

35. Moreover his delegation was not convinced of the necessity to create new operational machinery for the Special Fund; it would be better to explore possible relationships with existing international organizations. As regards contributions to the Special Fund, his Government was prepared to act swiftly once a solution had been adopted which commanded wide support in the United Nations.

36. Mr. PREBISCH (Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Emergency Operation), answering the two points raised by the United Kingdom representative, said, first, that a preliminary list of countries would be distributed in a week's time. Secondly, a reporting system would be organized whereby bilateral or multilateral contributions made in the next 12 months

could be properly co-ordinated and combined. As part of that system, he and his colleagues would establish clear criteria for defining the type of contribution suitable for emergency operations. Some of the specialized agencies were also giving valuable help in that undertaking.

37. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to paragraph 15 of the *Ad hoc* Committee's report, where it was suggested that the *Ad hoc* Committee should meet again early in September 1974, which called for a decision by the Council. The Council would perhaps wish to decide that the question be referred to the Economic Committee.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5.5 p.m.

1918th meeting

Wednesday, 31 July 1974, at 10.35 a.m.

President: Mr. A. KARHILO (Finland)

E/SR.1918

Organization of work

1. The PRESIDENT reminded the Council that during the general debate a number of delegations had made substantive statements on the important issue of collective economic security, which the Council had intended to consider in plenary. Since one of the informal draft resolutions being discussed at the level of the Economic Committee dealt with that item, he proposed that it should be formally allocated to the Economic Committee for action.

It was so decided.

Human rights questions: Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights (E/5565)

2. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the note on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights (E/5565), which had been submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions. In paragraph 5 of the note, the Secretary-General suggested that the Council should transmit the two communications from international trade union organizations relating to allegations of infringements of trade union rights in South Africa to the *Ad hoc* Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights and that the Working Group should be requested to include its findings on the matter in its report to the Council at the fifty-eighth session. He reminded the Council that a similar procedure had been adopted at its fifty-sixth session with regard to an identical issue. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to act accordingly.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 9

World Food Conference (*concluded*)* (E/5533; E/L.1609, E/L.1611/Rev.1; E/NGO/18)

3. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to revert to the question of the implementation of resolution 1836 (LVI) on emergency measures in regard to the supply of fertilizers and pesticides. In accordance with operative paragraph 1 of that resolution, the Council of FAO had considered at its sixty-third session the emergency plan of operations drawn up by the Director-General of FAO for increasing the supply of fertilizers to developing countries, including the establishment of a fertilizer pool. The relevant extracts of the report of that session were annexed to the letter of transmittal of the Director-General of FAO (E/L.1609).

4. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council), presenting a preliminary oral report on the replies received by the Secretary-General in response to Council resolution 1836 (LVI), said that so far replies had been received from the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden and United States.

5. The Government of Canada had indicated that, in recognition of the urgency of the situation, it had increased its planned assistance for the year 1974/75 by \$US 1 million, of which approximately one fifth would be devoted to the purchase of fertilizers, in addition to the

* Resumed from the 1916th meeting.

\$US 20 million already earmarked for that purpose in its regular bilateral programmes.

6. The Government of Denmark had stated that as a non-exporter of fertilizer it could most appropriately assist by providing technical assistance on a bilateral or multi-lateral basis to the most seriously affected developing countries.

7. The Government of the Netherlands had informed the Secretary-General that it was considering how it could contribute to the financing arrangements for long-term fertilizer contracts which would be offered as part of bilateral agreements with developing countries. It had indicated that, in its opinion, the emergency fund for the benefit of the most seriously affected countries should also be used that purpose.

8. The Government of Sweden had announced its decision to increase direct assistance to the most seriously affected countries receiving Swedish assistance by about \$20 million. The funds were being made available for an immediate increase of imports, including fertilizers, by recipient countries.

9. The Government of the United States of America had announced its intention of responding as far as possible to the urgent need of developing countries for increased supplies of fertilizers and had stated its view that the primary need was for increased fertilizer supplies rather than for funds, although it was true that the massive increase in fertilizer prices had produced an additional foreign exchange burden for developing countries.

10. Miss GHOSE (India), introducing draft resolution E/L.1611/Rev.1 concerning emergency measures in regard to the supply of fertilizers and pesticides on behalf of the sponsors and of Sri Lanka, whose representative was present as an observer, said that it was a follow-up to Council resolution 1836 (LVI), which had been unanimously adopted earlier in 1974. The sponsors appreciated the prompt action taken by the Director-General of FAO and the quick response by five developed countries. The draft resolution, which conveyed the Council's endorsement of the action taken by the Council of FAO in its resolution on the subject, dealt specifically with an emergency situation. There was an actual shortage of supplies of fertilizers and pesticides and, as was indicated in the report of the FAO Council (E/L.1609, annex, para. 20), the currently high prices reflected their scarcity value rather than their cost of production and a reasonable return on investment. The sponsors of the draft resolution therefore appreciated the appeal made by the Council of FAO not only to Governments but also to the fertilizer industry. It now lay with Governments to ensure that fertilizers reached the countries where they were most needed in time for the forthcoming planting season.

11. In order to meet the situation, an emergency operation would have to be conducted by all those concerned, including the shipping industry. Countries producing fertilizers should encourage maximum local production and should try to ensure that the domestic use of fertilizers for purposes other than food production was reduced to a

minimum. Although the developing countries themselves were primarily responsible, it was common knowledge that the current economic crisis had made it difficult for them to implement their plans for increased domestic production. In view of the urgency of the need, the sponsors of the draft resolution had requested the Director-General of FAO to report on the progress of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme to the Council at the end of the year. Her delegation would welcome any further information already available from FAO about the Scheme's chances of success. The fertilizer pool was not to be envisaged as a physical bank, in view of the storage difficulties which that would entail; the intention was that countries which could earmark certain quantities of fertilizer as their contribution to the pool should ship them direct to the places where they were needed.

12. Developing countries which produced fertilizers should be helped by financial and technical assistance to make full use of their potential capacity. The local fertilizer plants were at present hampered by the high cost of equipment and the lack of essential spare parts.

13. The draft resolution related only to emergency measures to cover the current planting season, but since the medium-term supply prospects were also uncertain the draft resolution invited Governments of both producer and importing countries to make known to FAO their future production plans and requirements. Full information from both sides would obviate any risk of world prices being affected.

14. Mr. MARKEY (United States of America) said that his delegation fully endorsed the resolution adopted by the Council of FAO and therefore supported draft resolution E/L.1611/Rev.1, which was along similar lines. His Government had already taken steps in the spirit of the draft resolution, particularly operative paragraphs 1 (b), (c), (d) (ii) and 2, 3 and 4. As part of the United States bilateral assistance programmes, his Government offered technical assistance where fertilizer plants in developing countries were operating below capacity, as also with regard to the improved use of fertilizers. It was prepared to assist in research regarding the most appropriate fertilizers for various soils, particularly tropical soil, which had a high potential productivity. United States fertilizer plants were producing nearly their maximum capacity. In normal circumstances, they produced only for the domestic market but they would be responsive to increased needs abroad. His Government was also prepared to extend concessionary financing in appropriate cases where developing countries could find supplies of fertilizers but not the necessary funds to purchase them. The United States Congress had been asked to increase official bilateral assistance, including fertilizers.

15. He proposed that operative paragraph 1 (a) of the draft resolution should be amended to read: "Re-emphasizes the need for the immediate implementation of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme", in view of the fact that the Director-General of FAO had already been requested by the FAO Council to implement the Scheme.

16. Mr. CORKERY (Australia) associated himself with the Indian representative in commending the work of FAO on the subject. As a significant exporter of primary products, deriving 50 per cent of its income from agricultural products, Australia fully understood the importance of the subject. Although he would not press the point, he would be glad if the sponsors of the draft resolution would agree to incorporate in operative paragraph 3 the phrase "wherever possible" after "to ensure". In Australia, the Government had no means of ensuring that low priority uses of fertilizer were reduced to a minimum owing to the nature of the trade and the federal structure of the Constitution. The Australian Government had the question of a fertilizer supply scheme under active consideration.

17. Mr. PU Ming (China) said that his delegation was in complete sympathy with the developing countries which were facing shortages of fertilizers and pesticides and price increases. The developed countries and the competent United Nations organs should take emergency measures to supply them. His delegation hoped that the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme would be implemented without delay, in order to help developing countries to overcome their difficulties. In its view, the developing countries were right to request Governments of exporting countries to make fertilizers available at reasonable prices.

18. In general, his delegation supported draft resolution E/L.1611/Rev.1 but it had reservations about the implications of operative paragraph 1 (*d*), which might be taken to relate to the fertilizer trade. It had therefore been obliged to refer the draft resolution back to the Chinese Government for instructions.

19. Mr. PANYARACHUN (Thailand) said that his delegation fully endorsed draft resolution E/L.1611/Rev.1, which should be immediately implemented. As one of the world's largest rice producers, Thailand was in the fortunate position of having surplus food supplies but it had not realized its full productive potential. It intended to increase its production of rice and to make supplies available to both developed and developing countries. Increased production depended, however, on increased supplies of fertilizers at reasonable prices. It was the Government's intention to take full advantage of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme and he appreciated the offers of help already made by five countries. Once increased rice production was achieved, however, it would be essential to provide the requisite transport, which had been seriously affected by the increase in oil prices. He hoped that donor countries would take both factors into account. If it was assisted in such ways, Thailand was prepared to do its best to alleviate the current food shortage.

20. Mr. BARCELÓ (Mexico) commended the five countries which had promised additional supplies of fertilizers. On behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1611/Rev.1, he accepted the amendment to operative paragraph 1 (*a*) proposed by the United States representative, which improved the text. With regard to the amendment to operative paragraph 3 proposed by the Australian representative, the present wording called for the restriction of low-priority uses of fertilizers as far as possible and he would prefer not to accept the amendment. With regard to

the comments made by the Chinese representative, the sponsors were concerned only that FAO should dispose of the fullest information so that the best use could be made of the available supplies of fertilizer and pesticides. No reference was intended to international trade.

21. Mr. KAUFMANN (Netherlands) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution under consideration. He commended the FAO Council on its rapid action in response to the requests of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly at its sixth special session. His country was among those which had already begun to implement the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme by taking steps for its industry to make available 20,000 tons of fertilizer products. No formal pledge could be made at present, however, since the question of financing had yet to be determined.

22. Mr. PATTISON (United Kingdom) said that his delegation realized the difficulties faced by developing countries in securing fertilizer supplies, and the need for urgent action. It supported the draft resolution, with the Australian and United States amendments. He thanked the sponsors for their readiness to accept amendments before the draft resolution had been formally tabled.

23. Although it had not yet replied to the Secretary-General's appeal, his Government had considered possible ways and means of helping. Despite its own fertilizer problems, it had requested its manufacturing industry to make available for export, possibly to the FAO pool, an additional 5,000 tons of compound, for shipment before the end of December 1974.

24. It had also asked the industry to consider giving higher priority to orders from developing countries which were suffering particularly from serious shortages of fertilizers for the production of basic food crops. It would be prepared to give bilateral aid in suitable cases, within the funds available to each country, for the purchase of fertilizers and the improvement of local fertilizer industries, for which interested countries could submit requests in the usual way. Despite the difficulty of obtaining supplies of straight nitrogen fertilizers, his country would continue to seek ways and means of maintaining its contributions to projects under the FAO programme, which it had long supported.

25. Mr. ROUGET (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his country, which had participated both in the first session of the FAO Commission on Fertilizers and in the sixty-third session of the FAO Council, realized that many developing countries were faced with serious food shortages and rapidly increasing food prices and that the provision of adequate food supplies was a matter of first priority for them. It was also aware of the serious problems resulting from the insufficiency of nutrients and fertilizers, and it agreed with the Secretary-General that the most important solution to the world food problem was to increase production in developing countries by using more fully the under-utilized physical and human resources in those countries (E/5533, para. 7). In view of the fact that at least 10 to 15 per cent of the world's population was underfed,

short-term as well as long-term action by the international community was urgently needed.

26. That type of aid enjoyed high priority in the development policy of his country, which promoted action to increase and diversify agricultural production, to create additional employment and to improve rural structures. The share of agricultural assistance in its over-all official development assistance had been rising continuously in recent years, having amounted in 1973 to 32 per cent for the technical assistance component and 23 per cent for the capital aid component. At the end of 1973, 574 German experts had been working in 167 technical assistance projects and 58 capital aid projects had been under way in the agricultural sector.

27. His country had so far provided more than DM 4,400 million for official agricultural aid to the developing countries. Its contribution to the Food Aid Convention had amounted to DM 97 million in 1973. Its foodstuff aid had increased from DM 5 million in 1970 to DM 20 million in 1973 and its contribution to WFP during the same period had risen from DM 12 million to DM 18 million. It intended to continue those various measures.

28. The emphasis in its agricultural assistance had shifted increasingly in recent years from pure production projects to integrated measures covering advisory services, training and research. Initial attempts had been made to move away from isolated projects towards measures in which increasing importance was attached to the storing, distribution and processing of agricultural products and to the establishment of suitable production, loan and sales organizations. The supply of fertilizers and pesticides had proved to be a prompt and effective instrument in increasing agricultural production in many developing countries.

29. In addition to the problems created by the world food crisis, many developing countries were encountering difficulties because of the shortages and high cost of certain agricultural production requisites. That was particularly regrettable since it was the socially weak groups in the countries concerned who were the hardest hit. His country therefore supported any steps to increase supplies of such requisites for developing countries. Since the beginning of the energy crisis, his Government had allotted greatly increased funds for that purpose and it intended to intensify those measures.

30. His Government, which had supported the resolution of the FAO Council attached particular importance to the inclusion of bilateral measures in the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme. It had endorsed the idea that the Scheme should be a comprehensive framework within which urgent action could be initiated bilaterally and multilaterally and had approved the establishment of an FAO information system on fertilizer supply and demand, which would be an important element in the clearing-house function of FAO in the over-all scheme.

31. Although its own bilateral aid measures would not call for the establishment of a fertilizer pool, his delegation would have no objection to that idea since it would enable

countries not otherwise engaged in such activities to make financial and material contributions.

32. In view of the emergency measures the Federal Republic was undertaking bilaterally, his delegation interpreted operative paragraph 1(c) of draft resolution E/L.1611/Rev.1 as implying no commitment for his Government to make direct contributions to the fertilizer pool. It would support the draft resolution, with the Australian and United States amendments, on that understanding. It hoped that the World Food Conference and the emergency measures envisaged would pave the way for a basic solution of the fertilizer and pesticides problem and of the world food problem as a whole.

33. Mr. NESTERENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his country attached great importance to the question of fertilizers and to international action to deal with it. Its chemical fertilizer industry produced fertilizers not only for domestic use but also for export. It had exported 5.7 million tons of fertilizers in 1972 and slightly more in 1973, much of which had gone to developing countries.

34. The best means of dealing with the problem on a world basis was to help the developing countries to produce fertilizers themselves. His country was prepared to increase its co-operation in that direction. His delegation would support the adoption by consensus of the draft resolution, with the Australian and United States amendments. If the draft resolution were put to the vote it would have to abstain, since his country, as a non-member of FAO, would be unable to fulfil the provisions of operative paragraph 1(d) (ii).

35. Mr. HATEGA (Uganda) said that his delegation, which attached great importance to the production of fertilizers, considered that draft resolution E/L.1611/Rev.1 did not go far enough to satisfy the wishes of some developing countries. Provision should be made for assistance from developed countries and lending institutions to expand existing fertilizer plants in developing countries, thus making it possible for those countries to increase production and stimulate trade among themselves. Nevertheless, his delegation would not oppose the adoption of the draft resolution.

36. Mr. THOMAS (Liberia) said that his delegation, which would have liked to join in sponsoring the draft resolution, recognized the urgent necessity of making available the necessary supply of fertilizers and pesticides to alleviate the serious world food crisis, which was affecting the developing countries in particular. Liberia and many other countries used rice as their staple food; and production of rice and of many other foodstuffs required an adequate supply of fertilizers. His delegation therefore supported the draft resolution, with the United States amendment.

37. Mr. DIARRA (Mali) said that his delegation supported draft resolution E/L.1611/Rev.1. The shortage of fertilizers and pesticides was one of the most inhibiting factors in the agricultural development of the developing countries. The provisions of the draft resolution would help

those countries in their efforts to increase their agricultural production.

38. Referring to operative paragraph 4, he said that, since very few developing countries had any fertilizer production capacity, consideration might have been given to the idea of establishing fertilizer production units.

39. Mr. SILVA DAVIDSON (Chile) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution, with the Australian and United States amendments, and thanked the five developed countries which had offered to supply fertilizers and financial assistance. The International Fertilizer Supply Scheme could help to give a new impetus to his country's nitrogen fertilizer industry, which in the past had had an important export production, and could help all countries to increase their production of foodstuffs.

40. Mr. JODKO (Poland) said that his country, which paid great attention to pesticide and fertilizer problems, was ready to co-operate with the developing countries in that area. It would support the adoption of the draft resolution by consensus on the understanding that the measures envisaged would be of a voluntary nature.

41. Mr. W. RAHMAN (Observer for Bangladesh), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that his delegation associated itself with previous speakers in commending the draft resolution for unanimous adoption. In view of the present world economic situation, the need for emergency assistance was particularly acute in the field of food production, which depended on an uninterrupted supply of fertilizers. Bangladesh was one of the countries requiring such assistance. Its agricultural production was suffering for lack of fertilizer supplies, which had been affected by rocketing prices. The situation was desperate and required urgent action. His delegation therefore urged the immediate implementation of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme.

42. It would have wished to co-sponsor the draft resolution if Bangladesh had been a member of the Council.

43. The PRESIDENT announced that the sponsors of the draft resolution had expressed their willingness to accept the amendments proposed by the United States and Australia.

44. Mr. KACIMAIWAI (Fiji) said that his delegation appreciated the prompt response of the FAO Council to Economic and Social Council resolution 1836 (LVI) and commended the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1611/Rev.1. Improved fertilizer and pesticide supplies were essential for increasing the agricultural productivity of the developing countries, whose economies were largely agriculture-based. His delegation therefore whole-heartedly supported the draft resolution.

45. Mr. CHABALA (Zambia) said that his delegation welcomed the draft resolution and was grateful to the FAO Council for the action it had taken so far. The importance of the draft resolution for ensuring the ready and adequate availability of fertilizers and pesticides as a means of solving the critical problems of food scarcity and increased prices could not be over-emphasized. His delegation, which

attached particular importance to operative paragraphs 2 and 4, would interpret operative paragraph 4 as meaning that the proposed assistance would be used to help developing countries not only to improve their fertilizer production but to develop their capacity in that area.

46. Miss GHOSE (India) said that the representatives of Uganda, Mali, and Zambia had raised a valid point. The sponsors of the draft resolution intended to support any medium-term measures designed to alleviate the fertilizer problems of developing countries. The draft resolution under discussion, however, was intended to cover only emergency measures pertaining to the coming sowing season.

Draft resolution E/L.1611/Rev.1, as amended, was adopted.

47. Mr. SCHUMANN (German Democratic Republic) said that he had supported the draft resolution on the understanding that the action required of Member States would be of a purely voluntary nature and based on good will.

48. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that, as the Preparatory Committee for the World Food Conference would hold its third session shortly before the Conference met in Rome, there would not be time for the Council to take appropriate action on the Preparatory Committee's report on that session before the Conference opened. Since that session had been envisaged in all substantive respects as part of the Conference, the Council might wish to consider the report of the Preparatory Committee on its third session together with the report of the Conference as soon as the latter became available in New York.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 15

Operational activities for development:

- (a) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities throughout the United Nations system
- (b) United Nations Development Programme
- (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund
- (d) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General
- (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- (f) United Nations Children's Fund
- (g) World Food Programme
- (h) Co-operation among developing countries in the United Nations technical co-operation programmes and increased efficiency of the capacity of the United Nations development system
- (i) United Nations Volunteers Programme

REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5567)

49. The PRESIDENT suggested that, when considering the reports of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination

Committee and the Economic Committee, the Council should adopt the same procedure as at its fifty-sixth session, first taking a decision on all the draft resolutions or decisions in each of the reports and then hearing explanations of vote and reservations. That procedure would enable the Council to deal efficiently with the Sessional Committees' reports but would not prevent delegations from expressing their views on any of the questions dealt with in those reports.

It was so agreed.

50. The PRESIDENT said that the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had recommended two draft resolutions and five draft decisions for adoption by the Council (E/5567, para. 25). As draft resolution I (Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) had been approved in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote, he suggested that the Council too should adopt draft resolution I without a vote.

It was so decided.

51. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution II (Proposal for an International Children's Year) had been approved by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt draft resolution II without a vote.

It was so decided.

52. The PRESIDENT said that draft decisions I to V, whereby the Council would take note of the reports submitted under agenda item 15 (a) (b), (c), (g) and (i), had been approved in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt them without a vote.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 16

International environment co-operation:

- (a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
- (b) Measures for protecting and enhancing the human environment
- (c) Natural resources and environment

REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5568)

53. The PRESIDENT said that the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had recommended two draft resolutions for adoption by the Council (E/5568, para. 23). Draft resolution I (Establishment of an international habitat and human settlements foundation) had been approved in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt draft resolution I without a vote.

It was so decided.

54. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution II (Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme) had been approved in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt draft resolution II without a vote.

It was so decided.

55. Mr. DUMAS (France) said that his delegation maintained the reservation it had entered at the sixth special session of the General Assembly (2229th plenary meeting) with regard to General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), which were mentioned in the second preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution II.

56. Mr. WENBAN-SMITH (United Kingdom) explained that he had supported draft resolution II on the understanding that the references to General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) related solely to the environmental aspects of those resolutions and were without prejudice to the United Kingdom's position with regard to those resolutions as a whole.

AGENDA ITEM 20

Housing, building and planning

REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5569)

57. THE PRESIDENT said that the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had recommended three draft resolutions and one draft decision for adoption by the Council (E/5569, para. 14). Draft resolution I (Technical assistance activities of the United Nations in housing, building and planning) had been approved in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt draft resolution I without a vote.

It was so decided.

58. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to take a decision on draft resolution II (World Housing Survey), which the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had approved by 25 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 32 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

59. Mr. ROUGET (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his delegation wished to be included among those which had abstained on draft resolution II, bringing the number of abstentions to 12.

60. Mr. DUMAS (France) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on General Assembly resolution 3093 (XXVIII) and that, since his Government's position in the matter remained unchanged, he had abstained on draft resolution II.

61. Mr. PU Ming (China) said that he had voted against draft resolution II because it was not in accordance with

the spirit of the decisions adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly. His delegation had explained its vote in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

62. Mr. SULLIVAN (Canada) said that he had abstained on draft resolution II because operative paragraph 1 contained provisions which Canada considered premature.

63. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution III (Improvement and development of building technologies based on locally available materials), had been approved in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt draft resolution III without a vote.

It was so decided.

64. The PRESIDENT said that the draft decision had been approved in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt it without a vote.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 21

Programme and Co-ordination:

(b) Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5562/Add.1)

65. The PRESIDENT said that the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had recommended two draft resolutions for adoption by the Council (E/5562/Add.1, para.12). Draft resolution I (International Book Year, 1972, and the Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) had been approved in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt draft resolution I without a vote.

It was so decided.

66. The PRESIDENT said that draft resolution II (Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency) had been approved in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt draft resolution II without a vote.

It was so decided.

(c) Reports of the administrative Committee on Co-ordination

(d) Report on the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5562/Add.2)

67. The PRESIDENT said that the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had recommended a draft resolution and a draft decision for adoption by the Council (E/5562/Add.2, para. 13). He invited the Council to take a decision on the draft resolution (Special report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on information systems).

The draft resolution was adopted by 37 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

68. The PRESIDENT said that the draft decision had been approved in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt it without a vote.

It was so decided.

69. Mr. MARTINS (Brazil) explained that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because it was aware of the positive contribution the Common Register of Development Activities might make to system-wide planning and programming. It was also aware, however, of the financial and operational implications of adopting such a system and it therefore considered that, before the system was adopted, those implications should be carefully considered in preliminary studies. There should also be progress reports on the implementation of the system.

70. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had abstained on the draft resolution for the reasons it had given in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. It wished to reaffirm its position, drawing attention to the financial implications. The estimated cost seemed excessive. His delegation would therefore reserve its position until the matter came up for consideration in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

(f) Relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization

REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5562)

71. The PRESIDENT said that the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had recommended a draft resolution on an agreement with WIPO, for adoption by the Council (E/5562, para.18). As the Committee had approved the draft resolution without a vote, he suggested that the Council should adopt it without a vote.

It was so decided.

72. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, although his delegation had not objected to the adoption of the draft resolution, it reserved the right to submit comments on and suggest amendments to some of the provisions of the proposed draft agreement over the next few months, whenever the matter came up for discussion.

73. Mr. YAMADA (Japan) said that the views expressed by his delegation, as mentioned in paragraph 13 of the report, were recorded in the summary record of the 518th

meeting of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

74. Mr. DUMAS (France) said that, although he had supported the draft resolution, he maintained his reservation regarding article 11 of the draft agreement, for which he had proposed an alternative text which had not been adopted.

75. Mr. WENBAN-SMITH (United Kingdom) said that, although the United Kingdom was one of the sponsors of the draft resolution, it recognized that the draft agreement, which represented a compromise, was not entirely satisfactory. He agreed with the French representative's views on the wording of article 11 and drew attention to his own delegation's comments on the subject, as recorded in paragraph 15 of document E/5535 (Report on negotiations with the World Intellectual Property Organization).

AGENDA ITEM 23

Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations

REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5571)

76. The PRESIDENT said that the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had recommended a draft resolution on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations for adoption by the Council (E/5571, para. 10). The Committee had approved the draft resolution without a vote. He suggested that the Council should adopt it without a vote.

It was so decided.

77. Mr. WENBAN-SMITH (United Kingdom) drew attention to the reservation entered by the United Kingdom in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, and mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Committee's report.

AGENDA ITEM 25

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: pending reports

REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5572)

78. The PRESIDENT said that the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had recommended a draft decision for adoption by the Council (E/5572, para. 5). As the Committee had approved the draft decision without a vote, he suggested that the Council should adopt it without a vote.

It was so decided.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

79. The PRESIDENT recalled that the Council had decided at its resumed forty-seventh session that in the future the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees would be transmitted to the General Assembly without debate, unless, at the specific request of one or more of its members or of the High Commissioner, the Council should decide otherwise. Since no request for consideration of the current annual report (E/5484 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) had been received, he assumed that the Council would wish to transmit it to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

1919th meeting

Thursday, 1 August 1974, at 3.30 p.m.

President: Mr. A. KARHILO (Finland)

E/SR.1919

AGENDA ITEM 21

Programme and Co-ordination (*continued*):

(a) Machinery for programme and co-ordination

REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5562/Add.3 (Part I))

1. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the two draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee in paragraph 19 of its report (E/5562/Add.3, (Part I)). Draft decision I (Machin-

ery for programme and co-ordination) had been adopted in the Committee without a vote. In the absence of objection, he would take it that the Council would likewise wish to adopt the draft decision without a vote.

It was so decided.

2. The PRESIDENT noted that draft decision II (Creation of an informal group to examine the machinery for programme and co-ordination) had been adopted in the Committee without a vote. In the absence of objection, he would take it that the Council would likewise wish to adopt draft decision II without a vote.

It was so decided.