



CONTENTS

Agenda items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 35:

United Nations Development Decade

World economic trends

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions

Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields

General debate (*continued*) 103*President* : Mr. A. MATSUI (Japan)*Present* :

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

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

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, China, Greece, Israel, Italy, Philippines, Sweden.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See.

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

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 35

United Nations Development Decade
(E/4033, E/4068, E/4071 and Corr.1)

World economic trends (E/4046 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, Add.3 and Corr.1, Add.4-6, E/4047 and Add.1-3, E/4059; E/ECE/572; E/L.1076, E/L.1079/Rev.1)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/3991, E/4022, E/4027, E/4029, E/4030, E/4034, E/4035, E/4036 and Corr.1, E/4037 and Add.1, E/4039, E/4041 and Add.1, E/4044 and Add.1 and 2, E/4050, E/4062 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/4076)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions
(E/4040, E/4052 and Add.1-3)

Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/4070)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. RAE (Canada) said that in his first statement to the Council the Secretary-General had outlined some of the problems that lay ahead in the second half of the Development Decade; in his second statement he had made some very practical and helpful suggestions to enhance the effectiveness of the Council's efforts to solve those problems (1369th and 1373rd meetings). The first statement had been clear and simple; for the facts of poverty, disease and ignorance were only too evident in many regions and the urgent need for assistance was only too clear.

2. In considering possible solutions, the Council was faced with a sometimes bewildering array of theories and practices, demands and priorities. The Canadian delegation had already pointed out how past experience showed that the development process was an intricate pattern of inter-related efforts, where great care was needed to avoid gaps and distortions. From the reports of the various specialized agencies and institutions which had been established and from contacts with their representatives, governments were made aware of the importance of their efforts and the value of their contributions to the development of mankind. The creation of such institutions had by no means come to an end, as was shown by the establishment in the preceding year of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and those in

existence had, moreover, been expanded and modified to equip them to meet more effectively the challenge of development.

3. That process had been matched by an increasing need for co-ordination, and there was growing realization of what the Secretary-General had called "the essential interdependence of the work of the United Nations family". His delegation therefore welcomed the accounts given by the executive heads of some specialized agencies of their current efforts in that direction, and the assurance given by the Secretary-General that through innumerable and complex arrangements the members of the United Nations were working closely together. There was, however, a continuing need to keep the co-ordinating efforts of the Council under constant review in order to ensure that collaboration kept pace with the growth and evolution of its dependent institutions.

4. He looked forward to receiving future reports on the new developments in co-ordination which the proposed expansion of the World Food Programme and the establishment of the Conference on Trade and Development would require, in particular detailed information about the results of the meeting to be held between the executive heads of the various specialized agencies concerned, GATT and the Secretary-General of the Conference regarding collaboration in the all-important field of trade. Similarly, the new ventures of IBRD and associated organizations in the fields of education and agriculture in conjunction with UNESCO and FAO would call for increasingly active measures of co-ordination. He looked forward to a rapid increase in the work of the Centre for Industrial Development, an end which the Canadian delegation had supported at the fifth session of the Committee for Industrial Development, and one which would demand new measures of collaboration in view of the large number of organizations involved and the many facets of industrialization. The activities of the newly established United Nations Institute for Training and Research would also have to be carefully studied in order to determine how they could best be co-ordinated with those already being carried out in related fields.

5. The role of the ACC would undoubtedly become increasingly important in the future. The report by the President of the Council, on the meeting between the ACC and the officers of the Council (E/4090) had underlined the usefulness of such contacts. Meetings of the kind had proved their value, and their scope should be widened. At the recent session of the Council's Special Committee on Co-ordination, his delegation had supported the idea that the time had come to reinforce the activities of the ACC by the provision of more secretariat support. The urgency and critical importance of United Nations work in the economic and social fields demanded that every effort should be made to ensure the most effective co-ordination through the ACC of the activities of the Council and all bodies reporting to it. He suggested that the Council's Co-ordination Committee be informed about current secretariat support for the ACC and the points at which additional help might most usefully be provided.

6. His delegation welcomed the closer relations between the ACC, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on

Administrative and Budgetary Questions and senior finance officers of the specialized agencies, as well as the proposals in the ACC report concerning the annual preparation of a single document giving systematic information about total expenditures on the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. (E/4029, para. 85). It would revert to that point when the Co-ordination Committee considered agenda item 35.

7. His delegation had previously made clear its belief that the Council alone possessed the necessary scope and authority to assess the development activities of all member organizations, and not least of the United Nations itself, to identify gaps and to direct a concerted attack on problems of development. To fulfil its function, the Council would need to take stock of its own capacities and ensure that it was equipped to concentrate on priorities and on the measurement of results and the evaluation of performance. He looked forward to reports on the experiences of the first evaluation teams currently in the field, particularly in view of the fact that evaluation had been somewhat neglected in the past. Their pioneer work would be of great benefit to their successors. Believing that the time had come to consider the desirability of placing evaluation efforts on a more permanent basis than that envisaged in Council resolution 1043 (XXXVII), his delegation welcomed the Secretary-General's statement that, in his view, evaluation should gradually become an integral part of operational activities, and that the exercise would encourage governments to give increased support to programmes. But that objective would only be achieved if assessments were as candid as possible and included frank avowals of whatever failures occurred. Certainly the Canadian Government could increase its support only on that basis.

8. Other delegations, including that of Iraq (1375th meeting), had made important suggestions for improving the Council's working methods. The Canadian delegation believed it essential that the States represented in the Council should be well informed, not only of the tasks ahead but of efforts already in progress. Reporting would have to be reduced to a coherent, assimilable and readily understandable whole. In the very attempt to translate Article 55 of the Charter into action, the Council dealt at present with such a multiplicity of institutions and subsidiary bodies that its working methods were rapidly becoming outmoded. He believed that the Council should consider at the current session a thorough revision of the calendar of meetings and conferences, including the timing and content of its own sessions. Its committee structure should also be re-examined, to equip it to serve as the governing body for all United Nations development activities and as an international forum for debate on that topic. A single budget and programme committee might, for example, usefully replace the existing Social and Economic Committees. Steps should also be taken to keep the Council as well informed as possible by ensuring the timely preparation and submission of documents in response to its requests, for delays in that area had become a major problem. He therefore welcomed the suggestions made by the Secretary of the Council (1364th meeting), together with the Secretary-General's suggestion that reports should henceforth be prepared in such a

way as to facilitate the task of governments in deciding on new policies and programmes. Short summaries and conclusions would also contribute to that end.

9. In addition, the most effective use should be made of existing resources and machinery. In the past, the presentation of work programmes and their budgetary implications had been carried out more satisfactorily by the specialized agencies than by the United Nations itself. As the Secretary-General had stated, the method of relating financial resources to needs had not been functioning satisfactorily, and a major discrepancy had developed between the rapidly growing scope and range of the tasks entrusted to the United Nations by General Assembly and Council decisions and the means for implementing them. The tentative model for an annual presentation of the work programme and budgetary resources contained in the Secretary-General's note on that subject (E/4070) could help to overcome that handicap. He hoped that the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on that model would be available to the Council's Co-ordination Committee when considering agenda item 35. The concise and systematic presentation of the work programme and its budgetary implications would also assist the Council in dealing with the even greater problem of financial resources, which the Secretary-General had discussed towards the end of his second statement. In the Committee for Industrial Development and in the Trade and Development Board the Canadian delegation had expressed its willingness to support the activities of the two bodies in every way and it was ready to consider other increases in expenditure which would lead to real advances in social and economic development. It was the responsibility of all members of the Council to ensure that their delegations to the General Assembly were in a position to consider questions relating to the work of the Council in respect both of their financial soundness and of priorities in the programmes recommended. A more systematic correlation between programmes and budgets would be of the utmost assistance in achieving that objective.

10. He did not intend those observations as a criticism of the Secretariat; indeed the Council was partly to blame for the lack of an integrated budget and work programme. For its part, Canada would continue to make a major contribution to the activities and programmes of the United Nations and its associated agencies, and its delegation on the Council would co-operate with all other delegations to make the system work as well as possible. He had emphasized the role of the Council because he believed that it should be the focal point for efforts to increase the pace and impact of the development activities of the many organizations within the United Nations family, the major beneficiaries of which would be the countries looking to those organizations for effective assistance. His delegation would undoubtedly have both praise and constructive criticism to offer, and it would want to be informed of failures as well as successes. Its objective would not be economy at all costs; rather it would hope that a tightening up of effort would release resources for use in areas of urgent priority. It would endeavour to play its part with other

delegations in ensuring that the efforts of the international community were used to maximum effect.

11. Mr. KAKITSUBO (Japan) associated himself with previous speakers in expressing deep appreciation of the Secretary-General's thought-provoking statements to the Council.

12. In 1964 a continuing expansion of the world economy, due to increased production in industrialized countries, had led to a rise of 11 per cent in the over-all level of exports and of 8 per cent in exports from the developing countries, with the result that the balance of payments position of the latter had improved somewhat. On the other hand, there had been a decline in the rate of economic growth in western countries and Japan in the latter half of the year as a result of restrictive financial measures, and a levelling-off in the expansion of exports from developing countries due to a decline in the prices of some primary commodities; an adverse balance of payments in the reserve currency countries had resulted in the dollar-defence policy in the United States of America and the sterling crisis in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, the smooth progress of the world economy was evidenced by the expansion of trade among industrial countries, the improvement of the foreign exchange positions of the developing countries due to increased exports of raw materials, and the steady expansion of East-West trade.

13. The restrictive financial policy pursued by western countries and Japan and the stagnation in exports from developing countries might lead to a slower rate of expansion in 1965, although there were some hopeful signs, including the establishment as a permanent body of the Conference on Trade and Development and the progress made in GATT negotiations for an over-all tariff reduction.

14. Economic activity in Japan had substantially increased during 1964. The Japanese economy, which in 1963 had incurred a deficit in the international balance of payments, had entered the stage of adjustment with the implementation of a series of "tight-money" measures taken at the end of that year and the beginning of 1964. Nevertheless, a high rate of expansion had continued, mainly owing to increased demand caused by a rise in exports and to the high level of capital investment. Despite a decline in the rate of expansion of mining and manufacturing production during the second half of 1964, the rate of increase for the fiscal year 1964 had been 14 per cent higher than in the preceding year, while the gross national product was expected to show an increase of 9.4 per cent.

15. Exports had increased as a result of world-wide economic prosperity, the export drive and the strengthening of Japan's competitive position, especially in the heavy and chemical industries; that increase had exceeded the rise in the level of imports caused by the maintenance of mining and manufacturing production at a high level. In spite of its unfavourable balance of invisible trade, Japan's over-all payments position, including the capital account, had, consequently, been favourable for the fiscal year 1964.

16. Wholesale prices had remained stable as a result of the restrictive financial policy, while consumer prices, especially service charges, had risen steadily. On the other hand, some symptoms of recession had appeared, such as a prolonged stalemate in the stock market, narrowing of profit margins and a rise in the number of cases of bankruptcy of small enterprises. Such symptoms contrasted with the general picture where the slow but steady progress made in the adjustment process was evident. Thus the "tight-money" policy, accompanied by the improved balance of payments position, had gradually shown its effects in the level of economic activity, and steps had been taken at the turn of the year to reduce the official discount rate of the Bank of Japan, a measure that was much more effective as a regulator in Japan than in many other advanced countries where business concerns were less dependent on bank credit.

17. In 1964, Japan had gone a step further in her open-door trade policy by accepting the obligations under article VIII of the International Monetary Fund Agreement, and by becoming a member of OECD. As an industrially advanced country, it was resolved to achieve economic growth through a free-trade policy. Subsequent encouraging developments on the international front had included the establishment of the Conference on Trade and Development, the "Kennedy Round" of tariff negotiations within GATT and changes in the situation in the international monetary field.

18. On the domestic front, the Japanese economy had shown rapid growth in recent years; but some sectors still required modernization, and there were imbalances between others which would have to be rectified in the course of growth. Japan intended to achieve a stable growth of her economy through the maintenance of balance in international payments, the stabilization of consumer prices, the modernization of such low productivity sectors as agriculture and small-scale industry, and the strengthening of the infrastructure, including housing, environmental facilities and area development.

19. Provided those measures were successfully implemented, the gross national product for the fiscal year 1965 was expected to reach the level of \$78,000 million, an increase in real terms of 7.5 per cent over the preceding year. To that end Japan would have to accelerate its trade expansion and maintain a favourable balance of payments. It was his delegation's firm belief that the best way to expand world trade was to adhere to the principle of free and non-discriminatory trade, based on mutual understanding and goodwill. He therefore hoped that there would be progress in the elimination of discriminatory import restrictions and that the linear-cut tariff negotiations within GATT would be successfully completed.

20. General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) had set as the goal of the United Nations Development Decade the attainment by the developing countries of a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent, to be achieved through the joint efforts of developing and developed countries. The latter were urged to raise the level of international assistance and investment capital as soon as possible to approximately

1 per cent of their combined national incomes. That programme was based on the growing recognition that peace and prosperity were indivisible. It was appropriate that at the mid-point of the Decade the Secretary-General should have appraised the progress made towards attaining those goals and attempted to identify the difficulties encountered and the priorities for future action. According to the appraisal report (E/4071 and Corr. 1), there was a need for further efforts on the part of all concerned: the rate of increase in the gross domestic product of the developing countries had fallen from 4.5 per cent in 1955-1960 to 4 per cent in 1960-1963, whereas the growth rate of the developed countries had risen from 3.4 per cent in the earlier period to 4.4 per cent in 1960-1963. It was true that in 1964 the developing and developed countries together had attained an average growth rate of about 5 per cent, i.e. the goal for the Decade. On the other hand, the annual rate of population increase in the developing countries for the period 1955-1960 had risen from 2.3 per cent to 2.5 per cent, whereas in the developed countries it had remained at 1.3 per cent. Consequently the gap in per capita incomes between the two groups of countries had widened in the early 1960s: between 1960 and 1962 per capita incomes in the developed countries had increased by almost \$100 compared with \$5 in the developing countries.

21. With regard to the 1 per cent target of annual aid, the flow of aid had increased in the early 1960s as compared with the latter half of the preceding decade; but more recently there had been virtually no increase. There was no need for excessive pessimism at that early stage of the Decade, but unremitting and concerted efforts must be made by both groups of countries to attain the goals in the years that remained.

22. It was gratifying to note that planning for economic development had come to be widely adopted by the developing countries and that planning techniques were being constantly improved. It was also most welcome that the *World Economic Survey, 1964*, had included economic planning and projections as one of the themes of its special studies. Without wishing to underestimate the need for increased foreign aid, his delegation desired to emphasize the importance, in formulating and implementing development plans, of increasing efforts to mobilize domestic capital, of attaching due importance to the development of agriculture—which remained the basis of most developing economies—and of co-ordinating the industrial development of the countries concerned at the regional or sub-regional level.

23. It was a welcome sign that increasing attention was being paid to the control of population increase as a means of raising living standards. The Director-General of FAO had drawn attention at the 1370th meeting to the grim picture presented by developing areas, particularly in Asia, where agricultural production stagnated while populations increased rapidly.

24. Immediately after the Second World War, Japan had found it necessary to introduce family planning, with the result that the birth-rate, which had been 34 per 1,000 in 1947, fell to 17 per 1,000 in 1957. In other words, and taking account also of the sharp decline in the death-rate,

the annual natural increase of the population had fallen to 1 per cent or less in 1957; and it had remained steadily at that level till now, when Japan, due to its rapid economic growth, was confronted with an unprecedented labour shortage. However, there could be no doubt that in the ECAFE region in general, where rapid population growth was outstripping the increase in the food supply and thereby thwarting planned economic development, family planning was an urgent necessity.

25. Considering that the developing countries were largely dependent upon the production and export of primary commodities, it was worth noting that Japan offered a large and expanding market for their exports. Thus, Japan's imports of agricultural and fishery products from developing countries had shown an increase of 70 per cent in the period 1958-1963. Its total imports in 1964 had increased by 20 per cent in comparison with 1963, and its share of total world imports, excluding the countries with centrally planned economies, had increased from 2.8 per cent in 1955 to 5 per cent in 1964. To facilitate the economic development of the developing countries, Japan had agreed in principle to the reduction or removal of trade barriers against products of particular interest to those countries, and had also endorsed the recommended annual transfer of 1 per cent of national income from the developed to the developing countries. Although it was, on a per capita income basis, the poorest of the so-called developed nations, Japan would do its utmost to expand its imports from the developing countries and to extend economic and technical aid to them.

26. With regard to the United Kingdom representative's suggestions (1369th meeting), he was in favour of expanding and strengthening the Centre for Industrial Development, but considered that the proposed new United Nations Development Programme could equally well tackle the kind of work a voluntary fund for industrial development would cover, without further proliferation of existing machinery.

27. The Council's task in the economic, social and human rights fields called for concerted action on the part of every organ of the United Nations system. In the second half of the Development Decade the Council's role as a co-ordinating body would be of vital importance. He therefore welcomed the President's report that there had been a fruitful exchange of views between the members of the ACC, the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, and he had been pleased to hear that GATT was ready to enter into closer contacts with the United Nations and its related organizations. He hoped that there would be further meetings of the kind, and he welcomed the suggestion of the ACC that it could assist the Council by submitting information on the expenditures of the various organizations in the form of an ACC document designed especially for providing a better comparability of their budgets. He noted with satisfaction that the combined programme and budget approach was gaining ground among all concerned, and that there was closer co-operation between the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the ACC.

28. Finally, his delegation fully supported the techniques suggested by the Secretary-General for improving the productivity of the Council's work.

29. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) noted that the central theme in the documents before the Council was the widening gap in resources between the fully modernized nations and their still developing neighbours—a gap which left some two-thirds of humanity below the poverty line and turned the developed societies into a privileged élite. Instead of the gap's being narrowed, as had been expected, by the increased rate of economic growth in the developing countries, just the opposite had occurred. There was a tendency to over-simplify the situation by stressing the differences between north and south; but that view failed to take into account, in the first place, the decisive way in which the economic development of the developing countries was influenced by the competition between the socialist and market economy systems, and, in the second place, the social and economic consequences of colonialism. It was a noteworthy fact that the annual rate of growth of the gross domestic product in the developing countries had recently attained an average of approximately 4.5 per cent, whereas during the stagnant era of colonialism it had been estimated at only 1.8 per cent. On a per capita basis, the increase had been over 2 per cent, as compared with 0.2 per cent under colonialism. The United Nations and the specialized agencies should take concerted action to overcome the economic and social consequences of colonialism in the developing countries. In line with its consistent policy, Czechoslovakia would co-operate fully in all efforts directed to that end.

30. For a variety of historical reasons, the socialist countries had themselves begun at different levels of economic development when they had embarked on the road to socialist development. Within the USSR, for instance, a number of Central Asian republics at the initial stage had been at the same level as some developing countries today. The question of overcoming the existing differences in the levels of economic development of the socialist countries had acquired particular significance after the triumph of the socialist revolution in the People's Republic of China and in other countries of the Far East. It could safely be asserted on the basis of economic development trends in those countries as a whole that the gap between the economically more advanced and the economically less advanced was steadily narrowing, despite difficulties and occasional fluctuations. They had achieved some time ago a position in which they were able to exploit their own resources, and had made considerable progress. More rapid economic development was expected to follow from the elimination of subjectivism in economic policies and from a better understanding of the needs and possibilities of a socialist economy. It was gratifying that in a number of developing countries methods which had been successfully applied in the industrialization of the socialist countries were being put into practice, particularly in the sphere of state planning and the expansion of the state sector in the utilization of national resources.

31. An example of a developing socialist country that had overcome the consequences of colonialism was the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which in the

years 1961-1964 had achieved an estimated average annual growth rate in the national product of 18 per cent and an annual increase of 36.6 per cent in industrial production during the period 1956-1959. The experience of the socialist countries could be of considerable value to the United Nations in its efforts to solve the problems of economic advancement in the developing countries. It was deplorable that for ideological reasons and through the short-sighted policy of one big Power the United Nations had been prevented from giving the People's Republic of China its legitimate place in the Organization and from admitting various socialist countries to participation in the work of the regional economic commissions. That was, in fact, the gravest manifestation of what the United States representative had called a disturbing tendency to raise ideological issues in the economic and technical bodies of the United Nations. Moreover, it was noteworthy that, in the cases of certain divided countries, the capitalist but not the socialist part, had been admitted to co-operation with the regional economic commissions and other technical bodies.

32. The transformations taking place in the systems of economic planning and management in the socialist countries had been well and objectively analysed in the *World Economic Survey, 1964*. In Czechoslovakia, a number of enterprises had been selected for experimental application of new methods of economic management. The new system would be gradually introduced on a national scale as from the beginning of 1966. Good results had been obtained so far which augured well for the eventual success of the innovations. He hoped that it would be possible to make available data on the results obtained by the new system to the group of experts on planning whose appointment was proposed by the Secretary-General (see E/4051, para. 45).

33. A review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions had become imperative, particularly since the establishment of the Conference on Trade and Development. The question of the correct adjustment of relations between the Council and the Conference was not a particularly difficult one. It would be necessary to respect, on the one hand, the fact that questions of trade, however important they might be, constituted only a part of economic development and, on the other, the fact that the Conference and its Trade and Development Board should deal with and co-ordinate all questions connected with trade and with trade in relation to economic development. It must not be forgotten that the Conference, as an organ of the General Assembly, represented only an interim solution pending the establishment of an autonomous, comprehensive trade organization as a specialized agency of the United Nations.

34. In reviewing and reappraising the Council's role and functions, the chief consideration should be to improve the Council as the principal instrument of economic and social co-operation and development. He did not think any substantial changes could be made in the three broad functions set forth in the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068, para. 4); but it would be necessary to examine the substance of the Council's task and the Council's organizational structure

and methods of work, and to suggest necessary improvements. Reforms should enable the Council to adapt itself dynamically to changing needs. If that could be achieved, the Council would shift its main attention from reviewing past activities to examining future programmes of work of United Nations bodies with a view to co-ordinating their activities, deciding priorities and providing economic and social guidelines. To improve and expand the Council's planning function would require improvements in its techniques. As a policy-making body, the Council should avoid being submerged by voluminous documentation of a purely technical nature, and should concentrate on matters requiring substantial policy decisions. The technicalities involved in such decisions might be left to the appropriate bodies, commissions and working groups. Furthermore, the Council should firmly maintain its competence in the field of co-ordination without surrendering any part of it to the ACC. Co-operation with the ACC was desirable and should be further developed, provided it was kept strictly within statutory limits. In that connexion, the constructive suggestions put forward by the Iraqi representative would be carefully studied by his delegation.

35. The Council should establish areas which were essential for economic and social development and upon which substantial means and resources should be concentrated. His delegation considered that particular attention should be given to the following topics: industrial development, elimination of the economic and social consequences of colonialism, formation of national cadres, social questions and human rights, planning in the public sector, democratic agrarian reforms, the economic and social consequences of disarmament, measures to increase the effectiveness of United Nations technical co-operation programmes and the protection of national sovereignty over natural resources. Social questions and the social aspects of various economic measures loomed large in his Government's view of the Council's activities. Because of the importance which it attached to human factors in economic development and in any measures taken to that end, his Government was opposed to any interpretation of the Council's task which would divorce social questions from economic problems completely and relegate them to a secondary plane.

36. The process of review and reappraisal was not an easy one and would necessarily take some time. Apart from the fact that the role and functions of the Conference on Trade and Development and its Trade and Development Board had not yet fully crystallized, it was necessary to take into account the imminent changes in the composition of the Council itself. The current discussion in the Council was undoubtedly useful, but it could only be of a preliminary nature since the final word would rest with the General Assembly.

37. It was by insisting on a policy of peaceful co-existence based on the strict observance of the principles and rules of the Charter that Member States would be able to save the United Nations and assure a firm basis for the proper functioning of all its organs, including the Council. The Czechoslovak Government, in line with its policy of the peaceful co-existence of nations with different economic

and social systems, would continue, in closest unity with other social countries and in friendly co-operation with all peace-loving nations, to work for the successful discharge of the tasks with which the Council was entrusted.

38. Mr. BOUATTOURA (Algeria) said that in his first statement the Secretary-General had rightly emphasized international co-operation as a vital factor in the attainment of economic development objectives.

39. The present international situation was characterized by a greater awareness of collective responsibility for development, the broader participation of developing countries in the solution of international problems and the adaptation to requirements of the role and functions of existing or recently established bodies. That trend had been reflected in the proceedings of the Conference on Trade and Development, in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), in the obligations imposed upon Member States by General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI), and in the position so far as concerned the ratification of amendments to the Charter in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1991 (XVIII).

40. Available information indicated that progress during the Development Decade was falling short of expectations. The rate of growth of Africa's gross product, for example, had declined from 4.1 per cent during the 1955-1960 period to 3.5 per cent in 1960-1962, whereas the population had increased by 49 million between 1955 and 1963. In the case of his own country, however, the intensive efforts that were being made gave grounds for hope that the objectives of the Algerian development policy would be attained. It should be borne in mind, however, that the implementation of any development policy was impeded not only by ordinary structural obstacles but also by obstacles inherent in structures that were a legacy of the former colonial régime and had to be eliminated. At the present stage, the modernization and rationalization of agriculture called for the more efficient use of human resources and a raising of the present unsatisfactory levels of health and vocational training. Furthermore, a growth rate of 4 per cent-4.5 per cent in agricultural output had been estimated to be necessary if the desired development rate of 5 per cent was to be achieved.

41. The share of the developing countries in world exports had declined from 26 per cent in 1955 to 20 per cent in 1964, and although some improvement in the exports of those countries had taken place between 1960 and 1964, the general rate of growth was still too low. The net inflow of capital into the developing from the developed countries was also disappointing, and it was to be hoped that during the second half of the Decade a flow equal to 1 per cent of the national income of the developed countries would be achieved. It was also generally recognized that the resources provided for industrialization were still inadequate.

42. Algeria had taken action both at the national and at the regional levels with a view to promoting industrial development. At the national level, it had established a body to examine industrial projects and research programmes, and its industrialization policy was based on

the exploitation of the country's mineral wealth. At the regional level, its action, which had been reflected in the Kampala Agreement, the plan for the development of the Senegal river and the Bamako Conference, was based on a desire for sub-regional and regional co-operation. The Maghreb countries had established a permanent advisory committee of Ministers of Economic Affairs which, among other things, co-ordinated the economic activities of the four members. The advisory committee had decided to establish a centre for industrial studies at Tripoli, to be set up with Special Fund assistance.

43. The tendency for countries to transcend strictly national interests and to co-operate with a view to the solution of problems relating to their joint development was most encouraging, and should do much to stimulate the developed countries to assist them in their efforts. Since its independence, Algeria had followed a policy of co-operation with all countries, and was particularly gratified by the co-operation achieved with the Arab, African and socialist countries.

44. It was part of Algeria's policy in the matter of hydrocarbons to participate in a way that would most benefit the development effort at all stages in the production, transport and marketing of the petroleum and gas extracted in the country. It was in that specific field that France and Algeria had decided to co-operate more closely in their mutual interest. Such co-operation helped to bridge the gap which in some cases separated the developed and the developing countries.

45. Algeria was seriously concerned about the extension of the apartheid policy in the Republic of South Africa, which continued to defy world public opinion, being encouraged in that respect by the stubborn attitude of certain countries that still maintained economic and political relations with the Pretoria Government. For that reason, he hoped that the appeal by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa for the adoption of suitable recommendations would be supported by the Council.

46. The debate would help the General Assembly in its review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions. In any event the General Assembly alone could adapt existing bodies to new conditions and establish their role and function, particularly in relation to bodies that had been newly set up. The task was a dual one: first, steps should be taken to reduce the number of the Council's secondary functions so that it could concentrate on the more important work; and, second, it was necessary to define the position of the Conference on Trade and Development and its co-ordinating functions in the fields of activity for which it was responsible.

47. His delegation, like others, was somewhat disappointed by the results achieved during the first half of the Development Decade, and hoped that the developed countries would increase their efforts to promote the realization of the developing countries' expectations.

48. Steps should be taken to arouse greater public interest in the Council's activities and bring to the atten-

tion of world public opinion the work being done under EPTA and by the Special Fund and the specialized agencies. The efficiency and prestige of the United Nations could be increased if, under the authority of the General Assembly, there was more co-operation between the Council, the Conference on Trade and Development and the specialized agencies in dealing with international economic problems in the developing countries' interests.

49. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the Council's annual discussion of co-ordination should offer an opportunity for reviewing the activities of United Nations bodies and recommending their concentration in priority areas. The importance of the Council's co-ordination function was increasing, but at the same time it was becoming more difficult to discharge that function owing to the large number of new activities that were being undertaken. It would therefore be well to determine whether the necessary co-ordination machinery was available to the Council, whether it was being suitably used, and also whether the Council itself had really understood its role as a part of the institutional machinery whose efficiency depended on the existence of a central controlling body.

50. The presence of the heads of the specialized agencies at its sessions enabled the Council to review the agencies' activities and to determine the existence of duplication or gaps in international activities. For example, the Council had noted with satisfaction the joint efforts being made in certain fields by the specialized agencies and international organizations; on the other hand, the statement by the Director-General of UNESCO (1375th meeting) had raised the question whether sufficient priority was being accorded to education in the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Furthermore, the United States representative had drawn attention at the same meeting to the economic problems raised by urban expansion and the "hidden misery" brought about in that way. It was to be hoped that the Council's Co-ordination Committee would make a thorough study of those problems and recommend how continued exploration should be approached.

51. Apart from the direct co-ordinating function exercised by the Council, there was indirect co-ordination through its subsidiary bodies, in which the specialized agencies participated. For example, the establishment of EPTA, and more recently of the Special Fund, had made it necessary for bodies participating in technical assistance activities to co-ordinate their work and to subordinate their individual objectives to the requirements of the development plans of the beneficiary countries. A similar trend might well emerge in the case of industrialization, where a large number of bodies were concerned with the problem. Yet another example of such voluntary co-ordination of activities, as yet in its initial stages, was to be found in the work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. A number of specialized agencies were interested in the Advisory Committee's work, and the Committee should help them and other international bodies to solve any problems that arose and establish an order of priority, for otherwise there could be no hope of exploring the vast field in question.

52. It would therefore appear that the Council possessed effective co-ordination machinery. Unfortunately, insufficient time was devoted to the actual work of co-ordination, and the Co-ordination Committee had only a few weeks in which to deal with a particularly heavy agenda. He therefore suggested that that Committee might meet, as it had done several times in the past, before the Council's summer session in order to deal with secondary matters, and then meet once more after the Council's plenary discussion in order to tackle more important problems of co-ordination. Another possibility might be to establish a small body responsible for preparing the work of the summer session on the basis of the report of the ACC, drawn up at least six weeks in advance. That task could be undertaken by the Special Committee on Co-ordination; but, as he had said at the 1368th meeting, the Council could, if it wished, establish a more representative body. That special body would co-operate closely with the ACC, whose efforts to develop working relations between the specialized agencies were most commendable. The Iraqi suggestion that governmental experts should be appointed by the Council to participate in the ACC should be explored. Another method would be to associate the ACC and the special body he had suggested in the execution of certain types of work. Further, the Council's officer had for the past two years been helping the ACC to prepare the Council's summer session; that procedure should be followed more systematically and frequently.

53. His suggestions and observations related not to the principle of co-ordination itself, which was generally accepted, but to the methods to be used to enable the Council to tackle its responsibilities in that field. The existing methods were obviously no longer adequate in view of the substantial expansion of international activities.

54. Experience had proved that, in cases of uncertainty about the functions of any United Nations body, it was best to seek guidance in the Charter; that was true of the Council whose functions were established by Chapters I, IX and X. Initially, the Council's task had been of a two-fold nature, namely to prepare the ground for international co-operation in economic and social matters and to co-ordinate the activities of specialized technical bodies. Those two functions had been complementary; but in practice the Council had been obliged to concentrate on the solution of problems of under-development, a trend which had been further accentuated by the inauguration of the Development Decade in 1961. In doing so, the Council had helped to make the international community aware of the importance of those problems to the maintenance of peace and the improvement of levels of living. In the autonomy of the specialized agencies, however, the Council had encountered an obstacle which was increasingly limiting its possible course of action. Furthermore, in opening up new fields of international action, the Council had been obliged to seek the establishment of a number of bodies which, although formally subordinate to it, had acquired considerable independence of action; they included EPTA, the Special Fund, UNICEF, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Centre for Industrial Development. The establishment of each new

body had resulted in a narrowing of the Council's field of direct action, which had not been offset by a corresponding increase in influence over the activities of the bodies thus created. The establishment of the Conference on Trade and Development was a particularly vivid example of that process, which explained the tendency of the Council to concern itself with secondary problems that were not dealt with by any other body, and to redouble its efforts to co-ordinate activities that were becoming increasingly dispersed.

55. Only through the constant comparative evaluation of programmes and resources would the Council be able to concentrate the activities of international bodies in priority areas with a view to a solution of the problems of under-development. The concept of priority should be better defined, however, and in that connexion he suggested that the efficiency of international action could have been more effective had areas of lower priority been indicated when activities in new fields were embarked upon.

56. An obvious prerequisite to co-ordination was a clear understanding of the nature of the activities to be co-ordinated, yet only in 1963 had agreement been reached on the adoption of a standard classification of the economic and social activities of United Nations bodies. The "functional classification" adopted for the Development Decade had introduced an element of comparability between United Nations and specialized agency activities by indicating those which contributed directly to the development process. Practical action must be taken along those lines, however, particularly by the specialized agencies in submitting their reports to the Council.

57. He noted from paragraph 85 of its thirty-first report (E/4079) that the ACC had been unable to adopt the suggestion, first made by France at the thirty-seventh session of the Council, that a uniform layout should be used by the specialized agencies for the preparation and presentation of their budgets. Instead, only the information referred to in paragraph 86 of the report would be submitted to the Council. Nevertheless, his delegation was convinced that its suggestion had been well founded, and it urged the Council to indicate the exact way in which the suggested procedure would be applied, particularly as to the choice of different headings for inclusion in future reports.

58. His delegation was gratified by the decision to send an expert mission to Chile and Thailand to undertake a critical evaluation of United Nations technical assistance activities, and it noted that the annual report of TAB to TAC for 1964 (E/4021 and Add.1-3) presented valuable

information on the difficulties encountered by resident representatives in the performance of their duties. Similar evaluation work could be undertaken by the Special Fund in respect of certain projects for which it was responsible.

59. The Council, as part of its co-ordinating function, should study programmes in greater detail in order to concentrate on priority areas. For that purpose, it would seem that his delegation's recommendation concerning a uniform layout for the budgets of the specialized agencies should be supplemented by a further recommendation on the preparation of biennial programmes in fields in which both the United Nations and the specialized agencies were active; that procedure would considerably facilitate the Council's task of providing international bodies with guidance. He hoped that the ACC would examine the matter and submit recommendations.

60. The Council should also determine the order of priority to be fixed by each specialized agency. In his delegation's view, priority, at the present time, should be accorded to education, the industrial development of the developing countries and its social aspects, the application of science and technology to development, and the usefulness to the under-developed countries of planning and economic forecasting. All those subjects were already covered by the individual programmes of each specialized agency; it was therefore within the framework of those programmes and without disturbing them that similar priorities could be given to basic activities on which economic development depended. In that way, a large number of specialized agencies and international organizations could deal with specific problems at the same time. In that connexion, he noted that the possible advantages of planning and economic forecasts to the developing countries had not been sufficiently explored, and he suggested that in 1966 the ACC might submit to the Council draft recommendations for transmission not only to the United Nations Economic Projections and Programming Centre but also to the specialized agencies and regional development institutes with a view to co-ordinated research work in that field.

61. The general approach which he had described would enable the Council to undertake a thorough critical and technical evaluation of the activities of its subsidiary bodies and the specialized agencies in connexion with the problem of under-development, and to draw up general or specific directives which could further stimulate their activities.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.