



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Agenda item 4	
Development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole (resumed from the 983rd meeting)	207
Agenda item 16	
Financial implications of actions of the Council	212
Agenda item 12	
International control of narcotic drugs	212

President: Mr. M. MIR KHAN (Pakistan).

Present:

The representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Observers from the following countries: Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Japan, Portugal, Romania, Spain.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Health Organization, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 4

Development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole (resumed from the 983rd meeting)

REPORTS OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3034 and Add.1, E/3039, E/L.770 and Corr.1)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the reports of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3034 and Add.1, and E/3039) and drew attention to the joint draft resolution (E/L.770 and Corr.1) approving those reports.
2. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs), commenting on the reports submitted to the Council by the Co-ordination Committee, said that in view of the scope of the activities of the United

Nations and specialized agencies in the economic and social fields and in those of human rights, and the number of large international organizations which took part in them, it was clearly important to deal with all those activities as parts of a global programme and, within that programme, to stress those spheres of action or activities which most clearly answered the needs of the international community and the various countries concerned.

3. The present institutional structure was at least as much the result of accidents of history as of a well-defined plan. That being so, the structure must be reviewed fairly often. For those who had the establishment of an international order at heart, the development of systematic methods was as important as the execution of the programmes themselves. It must be admitted, however, that a method which relied chiefly on procedural means was inadequate to achieve "substantive co-ordination", since that required a real harmony of minds and a common approach to the work to be done, and therefore did not automatically follow from improvements in the formal relations between the organizations concerned. The remarkable results achieved through "substantive co-ordination" in the vast field of community development confirmed that fact. It had taken years of patient and strenuous effort by the secretariats to achieve real concerted action by the United Nations and the specialized agencies directly concerned with community development. Later, a working party of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had studied the various agency programmes with reference to community development, and the final result had been complete agreement on a programme of long-term international action in that field. He was sorry the Council had not devoted more attention to that programme instead of merely approving it without presenting observations and suggestions.

4. However that might be, such experience pointed to two important conclusions as to the best means of achieving an over-all concentration of programmes. The first was that concentration of activities, on the one hand, and co-ordination, on the other, were not separate tasks to be regarded as independent approaches to the question, but closely related aspects of a single basic problem. The second conclusion was that the lack of a unified treatment threatened to delay and even prejudice the desired concentration of work programmes. The facts showed clearly that co-ordination would be more effective if it were not isolated from the work actually carried out.

5. In that connexion, he did not share the anxiety expressed by several delegations, which had stated that the Co-ordination Committee should not enter into the

substance of programmes. In fact, to digress somewhat, he considered it necessary for the Co-ordination Committee to meet either before, or during the early part of, the Council's session in order to give the necessary guidance to its various committees. The co-ordination aspect should be examined not only by the Co-ordination Committee, but by the Economic Committee and the Social Committee as well.

6. He would point out that long-term programmes permitted a more effective collaboration amongst the various organizations concerned. Concentration of effort was likewise easier within their framework. In that connexion, it seemed to him more appropriate and helpful for governments to decide in the Council upon the activities they wished to pursue during the following five years rather than leave it to the Secretariat to guess their intentions.

7. In short, he considered that, once the Council had progressed beyond the important crossroads it had now reached, action on a vastly greater scale would become possible.

8. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that his delegation had been very much impressed by the amount of co-ordination achieved during the year. A very important advance had been made in the Council's efforts to streamline and concentrate the economic and social activities of the United Nations. Resolutions had been submitted by the Co-ordination Committee which ought to go a long way in preparing for further progress in achieving closer co-ordination with the work of the specialized agencies, greater concentration on major programmes, and integrated action on the part of all interested agencies, where desirable. He hoped that the methods and measures proposed to these ends would prove effective.

9. His delegation fully supported Mr. de Seynes' wise observation that co-ordination was a subject to be dealt with not by itself and in the abstract, but in relation to substantive programming. By the same token, when considering their programmes, the subordinate bodies of the Council dealing with substantive issues should always bear in mind the need for co-ordination.

10. The Council could not, of course, succeed in solving its co-ordination problems without the closest possible collaboration with the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies. His delegation was very pleased with the help given to the Council by the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and their staff. If his delegation had not mentioned the subject of community development, it was because it was satisfied with co-ordination in that field.

11. His delegation was therefore confident of the future in spite of some of the disagreements which had been expressed in the Co-ordination Committee, and, in particular, hoped that the projected forecast of the scope and trend of programmes and expenditure during the five years 1959-1964 (E/3039, draft resolution C, paragraph 3) would be undertaken as planned. When completed, it would prove a powerful aid to the Council and the specialized agencies and give governments and

the public a better understanding of the United Nations family of organizations and the importance of the economic and social work undertaken by them.

12. Mr. AKBAR ADIL (Pakistan) stressed the increasing importance that the problems of co-ordination were assuming within the Council and the enormous field over which the Co-ordination Committee had ranged. Indeed, it appeared to have become a kind of super-committee, second only to the Council, and had passed judgment upon the activities and programmes of an increasingly large number of Council bodies. His delegation viewed such a development with concern.

13. Although the Co-ordination Committee had recommended that the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Human Rights should meet biennially, the Council at its 989th meeting had adopted a resolution E/RES/652 J (XXIV) endorsing the Social Committee's recommendation that the Commission on the Status of Women should continue to meet every year. There seemed no reason why a distinction should be made between the two commissions, and the conflicting decisions by the Council and the Co-ordination Committee did not provide a very good example of co-ordination.

14. Mr. MELLER-CONRAD (Poland) said that the Co-ordination Committee's reports testified to the great deal of work done towards making a sound analysis of the activities of the United Nations organs. However, the results were not proportionate to the Committee's efforts. There were various reasons for that. The main one was that the Council had succeeded in working out certain general principles, but had not yet found ways and means of putting them into practice. Furthermore, effective co-ordination was not possible unless the order of importance of problems was borne in mind.

15. It must be acknowledged that the discussions in the Committee on Co-ordination had most often been on problems of secondary importance. Furthermore, the resolutions adopted hardly went beyond familiar generalities, which left the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies no wiser as to what the members of the Council actually intended. If the Council was really to perform its functions as co-ordinator, it would have to make a much more thorough analysis of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole to see whether they met the needs and wishes of the Member States. The adoption of a resolution on the preparation of a general report on the long-term work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields would be a step towards the goal.

16. The Co-ordination Committee must not try to play the part of supreme arbiter. Its report (E/3034 and Add.1) showed some tendency towards seeking to limit the activities of certain organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the plea of concentration of effort or the need for economy. The field of international co-operation was still quite limited, however, and the various organizations ought not to be prevented from making fresh efforts to increase the scope of co-operation amongst the various countries in the economic and social fields.

17. Although it did not agree with all the views expressed in it, the Polish delegation would vote in favour of the report, on the clear understanding that its conclusions would not be interpreted as implying that the field of action of the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be restricted.

18. Finally, he drew the Council's attention to the following incident. During the last session but one (October-November 1956) of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Dr. Ludwik Rajchman, the Polish representative, had been asked to appear before a sub-committee of the United States Senate. He had refused, and had been found guilty of contempt of the Senate. In order to spare Dr. Rajchman further annoyance, the Polish Government had decided not to send him to the last session (April 1957) of the Executive Board. The result had been to make Poland's participation in the work of the Board very difficult. The Board on its side had been deprived of the help and experience of a man who had devoted his whole life to the cause of social medicine and who was actually one of the founders of the organization.

19. The Polish Government could not countenance failure to respect the rules of international law and denial to representatives attending a session of an organ of the United Nations of the diplomatic immunities they normally enjoyed. The necessary steps would undoubtedly be taken in the appropriate quarters to ensure that Dr. Rajchman took his place once more on the Executive Board of UNICEF.

20. Mr. EPINAT (France) recalled the reservations expressed by his delegation regarding certain points in the report (E/3034, annex, paragraph 3 (e)) and, more particularly, regarding the wisdom of the Co-ordination Committee's recommendation to the Council that it establish the principle that the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women should in future meet only biennially. In that connexion, he noted that the Commission on the Status of Women had been granted an indefinite respite and was invited to express its opinion regarding the frequency of its meeting (E/RES/652 J (XXIV)), whereas the Commission on Human Rights was not invited to express its opinion, but was bluntly asked to accept the principle of biennial meetings and to arrange its work programme accordingly not later than 1959. He wondered whether the Council would wish to sanction such a glaring inconsistency, in view of the work done by the Co-ordination Committee to establish a procedure for organizing and simplifying co-ordination on the international and national levels. His delegation would therefore associate itself with those advocating the amendment of the joint draft resolution (E/L.770 and Corr.1) in order to eliminate the conflict between two decisions to be taken by the Council in the same session.

21. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although the Co-ordination Committee had done some good work, its report (E/3034 and Add.1) contained several recommendations which were not acceptable to his delegation. They concerned, in particular, the restrictions placed on the activities of the regional economic commissions, the reductions in the

number of meetings of certain Council bodies and the shortening of the period required for the preparation of the report on the world social situation. For those reasons, his delegation would abstain on the joint draft resolution (E/L.770 and Corr.1).

22. He regretted that the statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs had not been circulated to the Council, as it contained many important statements which deserved closer attention. His delegation could not agree that the Co-ordination Committee should interfere in the work programmes of other United Nations bodies; it should confine itself to the task of avoiding duplication. If the Co-ordination Committee was in fact to be given wider powers, the matter should first be fully discussed in the Council. In any case, any extension of its terms of reference could only do harm, because the members of the Co-ordination Committee did not possess the expert knowledge which would enable them to speak authoritatively on all the multifarious activities of United Nations bodies.

23. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) pointed out that the recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee concerning the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/3034, annex, paragraph 3 (e)) had now been superseded by Council resolution E/RES/652 J (XXIV), of 24 July 1957. Similarly, the Co-ordination Committee's recommendations concerning the questionnaire drawn up by the Commission on the Status of Women as part of the *ad hoc* project on the occupational outlook for women (E/3034, annex, paragraph 8) had been superseded by the resolution recently adopted by the Social Committee (E/3030, draft resolution E), which the Council itself had already endorsed at its 989th meeting (E/RES/652 E (XXIV)).

24. Mr. SCOTT FOX (United Kingdom) said that his delegation would support the draft resolutions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Co-ordination Committee and the joint draft resolution approving them (E/L.770 and Corr.1).

25. He agreed with the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs that the Council should not make a fetish of co-ordination and should remember that co-ordination and programming were two sides of the same coin. He also agreed that the Co-ordination Committee had made substantial progress in its difficult task and had taken decisions at the current session which would ensure fruitful results in the future. The Council knew that it could count on the full co-operation of the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies in its task of co-ordination. During the present year the progress made appeared to have stemmed from a growing understanding among governments of the very complex problems involved in co-ordination.

26. Finally, he paid a tribute to the wise guidance which the Co-ordination Committee had received from its Chairman.

27. Mr. JAY (Canada) expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies for the sound work which they had accomplished in the field of co-ordination in recent years. It was disturbing that the present meeting had heard certain

unfavourable reactions to the work of the Co-ordination Committee.

28. It should be stressed that co-ordination was not a method of taking anything away from anybody. It was based on the inescapable assumption that resources of money, time, and expert knowledge and suitable opportunities for using them, were not unlimited. A further basic assumption was that it was impossible to undertake a large number of projects at the same time with the same intensity. Unless efforts were intensive, no good results would emerge. The Co-ordination Committee had also been guided by the basic principle of the United Nations that the Organization's activities should benefit the under-developed countries.

29. His delegation had played a full part in grappling with the problems of co-ordination on the basis of those principles. If they were allowed to go by default because of selfish preoccupations with one particular activity, the Council would not be fulfilling its responsibilities to the peoples of the world. His delegation strongly supported the view of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs that co-ordination should not be viewed as an abstract subject, but should be closely related to the substance of programmes.

30. As for the Council's decision concerning the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, nobody had so far pointed out that there were very valid reasons why the Co-ordination Committee had recommended that the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Human Rights should meet biennially. However, any desire to curtail the activities of those Commissions was not among those reasons. The fact that the Council had taken one decision and the Co-ordination Committee another should stimulate governments to improve co-ordination among their own departments and representatives. It was to be hoped that much greater progress would be made in that respect in the future, on the lines recommended by the Co-ordination Committee.

31. With regard to the proposed forecast of the scope and trend of programmes and expenditure during the five years 1959-1964 (E/3039, annex, draft resolution C, paragraph 3), his delegation had some reservations concerning the method to be adopted. It felt that the Secretary-General's report should deal solely with present trends and their origins, and should not attempt to state what such trends should be in the future. His delegation would be interested to hear at the Council's twenty-sixth session whether the Secretary-General had met with any insuperable obstacles in preparing the report and to hear his views concerning them.

32. Mr. VLAHOV (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation did not believe that the draft resolutions in the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3039, annex) would involve any curtailment of, or interference in, the work of the specialized agencies, and earnestly hoped that the adoption of the draft resolutions would benefit all States Members of the United Nations. The suggestion for fewer reports had been prompted by a desire to give the Secretariat sufficient time to prepare reports of as high a standard as possible.

33. His delegation would favour the approval of the report and the adoption of the draft resolutions it contained, but believed that those draft resolutions should be discussed with all the specialized agencies concerned, before implementation.

34. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) had the impression that the Canadian representative had intended to deliver some kind of sermon to delegations and governments on the way in which they should conduct their work in the Council and its committees.

35. If that had been his intention, she would point out that, as far as the activities of the Commission on the Status of Women were concerned, when the United States representative had proposed in the Co-ordination Committee that the Commission should meet biennially instead of annually, her delegation had abstained from voting. In explaining the abstention, it had reserved the right to raise the whole matter again in another forum, perhaps in the General Assembly itself. It had further voted in favour of Council resolution (E/RES/652 J (XXIV)).

36. The members of her delegation had pursued a consistent line and had at no time acted independently or inconsistently.

37. Mr. AKBAR ADIL (Pakistan) declared that his delegation too had been consistent throughout in opposing the suggestion that the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Human Rights should be held biennially.

38. In his view, it was not within the competence of the Co-ordination Committee to make recommendations on the periodicity of sessions of commissions whose activities were reviewed by another committee — namely, the Social Committee. The Co-ordination Committee had acted imprudently in that respect.

39. Whatever views about future programmes had been expressed in the report of the Co-ordination Committee, his delegation was convinced that the Committee was trying to curtail the activity of the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields.

40. In the interests of consistency, he formally proposed that the words "a limited number of" be deleted from paragraph 1 (c) (iii) of the annex to document E/3034, and that paragraph 3 (e) of the annex be deleted in its entirety.

41. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Council could express its approval or disapproval of the report of the Co-ordination Committee, but could not modify the wording of a report which a Committee had adopted. If the Pakistan representative wished to signify his disapproval of a section of the report, he should propose a new wording for joint draft resolution E/L.770 and Corr.1.

42. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) observed that in claiming that certain action taken by the United States Senate in connexion with Dr. Ludwik Rajchman was in violation of international law, the Polish representative had raised an issue which was not a proper subject of discussion in the Council.

43. He wished it to be placed on record that the Polish representative's contention was unfounded and entirely unacceptable to the United States Government. Dr. Rajchman possessed no diplomatic status in the United States, either in virtue of his government position or as a member of the UNICEF Executive Board. He was not covered by section 15 of the Headquarters Agreement concluded between the United States and the United Nations. Dr. Rajchman enjoyed immunity only in respect of acts performed by him in his official capacity. The action taken by the United States Senate neither encroached upon nor was concerned with his official duties and was wholly consistent with United States law and within the authority of the United States Senate.

44. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) explained to the Soviet Union representative that he had never wished to suggest that the Co-ordination Committee should assume responsibility for the actual work programmes. He had simply said that the Committee should not deal with the question of co-ordination in an abstract fashion, nor concern itself merely with procedure, but should also take into account the work programmes themselves.

45. Mr. MELLER-CONRAD (Poland), in reply to the United States representative, pointed out that the treatment of Dr. Rajchman was a violation of the diplomatic immunity of representatives to UNICEF and was contrary to the rules of international law.

46. The PRESIDENT observed that the Council was not seized of an issue of diplomatic immunity. Any further discussion of the case of Dr. Rajchman would therefore be out of order.

47. He put to the vote the draft resolution contained in paragraph 19 of the annex to the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3034), concerning the concentration of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

48. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution contained in Addendum 1 to the same report (E/3034/Add.1) concerning the concentration of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields.

49. Mr. AKBAR ADIL (Pakistan) requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution. In his delegation's view, the provision in that paragraph was entirely unnecessary and would involve additional expenditure amounting to more than \$7,000, although the Co-ordination Committee had repeatedly expressed its desire to avoid additional expenditure.

Operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously.

50. The PRESIDENT put to the vote *seriatim* draft resolutions A to C in the annex to the report of the Co-ordination Committee on the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights

programmes and activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies as a whole (E/3039).

51. Mr. AKBAR ADIL (Pakistan) proposed that in the second paragraph of the preamble to draft resolution A the words "under the leadership of the Secretary-General" be inserted after "the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination".

The amendment was adopted by 6 votes to one, with 11 abstentions.

52. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America), explaining his vote, declared that in his delegation's view the Pakistan amendment was unnecessary, as the Secretary-General was in fact Chairman of ACC.

53. Mr. TSAO (China), explaining his vote, said that his delegation recognized the leadership of the Secretary-General in ACC, but felt that as ACC had been working smoothly for some years under the Secretary-General's chairmanship, the Pakistan amendment was therefore unnecessary.

Draft resolution A, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.

54. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider at which of its sessions the Secretary-General should be asked to report on the matters mentioned in paragraph 13 of the annex to document E/3034, so that the last line of paragraph 14 could be completed by the insertion of the relevant number of the session.

55. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) agreed with the President that, in general, it was not for the Council to change the wording of a report by the Co-ordination Committee, but wondered if it might be possible to replace the words "to the . . . session" in the last line of paragraph 14 with the words "at a future session", since in that case the Co-ordination Committee had obviously left the decision to the Council.

56. He formally proposed that that text be adopted.

57. The PRESIDENT believed that it was impossible to modify the wording of the Committee's report even to that extent. He would prefer to have some specific recommendation about the session at which the Secretary-General should be asked to report.

58. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) proposed that, if it were not possible to alter the wording of the Committee's report, the gap in the last line of paragraph 14 should be filled by the word "appropriate".

It was so decided.

59. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the joint draft resolution (E/L.770 and Corr.1) under which the Council would approve the reports and recommendations in the reports of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3034 and Add.1, E/3039), with the exception of "recommendations specifically superseded by any resolution or resolutions adopted by the Council at the present session".

60. Mr. AKBAR ADIL (Pakistan) wished to propose an amendment excepting from approval not only those recommendations "specifically superseded by any resolution or resolutions adopted by the Council at the present session", but also the use of the words "a limited number of" in paragraph 1 (c) iii of the annex to document E/3034 and paragraph 3 (e) in its entirety.

61. Mr. EPINAT (France) pointed out that if paragraph 3 (e) were not approved, the Social Committee's resolution concerning the Commission on the Status of Women would be meaningless.

62. Mr. TSAO (China) suggested that the existing text of the joint draft resolution be retained and that, if the Pakistan amendments were adopted, the Secretariat be asked simply to make the appropriate additions to footnote 2.

63. Mr. AKBAR ADIL (Pakistan) agreed to that suggestion.

64. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) was unable to agree to the Chinese representative's suggestion. Periodicity of sessions was an extremely important issue, and it would be inappropriate to relegate it to a footnote. Although the Pakistan representative's proposal concerning the words "a limited number of" was not of any great consequence, he felt that the original text should be approved. There would undoubtedly be serious differences of opinion about what constituted a major project, with the result that thousands of projects might well be described as major ones. With regard to the proposal that paragraph 3 (e) of the annex should be excepted from approval, he recalled that, when the Council passed upon the question of the periodicity of sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/RES/652 J (XXIV)), it decided to request the Commission on the Status of Women to express its views on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee that the Council establish the principle that the Commission should in future meet biennially. If the Pakistan proposal were adopted, the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee that the same principle be applied to the Commission on Human Rights would be simply overruled, and that Commission would not even be asked to consider the proposal. The proposal was therefore altogether unacceptable to his delegation.

65. He had voted in favour of biennial sessions for both the commissions concerned, not because he regarded their work as of no interest or importance, but because he believed that the standard of their work could be improved if they met every two years only. Experience with other commissions, such as the Social Commission, had shown that it was far easier for the Secretariat to prepare reports of high quality and for governments themselves to be better prepared if sessions were biennial.

66. The PRESIDENT suggested that further consideration of item 4 of the agenda, and particularly of the joint draft resolution in document E/L.770 and Corr.1, be deferred to the next meeting, in order to give the Pakistan representative time to draft either an amendment to the draft resolution or an entirely new draft resolution.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 16

Financial implications of actions of the council (E/3044 and Corr.1)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3045 and Corr.1)

67. Mr. SCOTT FOX (United Kingdom referring to the draft resolution in paragraph 8 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3045 and Corr.1), proposed that the words "and Corr.1" be added at the end of paragraph 1 after the words "document E/3044" and that in paragraph 2 the words "the report of the Co-ordination Committee and" be inserted after "together with".

68. Mr. AKBAR ADIL (Pakistan) pointed out that for five years the Council had simply taken note of the report of the Co-ordination Committee on the financial implications of the Council's actions and transmitted it to the General Assembly. If there were to be no discussion on the matter, he could not understand why it was included in the agenda. Its inclusion in the agenda surely implied that the Council should debate the financial implications of its actions and recommend the General Assembly to sanction the expenditure of funds needed to implement all the resolutions adopted. He could not understand why the matter was referred to the Co-ordination Committee alone, as though that body were a court which sat in judgment over the Council's resolutions.

69. It might well be that certain delegations entertained misgivings about the financial implications of some resolutions, probably because they entertained misgivings about the resolutions themselves. Nevertheless, once a resolution had been adopted, the Council as a whole should accept responsibility for the financial implications, and make recommendations to the General Assembly accordingly.

70. He would not press his point at the current session, but hoped that the procedure would be improved at the Council's twenty-fifth session.

71. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the amendments to the draft resolution in paragraph 8 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3045 and Corr.1) submitted by the United Kingdom representative.

The amendments were adopted unanimously.

72. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution, as amended.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 12

International control of narcotic drugs (E/2962 and Corr.1, E/3010 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/OB/12 and Addendum)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3042)

73. Mr. AKBAR ADIL (Pakistan) urged, with reference to draft resolution F in the report of the Social Committee (E/3042), that technical assistance for narcotics control be extended over a longer period. There

was no mention of Pakistan in the draft resolution, but his country intended to apply for technical assistance in the near future.

74. With reference to resolution IV in annex II to the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/3010 and Corr.1) and Council resolution 548 F I (XVIII), he observed that his country had decided to prohibit the importation of keto-bemidone and that the drug was not manufactured in Pakistan. Medical use of cannabis could not be discontinued, however, until some satisfactory substitute had been found.

75. Finally, he would recall that his delegation had originally sponsored draft resolution G in the report of the Social Committee, and wished to congratulate Iran on its efforts to eliminate the cultivation of the opium poppy.

76. The PRESIDENT put to the vote *seriatim* draft resolutions A to H in the report of the Social Committee (E/3042).

A — REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

B — REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD
Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

C — SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM
Draft resolution C was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

D — THE QUESTION OF KHAT
Draft resolution D was adopted unanimously.

E — DRAFT SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC CONTROL
Draft resolution E was adopted unanimously.

F — TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NARCOTICS CONTROL
Draft resolution F was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

G — INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS:
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO IRAN
Draft resolution G was adopted unanimously.

77. Mr. VAILLE (France) explained that the French delegation had voted for resolution G as a token of its admiration for the work done by Iran. His delegation would abstain from voting on draft resolution H because it was contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the 1931 Convention.

78. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom), explaining his votes, said that he had voted in favour of resolution G because his delegation wholeheartedly supported the idea of technical assistance to Iran, and because the resolution could be regarded as a continuation of the provisions of resolution 626 E (XXII), which his delegation had introduced at the Council's twenty-second session.

79. He did not, however, believe that a special draft resolution on technical assistance for narcotics control should be introduced in any and every case, and he had therefore abstained from voting in favour of resolution F, which proposed such assistance in the cases of India and Morocco.

80. He hoped that, if Pakistan wished to apply for technical assistance for the purpose, it would not be necessary for a special draft resolution to be submitted to the Commission and the Council.

81. Mr. BANNIER (Netherlands), explaining his votes, said that his delegation had abstained from voting on resolution F and had voted in favour of resolution G for the reasons mentioned by the United Kingdom representative.

H — QUESTION OF INVITING THE AUTHORITIES ENTITLED TO APPOINT MEMBERS OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY TO APPOINT PERSONS WHO ARE ALSO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Draft resolution H was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.