



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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at 11 a.m.

Resumed Thirty-ninth Session
OFFICIAL RECORDS

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. Akira MATSUI (Japan).

Present:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, 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.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional committees: Cameroon, Denmark, Ghana, India, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Finland, Jordan, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Sweden.

The 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.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Adnan Pachachi (Iraq), First Vice-President, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 7

Elections:

(c) Election of the members of the United Nations/FAO, Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/4127/Add.2, annex I)

1. The PRESIDENT said that the candidatures of twelve countries had been submitted to the Council:

Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Ghana, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. According to the rules of procedure the members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme should be elected, but since the number of candidatures was equal to the number of seats to be filled he suggested that the Council should simply approve the candidatures submitted, as it had done in similar circumstances in the past.

3. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he did not make any formal objection to the suggested procedure, but felt that it would be better to comply with the provisions of the rules of procedure.

At the invitation of the President, Miss Fletcher (Canada) and Mr. Ikeda (Japan) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	17
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	17
<i>Required majority:</i>	9

<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Australia	17
Brazil	17
Denmark	17
Ireland	17
Mexico	17
Pakistan	17
Peru	17
Sweden	17
Turkey	17
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17
Ghana	16
United Arab Republic	16

Having obtained the required majority, Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Ghana, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were elected members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme.

Lots were drawn to determine the terms of office of countries elected.

Brazil, Denmark, Ghana and Turkey were appointed to serve for three years.

Australia, Mexico, Peru and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were appointed to serve for two years.

Ireland, Pakistan, Sweden and the United Arab Republic were appointed to serve for one year.

(d) Election of the members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

4. Mr. WHYTE (United Kingdom) proposed that the election should be postponed until the beginning of the fortieth session, since there seemed to be some difficulty in finding candidates and the election would prove easier when the Council had twenty-seven members.

There being no objection, it was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 8

Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session (E/L.1097 and Corr.1, E/L.1098 and Add.1)

DRAFT PROGRAMME PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (E/L.1097 AND CORR.1)

5. Mr. WHYTE (United Kingdom) suggested that item 5 of the draft list of agenda items for the fortieth session (Inflation and economic development) should be deleted and that it should be considered at the forty-first session under agenda item 2, entitled "World economic trends", since the Council had shown little enthusiasm for discussing that question at its last session and new developments, which should be taken into account, had occurred in the meantime. He also suggested that item 6, concerning the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development, should be deleted and that it should be considered at the forty-first session, for which there already was a similar item. He wondered whether it would not be preferable, in the same way, to consider item 9 of the draft list for the fortieth session, relating to travel, transport and communications, under item 17 for the forty-first session on arrangements for the convening of an international conference to replace the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals. He would also prefer item 12, entitled "International control of narcotic drugs", to be considered at the forty-first session at Geneva, since it was easier for his Government to send experts to Geneva than to Headquarters. Under item 20 of the draft list for the fortieth session it might be possible to hold a preliminary discussion on the Council's programme of work for 1967.

6. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) noted that document E/L.1097, paragraph 2, made no mention of the reports of the project evaluation teams. He hoped that those reports would be submitted to the Council in good time. He agreed with the United Kingdom representative that it would be advantageous to defer consideration of item 6 to the forty-first session, so that the Secretary-General's report on the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development could be taken up together with the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. With regard to the draft list of agenda items for the forty-first session, he believed that more constructive results would be obtained if item 15 (b), entitled "Report on the World Social Situation", was considered together with item 2, entitled "World economic trends". With regard to the preliminary annotations to item 3 (d) appearing in document E/L.1097, he proposed that

the Council should have before it in connexion with that item the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, with particular regard to the specialized agencies.

7. Mr. MacLAREN (Canada) said his Government regretted that consideration of the report on the pilot evaluation projects was to be deferred to the forty-first session. The implementation of those pilot projects was an essential part of the task of reappraisal in which the Council was currently engaged. In order to be in a position to exercise its vital function of co-ordination, the Council must have precise information concerning the effectiveness of the technical assistance programmes. The first of those projects had been carried out in Thailand, and the team responsible for it had completed its work some six months previously, but its report, which had been submitted to the specialized agencies concerned and to the recipient Government, had not yet been published and document E/L.1097, paragraph 2, contained no information on the subject. The situation was apparently the same with regard to the pilot evaluation projects in Chile and Tunisia. He therefore urged all concerned to ensure that the reports were submitted as soon as possible, so that the Economic and Social Council could reach decisions at its forty-first session. He would welcome some clarification from the representative of the Secretary-General in that regard.

8. Mr. Amjad ALI (Pakistan) said that he would willingly agree to the United States representative's suggestion that item 6 on the draft list of agenda items for the fortieth session should be considered at the forty-first session if he could be assured that there was a definite link between the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development and the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. Otherwise he felt that item 6 should remain on the agenda of the fortieth session. As for the United Kingdom representative's suggestion that item 9, entitled "Travel, transport and communications", should be considered in connexion with item 17 for the forty-first session, he pointed out that item 17 was more restrictive, since it related to only one aspect of the subjects covered by item 9. He would like to have some clarification in that respect.

9. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) agreed with the representative of Pakistan concerning item 6 for the fortieth session. The consideration of the Secretary-General's report on the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development would provide the Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development with valuable information.

10. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said that, in the light of the views expressed by the representatives of Pakistan and Peru, he would agree that item 6 should be retained on the agenda of the fortieth session, on the understanding that the consideration of that item could, if necessary, be continued at the forty-first session.

11. Mr. HILL (Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs), replying to the United States

and Canadian representatives regarding the reports of the evaluation teams, said that the preliminary draft report relating to Thailand had reached the Secretariat in August 1965. It had been forwarded to the technical assistance services and to the specialized agencies concerned for comments on the substance, and the evaluation team had met again in November to revise the preliminary draft. The report was now in the hands of the Government of Thailand and would probably be issued before the end of the year or early in 1966. That was the only report which would be issued before the meeting of the fortieth session of the Economic and Social Council. The report of the team sent to Chile was still in the drafting stage and had not yet been submitted to the specialized agencies, the technical assistance services or the Chilean Government for their comments. The report of the team sent to Tunisia had been received on 20 December and would have to be translated before being submitted to the bodies concerned. However, the Secretary-General's report on the evaluation projects, together with the observations requested in Council resolution 1042 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, would be issued by the Secretariat not later than May 1966, in order that Governments might be able to study it before the opening of the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination could not arrive at worthwhile conclusions until they had the results of the three pilot projects, and that was the reason why the Secretary-General had proposed that consideration of the question should be deferred to the Council's forty-first session.

12. Mr. WALDHEIM (Austria) said that his Government attached particular importance to item 17 of the agenda for the forty-first session. His delegation did not believe that anything would be gained by placing that item on the agenda of the Council's fortieth session, since the Council might not receive the report of the Economic Commission for Europe and the other documents needed for a thorough consideration of the question in sufficient time.

13. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the Council would have before it at its fortieth session proposals by the Secretary-General for the constitution of a group of experts on economic planning and projections. A provisional report prepared by the group would be submitted to the Council at its forty-first session. It was doubtful, however, whether the group could consider thoroughly in the limited time available the matters referred to it. It might be advisable for it simply to list the problems it proposed to study, to draw up an order of priority and consider what assistance it might receive from the Council's subsidiary organs. The terms "planning" and "projections" should be understood in a rather broad sense, and the group should be able to refer to all pertinent political and economic problems so that it might become a wide-ranging study centre for the improvement of United Nations economic activities and research.

14. The experts' report should be prepared in suitable form and in such a manner as to enable the Council to issue the necessary directives.

15. The Secretary-General had been invited to draw up suggestions regarding the preparation of budgets of specialized agencies, but at its forty-first session the Council would have before it a separate report on that question prepared by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. It might be appropriate for the annotated agenda of the forty-first session to indicate that that was a separate report to be discussed separately.

16. The Council would no doubt have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, established under General Assembly resolution 2049 (XX) of 13 December 1965. The first part of the report would relate to the financial balance-sheet of the United Nations itself, while the second part would deal with the activities and budget of other United Nations organizations. The conclusions of the Ad Hoc Committee might possibly be considered together with those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at the Council's forty-first session. The Ad Hoc Committee was to report directly to the General Assembly, and the Council was therefore not entitled to modify its conclusions. The Council could, however, make useful suggestions regarding co-ordination. The discussion of the problems involved in co-ordinating the programmes and activities of the United Nations and the organizations brought into relationship with it would be most critical, and it was desirable that it should produce practical and generally acceptable results. It would be necessary to establish a link between the co-ordination and the evaluation of activities.

17. Mr. HILL (Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) drew attention to the fact that the Council, at its forty-first session, would have to set the date and place of the conference to replace the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic. The regional economic commissions and specialized agencies had been invited to submit their suggestions before the end of 1966. It would therefore be desirable to consider that question at the forty-first session, as envisaged.

18. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) associated himself with speakers who had emphasized the need to examine as soon as possible the report on pilot evaluation projects which was to be prepared in pursuance of Council resolution 1092 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965. It was unfortunate that that question had not been included in the agenda of the fortieth session. His delegation, which had exchanged views on the matter with representatives of developing countries, considered that the current evaluation efforts should be accelerated. The Council should receive the reports of evaluation teams directly, before they were considered and possibly modified by the specialized agencies. The Secretariat, in keeping with the principles of equitable geographical distribution, should include representatives of socialist countries in the evaluation teams so that the teams might perform their task more effectively. His delegation hoped that the Secretariat would bear those suggestions in mind in its future activities.

19. The Soviet delegation was not adverse to having item 5 of the agenda for the fortieth session considered at the forty-first session simultaneously with the item on world economic trends. Its final position would depend, however, on its consultations with developing countries.

20. Regarding item 6, he endorsed the conclusions of the representatives of Peru and Pakistan. Inclusion of that item in the agenda of the fortieth session would, among other things, make it possible for the Committee for Industrial Development to take account, at its next session, of the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council. His delegation also supported the Pakistan representative's proposal to retain on the agenda for the fortieth session item 9, which was much broader in scope than item 17 of the agenda for the forty-first session. It was doubtful whether the Council could usefully take up simultaneously the questions of world economic trends and the Report on the World Social Situation. The topics were extremely complex and should be discussed in two separate debates. Lastly, he endorsed the remarks of the representative of France regarding the close link between evaluation of technical assistance programmes and co-ordination activities.

21. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said that consideration of the social situation had always been important in the study of economic trends and vice versa. The two questions were closely linked and should be considered, if not together, then at least consecutively, so that delegations which preferred to do so could make one statement on both items.

22. Mr. VIAUD (France) observed that the principal questions on the Council's agenda were the subject of a week-long general debate attended by the Secretary-General. They could then be taken up separately by the Council's various organs. There was no reason to alter the practice hitherto followed by the Council.

23. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) endorsed the French representative's remarks.

24. The PRESIDENT said that the Secretariat would take note of the suggestions made by the representatives of France and the Soviet Union regarding the evaluation of pilot projects. They would not call for any alteration of the agenda. He asked the Council whether it accepted the other proposals which had been made, namely, that item 5 of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session (Inflation and economic development) should be transferred to the agenda for the forty-first session and considered simultaneously with item 2 (World economic trends), and that the Council's programme of work for 1967 should be provisionally considered in connexion with item 20 of the draft agenda for the fortieth session (Consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-first session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items).

Those proposals were accepted.

The Council's programme of work for 1966 (E/L.1097 and Corr.1), as amended, was adopted.

DISPOSAL OF ITEMS ARISING OUT OF THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (E/L.1098 AND ADD.1)

25. Mr. WHYTE (United Kingdom) said that he endorsed the suggestions made by the Secretary-General in his note on the decisions taken by the General Assembly (E/L.1098 and Add.1).

26. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stressed that the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its twentieth session should be brought to the attention not only of the subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council but of all the competent bodies of the United Nations. That was particularly true of the resolutions regarding industrial development, the United Nations Development Decade and the training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries, all of which concerned the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies as well as the Economic and Social Council.

27. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Council) pointed out that the Secretary-General's note related only to the Assembly decisions which had a direct influence on the work of the Council. It was not the business of the Council to transmit the decisions of the General Assembly to the specialized agencies or to the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly itself. They would be transmitted in any case, without the need for a recommendation by the Council.

28. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he had no objection to the Council transmitting General Assembly resolution 2027 (XX) of 18 November 1965, entitled "Measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms", to the Commission on Human Rights, so that the Commission could continue its consideration of those measures. Nor had he any objection to the Council taking that resolution into account at its forty-first session, when it studied the economic and social consequences of disarmament, but since the objective stated in paragraph 4 of that resolution seemed hardly likely to be achieved speedily the recommendation seemed to him somewhat academic.

29. With regard to the draft resolution on science and technology adopted by the Second Committee,^{1/} he supported the proposal that the resolution should come before the Council at its forty-first session, when it considered item 10 of its agenda, but he hoped that the calendar of meetings would be drawn up in such a way as to enable the Council at that time to have before it the report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the session which that Committee was to hold during the first half of 1966.

30. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) felt that the Council should make a preliminary study of General Assembly resolution 2089 (XX) at its fortieth session. It would thus be able to draw up useful recommendations for the Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations

^{1/} Adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 2082 (XX).

Organization for Industrial Development, which was to meet shortly afterwards.

31. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should approve the recommendations in the Secretary-General's note (A/L.1098 and Add.1), with the amendment proposed by the representative of Peru.

It was so decided.

32. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should request the Secretariat to prepare a document, after consulting delegations and the specialized agencies and taking into account the comments made at the present meeting, showing the dates for the opening of the discussion on each item at the fortieth session.

It was so decided.

Closure of the session

33. Mr. Amjad ALI (Pakistan) thanked the President for the way in which he had conducted the last few meetings of the session and for the active part which he had taken in the work of the Council over the past two years and which had been particularly profitable for the developing countries. He had heard that Mr. Pachachi (Iraq) had just been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country and wished to congratulate him and offer him the most sincere good wishes.

34. He also congratulated Mr. Matsui (Japan), who had been President of the Council for 1965, and expressed his thanks to the Secretary of the Council and the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and his Deputy.

35. Mr. WALDHEIM (Austria) said that the term of office of his delegation expired at the end of 1965 and he would like to thank the officers of the Council, the Secretariat and all the members for the understanding with which they had collaborated with his delegation over the past three years.

36. He congratulated Mr. Pachachi on his appointment to a high office for which his competence and his devotion to the cause of the United Nations particularly fitted him.

37. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) joined in the congratulations which had been addressed to the President and expressed his appreciation of the tact and wisdom with which the Iraqi delegation in the Economic and Social Council contributed to the solution of the most delicate problems.

38. He also expressed his delegation's gratitude to the other officers of the Council for 1965, and also to its Secretary and to the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and his Deputy.

39. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru), speaking on behalf of the delegations of the Latin American countries, associated himself with the expressions of appreciation to the President for the contribution that the Iraqi delegation made to the work of the Council for the benefit of all the developing countries. He addressed sincere congratulations to him and to

Mr. Hajek (Czechoslovakia), the Second Vice-President of the Council for 1965, to whom the Council was largely indebted for the satisfactory results of the thirty-ninth session. Thanks were due also to the Secretariat of the Council

40. Mr. VIAUD (France) expressed his delegation's regret that the head of the Iraqi delegation was leaving the Council at a time when that body had had a particular opportunity of appreciating his competence and objectivity as Chairman of the Economic Committee and at a time when the Council was to go on with the review of its role and functions, a question in which Mr. Pachachi had been particularly interested. He had no doubt that in the high office to which he had been called Mr. Pachachi would continue to participate from afar in the work of the Council, where the Iraqi delegation would express its position regarding the role of the Council in the United Nations.

41. His delegation's thanks were due also to the other members of the Council and the members of the Secretariat.

42. Mr. DJOUDI (Algeria) expressed to Mr. Pachachi on behalf of the African delegations their gratitude for the part which he had taken in strengthening the Council and in the defence of the developing countries in all the United Nations organs.

43. Mr. MURAOKA (Japan) joined in the congratulations to Mr. Pachachi and thanked the members of the Council for the kind words they had spoken regarding Mr. Matsui, which he would be pleased to pass on to him. He also thanked the Secretariat for the good relations which it had maintained with the Japanese delegation during its term of office, which ended at the end of 1965.

44. The PRESIDENT said that he would transmit to Mr. Matsui the good wishes which had been expressed. He thanked the members of the Council warmly for their congratulations and expressed his regret at not being able to participate in the work of the next sessions. He was convinced that the Council must play a vital role in the United Nations, whose future, he thought, would depend on the extent to which, in accordance with the principles enunciated in the Charter, it would be able to ensure the well-being of mankind through economic and social progress and through respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. He was quite sure that with an enlarged membership the Council would be fully capable of meeting its responsibilities, not merely by co-ordinating economic and social activities but by taking an active part in the work undertaken by the United Nations in recent years.

45. He thanked all the delegations and the Council's secretariat for the collaboration which they had accorded to him and declared the thirty-ninth session of the Council closed.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.