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President: Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium).

AGENDA ITEM 8

**Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations
Development Programme (E/4609, E/4663, E/4706):**

- (a) United Nations Development Programme
- (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund
- (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the
Secretary-General (*continued*)

1. The PRESIDENT suggested that the list of speakers on agenda item 8 be closed.

It was so decided.

2. Mr. AITKEN (Jamaica) noted that UNDP was extending its activities into new areas, such as family planning, basic research and also finance, as mentioned in paragraph 99 of the report of the Governing Council on its eighth session (E/4706). That was a step in the right direction. It was, moreover, true that UNDP always reacted quickly and positively to real needs, as the action taken in the case of the Capacity Study showed. It went without saying that the expansion of UNDP had been made possible by the voluntary contributions, which, although they had fallen short of expectations, were showing a steady increase.

3. One very controversial aspect of UNDP was the United Nations Capital Development Fund. In view of the fact that the fund's resources were very limited and were made up mostly of non-convertible currencies (90 per cent), it had to be admitted that it was almost impossible for the Administrator to carry out the mission assigned to him. For that reason, the Jamaican delegation had supported the Administrator's decision to take a pragmatic approach.

4. Finally, his delegation would vote for the two resolutions submitted by the Governing Council of UNDP to the Economic and Social Council for approval (E/4706, para. 305 and annex III), although it regretted that the

Council had to refer to the General Assembly a matter which mainly concerned co-ordination, as was the case of the draft resolution on the 1970 regular programme (E/4706, para. 304).

5. Mr. VIAUD (France) emphasized the importance of the annual discussions on the United Nations development activities, which made it possible to take stock of the situation and to exchange views on the direction UNDP should take in order to speed up the economic and social progress of the less favoured countries. The French delegation considered UNDP to be a body which took action on behalf of the international community while promoting co-operation and co-ordination between the international organizations and national bodies. It served first of all as an organ for action by the international community through the economic, technical and educational projects carried out in the developing countries. In that connexion, there was reason to be pleased that UNDP, chiefly for humanitarian reasons, had recently become concerned with possible measures for remedying protein deficiencies. With regard to educational projects, note should be taken of the intention to give new impetus to technical assistance in public administration. That was a field which, strictly speaking, fell more in the domain of the United Nations regular programme, but as it was difficult to separate the various components of technical assistance in a given area, it also came within the province of the Governing Council of UNDP. His delegation fully approved that initiative.

6. UNDP also included a group of relatively new activities involving basic research in agriculture and population problems. As for the first activity, his delegation would be ready to encourage UNDP to finance basic research projects aimed at increasing agricultural production provided that the previous work and experience of national research institutes were taken into account. His delegation would agree to UNDP's taking action regarding the population problem with a view to helping certain countries to resolve their demographic problems and to train specialized personnel in birth control procedures, but on two conditions. First, as the Upper Volta representative had emphasized (1619th meeting), any UNDP action in that area must not be initiated unilaterally but must follow a formal request from the country concerned. Secondly, UNDP must never participate directly in carrying out such projects; at the formulation stage, any demographic policy was the responsibility of the public authorities and, at the implementation stage, it depended on the conscience of individuals and couples. Finally, whenever UNDP acted on a request for technical assistance in population matters, WHO should, whenever possible, be chosen as the executing agency in view of its long experience in that area.

7. The United Nations Development Programme was also a factor in co-operation and co-ordination at the international level, owing particularly to bilateral action, which had yielded encouraging results by considerably increasing the resources available within the framework of UNDP. Thus, the bilateral aid given by France under UNDP arrangements exceeded France's annual contributions to UNDP. Its total participation in United Nations technical assistance activities amounted to some \$10 million. UNDP was also a co-ordinator in that it usually chose United Nations specialized agencies as executing agencies, and co-ordination was involved in both project selection and the allocation of resources. In that connexion, it was to be hoped that Sir Robert Jackson's Capacity Study would help the Council to ensure the smooth operation of all aspects of technical assistance throughout the world. Without attempting to limit direct financing, UNDP should establish closer working relationships with the international and national financing bodies. Where IBRD was concerned, it could not be denied that the action taken by UNDP would have been ineffective in the absence of close co-operation between the two bodies and exhaustive consultations for the establishment of priorities.

8. His delegation continued to believe that some of the activities of the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance should be gradually assumed by the technical assistance component of UNDP, as had been done before in the case of the OPEX programme. The possibility might also be considered of expanding UNDP to include technical assistance in the field of public administration. Likewise, in order to tighten the working relationships with the executing agencies and the specialized agencies, the Geneva office of UNDP should be reinforced with staff transferred from New York and should be empowered to formulate operative plans—a function which, it should be emphasized, was a matter not of decision-making but of execution.

9. Mr. von SCHENCK (International Secretariat for Volunteer Service), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that General Assembly resolution 2460 (XXIII), which followed a proposal by the Shah-inshah of Iran, had aroused interest among all those concerned with volunteer service.

10. The Economic and Social Council had been established at the end of the Second World War with the aim of safeguarding the newly won peace through development and international co-operation. If technical co-operation was to be effective there was obviously a need for experts, but also for agents who had to forgo any material advantage for the sake of direct contact with the population. In that connexion it was noteworthy that volunteers accounted for almost a third of the total personnel in bilateral technical co-operation. As the proportion was much lower in the case of multilateral aid he hoped that the Council would encourage organizations attached to the United Nations to draw increasingly upon the services of volunteers. The younger generation was aware of the privileges and duties arising from membership in the international community

and was keen to take part in development activities through international co-operation. The International Secretariat for Volunteer Service, along with other organizations, had accordingly decided to form multinational teams of volunteers and to make them available to Governments and to organizations attached to the United Nations, which should be encouraged to make greater use of them.

11. The number of volunteers had increased from 5,000 at the most in 1962 to some 100,000 in 1969, while voluntary service had at the same time entered new areas of activity. Volunteers no longer worked only overseas but also in their own countries. As an example it was sufficient to cite Iran, where there was one volunteer for every 2,000 inhabitants and where volunteer service had become an important factor in development. Efforts must be considerably increased, however, since at the world level the proportion was only one volunteer for every 300,000 inhabitants.

12. For that reason, the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service had greatly welcomed the idea put forward by the Iranian delegation regarding the establishment of a working group to examine possibilities and propose solutions. In that connexion, the considerable autonomy of voluntary organizations, even when governmental, should be noted and also the wish by volunteers to take part in the preparatory stage of activities in which they were participating. But, in addition to the establishment of a working group, organizations attached to the United Nations should be invited to associate, without discrimination, a greater number of volunteers in the implementation of their projects, and encouraged to use multinational teams of volunteers placed at their disposal by international organizations, provided of course there was an express request from the Governments concerned. The development services of developing countries should receive greater support in accordance with the aims of the Second Development Decade, and governmental and non-governmental organizations should increase their help in that sphere.

13. Mr. AHMED (Pakistan) said that UNDP had become through the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance programme an important source of expert services, training and equipment services, and preinvestment studies, and gave considerable support to the efforts of the developing countries to increase their economic growth. Pakistan had derived many benefits from the UNDP and hoped that it would continue to expand to meet the growing needs of the developing countries during the Second Development Decade.

14. Although the pledged contributions for 1969 amounted to nearly \$200 million, which was an encouraging sign, the resources of UNDP must be increased. His delegation had been happy to learn that the President of the United States had proposed to the United States Congress an increase of 43 per cent in his country's contribution to UNDP; other countries should also be encouraged to increase their financial support.

15. The UNDP should support activities in pure and applied research. Much emphasis had been rightly laid on the problem of population control. Many developing countries, including Pakistan, were implementing large-scale family planning programmes, but the birth control techniques so far devised had not proved sufficiently effective and there was need for technological advance in that field; UNDP should give some attention to that subject.

16. It was very disappointing to note that contributions to the United Nations Development Fund remained extremely small and that 90 per cent of the resources available were in non-convertible currency. His delegation therefore agreed with the decision of the UNDP Governing Council to initiate the fund's operations as soon as possible as an interim measure, and hoped that the UNDP Administrator would continue his consultations with Governments and international organizations with a view to finding ways of making the fund operational.

17. In conclusion, he drew attention to the interesting initiative of the Shahinshah of Iran in proposing the establishment of an international corps of volunteers for development.

18. Mr. SHERIF (Libya) congratulated the UNDP Administrator on his success in strengthening the technical assistance programmes in a consistent manner. The reports of the Governing Council reflected the increasing growth of multilateral capital assistance as well as technical and pre-investment assistance. It was noteworthy that priority had been given in the Special Fund component to projects for the development of agriculture, industry and infrastructure. Furthermore, UNDP gave a special emphasis to applied research and to training projects at the regional and inter-regional levels.

19. UNDP was an indispensable contribution to the building up of international co-operation but, as it implied a large transfer of skills through international organizations, several stages of experimentation were needed in order to determine the most effective procedures.

20. The responsibility for deciding upon technical assistance programmes should continue to rest with recipient Governments. It should be noted, however, that international organizations sometimes lacked sufficient understanding of the development problems of individual countries, which caused them to take an over-theoretical approach to technical assistance. The normal programmes of international organizations needed to be more closely oriented to the needs and problems of individual countries; those organizations should prepare comprehensive country studies within their fields of competence which would increase the effectiveness of their projects. The new system of "project programming" was very promising in that respect.

21. No technical assistance project could be successful, however, without the provision of counterpart personnel,

which should be assured at the outset of the project or at least in the course of its execution.

22. The available resources for technical assistance had been spread over too large a number of projects that had led not only to a dispersal of effort but also to the attaching of insufficient importance to the achievement of the desired results in a particular project. His Government believed that many Special Fund types of projects, particularly those concerned with general surveys, research and training, lent themselves to a regional or sub-regional approach in their formulation and implementation.

23. Projects executed under the technical assistance component and implemented on the basis of reimbursement of costs by recipient Governments, sometimes led to considerable difficulties because the resources needed for their execution had to be deposited in advance in special allocation funds: and the formulation of the projects required separate negotiations with each specialized institution. His Government had submitted several proposals to UNDP that projects implemented by means of such special allocation funds should be subject to the same procedure as the regular technical assistance programmes.

24. Mr. VILLALVA ACEVEDO (Mexico) was gratified to note that UNDP continued to expand regularly and was increasing its efforts to make the best possible distribution of the resources at its disposal.

25. His country, which had always supported UNDP—it had recently increased its contribution—felt that UNDP's activities were one of the best ways of accelerating the economic and social development of the developing countries. The work done in Mexico with the collaboration of UNDP had been carried out in an excellent atmosphere of understanding between Mexican and international personnel and the desired aims had been reached. Mexico had submitted important projects to UNDP for work needed in various fields.

26. Mr. ABE (Japan) noted that, over the past ten years, voluntary contributions to UNDP had continued to increase at an annual rate of about 13 per cent, rising from roughly \$55 million in 1959 to over \$183 million in 1968. That remarkable increase testified to the importance which the international community attached to the work of UNDP; for its part, UNDP had responded by constantly improving the quality and effectiveness of its activities.

27. The success of UNDP depended, however, on a number of factors which it was difficult to quantify, particularly the spirit of collaboration and confidence in the programme evinced by the developed and the developing countries. Admittedly, UNDP was still running into many difficulties: its resources were still inadequate, the recruitment of experts in the field was often a difficult matter, and the efficiency of the implementing bodies was not always fully satisfactory. Moreover, administrative costs

were still rising faster than the contributions of Member States.

28. The Governing Council and secretariat of UNDP should continue to study important questions such as the intensification of the co-ordination of activities in the field, the improvement of project-evaluation methods, the determination of priority sectors and the examination of the report by Sir Robert Jackson, Commissioner for the Capacity Study, which would cover a large number of highly varied topics.

29. His delegation fully supported the initiative taken by the Shahinshah of Iran in proposing the setting up of an international corps of volunteers for development, but considered that the enterprise raised many highly complex problems which should first be very carefully studied.

30. Mr. PANGGABEAN (Indonesia) noted with satisfaction that the scope of UNDP was steadily growing; its role in the implementation of an international development strategy would be of capital importance.

31. Although financial contributions to UNDP were increasing and had reached a record level in 1969, a slowing-down in the rate of increase had been noted in recent years. The trend was all the more disturbing in that the Governing Council of UNDP had stated in its report that investment efforts in the developing countries would have to be doubled if the rate of economic growth was to exceed that attained in the first United Nations Development Decade. The resources at present available for pre-investment activities were far too small to permit the attainment of the 6-7 per cent average growth rate laid down for the 1970s; the developed countries would therefore have to increase their contributions to UNDP.

32. The development of most of the developing countries called for urgent improvements in the agricultural sector; UNDP should give greater assistance to projects carried out in that sector, in order to accelerate the process of modernization which had already been achieved in some fields, such as food production. Agricultural development was, moreover, intimately connected with the problem of unemployment and underemployment. The abundant human resources of the Asian countries were not being fully utilized, so it was important that education, training and research should be fostered in the developing countries. Such efforts should not be viewed solely in terms of higher education: technical schools and vocational training centres should receive priority, with particular stress on agriculture. To a large extent, the initial success in food production had been due to the activities of extension workers, who had taught the farmer new methods and techniques; UNDP should take that aspect into account in its training programmes.

33. Then again, the trade sector was one of the most important factors of economic growth. In the view of his delegation, the absence of UNDP programmes concerned with trade and trade promotion should be remedied as soon

as possible. Although UNCTAD and GATT were more closely involved in the matter, trade was a sector which UNDP could not ignore. It was to be hoped that UNDP's initial approach to the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre would be followed up by the preparation of more practical programmes. His delegation was gratified to note the increasingly close co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO, and welcomed the approval of the Special Industrial Service projects which were to be carried out jointly by those two bodies.

34. The resources earmarked for Asia were still low in relation to its needs and the magnitude of its problems, and should be increased. The resources allocated to the developed countries of Europe, on the other hand, could be devoted to the development of less advanced regions whose need for them was much more pressing. Similarly, the richer countries should contribute proportionately more than the poor countries and, in some cases, counterpart costs should be reduced or waived entirely.

35. Recruitment procedures should be improved in order to avoid delays in project implementation. Serious consideration should also be given to the possibility of the recruitment of experts, whom many of the developing countries were already in a position to supply.

36. His delegation welcomed the closer links of co-operation between UNDP and IBRD. Since UNDP placed emphasis on the pre-investment aspects of projects, thus transforming them into bankable projects, IBRD and the other financing agencies were more readily able to provide the necessary financing. In Indonesia, for instance, a pre-investment study of highways carried out by UNDP had resulted in substantial credit-financing from IBRD.

37. The administration of the United Nations Fund for the Development of West Irian, which rested with the Administrator of UNDP, had resulted in some extremely valuable projects being carried out in that area.

38. His delegation was able to accept the general policy decisions which the Governing Council of UNDP proposed to adopt.

39. Mr. GUELEV (Bulgaria) pointed out that, although the Governing Council of UNDP had in 1969 adopted 181 projects representing a total value of more than \$329 million, UNDP's resources were still far too small.

40. His delegation had already stated on several occasions that UNDP should play a more active part in industrial development activities, and was pleased to note that the number and scope of projects carried out in that field had increased. UNDP should give priority to the industrialization of the developing countries in accordance with the wishes of the General Assembly which, moreover, had created UNIDO. It should also strengthen the financial resources of UNIDO so as to enable that body to become an efficient organ for accelerating the industrialization of the developing countries.

41. Bulgaria, which itself needed assistance in the field of industrialization, gave UNDP all the financial aid it could afford. Its contribution in terms of experts was much greater, however, and more than 2,000 Bulgarians were at present working in various developing countries under bilateral and multilateral contracts.

42. Like many other countries, Bulgaria paid its contributions in non-convertible currencies; it would be useful if the UNDP secretariat could consider how advantage might best be taken of contributions in local currencies. The task should be a simple one.

43. Bulgaria was prepared to organize vocational and advanced training courses for specialists from the developing countries in sectors which had attained a level of achievement comparable with that of the more developed countries: for instance, in public health, agriculture, planning, prospecting for natural resources, mechanical engineering and so on. Bulgaria was at present organizing, in collaboration with some of the specialized agencies, several seminars to enable specialists from the developing countries to perfect their knowledge in those fields. In that respect it should be noted that Bulgaria was offering highly qualified specialists who should be employed in increasing numbers by the specialized agencies for carrying out projects in the developing countries.

44. With regard to the training of experts, his delegation supported the idea expressed at the eighth session of the Governing Council of UNDP, that those sent on mission to the developing countries should evince a genuine vocation for that kind of work. At the meeting of representatives of the national committees for the recruitment of experts, several delegations of developing countries had expressed the view that the draining-off of highly skilled cadres from their own countries to the developed countries could to some extent be checked if they were recruited for service with the international organizations; they could thus contribute to the development of the region. UNDP and Governments should make a thorough study of the problem.

45. The increasing number and variety of projects carried out by UNDP in the developing countries required that the role and responsibilities of the resident representatives should be strengthened, from the point of view both of the evaluation and of the implementation of projects. The co-ordinating role of the regional economic commissions should also be strengthened.

46. The development of UNDP activities held out a hope that UNDP would have greater financial resources at its disposal during the Second United Nations Development Decade, and that the rational utilization and distribution of those resources would make an appreciable contribution to the economic development of the less advanced countries. His delegation hoped that Sir Robert Jackson's Capacity Study would make for a more accurate assessment of the possibilities open to the international organizations in that respect, and offer specific recommendations for improving

the effectiveness of the work being done by United Nations bodies with regard to multilateral assistance in general.

47. Mr. RANA (India) paid a tribute to the Shahinshah of Iran for his initiative in favour of the formation of an international volunteer corps which could make an important contribution to the process of development, and would constitute a positive expression of the motives and aspirations of young people. In addition, it would be a means of giving widespread publicity to the work and aims of the Second Development Decade, and would mobilize public opinion.

48. He drew the Council's attention to the relevant recommendations of the Commission for Social Development and to the views expressed in the report of the special rapporteurs¹ appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development. He hoped the Council would comply with the steady stream of requests regarding the setting up of the volunteer corps.

49. Mr. ASTAFIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stressed that technical assistance projects, if implemented in good time and adapted to conditions in the recipient country, could make a great contribution to resolving economic and social problems in the developing countries. For that to be achieved, two requirements had to be fulfilled: the processing of applications for assistance and the implementation of approved projects should be speeded up, and care should be taken to ensure that the evaluation missions were made up of highly qualified experts chosen in accordance with the principle of geographical distribution. Those two requirements were far from being met.

50. The seventh and eighth sessions of the UNDP Governing Council had shown that industrialization held an increasingly important place among the problems to be resolved in the developing countries. His delegation hoped that the officials of UNDP would show understanding in that connexion, and noted the contribution that UNDP was making to the training of national experts and cadres; but it would have preferred the data set out on that subject in the reports on the seventh and eighth sessions (E/4609 and E/4706) to have included additional information, especially any which would have shown whether the recipient countries were satisfied with that type of assistance, and what experts they needed. A more detailed evaluation of the situation should be undertaken, in an attempt to work out future prospects.

51. His delegation was convinced that the expansion and improvement of UNDP's activities depended on the participation of all countries who were ready to share their knowledge and experience. It was eminently desirable that the German Democratic Republic should take part in those activities as of right. It was extremely regrettable that UNDP was wasting part of its resources in implementing projects in countries which could afford to join in aggression against Viet-Nam or attack the Arab countries.

¹ E/CM.5/432.

His delegation had noted the fall-off in applications for OPEX projects and the projects of phase II. It reaffirmed its position on the regular technical assistance programme, a position which it had already set out many times.

52. Mr. NYIRABU (United Republic of Tanzania) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the efforts which had already been made or were planned in the way of progress and innovations in UNDP's recruiting processes and principles. However, more must be done to speed up the consideration of applications for assistance submitted to UNDP. The idea of drawing up a full list of available experts should be energetically pursued. In addition, recipient countries should have a more effective right to oversee the final choice of applicants, because the personal element could be decisive, and only Governments were qualified to pronounce on the matter. In the case of some important posts, UNDP should endeavour to submit to the Governments concerned, for selection purposes, a list of the names of the experts; the best solution would even be to give recipient countries the right freely to recruit the experts of their choice.

53. Greater attention should also be paid to the possibility of sending trainees into local establishments, at least within a given region. UNDP should help such establishments to improve their installations.

54. Referring to the delays which sometimes occurred in the implementation of approved projects, he said that the existing system of earmarking sums within the funds made available should be replaced by a system allowing recipient countries to use them in a flexible way within the limits of credit allocations.

55. His delegation noted with satisfaction the effort which had been made to co-ordinate bilateral operations in the field and operations of the same type undertaken by UNDP. The exchange of technical information should be expanded and institutionalized. UNDP should be able to achieve more in that area, by training counterpart staff or supplying material for projects financed on a bilateral basis.

56. His delegation subscribed to the idea of convening a special session of the Governing Council to examine the Capacity Study, with the participation of Sir Robert Jackson. While that study was being completed, however, reforms or improvements that were found necessary should not be put off.

57. His delegation, which attached great importance to the United Nations Capital Development Fund and saw no danger of overlap with existing financial institutions, regretted the inadequate progress achieved in that matter. It hoped the fund would soon receive contributions from the developed countries, and was glad to note that the Administrator of UNDP was to examine the possibility of applying new methods of conducting the fund's operations and that he thought the fund's only problem was the

meagreness of its resources, which limited the scope of its operational activities.

58. Mr. RANA (India) thought it would be appropriate to hear the representative of the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service.

59. The PRESIDENT proposed that that suggestion should be accepted, in conformity with operative paragraph 19 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

It was so decided.

60. Mr. HENDERSON (Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service) said that his Committee congratulated the Shahinshah of Iran on taking the initiative which had resulted in the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2460 (XXIII). The Committee had had a long and close association with UNESCO and was currently planning, with the Out-of-School Department of UNESCO, three pilot projects on which multinational teams of volunteers would work with UNESCO experts on UNESCO-assisted projects.

61. The Committee brought together 130 affiliated member organizations. They were non-governmental voluntary organizations with headquarters in both the industrial and the developing countries. They were now tending on the whole to focus their activities on the implementation of projects directly related to the social and economic advancement of developing countries, in accordance with the Universal Charter of Volunteer Service, which had been approved in December 1968 by the sixteenth Conference of the Co-ordinating Committee.

62. He stressed young people's desire to participate in development programmes and contribute to combating the handicaps under which two-thirds of humanity laboured. The United Nations family was the obvious instrument through which a truly international programme of voluntary service should be organized.

63. At the same time, the Committee felt that an international scheme, especially during the initial phases, should be complementary to existing bilateral volunteer programmes, by reason of the experience which those organizations had in selecting, training and placing volunteers. As for the name to be given to any United Nations volunteer programme, in order to avoid causing confusion and misunderstanding it could simply be called an international voluntary service.

64. The Committee considered it vital that any international volunteer programme should be able to stimulate participation by nationals of the host countries, and in that connexion he welcomed paragraph 14 of the Secretary-General's note (E/4663), which was in accordance with one of the basic principles of the Universal Charter of Volunteer Service. He strongly urged that the idea of posting teams to

United Nations projects should be stressed in formal documentation, and was prepared to co-operate closely with any working group which might be set up to produce a plan for a United Nations voluntary service or programme. He hoped that the setting up of the volunteer corps or programme would be achieved by stages, and that the Council would agree that the programme was a necessary step preliminary to the establishment of such a volunteer corps within the United Nations system.

65. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution by which the Council took note of the reports on the seventh and eighth sessions of the UNDP Governing Council (E/4609 and E/4706), and the draft resolutions contained respectively in document E/4609, para. 181 (*d*) and in document E/4706, para. 305 (*d*) and annex III.

The draft resolutions were adopted unanimously.

66. Mr. KHANACHET (Kuwait) introduced a draft resolution on the creation of an international corps of volun-

teers for development,² and quoted the relevant passages of General Assembly resolution 2460 (XXIII) and of Council resolution 1407 (XLVI), which were the constitutional basis of the text. The sponsors had been guided by the conviction that the younger generation intended to play an important part in the development process, and that the international community had a duty to meet those aspirations. Operative paragraph 3 of the draft contained recommendations concerning the general principles which the Secretary-General should bear in mind in considering the matter.

67. The PRESIDENT proposed the closure of the debate on agenda item 8, on the understanding that the Council would return to the draft resolution which had just been submitted when it had been circulated.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

² Subsequently circulated as document E/L.1269.