



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Resumed Thirty-seventh Session
OFFICIAL RECORDS

Monday, 1 March 1965,
at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| <i>Tribute to the memory of Mr. Adolf Schärf, President of the Republic of Austria.</i> | 1 |
| <i>Suspension of rule 20 of the rules of procedure.</i> | 1 |
| <i>Confirmation of the agenda for the resumed thirty-seventh session.</i> | 1 |
| <i>Agenda item 41:</i> <i>Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.</i> | 2 |
| <i>Agenda item 47:</i> <i>Question of the extension of the term of office of the members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and of the election of members of the Commission.</i> | 3 |
| <i>Agenda item 48:</i> <i>Adjustments in the Calendar of Conferences for 1965.</i> | 3 |

Acting President: Mr. Akira MATSUI (Japan).

Present:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Observers for the following Member States: Afghanistan, Australia, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Observer for the following non-member State: Switzerland.

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

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Adolf Schärf, President of the Republic of Austria

On the proposal of the Acting President, the members of the Council observed a minute's silence in tribute to the memory of Mr. Adolf Schärf, President of the Republic of Austria.

Suspension of rule 20 of the rules of procedure

1. The ACTING PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should postpone the election of its officers for 1965 until the thirty-eighth session.

It was so agreed.

Confirmation of the agenda for the resumed thirty-seventh session (E/L.1068)

2. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) drew attention to the suggestions in the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1068) concerning item 39 on the agenda (Elections). He could not agree that elections to the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) and the Committee for Industrial Development should be postponed until the thirty-eighth session, for the members of those committees were required to take office from the beginning of 1965. He proposed that the elections in question should be held immediately.

3. Mr. RENAUD (France) thought that the Council should proceed with its elections to the Technical Assistance Committee and the Committee for Industrial Development in the normal way. In the case of TAC, Council resolution 863 (XXXII) made express provision for the procedure to be followed should the Council be enlarged, so there was no need to anticipate any decision which the General Assembly might take on that point. The Council should merely follow its regular procedure and adapt its decisions to those of the General Assembly when the latter were actually taken.

4. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said his delegation had assumed—rightly or wrongly—that the Council would adopt the Secretary-General's proposal to postpone elections to the TAC and the Committee for Industrial Development until the thirty-eighth session. His delegation did not know who the candidates were for those bodies and would find it extremely difficult to vote during the resumed thirty-seventh session.

5. Mr. Amjad ALI (Pakistan) said his delegation found itself in the same position as that of the United Kingdom. It would prefer the elections in question to be held at the thirty-eighth session or at least at a later stage during the present session.

6. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he fully understood the difficulties of the delegations of the United Kingdom and Pakistan. He therefore proposed that the elections in question should be held at the present session in approximately one week's time.

7. Mr. PITHER (Gabon) associated himself with the remarks made by the representatives of France and Pakistan. He, too, would find it difficult to participate in elections to the Technical Assistance Committee and the Committee for Industrial Development if they were held immediately.

8. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) stressed the urgency of electing the members of TAC and the Committee for Industrial Development because they were to take office from the beginning of 1965. On the other hand, the members of the other bodies to be elected at the thirty-eighth session were to take office only from the beginning of 1966. He therefore supported the USSR proposal that those particular elections should be held at the present session after a suitable delay.

9. Mr. BOUATTOURA (Algeria) said that in his delegation's view the elections to TAC and the Committee for Industrial Development should be held as soon as possible and the resumed thirty-seventh session might well be extended for that purpose.

10. Mr. CHIBA (Japan) said that his delegation was not familiar with the candidates, not having expected that the elections would be held at the present stage. Since the Committee for Industrial Development would not meet until May and TAC not until June, there would be plenty of time if the elections were held at the beginning of the thirty-eighth session.

11. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) said that his delegation was against postponing the elections until the thirty-eighth session, for the same reason put forward by the representative of Iraq. If the elections could not be held in the course of the day, there should be no difficulty in reconvening the Council in a few days' time.

12. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that the members to be elected were supposed to have taken up office on 1 January 1965. The longer the elections were delayed the more anomalous the situation would become. The Council would, in any case, have to elect the nine members of its sessional Committees at the current session, since they could not start work at a moment's notice.

13. The ACTING PRESIDENT said that the majority seemed to be in favour of holding the elections to TAC and the Committee for Industrial Development at the current session, in about a week's time, the exact date to be notified later. In the case of the sessional Committees, however, there was already a full list of candidates, whom the Council might wish to elect at its next meeting, so that they could begin their duties forthwith.

It was so agreed.

14. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), referring to section III (a) of document E/L.1068, said that the *ad hoc* Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation had been assigned very responsible work which it had approached conscientiously. Since the Council had last considered the results achieved by the Working Group, various events had occurred which were relevant to its work, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Council would have to decide in the light of those events whether the Working Group should be continued and what action should be taken on the results of its work. There was no great urgency, however, and he therefore proposed that a decision on those matters should be postponed until the thirty-eighth session.

15. Mr. HASEGANU (Romania) said that, in view of the importance of the problem, the limited time available at the current session and the procedural situation created by the absence of discussion at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, more time would be needed to study the matter. He therefore supported the USSR representative's proposal.

16. Mr. Amjad ALI (Pakistan) supported the USSR representative's proposal.

The USSR proposal was adopted.

17. The ACTING PRESIDENT invited the Council to adopt the Secretary-General's suggestions in his note concerning the agenda (E/L.1068), subject to the decision just taken.

It was so agreed.

AGENDA ITEM 41

Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council (E/3994 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2)

18. The ACTING PRESIDENT invited comments on the confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council (E/3994 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2).

19. Mr. HASEGANU (Romania), supported by Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) entered a reservation regarding the confirmation of Miss Wang as a member of the Commission on the Status of Women and Mr. Chen as a member of the Population Commission since those persons did not represent the Chinese Government or people. Only representatives of the People's Republic of China could lawfully speak for China in the United Nations.

20. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) associated himself with the preceding speakers. In addition, he wished to enter a reservation regarding the confirmation of Mr. Cohn as a member of the Commission on Human Rights, the position of the Government of Iraq on the illegal occupation of Palestine being well known.

21. Mr. BOUATTOURA (Algeria) associated himself with the reservations entered by the representative of Iraq.

22. Mr. Amjad ALI (Pakistan) associated himself with the reservations entered by the representatives of Romania, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Iraq in respect to the confirmation of the three members nominated by China and Israel.

23. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that it was the prerogative of the General Assembly to decide who were the lawful representatives of China in the subsidiary organs of the United Nations. The General Assembly had taken such a decision on many occasions in a democratic manner. It was therefore regrettable that a political issue had been raised in the Council, which was not a political organ.

24. Mr. RENAUD (France) recalled, in that connexion, that his Government's position was that only the People's Republic of China was entitled to China's seat in the United Nations.

25. The ACTING PRESIDENT asked if, in the absence of any formal opposition, the Council wished to confirm the nomination of the representatives listed

in documents E/3994 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 as members of its functional commissions, on condition that the reservations expressed by a number of delegations were entered in the records of the meeting of the Council.

It was so agreed.

26. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) said that at the thirty-seventh session of the Council, his country had been elected as a member to the Commission on Human Rights. It had not yet nominated a representative, but would be able to do so within the next few days. He therefore suggested that it would be in order for Governments to submit further nominees for confirmation before the end of the resumed session.

It was so agreed.

AGENDA ITEM 47

Question of the extension of the term of office of the members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and of the election of members of the Commission

27. The ACTING PRESIDENT, referring to the question of the extension of the term of office of the members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade called attention to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), section II, paragraph 23 (a), relating to the establishment of a new committee on commodities by the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

28. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, as the Council would not wish to oppose a decision of the General Assembly, it only remained for it to express its agreement with the change affecting the Commission on International Commodity Trade.

29. Mr. RENAUD (France) pointed out that the reports of the Commission on International Commodity Trade have always served as a basis for the Council's yearly discussion of the world economic situation, and asked if such reports would be available in the future to members of the Council.

30. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) said that the new Committee would not meet in time for a report to be available in 1965 but reports would undoubtedly be available in future years. In addition, part II of the annual World Economic Survey would, of course, continue to provide the necessary background information.

31. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that he agreed with the USSR representative that there was no reason why the Commission on International Commodity Trade should continue in existence when another body was to take over its functions. However, the Council should provide for the work of the Commission to be transferred to the new Committee in an orderly manner. He therefore suggested that some text for the report should be worked out and considered at the next meeting.

It was so agreed.

AGENDA ITEM 48

Adjustments in the Calendar of Conferences for 1965
(E/4001, E/4002)

32. The ACTING PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the adjustments in the Calendar of Conferences for 1965, beginning with the date and place of meeting of the summer session of TAC, and called attention to a note on that subject by the Secretary-General (E/4002).

33. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) informed the Council that the Secretary-General also wished the Council to consider the possibility of transferring the session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning from Geneva to New York, for reasons of economy.

34. Mr. WALDHEIM (Austria) said that his delegation had no objection to the Secretary-General's proposal (E/4002) that TAC should meet in New York instead of Geneva. However, that should not affect the general principle of alternating between New York and Europe. He suggested that the Secretariat should provide the Council with an account of the financial implications of the proposed change of meeting place.

35. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that the Secretary-General had been authorized to incur expenses at the level of the 1964 budget. As the same resources were available, it should still be possible to hold meetings in Europe as usual. The work of the Council's bodies had a very definite impact on the world as a whole and the custom of holding meetings in Europe and other parts of the world should be encouraged.

36. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that, while he recognized the value of holding meetings in places other than New York, he had hoped that many members of TAC would attend the meetings to be held in San Francisco from 24 to 26 June in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter. If TAC were to meet at Headquarters from 8 to 18 June, instead of in Geneva from 14 to 25 June, members would then be able to attend the San Francisco celebrations.

37. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) recalled that the Council had decided to review the time and place of the meeting of TAC in the light of the decisions to be taken by the General Assembly on the merging of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and on an over-all review of the pattern of conferences. As decisions had not been taken by the General Assembly on those two matters, there was no need for the Council to take a new decision unless it could be demonstrated that such a decision would result in substantial financial savings. As for the San Francisco celebrations, the problem was not so much one of place as of date. If the session could be held at Geneva from 8 to 18 June, the normal pattern would not be disturbed and representatives who wanted to go to San Francisco would be able to do so.

38. Mr. RENAUD (France) suggested that the Secretariat should answer the two questions raised by the representative of Iraq. He asked if there would be considerable financial savings if the meetings were held in New York and if the meetings were held at Geneva, would it be possible to begin before 14 June.

39. The ACTING PRESIDENT said that those questions would be taken up at the beginning of the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.