



**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

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Resumed Forty-fifth Session  
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President: Mr. Manuel PEREZ GUERRERO  
(Venezuela).

Organization of work

1. The PRESIDENT stated that the Secretary-General was not yet in a position to inform the Council of the financial implications of the proposals contained in the report of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4599 and Add.1). He therefore suggested that consideration of item 15 should be postponed until the series of meetings to be held on 5 and 6 December 1968.

*It was so agreed.*

AGENDA ITEM 7

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/4546, E/4547, E/4557 and Corr.1, E/4603)

2. The PRESIDENT recalled that, following the Council's consideration of the item under discussion at the first part of its current session, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the President of the Council pursuant to paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII). He drew the Council's attention to the Secretary-General's report<sup>1/</sup> on the action taken by him in implementation of paragraph 7 of that resolution.

3. Mr. DIALLO (Upper Volta) expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for its assistance to refugees from territories under Portuguese domination and to refugees from illegal racist régimes in

southern Africa. The efforts of the Office were a major contribution to the decolonization work of the United Nations and it was to be hoped that other agencies would redouble their efforts to promote self-determination for all peoples. The specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations should give no aid whatsoever to South Africa and Portugal until those countries ended their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination. The Council and the General Assembly should consider taking all necessary steps to debar those countries from participation in the activities of the international community and the specialized agencies should do everything in their power to assist the United Nations to discharge its responsibilities in the matter of decolonization and, for that purpose, specify the measures which they intended to take within their terms of reference. Until those measures were taken, the specialized agencies should do more to assist victims of brutal repression by the Portuguese and South African régimes.

4. His delegation would support any proposals aimed at ensuring the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and hoped that the consultations between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee would continue.

5. Mr. SHAHEED (International Labour Organisation) said that his agency's views on the item had been stated in the Fourth Committee,<sup>2/</sup> the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, (see E/4557 and Corr.1), and were reflected in the report of the Council.<sup>3/</sup> The unanimous decisions on the subject adopted by the Governing Body of the ILO at its 173rd meeting on 15 November had been conveyed to the Secretary-General in document E/4603.

6. Mr. DE SILVA (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that, following decisions adopted by the Executive Board and General Conference of UNESCO, an agreement between UNESCO and the Organization of African Unity dealing with decolonization matters had recently been signed. On 15 November, two important resolutions had been adopted by the General Conference. In the first resolution, the Director-General was invited to take steps to implement relevant decisions regarding the liquidation of colonialism and racism, and UNESCO's decision to withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and the illegal régime of Rhodesia until those countries abandoned their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination was reaffirmed. The second resolution condemned Portugal's attitude towards the territories under its domination, invited member States to sus-

<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda items 69 and 12, document A/7301.

<sup>2/</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Session, Fourth Committee, 1744th meeting.

<sup>3/</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 3.

pend all co-operation with Portugal in education and culture and requested the Director-General to grant increased assistance to African refugees from countries and territories still under Portuguese domination. The full text of those two resolutions had been communicated to the Secretary-General and would be circulated to members of the Council and the Fourth Committee.<sup>4/</sup>

7. Mr. GELEV (Bulgaria) said that General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII), paragraph 6 of which assigned specific functions to the Council, should be implemented without delay. The Council should therefore continue its efforts to determine the most appropriate means of co-ordinating the programmes and activities in question. With the goodwill and co-operation of Member States and the specialized agencies, the practical difficulties could be overcome and specific concerted action taken. His delegation therefore believed that the Council, in consultation with the Special Committee, should consider practical ways of assisting the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations in that work and of appealing to them to co-operate actively in their respective spheres of activity. The Council's recommendations might take the form of a statement by the President to the Fourth Committee, which would be considering the matter at the current session.

8. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the action taken by UNESCO and the ILO in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII). It was to be hoped that the other specialized agencies whose governing bodies had not yet considered the matter would at least indicate the type of measures they contemplated.

9. It would be regrettable if the specialized agencies were to resort to constitutional niceties as a pretext for shirking their responsibilities under General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII). Instead, they should help the populations of southern Africa to wrest their freedom from racist usurpers in the same spirit in which they had contributed to the reconstruction of Western Europe after the Second World War.

10. The Tanzanian delegation attached particular importance to the item under discussion and would revert to it repeatedly in the General Assembly and its Committees and in the governing bodies of the specialized agencies. At an appropriate time, it would submit specific recommendations regarding the action that could be taken by the agencies and the procedures whereby the Council could fulfil the functions of co-ordination assigned to it under resolution 2311 (XXII). At the present stage, however, he wished to know what consultations had been held by the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 7 of that resolution and how the Secretary-General intended to carry out his mandate in future.

11. Mr. WOODWARD (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), said that FAO was a practically oriented agency and was concerned less than other organizations, particularly UNESCO, with such activities as general education and relationships

between peoples, which formed the main subject of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII). The regular programme of FAO consisted largely of technical advice to Governments and FAO carried out most of its development activities as a participating and executing agency for UNDP. It had nevertheless taken some specific steps to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. For example, FAO and the World Food Programme had provided emergency food aid to refugees from the Territories under Portuguese administration and had co-operated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in resettlement projects. The Director-General had reported to the FAO Council in October 1968 on the action taken. As South Africa was no longer a member of FAO, the question of withholding assistance from that country had not arisen; no relations were maintained with Southern Rhodesia, and Portugal had not been invited to attend the African Regional Conference or any technical meetings, nor had it been given any technical assistance. The relevant General Assembly resolutions had been brought to the attention of the FAO Council, which had endorsed the Director-General's intention to continue to respond positively to them.

12. Mr. DIALLO (Upper Volta) welcomed UNESCO's leadership in promoting social and cultural progress. He agreed with the Bulgarian representative that consultations should be held with representatives of the specialized agencies and the Chairman of the Special Committee to determine appropriate ways and means of implementing General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII). The specialized agencies should be asked to transmit any relevant documentation to the Fourth Committee.

13. The PRESIDENT said that, in the light of the consultations already held, the Committee's discussion and the statements by the representatives of FAO, the ILO and UNESCO, there seemed to be agreement that the Council should continue to consider the matter in co-operation with the specialized agencies.

14. He believed it to be the general feeling of the Council that the specialized agencies and other relevant international institutions should be invited to submit suggestions and that he and the Chairman of the Special Committee should hold further consultations and report to the Council in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 2311 (XXII).

15. The Council's report on the subject would form an addendum to its report to the General Assembly. The forty-seventh session would seem to be the most appropriate time for the Council to resume consideration of the item.

16. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that account should be taken of the discussion in the Fourth Committee, and the relevant material from the Council's summer session should be transmitted to that Committee.

17. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Council's report<sup>5/</sup> contained an account of the debate on the

<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda items 69 and 12, document A/C.4/716.

<sup>5/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 3.

item at its summer session. The addendum would include a summary of the debate and statements by representatives of the specialized agencies at the current session.

#### AGENDA ITEM 8

Question of a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation (E/4519)

18. The PRESIDENT, recalling that the item had been deferred on a number of occasions, asked whether the Council wished to discuss it at its current session.

19. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), supported by Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina),

proposed that discussion should be deferred until the Council's forty-sixth session.

20. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) pointed out that the Council's forty-sixth session would be mainly taken up with discussion of social matters and suggested that the item should be deferred to the forty-seventh session.

21. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) agreed.

22. The PRESIDENT, supported by Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania), suggested that the Council should decide, at its series of meetings on 18 and 19 December, on the session at which the item should be taken up.

*It was so agreed.*

*The meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.*