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AGENDA ITEM 23

Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system

(a) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

(b) Annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

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

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(f) Implementation of Council resolution 1281 (XLIII), part I, paragraphs 3 and 4

REPORTS OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE
(E/4568, E/4571, E/4585, E/4586)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 23 (a), (b) and (c) (E/4571), and to vote on draft resolutions I-V contained in paragraph 16.

I. ENHANCEMENT OF THE CO-ORDINATING ROLE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS OF ACTIVITY OF THE ORGANIZATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

II. QUESTIONS ARISING FROM THE REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION AND THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously.

III. CO-ORDINATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

2. Mr. DIALLO (Upper Volta) said he was not quite happy about the drafting of the sixth paragraph of the preamble. The expression "among other things is" seemed to imply that there were problems other than the problem of conflicting decisions.

3. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) suggested that the words in question should be replaced by "is among other reasons".

4. Mr. GREGH (France) agreed with that suggestion.

The United States amendment was adopted.

Draft resolution III, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

President: Mr. PÉREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela).

IV. PREPARATION OF REPORTS

Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously.

V. REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Draft resolution V was adopted unanimously.

5. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 23 (d) (E/4585), and to vote on the draft decision contained in paragraph 3.

The draft decision was adopted unanimously.

6. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 23 (e) (E/4568), and to vote on draft resolutions I and II contained in paragraph 7 thereof.

I. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT UNITS CONCERNED WITH SHIPPING AND PORTS

7. Mr. GREGH (France) recalled that when the draft resolution had been examined in the Co-ordination Committee his delegation had expressed reservations concerning the drafting of operative paragraph 3. It still had reservations concerning the substance of the paragraph, but was prepared to vote for it on the understanding that the paragraph did not authorize a partial or total transfer of the powers currently exercised by any United Nations body or organization to either of the two units mentioned therein.

8. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) and Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) concurred with the French representative's remarks.

Draft resolution I was adopted.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE TRANSPORT FIELD

Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously.

9. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 23 (f) (E/4586) and to vote on the draft decision and draft resolutions I-IV contained in paragraph 4.

The draft decision was adopted unanimously.

I. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

II. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously.

III. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST AND THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

IV. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

10. Mr. FORTHOMME (Belgium) said there was no indication in the report of the reason why part of the text of rule 162 in operative paragraph 2 was in square brackets. He understood that it was for the General Assembly to decide whether or not to retain the words in question, but some explanation should be given in the Council's report to the Assembly.

11. Mr. HILL (Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs) said that the Legal Office had wished to suggest alternative wording and to leave it to the General Assembly to decide which wording it preferred.

12. The PRESIDENT said he assumed the Council would agree that that explanation should be contained in its report to the General Assembly.

It was so decided.

Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4572)

13. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 24 (E/4572) and to vote on draft resolutions I and II contained in paragraph 5.

I. SUMMARY RECORDS OF MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL

14. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) proposed that the words "and Council resolution 1264 (XLIII)" should be added after "General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII)" in operative paragraph 1.

It was so decided.

Draft resolution I, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

II. LONG-RANGE PLANNING

Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 26

Activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4573)

15. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Co-ordination Committee on agenda item 26 (E/4573), with particular reference to the decision recommended in paragraph 4.

16. Mr. BERQUIST (Sweden) thought that that decision should be taken on the understanding that the draft resolution in question (E/AC.24/L.353) would be taken up at an early stage in the resumed session.

17. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should adopt the decision on that understanding.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 13

The sea

- (a) Resources of the sea
- (b) Marine science and technology

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4584)

18. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 13 (E/4584) and to vote on draft resolutions I-III contained in paragraph 8.

I. MARINE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

II. RESOURCES OF THE SEA

Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously.

III. LONG-RANGE PROGRAMME FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA

19. Mr. GALLARDO MORENO (Mexico) said that, although many delegations had expressed reservations and doubts regarding the text of draft resolution III, and there had been consultations between its sponsors and other delegations, the report merely stated that the Co-ordination Committee had unanimously approved the revised draft resolution. He believed that the report should include all the explanations of votes *in extenso* and all the reservations expressed in the Committee (362nd meeting). Those reservations should also be mentioned in the summary records of the present meeting.

20. Mr. BUCETA (Argentina), referring to the reservations his delegation had made in the Co-ordination Committee, reaffirmed his Government's exclusive rights in regard to the exploration of marine areas, including the continental shelf. Those areas could only be explored by other States or international organizations with Argentina's consent.

21. Mr. AL-MUTAIR (Kuwait) also referred to the reservations his delegation had expressed regarding the draft resolution and reaffirmed his country's sovereign rights over marine areas, including the continental shelf and the territorial waters. He wished those reservations to be recorded *in extenso* in the Council's report.

22. Mr. KIRDAR (Turkey) associated his delegation with the comments that had been made with regard to draft resolution III.

23. Mr. BRUNI CELLI (Venezuela), Mr. KRISHNAN (India), Mr. NAYERI (Iran) and Mr. BRILLANTES (Philippines) also reaffirmed the reservations their delegations had made in the Co-ordination Committee and supported the suggestion of the Mexican representative that those reservations and the explanations of vote

made in the Committee should be fully recorded in the Council's report.

24. The PRESIDENT said that the statements just made would be reported in the summary record of the meeting, and that appropriate references would be made in the Council's report to the General Assembly. The Council's unanimous adoption of draft resolution III would not annul any reservations made by delegations.

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously on that understanding.

AGENDA ITEMS 2 AND 31

General discussion of economic and social policy
(*resumed from the 1543rd meeting and concluded*)

Economic and social consequences of disarmament
(*resumed from the 1552nd meeting and concluded*)

25. The PRESIDENT said that, as no draft resolutions had been submitted on agenda items 2 and 3, the Council had concluded its consideration of those items.

Financial implications of actions of the council (E/4581)

26. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial implications of actions of the Council (E/4581).

It was so decided.

Credentials of representatives (E/4577)

27. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the President and the Vice-Presidents on the credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session of the Council (E/4577).

AGENDA ITEM 31

Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly (E/L.1213)

28. The PRESIDENT recalled that in the past the Council had authorized the President to prepare its report to the General Assembly in consultation with the Vice-Presidents and the Secretariat. He asked whether the Council wished to continue that practice.

29. Mr. ZAKHAROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the discussions had revealed widespread recognition of the complexity of the world economic and social situation, and the urgent need to remove the obstacles to its normalization and to United Nations efforts to promote mutually beneficial international cooperation. His delegation believed that the Council's report should draw attention to factors which had an adverse effect on economic and social development, as revealed by the exchange of views during the debates. Many delegations had referred to the dangerous consequences of the arms race and had noted in that connexion the importance of the General Assembly's commendation of the draft treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons for further efforts in that direction. The discus-

sion on the economic and social consequences of disarmament had shown that the question was still of vital interest, and the Council's report should, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2171 (XXI), not only emphasize the urgency of the disarmament problem, but also indicate what factors were preventing disarmament. The report should also refer to the adverse effects of present armed conflicts on the development of individual countries and on international economic relations in general. By drawing the General Assembly's attention to the views expressed during the discussions, the Council would encourage further studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and more energetic efforts to end the arms race.

30. Council members had given some prominence to the implementation, by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The discussion had revealed the importance of such action to the developing countries, especially in Africa. The Council could play a major part in co-ordinating and guiding the activities of the specialized agencies in that field. The General Assembly should be informed of the action still needed to speed up the implementation of the Declaration and to liquidate the vestiges of colonialism and racialism.

31. The delegations of developing and socialist countries had spoken forcefully of the need to normalize international trade in the spirit of the principles adopted at the first session of UNCTAD and the decisions of the second session, especially with regard to trade in commodities and manufactured goods. The report should emphasize that the solution of problems in that field would greatly help developing countries to mobilize their internal and foreign exchange resources and so achieve the objectives of the current United Nations Development Decade and those proposed for the 1970s. The discussions on the United Nations programmes for the 1970s had indicated more constructive lines of approach to the preparation of those programmes, and ways of enhancing the Council's role in that work. He hoped that his delegation's comments on the aims and substance of the programmes for the 1970s would be fully reflected in the report. He believed that the Council should continue its study of aspects of the utilization of human resources, especially the training of national qualified personnel, the problem of the brain drain and the right of developing countries to compensation in that regard.

32. Although the discussions on those subjects had not invariably reflected a unanimity of views, they had revealed new positive factors which needed further study. A full reference to those discussions in the Council's report could serve as a basis for such further studies by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies and lead to a more dynamic approach to economic and social problems. Special attention had been drawn to the growing need to enhance the co-ordinating role of the Council, which could help to make the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies more effective.

33. The question of the universality of United Nations bodies had been raised on numerous occasions, and some

progress had been made in that direction during the current session. That should also be mentioned in the Council's report.

34. Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT (United States of America) supported the President's suggestion that the report should be prepared in accordance with past practice. He was confident that the Secretariat would ensure that the report fairly reflected the views expressed by all the members of the Council. He saw no point, at that late stage, in enumerating the subjects debated during the session or reiterating the points made by his delegation in those debates, including the opposition it had expressed, to the Soviet suggestion concerning the re-orientation of the United Nations programme on the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

35. The PRESIDENT said that the Secretariat would make sure that the remarks of the USSR representative were reflected as fully as possible in the Council's report. If there was no objection, the report would be prepared in accordance with the procedure indicated in the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1213).

It was so decided.

Adjournment of the session

36. The PRESIDENT said that the forty-fifth session of the Council had afforded the first major occasion for reference to and discussion of the prospects for the future after the second session of UNCTAD. The Council, which, under the United Nations Charter, was responsible for inspiring and co-ordinating international policies for economic and social affairs, had not always succeeded in fully discharging that function. It must accept greater responsibilities, improve its methods of work, rationalize its procedure and discussions and master an increasing volume of items and documentation.

37. The central point of the debates had been the Development Decade. There had been a sort of "soul searching" and an appraisal of the achievements of the current Decade together with a preliminary examination of the preparations for the second Decade. Two distinct tones had been heard throughout the general discussion and had been reflected in the Secretary-General's opening statement (1531st meeting): one of frustration and one of cautious optimism. The trends and figures referred to in the documentation before the Council were not encouraging. The poor countries, as a whole, were lagging further and further behind the richer ones, while the flow of international financing had become stagnant, despite considerable efforts by some advanced countries. Although at the second session of UNCTAD it had been decided that contributions from the developed countries should be based on 1 per cent of the gross national product, it had proved impossible to agree on a date for the achievement of that target, and the results of the Conference had, on the whole, been very limited. There was, however, reason for cautious optimism. The intricacies of the process of economic development were now better understood than in the past. Industrialization was

gathering momentum throughout the developing world. Emphasis was being placed on agriculture without neglecting the other components of the economy. The first results of new agricultural technology were beginning to emerge, sometimes very dramatically.

38. In view of the fact that food policy and food aid were among the most important ingredients of a global strategy, it was regrettable that the Council had not had the time to discuss such matters, since a problem of that complexity and magnitude, which involved such conflicting interests, was precisely the type of problem for which, under the Charter, the Council should define the general framework of discussion and action.

39. The world community was, on balance, better equipped to launch a concerted programme of action for the second Development Decade. The targets established for the current Development Decade had been rather simplistic, and it was to be hoped that the targets for the coming Decade would be more meaningful. Important technical work was being carried out by the Secretary-General for that purpose, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning and other organizations of the United Nations system.

40. Although the establishment of certain objectives by the world community was bound to provide a great stimulus to both thought and action, success in attaining them would, in the last analysis, depend upon the vigour with which appropriate policies were formulated and applied by individual countries themselves as well as through concerted action. The Committee for Development Planning in the report on its third session (E/4515) had, once again, reminded the Council that there was often still a gulf between plan formulation and plan implementation in developing countries. That Committee had made some stimulating suggestions regarding planning in Africa, and there would shortly be other proposals concerning Asia and the Far East.

41. Although primary responsibility for development rested with the developing countries, their efforts, as the Council had frequently reiterated, would only succeed if favourable policies were adopted by the economically advanced members of the world community. A number of important decisions in that respect taken by UNCTAD at New Delhi needed implementing as soon as possible. The Council could not but be perturbed by the fact that the net flow of resources from developed countries had generally been declining in recent years, while there had been a rapid increase in reverse flows from the developing countries.

42. The need to soften terms of assistance remained urgent, and it was evident that the most important element for the success of the coming Development Decade was the political will of Governments of both developed and developing countries to do all that could reasonably be expected of them to make that Decade a success. It was incumbent upon the Council not only to make a great contribution to the preparations for the Decade, but also to stimulate efforts to produce results. The Council had adopted resolution 1356 (XLV) whereby its Economic Committee would meet between sessions, and the experience gained in the coming year would

help the Council to play a more positive role, in the coming Decade, in helping to attain the objectives set and in re-assessing its machinery and procedures.

43. The whole United Nations family would be involved in implementing the second Development Decade, but the role required of the regional economic commissions was outstanding. The volume and complexity of the tasks facing the commissions had increased from year to year, but so had the commissions' experience. As several representatives had noted, the regional commissions had become very useful tools of decentralization and were developing increasingly close relationships with universal bodies in the United Nations family.

44. A good example of the co-ordination of the efforts of the regional economic commissions with those of other United Nations bodies was provided by the United Nations Export Promotion Programme; and the commissions would, in future, implement the policy of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre established in January 1968 under General Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII). The role the regional economic commissions had played in regional integration had been very welcome and had been regarded as a promising attempt on the part of the developing countries to settle certain problems among themselves. The hope had been expressed in the Council that the regional economic commissions would make an important contribution to the implementation of development strategy in the forthcoming Development Decade.

45. It was certainly premature to try to indicate the main lines of action for the next Development Decade, but it was desirable that a proper balance should be found between the development of natural resources and the utilization of human resources, with due regard to both their economic and their social aspects. The question of natural resources should not be lost sight of, for they were essential for any economic progress. As the Secretary-General had pointed out in his introductory statement, the discovery and exploitation of natural resources were of vital importance to the developing countries, and the United Nations had made a very significant contribution in that respect. The natural resources with which the Council had been mainly concerned at its current session had been those of the sea. The growing interest of the world community in problems relating to the oceans and their resources had been clearly reflected in the debates. The first initiative in that area had been taken by the Council, when, at its fortieth session, it had adopted resolution 1112 (XL) regarding resources of the sea beyond the limits of domestic jurisdiction. While knowledge of maritime resources was still very limited and incomplete, the necessity of increasing the present stock of knowledge had been unanimously emphasized. In that respect, it was necessary to envisage a long-term programme of investigations, as the Council had decided, and to enhance international co-operation with a view to making adequate use of the potential resources of the ocean for the benefit of mankind as a whole and, particularly, the peoples of the developing countries. Three important resolutions had been approved during the session relating to marine mineral resources, education in oceanology, and a long-range international oceanic

research programme (resolutions 1380 (XLV), 1382 (XLV), 1381 (XLV)).

46. No substantive action had been decided upon by the Council in the field of transport policy and co-ordination, despite the challenging importance of that pivotal area of development. The Council had, however, held useful discussions on a related subject—that of tourism—which could be of great importance to the economies of developing countries. As a result, it had decided to consider the question further at its forty-seventh session and had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report giving a comprehensive picture of United Nations activities in that field.

47. A significant feature of the past year had been the increasing number of matters before the Council involving some aspect of science or technology. The work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development was having an increasing impact and the Council had noted with satisfaction the close links that had been established between that Committee and members of the United Nations family. It looked forward to further reports from the Advisory Committee on such matters as natural resources and the teaching of science, and particularly the World Plan of Action being developed (see E/4552, para. 26), which it hoped would be closely integrated with the plans for the second Development Decade. The Advisory Committee's work on protein had also been followed with great interest in the Council.

48. A significant feature of the session's work had been the important Swedish proposals on the subject of the deterioration of the human environment. The Council's debate might well have been the first step in a world campaign to draw public attention to that problem, which, if left unchecked, could do much to reverse the gains of economic development.

49. Although the debates had been largely concerned with matters of organization and machinery, the problems of facilitating the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries had received considerable attention. The Council looked forward with particular interest to the report which the Secretary-General had been requested to prepare on ways and means of extending and intensifying the work currently being done in that field by the United Nations family.

50. The discussions on the brain drain provided a natural link between science and technology and human resources. The latter problem had two aspects, the quantitative and the qualitative. Population questions constituted a major item that merited the Council's continuing attention. As the Secretary-General had pointed out, there would be a 30 per cent greater increase in population during the second Development Decade than in the 1960s, and therefore, as he had said, the Decade must "emphasize the critical relationship between population and resources and begin to deal with the resultant problems". The Council's debate on the subject had coincided with a major pronouncement on the subject by the Pope. The Council had dealt with population matters essentially from the viewpoint of their close connexion with industrial and agricultural development and with improvements in

levels of living, health and education. A problem as complex and diversified as that of population had, of necessity, to be interpreted in various ways, and the solutions necessarily varied according to the economic and cultural conditions prevailing in the various parts of the world. The Council had recognized that the basic relationship between development and population should be approached particularly at the regional level. To attain development targets, it was necessary that efforts in regard to population should be combined with those concerning production, trade and finance. Emphasis had been laid on the fact that more knowledge was required for a better understanding of population problems and that the United Nations organizations should continue their research in that important field.

51. The dedication of the year 1968 to human rights had given a unique opportunity to all organizations, Governments and people of goodwill to increase their efforts to achieve the goal of universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Observance of the International Year for Human Rights had been marked by a variety of constructive activities at the international, regional and national levels, the importance of which the Council could not fail to appreciate. The findings of the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran were embodied in a number of resolutions on matters of great importance to the world community and in the unanimously adopted Proclamation of Teheran. The Council's attention had repeatedly been drawn to the importance of the views expressed and the results achieved at Teheran. The Council itself, having at its forty-fourth session reviewed the work of its two functional commissions dealing with human rights, had adopted a number of important resolutions several of which contained draft resolutions recommended for approval to the General Assembly. A matter of major significance, as reflected in the recommendations of the Teheran Conference, continued to be the concern with gross violations of human rights such as racial discrimination, the resurgence of totalitarian ideologies and the policy of *apartheid*. Several of the resolutions adopted related to such questions, and the Council had also, in its resolution 1336 (XLIV), expressed its concern for human rights in territories occupied as result of hostilities in the Middle East.

52. Among recommendations relating to the status of women, mention might be made of Council resolution 1325 (XLIV) proposing measures for the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on 7 November 1967 (resolution 2263 (XXII)), it might also be recalled that the Council, by its resolution 1326 (XLIV) had approved the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the study on the status of women and family planning.

53. A major lesson of the first Development Decade had been the clearer recognition of the central importance of the human factor to development and the need for each country to mobilize its own human resources along with material and financial resources in order to promote

sound economic and social progress. As the first Development Decade had shown, the transformation of structures and attitudes in a way consistent with the needs and values of the culture concerned was at least as important to the modernization of society and economy as the new technologies and greater capital investment. It had become clear that the failure to give adequate attention, at an early enough stage in the planning process, to the qualitative social and institutional factors that might impede or promote development compromised from the outset the realism and the effectiveness of planning. To be effective, plans had to reflect a truly integrated and comprehensive approach to development, as was stressed in the draft declaration on social development¹ which had been prepared by the Commission for Social Development and studied by the Council at its preceding session. The draft declaration represented an important step in the process of defining the major principles and objectives for international policy in the social field, and its completion by the General Assembly could be expected to provide significant guidance to international organizations and Governments alike in their planning for the coming Decade.

54. Many delegations to the Council had stressed not only the need for Governments to be closely associated with the planning process but also for the people of the developing countries to be purposefully involved in development work. In deciding to give special attention to informing public opinion on development problems, the Council had already taken a step towards encouraging wider understanding of and participation in the work of the next Development Decade. Although an informed public opinion was indispensable, the actual mobilization of the human resources of the developing countries was equally fundamental. As the Commission for Social Development had pointed out,² "human resources were the one commodity in which virtually all the developing countries were rich", and they, therefore, constituted the real well-spring of progress and growth in those countries. The Council had been virtually unanimous in expressing the urgency of international action to assist the developing countries in tapping that well-spring, and future efforts in that direction would be of crucial significance for the success of the second Development Decade.

55. Many representatives had stressed the important role of education in the long process of economic and social development, and their concern had been reflected in resolution 1355 (XLV), whereby the Council recommended to the General Assembly that 1970 should be designated as International Education Year. Education should be taken in its broadest sense. International Education Year should therefore be celebrated not only by speeches and ceremonies but by the formulation of concerted action programmes to which all the agencies concerned should make their specific contribution and in which Member States would have an opportunity to concentrate their efforts on major quantitative and qualitative objectives for the fostering of educational development.

56. The full development and utilization of human resources involved not only the education and training of actual and potential manpower and the creation of employment opportunities, but also the association of the people with the tasks of development. A population group that was becoming proportionately larger was that of young people, and the Council had shown itself particularly sensitive to the promise that the energy and idealism of youth throughout the world could represent for the achievement of progress and peace. The Council's affirmation of the significance of youth's contribution to development was an important step, as was its recognition of the fact that the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should encourage and promote youth's participation in international efforts to ensure the real success of the second Development Decade.

57. The Council had devoted considerable attention to the question of its relationships with non-governmental organizations and to enhancing the role they could play in furthering United Nations objectives. It had adopted an important resolution (resolution 1296 (XLIV)) containing detailed provisions governing the arrangements for consultation with such organizations in the future and had taken steps to strengthen the relationship of national and international non-governmental organizations with the Office of Public Information (resolution 1297 (XLIV)).

58. In the past year, the Council had received active co-operation from the ACC and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. The Council depended on the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for much of the detailed work that made programme discussion and orientation possible, and on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for the execution of programmes. The Council's relationship with those bodies had been stimulated and made more meaningful by the joint meetings of the officers of the Council with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at Bucharest in early July 1968. Those meetings had helped to increase understanding between the executive heads of United Nations organizations and governmental representatives responsible for co-ordinating their activities. The Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had made progress in dealing with complicated issues raised by the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements. Long-term planning and priorities were areas in which the policy framework had been established for more concrete action in the coming year. Much still remained to be done, however, in developing an integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting as recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The requirements of General Assembly resolution 270 (XXII), under which the Secretary-General would submit to the General Assembly in 1969 a planning figure for 1971, should accelerate the progress towards an integrated system as envisaged by the *Ad Hoc* Committee. It would seem only logical that the Secretary-General should prepare his own proposals for the work to be carried out in a given

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth session, Supplement No. 5, annex I.*

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5, para. 35.

year in the light of action taken by programme-formulating bodies, and that he should have some leeway to suggest re-arrangements and alternatives in the light of the financial and physical possibilities. Such a new approach might call for an examination of the current legislative and institutional arrangements to see what changes might be required to adapt them to new needs, particularly those of the second Development Decade.

59. The ACC had had quite a fruitful year, and the Council was pleased to note the significant progress made with certain co-ordination problems that had previously proved rather intractable, particularly with reference to agricultural education, industry and computers. At the suggestion of the ACC, the Council had recommended to the General Assembly that new provisions should be inserted in its rules of procedure to aid in the co-ordination process by ensuring adequate consultation with the specialized agencies before it took action on proposals involving them (resolution 1374 (XLV)).

60. The Council had, for the first time, dealt with a co-ordinating issue deriving from the efforts of the Organization to ensure the rapid decolonization of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representatives of the specialized agencies and of international institutions associated with the United Nations had told of the efforts they had made, and the Council was confident that they would continue their co-operation and assist the United Nations in accordance with their mandate and the spirit of their agreements with the Organization.

61. Although the Council was generally satisfied with the efforts made to implement the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, it had to be recognized that such implementation was a continuing process, for the Council as for other United Nations organs.

62. The Council had not succeeded in making much headway in its efforts to solve the related problems of an overloaded calendar of meetings, overcrowded agenda and an excessive amount of documentation. Many references had been made during the session to those crucial problems, but—ironically—their very seriousness had prevented the Council from dealing with them in the time at its disposal. It nevertheless intended to return to them in the near future since their solution was imperative if the Council was to continue to make a useful contribution to international co-operation for development.

63. It was apparent that the efforts undertaken both inside and outside the Council had brought about a greater awareness of the need for and the possibilities

of greater co-ordination among the organizations in the United Nations family on substantive matters. The once defensive attitude arising out of jurisdictional claims had largely given way to a more positive and practical approach leading to full co-operation by the agencies. In fact, the agencies had nothing to lose and much to gain from uniting their efforts in such important fields as education and training. That had become all the more important since multi-disciplinary activities and projects had been undertaken involving various agencies.

64. The lack of satisfactory results in the development process was not the fault of the Council, which nevertheless needed to take a fresh look at its methods of work, and introduce whatever changes were required to enhance its contribution to the difficult task ahead. The whole working procedures of international organization in the economic and social fields would have to be reconsidered so as to make it more manageable and consequently more efficient in its multiple and interrelated activities. There would have to be more concentration in key areas. In the final analysis, however, the determining factor would be the political will and determination of all Governments to support by all practical means at their disposal the decisions of the Council and other organizations working in the economic and social fields. The awareness of the complex problems of development was there, but it was necessary to mobilize potential resources and direct them towards the common undertaking of development.

65. There were a few faint signs pointing to the ending of political situations which had had a dramatic effect on the world in general and on some countries in particular. It was to be hoped that the people of those countries would soon be relieved of the sufferings they were enduring and would be able to work with the rest of the world to build a durable peace in freedom and justice. The alternative was too bleak, but it had to be contemplated. Although there was no room for complacency, the recent small advances in the direction of disarmament gave rise to cautious optimism. The Council and other United Nations organs would have to meet their joint responsibilities and strive for the attainment of common objectives.

66. In conclusion, he thanked the members of the Council for their co-operation, without which the quite satisfactory results of the session could not have been obtained.

67. After an exchange of courtesies, the PRESIDENT declared the forty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council adjourned.

The meeting rose at 11.50 p.m.