to reflect a broader range of expertise.

#### *Relations of the institute with different international, regional and national organizations*

14. The institute would have close relations with existing international, regional and national professional organizations, both governmental or non-governmental, as well as with the United Nations specialized agencies and institutes concerned. Every effort would be made to avoid overlapping of the institute's work with similar activities undertaken by other organizations in this field particularly by CIB and other United Nations institutes such as the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the regional economic and social planning institutes.

#### *Financing of the institute*

15. The Secretary-General is determining the cost of establishing the institute and its annual budget for the



first three years of its existence. To do so, it will first be necessary to make decisions on a number of pertinent factors, all of which require a great deal more investigation. For example, it will be necessary to decide:

- (a) The size and composition of the library;
- (b) The best method of preserving the books, bearing in mind the climatic conditions in New Delhi;
- (c) Whether air conditioning of the library will be necessary and, if so, the cost of installing and maintaining it;
- (d) The best method of storing a great range of selected documentation on housing, building and planning, for example, if the microfilm process is used, it will be necessary to estimate the cost of installation and the annual recurrent expenditure;
- (e) Whether the institute will require the use of a computer and, if so, whether it is advisable to purchase one or rent computer time;
- (f) Whether the institute will undertake its own printing or whether this should be done on a contractual basis.

16. A technical report will be prepared that will answer all the above queries. In the meanwhile, a very rough estimate has been made of the cost of establishing the institute and of its recurrent expenditure over three years, which reveals it will be in the neighbourhood of \$2.5 million.

#### *Source of funds*

17. In accordance with the Council's decision, the United Nations regular budget will not be required to bear any costs relating to the institute, except for possible contributions which may be authorized under the regular programme of technical assistance. The institute would be financed from international sources, both governmental and non-governmental. Among the possible sources of finance that would be explored are the United Nations Development Programme, contributions of other international governmental agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations. The contributions could be in funds or in kind, or both, as follows:

- (a) Direct cash contributions:  
Direct voluntary cash contributions for the establishment and maintenance of the institute;

Direct cash contributions for meeting the cost of various types of work and projects undertaken by the institute;

- (b) Indirect cash contributions:

Remuneration for the institute's staff recruited from the country concerned;

Other cash contributions;

- (c) Various kinds of gifts and donations (furniture, books, equipment and supplies etc.).

18. In order to obtain financial resources for the institute, the Secretary-General proposes, in accordance with Council resolution 1166 (XLI), to solicit contributions from Member States and several non-governmental organizations.

19. The host Government of India has offered the following funds and facilities:

#### *Accommodation.*

The Government of India will provide rent-free accommodation for the institute. In the beginning, the institute will be housed in Nirman Shavan, a newly constructed building on Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi. The National Buildings Organization and the United Nations Regional Housing Centre are located in this building. Permanent accommodation for the institute will be provided in a set of buildings which are to be constructed to accommodate the offices of the various United Nations bodies in New Delhi;

#### *Staff.*

The Government of India will accept international staff paid from funds available to the institute as described in paragraph 17 above and will provide local staff for some professional and servicing posts. The Government of India will meet recurring expenditures on the locally recruited staff up to rupees 400,000 annually (about \$53,000);

#### *Other facilities.*

The Government of India will provide the necessary furniture, furnishings, office equipment etc., up to a prescribed ceiling in Indian rupees.



## Agenda item 5: International Symposium on Industrial Development\*

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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-first Session, 1447th, 1448th and 1451st meetings.*

## DOCUMENTS E/4276 and Add.1-3

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Document E/4276\**

[Original text: English]  
[1 November 1966]

1. The Economic and Social Council, at its forty-first session (1445th meeting), took note of the offers of the Governments of Guatemala and India to act as hosts to the International Symposium on Industrial Development and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at its resumed forty-first session, information on facilities that would be available, within an appropriate time, for holding the Symposium, and on the financial and administrative implications of holding it at the sites in question.<sup>1</sup> This report is submitted in accordance with the above request of the Council.

2. The Secretary-General transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Guatemala and India on 13 September 1966 a letter advising them that it was anticipated that the Symposium would last three weeks during the second half of 1967 and listing the facilities and services which the host Government would be expected to provide at its own expense under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965. Details of the facilities requested are contained in annex I to this document.

3. In a communication dated 21 October 1966, the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations advised the Secretary-General that his Government was in a position to make available the listed facilities and services and that it was prepared to enter into an agreement in this regard including the usual provisions relating

to privileges and immunities applicable to the international conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations. The representative also confirmed that the Government of India would be prepared to bear the additional costs of holding the Symposium in India.

4. A reply from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations on the subject is still awaited.

5. The Secretary-General also wishes to inform the Council that he received a note from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations dated 6 September 1966 conveying the desire of that Government to act as host to the Symposium. Copies of the note and the Secretary-General's reply dated 16 September 1966 are attached as annexes II and III, respectively. The Secretary-General has not so far received any further communication from the representative of Zambia as to the provision of the required facilities and services for holding the Conference and as to his Government's agreement to bear the additional costs involved in holding the meeting in that country.

6. Assuming that, as in the case of India, the Governments of Guatemala and Zambia undertake to provide the facilities and services listed in annex I, the estimated reimbursable costs for holding the Symposium in Guatemala City, New Delhi or Lusaka, indicated in annexes IV and V as compared with the corresponding estimates of servicing the Symposium in Geneva, as provided in the initial budget estimates for the financial year 1967<sup>2</sup> and the revised budget estimates.<sup>3</sup>

7. As regards the date of the International Symposium, attention is drawn to Council resolution 1180 (XLI),

\* Incorporating document E/4276/Corr.1.

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1*, "Other decisions taken by the Council during its forty-first session."

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 5*, sect. 2, chap. II.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74, document A/C.5/1056.

dated 5 August 1966, which states in part I, paragraph 1, that the Council "Decides that an International Symposium on Industrial Development shall be held during 1967". For practical reasons, the Secretary-General considers that the Symposium should be held during the second half of 1967. Within this period, it is necessary to exclude the time during which a number of the staff of the Secretariat required for the Symposium will be required to assist in the work of the General Assembly concerning the subject of industrial development. Taking into account this requirement, it is considered that the months of October and November 1967 must be excluded.

8. In the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development, approved by the Council that the Council "should give priority to the wishes of the developing countries as regards [the site of] the holding of the Symposium,"<sup>4</sup> the Secretary-General will also keep under review the question of availability of facilities for holding the Symposium at one of the established United Nations sites, until a final decision on this question has been reached.

9. The attention of the Council is drawn to the observation of the Committee for Industrial Development that "any decision about the date and site of the International Symposium taken by the Council would be subject to adjustment by the General Assembly, taking into account particularly the question of co-ordination with the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development".<sup>5</sup>

#### ANNEX I

##### Facilities required to be supplied by a host government for the International Symposium on Industrial Development, 1967

The facilities required are as follows:

(a) A plenary hall to seat 155 groups of 5 participants each, including 127 government delegations and participants from 11 specialized agencies, 10 intergovernmental bodies and 7 international non-governmental organizations, with at least one desk seat per group and two back-up seats for advisers; a table to seat 6 précis-writers and press officers, and extra seating for 200 persons in a public gallery and 50 persons in a press section;

(b) One conference room for committees of the whole to seat three participants each of the 155 groups mentioned in subparagraph (a) above, with at least one desk seat and one back-up seat per group; a table to seat 6 précis-writers and press officers and seating for 90 persons in a public gallery and 30 persons in a press section;

(c) Two meeting rooms for working parties to accommodate 70 to 100 persons, including 50 desk seats;

(d) All rooms listed above are to be equipped for simultaneous interpretation into four languages with a microphone at each position at the conference table and a booth for the sound technician;

(e) Sound equipment for recording discussions in the plenary hall and conference room;

(f) A suite of offices for both the President and the Secretary-General of the Symposium and office space for: 93 précis-writers, translators and revisers, 74 secretary-typists and 52 substantive and administrative staff members;

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 6, para. 145.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 146.

(g) 74 typewriters, preferably electric, of which 12 should have Russian keyboards and the remainder trilingual;

(h) A delegates' lounge, an interpreters' lounge, a dining-room and related facilities for all Symposium participants;

(i) A documents reproduction area with equipment (mimeograph machines, etc.) and staff (except for supervisory staff to be provided from Geneva) capable of producing 300,000 page-units per day of in-session documentation and summary records daily for distribution to Symposium participants;<sup>a</sup>

(j) A document distribution area equipped with pigeon-holes for distribution of documents to participants and with shelving for storage and ready access to all papers;

(k) A public lobby provided with information and protocol desks; a cable office, a post office, a travel bureau and a clinic, and overseas telephone facilities;

(l) A press working area to accommodate a staff of 20; a briefing room for correspondents; radio-television broadcast booths overlooking the meeting rooms; radio-television studios for interviews and programme preparation; short-wave radio transmission facilities;

(m) Staff for reproduction of documents (see (i) above) and for their distribution, messengers, clerks, typists, security, transportation, cleaning, etc.;

(n) Automobiles for the President of the Symposium and senior Secretariat officials;

(o) Hotel accommodation to be provided on a payment basis near the Symposium site, or easily accessible by means of public transportation, for an estimated 1,300 participants, including delegations, Secretariat, correspondents and observers.

#### ANNEX II

##### Note verbale dated 6 September 1966 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the forthcoming International Symposium on Industrial Development in developing countries scheduled for early 1967.

The representative of Zambia wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Zambia enthusiastically supports the holding of the International Symposium on Industrial Development, and considers it profoundly important to the developing world.

In this connexion, as a token contribution, the Government of Zambia wishes to offer itself as host to the International Symposium on Industrial Development in developing countries.

#### ANNEX III

##### Note verbale dated 16 September 1966 from the Secretary-General to the representative of Zambia

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note concerning the International Symposium on Industrial Development in developing countries.

The Secretary-General wishes to state his appreciation for the expression of support by the Government of Zambia for this meeting.

<sup>a</sup> The figure includes normal distribution to delegations, Governments of Member States, United Nations information centres and depository libraries.

The Secretary-General wishes further to express his deep appreciation for the offer of the Government of Zambia to act as host to the Symposium.

He would like to note further that the Committee for Industrial Development requested the Secretary-General to solicit offers from developing countries desiring to act as host to the Symposium before 1 July 1966. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General is pleased to take note of the offer of the Government of Zambia and will refer it to the Economic and Social Council at its next session, when the Council is to make a final decision on the question.

In order for the offer of the Government of Zambia to be given proper consideration, it will be necessary to supply the Secretary-General with certain additional information concerning the

facilities available and the willingness of the Government of Zambia to meet the additional costs in foreign exchange due to the holding of the meeting away from established Headquarters of the United Nations, as required by General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX). For the guidance of the Government of Zambia in this connexion, the Secretary-General encloses a copy of a letter sent to the Government of India which states the information required.<sup>b</sup>

The Government of Zambia may wish to take note of the fact that the next session of the Economic and Social Council will probably be held during the month of October 1966, and accordingly the necessary information must be supplied within a short time if it is to be taken into consideration.

<sup>b</sup> For the information required, see Annex I above.

#### ANNEX IV

##### Total estimated reimbursable costs of holding the Symposium at various sites

Object	Provision requested in 1967 budget estimates	New Delhi	Guatemala City	Lusaka
(United States dollars)				
I. Consultants.....	6,500	8,000	5,400	6,700
II. Travel of staff.....	22,000	36,900	19,600	37,900
III. Conference servicing.....	155,000	309,100	357,000	333,500
IV. Information services.....	16,300	29,600	27,100	39,000
V. General expenses.....	22,500	43,000	43,000	43,000
Total costs:.....	222,300 <sup>c</sup>	426,600	452,100	460,100
Reimbursable costs: <sup>d</sup>		204,300	229,800	237,800

<sup>c</sup> The total amount that the Secretary-General has requested in the budget estimates for the financial year 1967 for holding the Symposium at Geneva amounts to \$604,850. Of that amount, however, only \$222,300 represents the actual conference servicing costs—the remainder being preparatory and post-conference costs. The cost estimates shown in the above table in respect of the various cities therefore reflect the cost of those items of expenditure that are covered by the estimate of \$222,300 for Geneva. The difference in costs between the cities under consideration is mainly attributable to variations in expenditures for travel and subsistence for the servicing staff.

<sup>d</sup> Excluding the facilities, local staff, supplies and equipment, described in annex I which the host country will be required to make available.

#### ANNEX V

##### Details and comparative costs of conference servicing staff for the Symposium at various sites

Category of staff	Number	Geneva	New Delhi	Guatemala City	Lusaka
(United States dollars)					
Interpreter.....	16	18,700	36,800	40,800	38,900
Translator/précis-writer.....	53	56,000	98,000	112,000	105,500
Reviser.....	16	22,000	35,000	35,900	37,000
Stenographer.....	85	38,000	115,700	137,000	126,200
Secretary.....	5	2,500	7,200	8,400	7,700
Reproduction and distribution staff.....	60	13,200	— <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>e</sup>
Language clerk.....	4	1,200	5,400	6,400	5,900
Meetings officer.....	2	840	— <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>e</sup>
Usher/guard.....	6	1,320	— <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>e</sup>
Sound technician.....	4	1,240	— <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>e</sup>
Conference officer.....	1	— <sup>f</sup>	1,100	1,350	1,200
Administrative and financial officer.....	1	— <sup>f</sup>	1,100	1,350	1,200
Chief, language services.....	1	— <sup>f</sup>	1,100	1,350	1,200
Chief, stenographic services.....	1	— <sup>f</sup>	1,100	1,350	1,200
Documents control clerk.....	2	— <sup>f</sup>	2,200	2,700	2,500
Supervisor, documents reproduction.....	3	— <sup>f</sup>	3,300	4,050	3,750
Press officer.....	1	— <sup>f</sup>	1,100	1,350	1,200
TOTAL.....		155,000	309,100	357,000	333,450

<sup>e</sup> It is assumed that host Governments will provide, at their cost, all staff required in these categories.

<sup>f</sup> These supporting staff are available at no extra cost at the United Nations Office at Geneva, but would have to travel the Symposium site with resulting costs.

**Document E/4276/Add.1**

[Original text: English]  
[9 November 1966]

1. Further to his report of 1 November on this subject (E/4276), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the Council's attention to the following communications from Governments.

2. With reference to paragraph 5 of document E/4276, the Secretary-General wishes to inform the Council that, in a letter dated 1 November 1966, the Government of Zambia has stated that "since India has requested that the Symposium be held there, Zambia has stood down in her favour".

3. In a letter of 8 November 1966 the Government of Greece has transmitted the following statement:

"The Permanent Representative of Greece wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Greek Government would be pleased to act as host to the Symposium and proposes Athens as its meeting place. In this respect, the Greek Government has taken note of document E/4276, and particularly of paragraph 7 regarding the time of meeting, and of annex I, outlining the facilities and services that the host Government is required to place at the disposal of the Symposium. The Greek Government will gladly make available all such facilities and services."

**Document E/4276/Add.2**

[Original text: English]  
[11 November 1966]

In reference to paragraph 3 of document E/4276/Add.1 the Secretary-General wishes to inform the Council that the estimated reimbursable costs for holding the International Symposium on Industrial Development in Athens as compared with the corresponding estimates of servicing the symposium at other sites as shown in annexes IV and V of document E/4276, are as follows:

1. ESTIMATED REIMBURSABLE COSTS OF HOLDING  
THE SYMPOSIUM AT ATHENS

Object	Provision requested in 1967 budget estimates	Athens
(United States dollars)		
I. Consultants .....	6,500	5,900
II. Travel of staff .....	22,000	28,600
III. Conference servicing .....	155,000	221,600
IV. Information services .....	16,300	24,600
V. General expenses .....	22,500	43,000
Total costs: .....	222,300	323,700
Reimbursable costs: <sup>a</sup> .....		101,400

<sup>a</sup> Excluding the facilities, local staff, supplies and equipment described in annex I which the host country will be required to make available.

2. DETAILS AND COMPARATIVE COSTS OF CONFERENCE SERVICING  
STAFF FOR THE SYMPOSIUM AT ATHENS

Category of staff	Number	Geneva	Athens
(United States dollars)			
Interpreter .....	16	18,700	29,400
Translator/précis-writer .....	53	56,000	74,200
Reviser .....	16	22,000	27,600
Stenographer .....	85	38,000	76,000
Secretary .....	5	2,500	4,700
Reproduction and distribution staff	60	13,200	<sup>b</sup>
Language clerk .....	4	1,200	3,500
Meetings officer .....	2	840	<sup>b</sup>
Usher/guard .....	6	1,320	<sup>b</sup>
Sound technician .....	4	1,240	<sup>b</sup>
Conference officer .....	1	— <sup>c</sup>	600
Administrative and financial officer	1	— <sup>c</sup>	600
Chief, language services .....	1	— <sup>c</sup>	600
Chief, stenographic services .....	1	— <sup>c</sup>	600
Documents control clerk .....	2	— <sup>c</sup>	1,250
Supervisor, documents reproduction .....	3	— <sup>c</sup>	1,950
Press officer .....	1	— <sup>c</sup>	600
TOTAL		155,000	221,600

<sup>b</sup> It is assumed that host Governments will provide, at their cost, all staff required in these categories.

<sup>c</sup> These supporting staff are available at no extra cost at the United Nations Office at Geneva, but would have to travel to the Symposium site with resulting costs.

**Document E/4276/Add.3**

[Original text: English/Spanish]  
[23 November 1966]

Further to the previous information on this subject (E/4276 and Add.1 and 2), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the Council's attention to the following letter dated 16 November 1966 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General:

"With reference to this Mission's note of 21 June 1966, I wish to inform you that, since various Governments have shown an interest in acting as hosts to the International Symposium on Industrial Development, the Government of Guatemala has decided to withdraw its offer so as to facilitate the choice of the city in which this important event will take place."

## DOCUMENT E/4277

## Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[1 November 1966]

1. The Council, on the recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development, adopted resolution 1180 (XLI) by which it recommended that the proceedings of the International Symposium on Industrial Development, to be held during 1967, should be governed by the rules of procedure set forth in annex II to the resolution. Rule 16 of the rules of procedure states that summary records of sessions shall be provided.

2. The Secretary-General requested a provision of \$115,000 in his revised estimates for 1967<sup>6</sup> for meeting the cost of providing these summary records.

3. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the revised estimates of the cost of holding the Symposium commented as follows:

“The Advisory Committee is concerned about the large increase in the already substantial budgetary and

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74 document A/C.5/1056.

servicing requirements provided under this heading. While the Committee appreciates the reasons for expanding the effective use of pre-conference documentation, including reports of the regional symposia, it has doubts as to the need for summary records of the session, which would require an amount of \$115,000. The Committee understands that the technical value of the proceedings of the Symposium would not be diminished by elimination of the summary records. The Committee therefore, while not recommending a reduction in the estimate of \$115,000 at this time, recommends that the Council should reconsider its decision on this matter.”<sup>7</sup>

4. The Secretary-General brings the above observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the attention of the Council and would appreciate receiving the Council's guidance on the subject.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/6457, para. 15.



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES  
RESUMED FORTY-FIRST SESSION  
NEW YORK, 1966

## Agenda item 10: Composition of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination\*

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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-first Session*, 1448th to 1450th and 1454th meetings.

## DOCUMENT E/4280

## Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[4 November 1966]

1. The attention of the Council is drawn to the action taken by the General Assembly at its 1458th meeting on 4 November 1966 at which it unanimously adopted a draft resolution<sup>1</sup> entitled "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies."

2. According to the resolution 2150 (XXI), the General Assembly:

"1. Approves the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the recommendations contained therein;

"2. Urges that the recommendations and comments contained in the report be given the most attentive consideration by Member States and by the United Nations organs and related bodies with a view to the earliest implementation of the recommendations;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to take the appropriate measures to give effect to those recommendations requiring his action, including the submission of proposals to the competent United Nations organs and related bodies;

"4. Recommends to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency that they give the most attentive consideration to the recommendations contained in the report and to take appropriate measures, within their respective areas of competence,

with a view to the earliest possible implementation of the recommendations;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to encourage the adoption of the appropriate measures by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, particularly those requiring concerted action;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to the specialized agencies and the International Energy Agency;

"7. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee by the United Nations family of organizations."

3. It is the Secretary-General's intention to propose to the Council, when it considers its programme of work for 1967 at its meetings in December 1966, that it include in the 1967 programme an item under which the Secretary-General can make proposals to the Council regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. The Secretary-General believes that the Council may, however, wish to be apprised at an earlier stage of one of those recommendations, namely the one concerning the composition of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/6495, para. 12.

<sup>2</sup> In its resolution 1171 (XLI), the Council changed the name of the Special Committee on Co-ordination to "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination."

4. In paragraphs 90 (g) and (h) of its second report<sup>3</sup> the *Ad Hoc* Committee has recommended that:

“(g) The Economic and Social Council, in order to carry out more effectively its responsibilities for co-ordination under provisions of the United Nations Charter, should reconstitute its Special Committee on Co-ordination to consist of experts.

“(h) As regards the new Committee:

“(i) The Economic and Social Council should elect twelve experts out of nominations by States Members of the United Nations, for a period of three years, on a rotational basis, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution, to serve as governmental representatives in their expert capacity; experts should be eligible for re-election.

“(ii) Those elected should have a high degree of experience and competence in the following or similar fields:

“(a) The United Nations and related organizations, in the economic, financial and social areas;

“(b) The governing bodies of the specialized agencies and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations.

“(iii) The Committee should meet as necessary to review the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in order to prepare recommendations for the Economic and Social Council on the co-ordination of their programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields; it should, *inter alia*, pay particular attention to possible overlapping and duplication.

“(iv) The Committee might at an early stage consider the existing procedures for co-ordination.

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/6343.

“(v) In the accomplishment of its task, the Committee should place emphasis upon a full exchange of views with representatives of the secretariats of the organizations.

“(vi) The Committee should, in the discharge of its functions, work in close liaison with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.”

5. According to the draft calendar of conferences for 1967 (E/4269), which is also before the Council for consideration at its resumed forty-first session, the next session of the committee for Programme and Co-ordination is scheduled to be convened on 1 May 1967, that is to say, before the forty-second session of the Council. It will be recalled that the Committee is at present composed, pursuant to Council resolution 1090 G (XXXIX), of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee as well as ten members of the Council elected annually by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The Secretary-General has therefore suggested in the draft calendar that the Council may wish to hold a short special meeting in January 1967 at which to elect its officers for 1967 and constitute the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in order to enable the Committee to meet before the forty-second session (at which, in accordance with the Council's normal procedure, the election of its officers would otherwise take place).

6. In the belief that the Council may wish to have an opportunity of considering the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee before it elects the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for 1967, the Secretary-General would suggest that the Council might consider the inclusion in the agenda for the resumed forty-first session of an additional item entitled: “Composition of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination”.

## DOCUMENT E/4290

### Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[14 December 1966]

1. In paragraph 1 of its resolution 1187 (XLI) of 17 November 1966, the Council decided:

“... that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination shall be composed of sixteen States Members of the United Nations to be elected for a period of three years on a rotational basis and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

“Four from Western European and other States;

“Two from Socialist States of Eastern Europe;

“Three from Asian States;

“Four from African States;

“Three from Latin American States.”

In paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the Council urged Member States wishing to take part in the work of this

Committee to notify the Secretary-General as soon as possible and not later than 15 December 1966, and in paragraph 4 the Council decided to elect the members of the Committee at its meetings in December 1966.

2. In this connexion, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the Council to the action taken by the General Assembly at its 1492nd meeting on 13 December 1966 at which it adopted resolution 2188 (XXI) entitled “General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system.”



3. According to the resolution, the General Assembly:

"1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-first session, for the purpose of undertaking the tasks enumerated in paragraph 2 below, to enlarge its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination by five additional Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly for a period not exceeding three years, and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution; the enlarged Committee shall be responsible to the General Assembly and under its authority to the Council;

"2. *Requests* the enlarged Committee to undertake, as a matter of priority and in the light of the continuing work of other United Nations bodies in the field of co-ordination, planning and evaluation, a review which would provide:

"(a) A clear and comprehensive picture of existing operational and research activities of the United Nations family of organizations in the field of economic and social development and an assessment thereof;

"(b) On the basis of the data specified in subparagraph (a) above, recommendations on modifications in existing activities, procedures and administrative arrangements which might be necessary and desirable in order to ensure:

"(i) The maximum concentration of resources, at present and increasing levels, on programmes of direct relevance to Member States;

"(ii) A flexible, prompt and effective response to the specific needs of individual countries and regions, as determined by them, within the limits of available resources;

"(iii) The minimum burden on the administrative resources of Member States and of members of the United Nations family of organizations;

"(iv) The evolution of an integrated system of long-term planning on a programme basis;

"(v) The institution of systematic procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of operational and research activities;

"3. *Requests* the additional members of the enlarged Committee, within one month of their designation, to appoint such experts as they may deem best qualified, on the basis of their familiarity with the work of the United Nations system in the field of development, to undertake the work entrusted to the enlarged Committee;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to utilize, as appropriate, voluntary services that may be offered to assist in the work of the enlarged Committee;

"5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with all members of the United Nations family of organizations, to present to the enlarged Committee:

"(a) A report on the available documentation, containing basic information on the existing operational and research programmes and projects of the organizations in the field of economic and social development at the country, regional and headquarters level;

"(b) A report on the nature and size of funds available in 1965, 1966 and as far as possible in 1967, to the United Nations family of organizations concerned with economic and social developments;

"(c) An outline for the preparation of a handbook containing an account of all procedures for requesting assistance from members of the United Nations family of organizations and the financial and technical criteria on which such assistance is provided;

"(d) A complete inventory of regional, sub-regional, area, field and/or country representation of all the members of the United Nations family of organizations;

"(e) A report on the steps taken or contemplated by all members of the United Nations family of organizations to keep the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Resident Representatives fully informed about the technical assistance projects and programmes undertaken by them which are not financed by the United Nations Development Programme;

"6. *Authorizes* the enlarged Committee, in the light of the information presented, to take whatever further steps it deems necessary to enable it to fulfil its task;

"7. *Requests* the enlarged Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session, a preliminary report on the task entrusted to it under paragraph 2 (a) above;

"8. *Invites* the Governments of Member States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme and all other autonomous organizations and research institutions within the United Nations family to extend to the enlarged Committee full co-operation and assistance."

4. It is the Secretary-General's intention to propose to the Council, when it considers its programme of work for 1967 under item 9 of its agenda, (a) that it transmit the above General Assembly resolution to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for appropriate action, and (b) that it consider the preliminary report to be prepared by the Committee under paragraph 7 of the resolution at the forty-third session under an item entitled "Operational and research activities of the United Nations family of organizations in the field of economic and social development."

5. The Secretary-General believes however that the Council will also wish to take up the General Assembly resolution, and in particular paragraph 1 thereof, at the resumed forty-first session in connexion with item 10 (Composition of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination). A meeting of the Council will be held not later than Saturday, 17 December, to enable the Council to deal with this question and to elect the members of the Committee. To this end, a note by the Secretary-General informing the Council of candidatures received will be issued on 16 December, under item 7 (Elections).

## DOCUMENT E/L.1146/Rev.1

Canada, Pakistan, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America:  
and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English]  
[16 November 1966]

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolutions 1090 G and 1093 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 in which it revised the composition of its Special Committee on Co-ordination and gave it important new functions,

Recalling also its resolution 1171 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 in which it changed the name of that Committee to "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" in order better to reflect its dual responsibility for United Nations programme review and inter-agency co-ordination,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966, approving the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and urging that Member States and the United Nations organs and related bodies give the most attentive consideration to the recommendations and comments contained therein,

1. *Decides* that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination shall be composed of sixteen States Members of the United Nations to be elected for a period of three years on a rotational basis and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Four from Western European and other countries;  
Two from Socialist countries of Eastern Europe;  
Three from Asian countries;  
Four from African countries;  
Three from Latin American countries;

2. *Urges* Member States wishing to take part in the work of this Committee to notify the Secretary-General as soon as possible and not later than 15 December 1966;

3. *Requests* each of such Member States to indicate the government expert whom it would designate to serve on the Committee, together with his *curriculum vitae*, keeping in mind the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc*

Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies that the government experts should have a high degree of experience and competence in:

(a) The United Nations and related organizations in the economic, financial and social areas;

(b) The governing bodies of the specialized agencies and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations;

4. *Decides* to elect the members of the Committee at its meetings in December 1966;

5. *Invites* the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to take part in the work of the Committee;

6. *Requests* the Committee, in addition to performing the functions already assigned it, to study the present procedures for inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination;

7. *Invites* the Governments of Member States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, and all other autonomous organizations and research institutions within the United Nations family to extend to the Committee full co-operation and assistance;

8. *Confirms* its decision, in resolution 1171 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, to continue the practice of having joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, at which Committee members might be represented by the heads of their delegations, and invites the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee to continue to take part in these joint meetings.

## DOCUMENT E/L.1149

Philippines: draft resolution

[Original text: English]  
[16 December 1966]

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolution 1187 (XLI) of 17 November 1966, in which it decided that its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be composed of sixteen States Members of the United Nations to be elected for a period of three years on a rotational basis and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, in which the Assembly requests the Council, for the purpose of undertaking certain tasks set forth in paragraph 2 of that resolution, to enlarge its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination by five additional Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly for a period not

exceeding three years and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution,

1. *Decides* that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination composed of sixteen members shall carry out the various tasks assigned to it by the Council in the field of programme review and co-ordination in resolutions 920 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, 1090G (XXXIX)

of 30 July 1965 and 1177 (XLI) of 5 August 1966;

2. *Decides further* that the Committee shall be enlarged by five additional Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly for a period not exceeding three years for the purpose of undertaking the tasks set forth in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI).

#### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 10 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/L.1146	Canada, Pakistan, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution	Replaced by E/L.1146/Rev. 1



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

 ANNEXES  
 RESUMED FORTY-FIRST SESSION  
 NEW YORK, 1966

## Agenda item 13: Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the status of refugees\*

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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-first Session, 1453rd meeting.*

## DOCUMENT E/4279

## Note by the Secretary-General

*[Original text: English]*  
*[4 November 1966]*

1. The Secretary-General has been informed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that it is his intention, on the advice of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in an addendum to his annual report, the question of proposed measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the status of refugees.

2. At the request of the High Commissioner and in the light of the statute of the Office, according to which the High Commissioner's report is presented to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General would propose that the Council include in the agenda for the resumed forty-first session an additional item entitled:

"Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the status of refugees."

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 13 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4201/Add. 2	Measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the status of refugees	Mimeographed. For the text of this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 11A, part one</i>



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES  
RESUMED FORTY-FIRST SESSION  
NEW YORK, 1966

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**Agenda item 15: Amendments to rules 20, 22 and 23 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council concerning the Vice-Presidents of the Council\***


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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-first Session*, 1455th and 1458th meetings.

## DOCUMENT E/4291

Communication dated 14 December 1966 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General

*[Original text: English]  
[16 December 1966]*

I have the honour to propose, under rule 17 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the resumed forty-first session of the Council, the second half of which is scheduled to be held on 19-21 December 1966.

The proposed item is entitled "Amendments to rules 20, 22 and 23 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council concerning the Vice-Presidents of the Council". An explanatory statement is enclosed.

*(Signed)* Salvador P. LOPEZ  
*Permanent Representative of the  
Philippines to the United Nations*

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*Background of proposal*

From its first session in 1946, the Economic and Social Council has been functioning through three sessional committees, namely, the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee. The Economic and Social Committees are headed interchangeably by the first Vice-President and the second Vice-President, while the Co-ordination Committee is headed by a Chairman.

All the three Committees have more or less an equal work load. However, their respective heads do not have the same ranking, two being Vice-Presidents of the Council—one distinguished from the other by "first" and "second"—and one being a committee chairman only.

This Administrative structure of the Council was designed for its former membership of eighteen. However, starting with the fortieth session, its membership has been expanded by half its original number to twenty-seven.

*Purpose of proposal*

This proposal is intended to improve the administrative structure of the Council in a manner commensurate with its expanded membership, by increasing the vice-presidents from two to three. The proposal also abolishes the distinction between the principal officers assisting the President of the Council, by deleting the words "first" and "second" in the rules to be amended. The three Vice-Presidents shall be of equal rank. The Social, Economic and Co-ordination Committees shall each be headed by one Vice-President.

*The proposed amendment*

Replace the present text of rules 20, 22 and 23 by the following:

*"Rule 20*

"Each year, at the commencement of its first meeting, the Council shall elect a President and three Vice-Presidents from among the representatives of its members.

*"Rule 22*

"If the President finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he shall appoint one of the Vice-Presidents to take his place.

*"Rule 23*

"If the President ceases to be a representative of a member of the Council or is incapacitated, or if the Member of the United Nations of which he is a representative ceases to be a member of the Council, a new President shall be elected for the unexpired term."

## DOCUMENT E/L.1150

## Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Greece, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines: draft resolution

[Original text: English]  
[19 December 1966]

**Amendments to rules 20, 22 and 23 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council concerning the Vice-Presidents of the Council**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Taking into consideration* the enlargement of its membership,

1. *Decides* to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Council to three;

2. *Approves* the following amended text of rules 20, 22 and 23 of the rules of procedure of the Council:

**“ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENTS**

*“Rule 20*

“Each year, at the commencement of its first meeting, the Council shall elect a President and three Vice-Presidents from among the representatives of its members.

“Each of the Vice-Presidents shall be Chairman of one of the sessional Committees. The Council, upon the recommendation of the President, shall decide over which sessional Committee each Vice-President shall preside.

**“ACTING PRESIDENT**

*“Rule 22*

“If the President finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he shall appoint one of the Vice-Presidents to take his place.

**“REPLACEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OR VICE-PRESIDENTS**

*“Rule 23*

“If the President or any of the Vice-Presidents ceases to be a representative of a member of the Council or is incapacitated, or if the Member of the United Nations of which he is a representative ceases to be a member of the Council, a new President or Vice-President, as the case may be, shall be elected for the unexpired term.”

**ANNEX**

1. In the election of the President of the Council, regard shall be had for the equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following regional groups: African States; Asian States; Latin American States; Socialist States of Eastern Europe; Western European and other States.

2. The three Vice-Presidents of the Council shall also be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution from the regional groups other than the one to which the President belongs.

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