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President: Mr. Tewfik BOUATTOURA (Algeria).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, 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; World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The representative of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

AGENDA ITEM 7

Development of natural resources (continued):
(a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources (E/4138 and E/4138 (Summary));

(b) Non-agricultural resources (E/4132 and E/4132 (Summary));
(c) Water desalination in developing countries (E/4142)

1. Mr. ELM (Iran) said that the Secretary-General's report on the development of non-agricultural resources (E/4132) gave a good picture of United Nations activities in that field, activities which had the full support of his Government. The development of natural gas had received particular attention in Iran, and a pipeline was to be constructed for the transport of gas from the south to the frontier with the Soviet Union; the pipeline would supply gas for domestic and industrial purposes to a number of cities in Iran and, in addition, considerable quantities would be exported to the Soviet Union. Iran also had plans for the development of coal and iron ore resources, and a steel mill was to be built in Iran by the Soviet Union. The securing of markets for minerals was no less important a problem than were the techniques of exploration and exploitation.

2. With regard to water resources, an institute of hydro-geology had been established in Iran in 1965 with assistance from the French Government, and a national committee on hydrology had been set up. As a contribution to the International Hydrological Decade, an experimental basin had been chosen for a study of geological, geographical, topographical and climatic conditions. Iran was very interested in the question of co-operation for the utilization of national river basins, and had been one of the countries aiding the Mekong river project. An expert from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was soon to visit Iran in order to assist in the preparation of modern water legislation.

3. His delegation was very satisfied with United Nations activities in the field of water desalination. Desalination plants had been established in some countries, but others were waiting for a decrease in the costs of desalination. Through its studies, publications and seminars, the Organization was providing the developing countries with guidance concerning the economic application of the most recent developments in water desalination.

4. The work programme undertaken by the United Nations was a sound one, but he would suggest that a study should also be made of brine disposal and its possible effects on fish and marine life.

5. He hoped that, as a result of the Organization's efforts, a way would be found of desalinating sea water at low cost, an achievement which would contribute greatly to the rapid development of many developing countries.

6. Mr. KHALAF (Iraq) said that the Resources and Transport Division of the Secretariat was to be

commended for its efforts to assist the developing countries in the development of their natural resources. Much good work had also been done by other organizations of the United Nations family. His delegation believed that the funds allocated for those purposes should be increased in view of the importance of natural resources development for the developing countries. The Secretary-General's report (E/4132) mentioned the substantial part played by non-agricultural products in the exports of developing countries. The development of the mineral resources of those countries depended not on the United Nations alone, but on the Member States, and particularly the developed countries. The assistance which the latter countries could provide should be channeled, to the greatest possible extent, through the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

7. Of the many forms which United Nations assistance to developing countries had taken, his delegation favoured expansion of the regional projects in particular.

8. Disappointment had been expressed concerning the slow progress being made towards the goals of the United Nations Development Decade. His delegation hoped that more rapid progress would be made during the second half of the Decade. It would prefer to see projects financed primarily through the regular budget of the Organization. There was a great need for technical advice, and he hoped that the industrial countries would expand their assistance in that field, again preferably through the United Nations.

9. The number of fellowships reported in the Secretary-General's report was inadequate and he hoped that the figure might be doubled in the coming year. With regard to the specific projects mentioned in the report, he noted that only three or four concerned the Arab countries. An effort should be made to ensure a more rational distribution of projects in the various regions. When necessary, the United Nations could take the initiative in suggesting projects to countries. The establishment of a small expert committee to consider possible projects might also be useful.

10. Mr. DJOUDI (Algeria) said that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had stressed the urgent need to assist developing countries in improving the exploration and development of their natural resources. At the previous meeting, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs had drawn attention to the importance of non-agricultural exports for developing countries, and his delegation welcomed the valuable contribution made by the United Nations in that field. Algeria expected to benefit greatly from a project, approved by the Governing Council of the Special Fund during 1965, which related to transport, the marketing of hydrocarbons and industrialization.

11. His delegation welcomed and supported the Secretary-General's proposals for the two-year period 1966-1967, as well as those concerning a five-year survey programme. The surveys proposed would constitute an important contribution to natural resources development in the developing countries

and to ensuring their economic independence. Those countries must continue their efforts to develop both agricultural and non-agricultural resources.

12. With regard to financing, his delegation agreed with the representative of Iraq that work on resources development should be financed primarily through the regular budget.

13. Mr. WHYTE (United Kingdom) said that the development of natural resources was crucial to the process of development. The documents before the Council revealed a commendably high level of activity by the United Nations bearing in mind the limitations of manpower and the size of the budgetary provision. The recent growth of activities in the field of natural resources represented an increasingly effective response to a critical need.

14. The question of working out a more effective system of priorities had been the subject of considerable discussion in the Council. The United Nations must be capable of a flexible response to changing needs. The Council was responsible not only for evaluating the programmes of the United Nations proper but also for reviewing the activities of the United Nations family as a whole and facilitating such a flexible response. Against that background, his delegation considered that the efforts of the United Nations in the field of water resources, non-agricultural resources and water desalination deserved commendation and encouragement.

15. He wished to express his delegation's appreciation of the fact that the documents before the Council had been circulated in good time and were accompanied by most useful summaries. However, he agreed with those who had suggested that the Council was not yet equipped to carry out a detailed evaluation of proposals in the field of natural resources development. His delegation saw merit in the idea of setting up a more qualified body to advise the Council. Such a body should be genuinely expert, however; it should perhaps consist of persons nominated by the Secretary-General, on the basis of their personal qualifications, and might be modelled on the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The development of natural resources was a much broader subject than industrial development and it would be wrong for any advisory body on natural resources to be made responsible to the proposed Industrial Development Board or for the executive arm to be fused with the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development.

16. He was somewhat concerned by the suggestion made by the representative of France at the previous meeting that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) should be asked to review the proposed programme for the development of non-agricultural resources. It was necessary to maintain a clear distinction between the Council's task of supervising the activities of the United Nations proper and ACC's task of co-ordinating the work of the various organizations of the United Nations family.

17. With reference to the fourth biennial report on water resources development (E/4138), he wished to say that, from the outset, the United Kingdom had supported the proposals of UNESCO for an International

Hydrological Decade. A special committee for the Decade had been set up and was advising the United Kingdom representatives to UNESCO concerning the hydrological aspects of UNESCO's programme. His delegation was impressed by the number of water resources projects undertaken under the United Nations Development Programme. The United Kingdom welcomed the decision of the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources to undertake a concerted programme for supplementary training projects. His delegation wished to emphasize the importance of keeping the rate at which new projects were initiated in step with the availability of first-class specialists who could carry them out.

18. With regard to the development of non-agricultural resources, he agreed with the Secretary-General that a five-year programme such as that proposed could make a major contribution to the second half of the United Nations Development Decade. The only doubts felt by his delegation related to questions of funds and manpower; the proposed activities would require a large number of experts in the various fields. Concerning the proposal of the International Labour Organisation for a study of long-term energy needs in both developed and developing countries, and for the convening of a special conference to lay the foundations for an energy policy, his delegation shared the hesitations which seemed implicit in the Secretary-General's comments in paragraph 58 of document E/4132.

19. Of the surveys proposed in the five-year programme itself, he felt that there were two which should be approached with caution. In the case of the survey of off-shore mineral potential in developing areas, he thought there had been some over-optimistic assessments of the prospects of economically feasible projects for obtaining submarine minerals. His delegation also had some doubts regarding the proposed survey of potential geothermal energy resources, in view of the expense of exploiting geothermal steam. In general, however, the United Kingdom welcomed the Secretary-General's report and the five-year survey programme, while recognizing the existence of problems of financing and manpower.

20. With regard to water desalination, the United Kingdom's experience of desalination plants was unequalled by that of any other country. Three quarters of the world's total installed capacity for desalting water had been built by United Kingdom industry. The flash distillation process which was recognized as the best desalination method now in use had been largely developed in the United Kingdom. United Kingdom firms were in a position to undertake consultative surveys of countries, and assistance might also be available from the United Kingdom Ministry of Technology and universities. He mentioned those facts because attention tended to be focussed on the possibilities of very large nuclear-powered schemes which were naturally associated with the United States and the Soviet Union. But nuclear power became fully economic only for the large-scale production of water and electricity. The demand for electricity was rarely sufficiently large in developing countries, and the report before the Council drew attention to the fact that, for the time being, the number of small

desalination plants using fuel oil or natural gas was increasing. Nuclear desalination schemes were not necessarily very large in scale, however, and two small schemes were at present under consideration, in Tunisia and in New York. The United Kingdom was in a position to deliver either conventionally powered plant or nuclear-powered plant of modest size.

21. It was thus not surprising that the United Kingdom supported the tentative work programme outlined in paragraph 27 to 30 of the report (E/4142). His country hoped that it would be represented in the panel of experts suggested in paragraph 29. In general, his delegation endorsed the high priority given by the United Nations and by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to work in the field of water desalination both in their activities during the period under review and in their plans for the future.

Mr. Fernandini (Peru), second Vice-President, took the Chair.

22. Mr. ALI (Pakistan) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the Secretary-General's valuable reports on the development of non-agricultural resources (E/4132) and the desalination of water (E/4142), vital problems which the developing countries could not tackle without international co-operation and assistance. The rapid growth of population in the developing countries called for the use of scientific knowledge and skills in locating and using resources, and the development of modern techniques augured well for the success of the programmes recommended in the reports.

23. In addition to identifying and developing water resources, it was important to conserve and protect existing resources, which were under constant threat from natural disasters. Pakistan, for example, was subject to frequent cyclones and floods which brought tragic waste of resources and grave human misery, and the problems of salinity and waterlogging were increasingly rendering areas unfit for cultivation. His delegation therefore hoped that the Council would initiate research and hold seminars on flood control and measures to reduce salinity and waterlogging as soon as possible.

24. His delegation welcomed the measures outlined in the report on the development of non-agricultural resources. Pakistan attached particular importance to the location and exploitation of mineral resources and had, for example, been giving special attention to the development of natural gas resources and the establishment of industries based on natural gas. The exploration of mineral resources offered great possibilities, but studies and explorations in the developing countries had so far been inadequate, and he hoped that rapid progress would be made under United Nations auspices.

25. Pakistan was also following closely the development of water desalination, and was collecting data relating to its coastal regions and off-shore islands which were deficient in water.

26. Mr. POLIT ORTIZ (Ecuador) agreed with the United States representative that the five-year survey programme could be broadened to include research

on submarine as well as off-shore resources. The relatively unknown submarine world had great possibilities for many countries which had not been blessed with extensive land resources. The United Nations should offer fellowships and technical assistance for research on submarine mineral and food resources.

27. The search for minerals in the developing countries was the key to their more rapid development, since minerals were the basis of heavy and medium industry. Hydrological research was also extremely important, since the availability and quality of water supplies could be a decisive factor in determining the location of industries. Ecuador, which had received considerable assistance from the United Nations in the exploration of mineral and water resources, believed that the Organization's activities in that field were of positive assistance to the developing countries. It also attached considerable importance to the water desalination programmes.

28. It was to be hoped that under the five-year survey programme a larger number of fellowships would be awarded for training in mineralogy, aerial photography, the technique of interdisciplinary research, hydraulics and all fields covered by the survey. The projects should be prepared and managed by local personnel.

Mr. Bouattoura (Algeria) resumed the Chair.

29. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that desalination was becoming increasingly important because water was mankind's most valuable raw material. The Secretary-General's report on water desalination (E/4142) gave a full picture of measures undertaken in 1965 and the work programme for the future, and was entirely acceptable to his delegation. He stressed that the problem required a highly technical approach, and the Secretariat should therefore work in close co-operation with IAEA, as well as with other interested bodies such as UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO) and FAO.

30. The summary, in paragraph 19 of the report, of the results of the United Nations Seminar on the Economic Application of Water Desalination was perhaps overly pessimistic, particularly with regard to dual-purpose plants. The capital investment required for such plants was certainly a major difficulty, but the establishment of large-scale dual-purpose plants was the best way of solving the problem of providing both power and water for the population, industry and irrigation.

31. Research carried out by the USSR, the United States and IAEA showed that 10,000-20,000 megawatt reactors could be used to produce low-cost water, perhaps even for irrigation, and the rapid development of atomic science gave reason to hope that the minimum power level could be reduced still further. In the Soviet Union, a 4,000 megawatt fast reactor had been set up near Shevchenko, which would serve as a prototype for further desalination plants of 5,000-10,000 megawatts.

32. Because of its highly technical nature, water desalination often presented problems of financing, and consideration should be given to the allocation

of technical assistance resources to that important area. His country was already giving technical assistance to developing countries for irrigation and water supply projects, and desalination would become an important factor in such assistance. Much remained to be done at the international level, however, and he hoped that the United Nations and the specialized agencies would give priority to such assistance, taking into account the specific needs of individual countries.

33. Finally, he drew attention to the fact that the statement in the report (E/4142, annex, para. 24) that no decision had yet been made on the source of energy for the two dual-purpose plants in the Soviet Union was inaccurate. As had already been indicated, those plants were to use atomic energy.

34. Mr. GAGLIOTTI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that his organization had been concerned with problems relating to natural resources as long ago as 1948, when the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources had been set up under the auspices of UNESCO. The same year had seen the establishment of the Arid Zone Programme, under which about twenty major international symposia on various subjects had been held, and some thirty volumes of research studies had been published. Various institutes had been set up under the Programme, the latest being the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur in India. The experience gained from those activities had been the subject of a document entitled "New Methods of Natural Resources Study", which had been submitted to the first session of the Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research, held at UNESCO headquarters in September 1965. Work in various fields, including the preparation and publication of geological tectonic and metallogenic maps, was progressing in close co-operation with the International Union of Geological Sciences. His organization was also continuing its assistance to developing countries in establishing or strengthening research and teaching institutions, and there were now some fourteen such institutions financed by the United Nations Development Programme. Various regional training and extended post-graduate courses were organized, and UNESCO had assisted in the establishment of twelve regional and national scientific documentation centres. In addition, information was exchanged through UNESCO's quarterly newsletter entitled *Nature and Resources*, which was also the bulletin of the International Hydrological Decade.

35. In the ecological field, joint agroclimatological studies had been undertaken with FAO and the World Meteorological Organization and two ecological symposia were planned for 1966. Work was also progressing on the systematic study of tropical fauna and flora, standardization and publication of vegetation maps, and the preparation of a general work on the natural environment and resources of Latin America. With regard to nature conservation, the organization was co-operating with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in the organization of regional meetings, and was continuing its assistance to Member States in establishing national parks and organizing conservation measures.

36. In the important field of oceanography, UNESCO had sponsored the establishment of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and the International Indian Ocean Expedition, which had been launched in 1959, had ended in 1965. The data collected from that expedition, the largest co-ordinated oceanographic research project ever undertaken, was being correlated and studied in Washington and Moscow, and would be made available to all Member States. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission had also helped to plan and co-ordinate other research study projects, and the second International Oceanographic Congress would be held in Moscow in June 1966, under UNESCO auspices.

37. An Advisory Committee, consisting of distinguished scientists from all over the world the meetings of which were attended by representatives of various United Nations and other international bodies, had now been set up to assist UNESCO in the planning and implementation of its activities in natural resources research. The organization hoped that that co-ordinated approach would make it possible to contribute significantly to the advancement of scientific knowledge and to the provision of adequate research and teaching facilities to Member States, so as to enable them to benefit from their natural resources.

38. Mr. NAJAR (International Atomic Energy Agency) said that IAEA was actively engaged in research and studies on the development of water resources. In recognition of its efforts in that field the agreement signed in 1965 between the Soviet Union and the United States provided that those countries would make available to the Agency copies of their reports and would invite Agency observers to their meetings. The Agency was receiving from member States an increasing number of requests for evaluation and feasibility studies; it had participated in the feasibility study conducted by the United States and Israel regarding a dual-purpose plant in Israel. Its fifth regular panel meeting on the use of nuclear energy in desalting had taken place in April 1965, and papers on that subject had been presented at a number of seminars and symposia, including the first International Symposium on Water Desalination held in Washington, D.C. By an agreement between the United States, Mexico and the Agency, a study group was set up to make a preliminary assessment of the technical and economic practicability of a dual-purpose nuclear power plant for the south-western United States and Baja California, Mexico. Furthermore a mission would soon be sent to several Latin American countries to evaluate the possibilities of using nuclear energy for power and desalting.

39. With regard to the Secretary-General's report (E/4142), he wished merely to point out that the statement contained in paragraph 7 that none of the large-scale dual-purpose nuclear desalination projects had reached a stage where definite decisions concerning financing and construction could be made was inconsistent with paragraph 4 of the annex to the document, which rightly indicated that specifications had been issued and tenders received for such a plant in the United Arab Republic.

40. Although nuclear power might not at present be the only suitable source of energy for desalting, several

years were required to plan and build conventional water facilities, and it was not too soon to start applying nuclear technology to desalting.

41. Mr. MANOLATOS (Greece) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the reports contained in documents E/4132 and E/4142. He hoped that the important work of developing non-agricultural resources and of water desalination would be financed from voluntary contributions and would not place a strain on the regular budget of the United Nations.

42. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) said that he wished to clarify two points which might have been insufficiently stressed in his previous statement (1408th meeting). First, United Nations action in the fields of development of non-agricultural resources and water desalination must indeed be carried out in close co-operation with such bodies as UNESCO, FAO, WHO and IAEA. As the representative of the Soviet Union had pointed out, the highly technical nature of water desalination required the fullest co-operation with IAEA and other bodies, and the Secretariat would certainly continue to work very closely with those organs. Secondly, many of the problems involved the latest scientific and technological developments, and the Secretariat's work programme would therefore be submitted to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

AGENDA ITEM 5

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development pursuant to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (concluded)* (E/4131 and Corr.1; E/L.1106)

43. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) said that his delegation attached great importance to the need to establish and develop industries with an export potential in developing countries, as a means of expanding their industry and diversifying their exports. In the Philippines, as in other countries, there was a need to develop new industries in order to restore a balance in the industrial sector, and his delegation had therefore read the Secretary-General's report (E/4131 and Corr.1) with great interest, although it was aware of the limitations on United Nations activities in the sphere of industrial development, and of the fact that the organization of those activities was in a state of transition. The Philippine delegation had noted with particular interest the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development in connexion with the metal-transforming industries as potential export industries, and with export-propelled industrialization. He hoped that the studies initiated would be vigorously pursued and would yield valuable results before the end of 1966.

44. Speaking on behalf of the co-sponsors—Ecuador, India, Pakistan, the United Republic of Tanzania and his own delegation—he introduced draft resolution E/L.1106 and expressed the hope that it would receive the unanimous support of members of the Council.

*Resumed from the 1405th meeting.

45. Mr. SUNDARA RAJAN (India) said that the Centre for Industrial Development had maintained a high standard of performance despite its limited resources. The proposed substantial increase in its budget was welcome but there would have to be further increases if the Centre was to achieve its objectives.

46. Rapid industrialization was essential for the developing countries, in order not only to provide employment opportunities and increase production to meet domestic demand but also to diversify and expand exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. Agriculture should be given the highest priority in development plans but it was itself dependent on industrial development. The countries with the highest agricultural productivity were also those which were developed industrially; in each case, the agricultural revolution had followed and not preceded the industrial revolution. Industries with export potential could not develop in a vacuum. Unless the industry in question had a firm domestic base in the country's economy, it could not compete internationally. Industrial development was a highly complex process, for which the developing countries required much more technical and financial assistance than was currently available. There was therefore a need for an international agency such as the Centre for Industrial Development, whose staff would have to be increased considerably.

47. It was gratifying to note that the Centre had initiated a number of projects connected with the development of manufactures and semi-manufactures with an export potential. The study of foreign aid and investment for the development of export industries would be particularly fruitful; capital was the most important and the scarcest factor in the successful development of the developing countries' industry. It was to be hoped that the study would be completed rapidly and would enable aid-giving countries to pursue enlightened policies of foreign aid and investment and the developing countries to make the fullest use of the export potential of existing and planned industries. The project for a team of five experts to work jointly with the Nacional Financiera to find European markets for Mexican products and advise on the establishment of new industries with export potential should be repeated for other countries. In view of the shortage of human and financial resources, such studies would have to concentrate on those industries for which the developing countries had natural advantages because of the ready availability of raw materials, domestic markets or technical personnel. The Indian delegation was glad that the Centre had established a close working relationship with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The expansion of the Centre should make it possible to undertake other projects. Eventually, however, only the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development would be able to meet the needs of the developing countries.

48. He hoped that draft resolution E/L.1106 would be adopted unanimously.

49. Mr. POLIT ORTIZ (Ecuador) expressed support for the draft resolution and endorsed the remarks made by the representatives of the Philippines and

India. The United Nations organs which were dealing with the question of industrial development were under dynamic and capable leadership. In view of the Council's heavy agenda, it would be logical to transmit the Secretary-General's report to the Committee for Industrial Development and the appropriate bodies of UNCTAD.

50. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) also supported the draft resolution. The developing countries were in the tragic position of having to spend all their export earnings on ensuring their very survival. Export earnings should be used to pay for capital goods and to finance industrial development.

51. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution reaffirmed the need to accord priority to industries with an export potential. He wondered whether such priority was absolute or part of a series of other priorities. Goods for domestic consumption seemed to be considered less important than exports.

52. Mr. POLIT ORTIZ (Ecuador) said that there was no intention to recommend exclusive priority for industries with export potential. Not all production should be exported and, in any case, export earnings returned to the country concerned and made it possible to establish industries on a more sound economic basis.

Draft resolution E/L.1106 was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 14

Elections

53. The PRESIDENT said that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of its resolution 1090 G (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, the Council was required to elect ten members of the Special Committee on Co-ordination, on the basis of equitable geographical representation.

54. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) requested the suspension of the meeting to permit consultations.

The meeting was suspended at 5.50 p.m. and resumed at 6.15 p.m.

55. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that Canada, France, Iran, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Venezuela had announced that they were candidates for election.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Suarez (Philippines) and Miss Larsson (Sweden) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	27
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	27

Number of votes obtained:

United States of America	27
Pakistan	26

Venezuela26
France25
Iran25
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics25
Sierra Leone24
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland24
Philippines23
Canada22
United Republic of Tanzania20
Sweden	1

Canada, France, Iran, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela were elected members of the Special Committee on Co-ordination.

The meeting rose at 6.55 p.m.