



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

FIFTY-FIRST SESSION

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Friday, 30 July 1971

at 9 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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*President: Mr. DRISS (Tunisia)*

**AGENDA ITEM 17**

**Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council (*concluded*)\***

1. The PRESIDENT, speaking as the representative of Tunisia, reminded the meeting of two proposals which he had submitted during the present session (1789th meeting), one concerning the organization of conferences every three years, at ministerial level, of States members of the Council and the other concerning the participation of the Council in the deliberations of the intergovernmental bodies of the

\* Resumed from the 1789th meeting.

specialized agencies, in accordance with Article 70 of the United Nations Charter.

2. He proposed that the Council should include those two items in the provisional agenda for its fifty-second session, it being understood that his delegation would in due course submit a document in support of its proposals, which it considered would help to strengthen the Council.

3. Mr. de AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) had no objections to the President's proposals, but since the question of improving the organization of the work of the Council had been raised again, he would propose that the question of greater participation by observers in the work of the Council should also be included in the provisional agenda for the fifty-second session.

4. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) considered that it would be premature to place those items on the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Council. His delegation at all events would not be able to support such a proposal, since it had not received any instructions from its Government. With regard to the participation of the Council in meetings of the intergovernmental bodies of the specialized agencies, he noted that all members of the Council were normally members of the specialized agencies as well and generally took part in the work of their legislative bodies. But in any case, the matter could not be settled until delegations and their Governments had received a supporting document.

5. The PRESIDENT, speaking as the representative of Tunisia, said that at a suitable moment his delegation would again propose the inclusion of the two items in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Council.

### AGENDA ITEM 3

#### **Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy**

*(a) System of over-all appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Economic Committee (concluded) (E/5029, annex; E/5059, E/L.1456, E/L.1457)*

6. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the first draft decision submitted by the United States of America (E/L.1456).

7. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America), replying to a question by Mr. SMOQUINA (Italy), stated that the reason why his delegation considered it advisable to defer to the fifty-second session consideration of the role which the Commission for Social Development should play in implementing the International Development Strategy was that the Council had not had time to deal with the matter at its present session.

*The draft decision was adopted.*

8. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the second draft decision submitted by the United States of America (E/L.1457).

9. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was not opposed to the draft decision but wished to reaffirm the opinion it had expressed in the Economic Committee (533rd meeting), namely, that some of the indicators proposed in the annex to the Secretary-General's report on a system of over-all review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy (E/5040) were not beyond criticism and were not the only means of monitoring performance in respect of the various elements of the Strategy.

10. Mr. DENOT MEDEIROS (Brazil) was not opposed in principle to taking a decision on the Secretary-General's report (E/5040), but wished to point out that the matter had not been thoroughly considered by the Economic Committee, which had decided to transmit its comments and the documents it had had before it to the Council.

11. At the 530th meeting of the Economic Committee his delegation had expressed certain doubts about the proposals in the report, and especially the list of indicators for monitoring performance in respect of the implementation of the International Development Strategy. The Committee's discussions on the matter had centred on the institutional aspects of review and appraisal, but the actual substance of the system had not been examined with the necessary thoroughness.

12. In the circumstances, his delegation would find it difficult to accept the United States proposal as it stood. It considered in particular that it would be premature for the Council to recommend the General Assembly to "take note with approval" of the Secretary-General's report, first because the General Assembly would itself have to consider the report more thoroughly before taking a decision, and secondly because, as pointed out by the USSR representative, the report was only one main element in the examination of the actual substance of a system of over-all appraisal. His delegation could not accept, moreover, the judgement expressed further on in the draft decision that the report provided in general "a sound basis" for a system of review and appraisal, as that was not the general opinion.

13. He therefore suggested that the words "take note with approval of" should be replaced by "consider" and that the words "generally providing a sound basis for a system of over-all review and appraisal" should be replaced by "an element for the devising of means and criteria for review and appraisal".

14. Mr. LAZAREVIC (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation had also expressed reservations concerning the content of the Secretary-General's report and therefore supported the amendments submitted by the Brazilian representative.

15. Mr. PRAGUE (France) said that in the Economic Committee his delegation had expressed approval of the

over-all approach of the Secretary-General's report and that it therefore supported the draft decision submitted by the United States of America. However, it did not fully understand the meaning of the words "take note with approval"; the General Assembly could either "approve" the Secretary-General's report, or "take note with appreciation"; the latter formula would be preferable as it fitted better with the rest of the text.

16. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) said that the Economic Committee, of which he had been Chairman, had given broad approval to the Secretary-General's report, especially after the explanations given by the Secretariat.

17. He agreed with the French representative's comments and proposed substituting "satisfaction" or "appreciation" for "approval".

18. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan) said that his delegation had also expressed reservations concerning the Secretary-General's report, especially the annex containing a list of indicators for monitoring performance in the implementation of the Strategy. It therefore supported the amendments proposed by Brazil.

19. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) thanked the Greek representative for pointing out that the draft decision had been generally supported in the Economic Committee. The United States delegation was willing to replace the word "approval" by "appreciation".

20. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that in the Russian text of the draft decision, there was no expression corresponding to "with approval" or "with appreciation" and suggested that for the sake of uniformity the words "with approval" in the original English text should simply be deleted.

21. Mr. ARIFF (Malaysia) said that his delegation had taken note with satisfaction of the Secretary-General's report and therefore supported the draft resolution submitted by the United States. It thought, however, that the amendments proposed by Brazil would improve the text and welcomed the understanding attitude shown by the United States representative in that connexion.

22. Mr. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya) said that his delegation supported the draft decision as a whole, but that it was not fully satisfied with the Secretary-General's report. It considered that review and appraisal should be a continuous process and that it was therefore not possible to lay down precise criteria and indicators for that purpose. Furthermore, some elements in the Strategy had not been taken into consideration.

23. He therefore proposed that the word "interim" should be inserted between "sound" and "basis".

24. Mr. DENOT MEDEIROS (Brazil) thanked the United States representative for agreeing to his first amendment and considered that the suggestion just made by the Kenyan representative to a certain extent took care of his second comment.

25. He wished, however, to put forward a third proposal, that the words "subject to observations and comments made by delegations" should be inserted after the words "at its twenty-sixth session".

26. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) repeated that he was willing to substitute "appreciation" for "approval".

27. To meet the Kenyan representative's comment, he proposed the following wording . . . as generally providing a sound initial basis for a system of over-all review . . .".

28. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft decision E/L.1457 incorporating the amendments accepted by the sponsor.

*The draft decision was adopted.*

29. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Economic Committee on item 3 (a) of the agenda (E/5059).

30. He asked the sponsors of the draft resolution contained in section I of paragraph 6 of the report whether they still maintained their proposal. Amendments had been proposed to the draft resolution and were to be found in section II of the same paragraph.

31. Mr. DENOT MEDEIROS (Brazil) had not had time to consult his co-sponsors, but supposed that they shared the opinion of his delegation, namely, that in view of the Council's decision on draft resolution E/L.1451 (especially section C on a machinery for review and appraisal), it was not necessary to put to the vote a draft resolution on which the Economic Committee had not taken a decision, having adjourned its discussion on item 3 (a) following a procedural motion. His delegation still adhered to the view expressed in that draft, regarding a machinery for review and appraisal and the related institutional arrangements, and would take the same position when the General Assembly considered the question, in accordance with resolution 2641 (XXV).

32. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to study the draft resolution submitted by Indonesia and Kenya, which was to be found in section III of paragraph 6 of the Economic Committee's report.

33. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation supported the steps proposed in operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, in order to permit the Committee for Development Planning to carry out its tasks efficiently, but did not see the point of sub-paragraph (d), under which the Committee would be authorized to commission research work on selected topics considered important for making appraisals of progress. Many members of the Committee represented national bodies which dealt competently with such matters and the Committee made considerable use of the results of their labours. The Soviet delegation, therefore, felt that there was no reason for the Committee to entrust research work to other services.

34. Mr. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya) pointed out to the Soviet representative that review and appraisal would be carried out at the national, regional, sectoral and international levels, and that, while the Committee might not need to commission research work on matters which were within the province of national organs, that method would nevertheless be justified in the case of questions pertaining to regional and sectoral analysis.

35. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) considered that sectoral analyses were usually carried out by national bodies and found it surprising that it was proposed to ask international organizations to undertake research, which would entail additional expense. As he saw it, there was no reason to include a specific sub-paragraph on that point in the draft resolution.

36. He asked for a separate vote on operative paragraph 3 (d).

37. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) asked whether the expenditure which the draft resolution could entail would be included in the budget or would be financed from special funds.

38. Mr. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya) observed that the field to be covered by the review and appraisal was an extremely complex one and could not be divided into clear-cut sectors, as in the Secretary-General's report (E/5040). The Indonesian and Kenyan delegations therefore felt that research work would be required, particularly for studies which lay somewhere between the sectoral and the regional.

39. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs) pointed out that the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by Indonesia and Kenya were set out in the annex to the Economic Committee's report. Any work carried out by persons not belonging to the Secretariat would be financed under the regular budget. He was surprised that representatives should have raised the question of the financial implications of employing consultants, because that was a procedure very frequently used by the Secretariat, which did not always have staff with the necessary qualifications for certain tasks.

40. The PRESIDENT put to the vote operative paragraph 3 (d) of the draft resolution submitted by Indonesia and Kenya (E/5059, para 6, sect. III).

*Paragraph 3 (d) was adopted by 17 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.*

41. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution as a whole.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

42. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had voted against paragraph 3 (d), but for the draft as a whole, because it was convinced that highly-qualified scientific specialists did not need the assistance of other specialists to carry out their work.

43. Mr. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya) felt that the processes to be appraised were so complex that it would be desirable to strengthen the Secretariat so that it could carry out its tasks.

44. Mr. SMOQUINA (Italy), referring to operative paragraph 3 (a) of the resolution (which enlarged the membership of the Committee for Development Planning from eighteen to twenty-four), said that, in his delegation's view, it would be a good thing if at least two of the new members could be experts in the social aspects of development, in view of the importance of that aspect of the matters to be dealt with.

45. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should adopt that recommendation and include it in its report.

*It was so decided.*

46. The PRESIDENT invited the Committee to consider the draft resolution submitted by Kenya, which was to be found in section IV of paragraph 6 of the Economic Committee's report (E/5059).

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 3

**Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy**  
(b) Identification of the least developed among the developing countries

#### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5061)

47. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to examine the report of the Economic Committee on agenda item 3 (b) (E/5061), and in particular the draft resolution in paragraph 4.

48. Since the Committee had adopted that draft resolution unanimously, he proposed that the Council should do likewise.

*It was so decided.*

49. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that his delegation, which had voted for the draft resolution, wished it to be clearly understood that, in its view, the establishment of a list of the least developed among developing countries did not mean that the criteria adopted were to be the only — or even the main — ones to be borne in mind when giving bilateral or multilateral aid.

50. Mr. PATHMARAJAH (Ceylon) said that, in his delegation's view, the criteria adopted should be dynamic, not static. It should always be possible to add fresh countries to the list.

51. Mr. de AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil), explaining his delegation's vote, said that in supporting the draft resolu-

ution, it had regarded operative paragraph 1 as signifying that the Council merely took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session (E/4990), without endorsing the provisional list of the least developed countries drawn up by the Committee.

52. It should be understood, moreover, that the resolution in no way affected or prejudged any decisions that had been or might be taken by other United Nations bodies – such as UNCTAD – which had been or would be responsible for studying the question.

53. Mr. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya) associated himself with the explanation just given by the Ceylonese representative. His delegation considered that the criteria adopted for identification of the least developed among developing countries were still very inadequate and that they were, in any event, merely a beginning. Many other factors, notably social ones, should be taken into account, and it was to be hoped that the Secretariat would find a better basis for selecting those criteria.

54. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) said that, when he had submitted the draft resolution, he had certainly had in mind a dynamic and continuous process. In line with what the Ceylonese representative had just said, apart from adding new countries, it should also be possible to remove countries from the list as they attained a more advanced stage of development; it had been in order to allow for that possibility that the last paragraph had been revised.

55. Mr. ASANTE (Ghana) reaffirmed that his delegation, as it had already said in the Economic Committee, considered that the criteria adopted were of a provisional nature and that the list would have to be revised when necessary.

56. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation regarded the whole exercise as being essentially dynamic. That was borne out by the possibility of modifications in the list, as provided for in the last paragraph. His delegation felt, as it had stated clearly in the Economic Committee, that the criteria adopted by the Committee for Development Planning should merely serve as a basis for discussion of the problem which would have to be continued in the regional economic commissions, with the exception of ECE.

#### AGENDA ITEM 2

##### General discussion of international economic and social policy (*concluded*)\* (E/L.1432/Rev.1)

57. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the revised text of the draft resolution on the international monetary situation (E/L.1432/Rev.1), submitted by Greece, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia and the Sudan.

\* Resumed from the 1793rd meeting.

58. Mr. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya) said that the sponsors had accepted a slight amendment whereby in operative paragraph 2 the words “in accordance with established procedures” should be inserted after the word “seek”.

59. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation, which had not participated in the consultations held for the purpose of revising the draft resolution, thought that the effect of the draft had been still further weakened and that it did not produce any solution for the international monetary crisis. Consequently, if the draft resolution were put to the vote, his delegation would have to abstain.

60. Mr. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya) said that the sponsors had prepared the revised text in a spirit of co-operation, trying to take into account the many suggestions which had been made and to win the greatest possible support.

61. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) endorsed the comments made by the representative of Kenya and said that in his view, far from being weakened, the draft resolution had been strengthened by the fact that many delegations had taken part in its revision. He recognized the Soviet Union's right to consider that it was not responsible for the monetary disorders, but, with respect to the draft resolution, he would have liked to see it make some more practical suggestions for the Council to consider.

62. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution E/L.1432/Rev.1, incorporating the amendment indicated by the representative of Kenya and accepted by the sponsors.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 4

##### Development planning and projections

- (a) Problems of planning
- (b) Development planning advisory services

##### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5062)

63. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the recommendation in paragraph 3 of the Economic Committee's report (E/5062).

*The recommendation was adopted.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 5

##### Fiscal and financial matters

- (a) Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries

##### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5060)

64. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the draft resolution contained in paragraph 4 of the Economic Committee's report (E/5060).

65. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the draft resolution had been adopted by the Committee without a vote, the Soviet delegation stating that if the draft were put to the vote it would abstain, for reasons which it had given in detail. He wished to reaffirm his delegation's position.

66. Mr. ERNST (Hungary) said that his country was not in favour of any form of private investment. As in the Committee, his delegation would be unable to support the draft resolution if it was put to the vote.

67. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should adopt the draft resolution without a vote.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 5

##### Fiscal and financial matters

##### (b) Export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries

#### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5060/Add.1)

68. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the draft resolution in paragraph 5 of the Economic Committee's report (E/5060/Add.1).

69. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the draft resolution had given rise to a prolonged debate in the Economic Committee. His delegation had then indicated that, for various economic and political reasons, it would abstain if that draft resolution were put to the vote. In view of the wording used in operative paragraph 3, the system proposed for the re-financing of export credits could lead to discrimination. Unfortunately, the satisfactory formula which the representative of Jamaica had proposed had not been adopted. His delegation had been under the impression that it had been agreed to delete either the phrase "of interested member States" or simply the word "member" in the introductory sentence to the paragraph. Consequently, the delegation of the Soviet Union could only reaffirm its position that, if the draft resolution was put to the vote, it would have to abstain.

70. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that, in the Committee, his delegation too had indicated that if the draft resolution were put to the vote it would abstain. He wished to reaffirm that position.

71. Mr. ERNST (Hungary) said that his delegation had indicated in the Economic Committee that it was not in a position to support the draft resolution. If separate votes had been taken on the various paragraphs, his delegation would have voted against operative paragraph 3 and in favour of all the other paragraphs. He wished to reaffirm his delegation's position.

72. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should adopt the draft resolution without a vote.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 5

##### Fiscal and financial matters

##### (c) Tax reform planning

#### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5060/Add.1)

73. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution I, on the mobilization of financial resources, contained in paragraph 8 of the Economic Committee's report (E/5060/Add.2).

*The draft resolution was adopted by 16 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.*

74. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should adopt without a vote draft resolution II, concerning tax reform planning, contained in paragraph 8 of the Economic Committee's report.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 5

##### Fiscal and financial matters

##### (d) Budget policy and management

#### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5060/Add.3)

75. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should adopt without a vote the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of the Economic Committee's report (E/5060/Add.3).

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 7

##### Industrial development

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board
- (b) Report of the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- (c) Role of the United Nations in training technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries

#### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5064)

76. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should adopt without a vote draft resolutions I and II (concerning agenda items 7(a) and 7(b) respectively) and draft decision III concerning agenda item 7(c) which were con-

tained in paragraph 5 of the Economic Committee's report (E/5064).

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 7

##### Industrial development

##### (d) Science and technology in relation to industrial development

##### REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5066)

77. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of the Co-ordination Committee's report (E/5066).

78. Since the Committee had adopted the draft resolution unanimously, he proposed that the Council should do likewise.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 10

##### Science and technology

##### (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

##### (c) World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development

##### (d) The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States

##### (e) Edible protein

##### REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5068)

79. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider draft resolutions I, II, III and IV, concerning agenda items 10 (a), (c), (d) and (e) respectively, which were contained in paragraph 14 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5068).

80. Mr. VIAUD (France) asked the Secretariat if it would be possible to correct the French text of the end of operative paragraph 2 of resolution III. He thought it should read as follows: "... *tendant à ce que l'étude projetée n'ait pas un caractère encyclopédique, mais soit bien délimitée et bien définie*". Furthermore, the words "and essentially forward-looking" seemed to have been omitted at the end of the paragraph. If there were no objections to that phrase, his delegation would prefer it to be reinserted. If there were objections, his delegation would simply wish its remarks to be included in the summary record, in order to make clear its conception of the study requested of the Advisory Committee.

81. Mr. McCARTHY (United Kingdom) said that he could agree to the insertion of the words proposed by the French representative at the end of operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution III.

82. The first point he had raised, however, did not seem to be merely a question of translation, but an amendment to the substance of the text. The United Kingdom delegation saw a great difference between "*limitée*" and "*bien délimitée*". In English, the latter expression would be translated by the words "within well-defined limits", but it was the word "*limitée*" that expressed what the United Kingdom delegation intended, since it thought that the Advisory Committee was losing its sense of priorities.

83. Mr. LAZAREVIC (Yugoslavia) said that as a sponsor of the original draft resolution, he fully supported the second amendment proposed by the French representative.

84. Mr. de AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) did not object to that amendment, but said that if it was adopted, it should be clearly understood that the proposed study was also to analyse past mistakes, from which useful lessons could be learnt.

85. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the proposal to add, at the end of operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution III, the words "and essentially forward-looking".

*The proposal was adopted.*

86. The PRESIDENT reminded members that the Committee had adopted draft resolutions I, II, III and IV unanimously and suggested that the Council should do the same.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 12

##### The sea

##### (a) Marine science

##### (b) Prevention and control of marine pollution

##### (c) Mineral resources

##### REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5065)

87. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the draft resolution on the mineral resources of the sea contained in paragraph 6 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5065) and the Committee's recommendations to the Council in paragraph 7 of the same report.

*The draft resolution and the recommendations were adopted.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 15

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

- (a) Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
- (b) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
- (c) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE  
(E/5069)

88. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider draft resolutions I to V in paragraph 15 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5069).

89. There was a mistake in operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II, where, after the words "agreements entered into between", the words "the Economic and Social Council" should be replaced by "the United Nations". In the English text of operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution IV, the word "both" had been kept in by mistake and should be deleted.

90. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished to make a few remarks on the different draft resolutions.

91. First of all, with regard to draft resolution IV, his delegation had expressed misgivings at the 431st meeting of the Co-ordination Committee because the competent national bodies had not been able to make comments on the report of the ACC on the implications of the "green revolution" (E/5012 (Part II)).

92. While it had not objected to the adoption of draft resolutions III and V, his delegation had indicated that it would have preferred to know the views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

93. Lastly, with regard to draft resolution II, which had given rise to lengthy discussion in the Co-ordination Committee, the Soviet delegation had asked the representative of the ACC, at the 416th meeting of that Committee, a specific question about the subjects discussed at the meeting of the ACC which had followed the Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC. It had received no valid explanation in answer to that question since the ACC representative had replied that he was not entitled to divulge the agenda of that meeting. His delegation hoped that it would get a quite different reply at the next session of the Council, since the Council had a perfect right to know what went on in the ACC. Provided that its wishes in that respect were duly recorded, the Soviet delegation would have no objection to draft resolution II being adopted without a vote.

94. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution I, on the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

95. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution II on the reports of the CPC and of the Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

96. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution III, which also concerned the reports of the CPC and of the Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

97. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution IV on the "green revolution".

*The draft resolution was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

98. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution V on the expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.*

99. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that his delegation had not wanted to vote against draft resolution II, but wished to reiterate its reservation concerning operative paragraph 9 and to emphasize that at the next session of the Council at which the matter would be discussed, it would not accept a reply like the one given by the representative of the ACC at the current session.

100. Mr. VIAUD (France) wished to explain the French delegation's position on operative paragraph 9 of draft resolution II, the end of which had been left in square brackets and had then been deleted after a vote in the Co-ordination Committee, as stated in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Committee's report (E/5069). The question at issue had been whether member States would be able to submit notes or reports to the ACC on items of interest to them.

101. His delegation had been in favour of maintaining that provision for several reasons. After the adoption by the General Assembly several years previously of the report of the financial experts and the establishment of the Joint Inspection Unit – a French proposal – the ACC had had to discuss the way in which the inspectors' reports should be dealt with and the action to be taken on them. In anticipation of that discussion, the French delegation had requested its representative at the United Nations to send the ACC a note setting out its point of view on the matter; the note had been duly forwarded by the Secretary-General, but the members of the ACC had not given it the attention it deserved. Thus, when the discussion had been resumed a few weeks later at the Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC, it had taken place in an atmosphere completely different from that which would have existed if the French note had been studied.

102. Consequently, his delegation wished to reiterate the fundamental right of all Governments, if they so desired, to



make their views on items of interest to them known to the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies when they met in the ACC. The deletion of the phrase in square brackets did not abolish that right, and the French Government for its part firmly intended to exercise it whenever it thought fit, no matter how paragraph 9 might be worded.

103. It should be emphasized that the notes which Governments might wish to submit on points of interest to them were not usually inspired by negative but rather by positive intentions and that it was in the interests of the heads of the international secretariats to consider them in order to facilitate the Council's task of co-ordination. Thus, if the French Government adopted that procedure again, it would be in order to facilitate the discussion of questions of co-ordination and not to embarrass the heads of the specialized agencies. His delegation therefore regretted that the part of the paragraph in question had been deleted, since it appeared to be essential and useful to all.

104. Mr. de AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) fully endorsed the remarks of the French representative concerning operative paragraph 9 of resolution II. His delegation had not insisted on the re-introduction of the section that had been deleted from the end of the paragraph because it too considered that once the agenda of any ACC meeting was available, Governments would have a perfect right to submit constructive observations to it through the Secretary-General, in the spirit defined by the representative of France.

105. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) said that his delegation had already given its views on operative paragraph 9 of resolution II in the Co-ordination Committee. His delegation thought that the paragraph as adopted was perfectly satisfactory.

106. Mr. DOLLINGER (Special Representative for Europe for Co-ordination and ACC Affairs) said that he had taken due note of the comments of the Soviet representative and would transmit them to the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs.

107. The ACC would do everything in its power to implement as fully as possible the resolutions just adopted by the Council, in particular resolution II and operative paragraph 9.

#### AGENDA ITEM 16

#### Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

#### REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5067)

108. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the draft decision in paragraph 4 of the Committee's report (E/5067). That decision had been adopted unanimously by the Committee.

109. Mr. de AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said that he could not accept the reference in the draft decision to paragraph 68 of the report of the CPC on its ninth session (E/5038). In that paragraph ECLA was reproached for not having included in the agenda at its fourteenth session the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the activities of ECLA. However, that criticism had not been made by the whole of the CPC but only by certain delegations. Nor could he accept the value judgement made at the end of the paragraph on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, for neither the CPC nor the Council had studied the report in depth.

110. He therefore requested that the reference to paragraph 68 of document E/5038 should be deleted.

111. Mr. WIELAND ALZAMORA (Peru) agreed that the reference to paragraph 68 of the CPC report was unjustified. The Executive Secretary of ECLA had assured the Council that account would be taken of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit in establishing the Commission's future programmes. He therefore supported the request of the Brazilian representative.

112. Mr. McCARTHY (United Kingdom) pointed out that in its resolution 1554 (XLIX) adopted in 1970 the Council had requested that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit should rank high on the agenda of the sessions of the governing organs. ECLA should therefore not have omitted the report in question from its agenda. In the CPC, the representative of Brazil had argued that ECLA activities were a matter for the Latin American countries. However, in his view, the activities of the regional economic commissions were for all States to consider. As their name indicated, they were commissions for and not of the regions.

113. Mr. de AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said in reply to the representative of the United Kingdom that the Joint Inspection Unit report had not been considered by the CPC. One or two delegations at the most had mentioned it. There had been other factors which had prevented ECLA from including the report in its agenda. The Council had not considered the document in sufficient depth to be able to make a value judgement. He maintained that the agenda of ECLA was above all a matter for the countries concerned, namely the Latin American countries.

114. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft decision (E/5067, para. 4).

*The draft decision was adopted by 24 votes to one, with 2 abstentions.*

115. Mr. de AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) reminded the Council that he had proposed the deletion of the reference to paragraph 68. The vote had not been taken properly: his amendment should have been voted upon first.

116. Mr. WIELAND ALZAMORA (Peru) explained that he had abstained solely because of the reference to paragraph 68.

117. Mr. McCARTHY (United Kingdom) said that it was unfortunate that the Brazilian representative had not voiced his objection in the Co-ordination Committee.

#### AGENDA ITEM 19

##### Calendar of conferences

##### REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5063)

118. The PRESIDENT called attention to paragraph 4 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/5063) which recommended the Council to accept the invitation of the Government of Kenya to hold the second session of the Committee on Natural Resources in Nairobi from 31 January to 11 February 1972 and to approve the draft calendar of conferences for 1972, on the understanding that in carrying out the programme the Secretary-General would take into account the observations made by delegations during the Committee's discussion of the draft calendar.

119. Mr. VIAUD (France) pointed out that because of the large number of meetings scheduled there were certain anomalies in the calendar.

120. The spring session of the Economic and Social Council would be too short, because of the dates fixed for the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Perhaps in January 1972, when the organization meetings of the fifty-second session took place, the Council might decide to put its spring session forward a little, even if it would then overlap with the end of the Conference of UNCTAD. In that case the Council might consider the social items on its agenda at the beginning of the session.

121. The session of the Governing Council of UNDP scheduled for June 1972 was in danger of coinciding with the Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC. There again the Council might be able to find a better solution in January 1972. It would therefore be preferable not to take irrevocable decisions at the present session.

122. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) referred to his previous proposal in the Co-ordination Committee (433rd meeting) that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should meet annually as an exceptional measure in view of the gravity of the drug situation in the world. He noted that the Plenipotentiary Conference to Amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, was to meet in Geneva in the spring of 1972. It would be advisable to provide for a session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the end of September or the beginning of October 1972 at Geneva.

123. Mr. VIAUD (France) agreed that consideration might be given to holding an extraordinary session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1972. However, the Secretariat should be asked to submit at the beginning of

January a short note on how that session could be linked with that of the International Narcotics Control Board, scheduled to be held at Geneva in October 1972. The Commission's meeting would have to take place either before or after that of the Board and it would be necessary to have the Secretariat's suggestions before taking a decision.

124. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the financial implications of the session would also have to be taken into account.

125. The proposal of the United States representative should have been examined by the Co-ordination Committee. At the present stage it could only be mentioned in the Council's report and brought to the attention of the Secretary-General. It would then be examined by the Council at its fifty-second session in January.

126. Mr. HEDEMANN (Norway), as a member of the Committee on Natural Resources, thanked the Government of Kenya for having invited the Committee to hold its second session at Nairobi early in 1972.

127. A third session of the Committee was scheduled for 1973. However, after the second session, which would be an exception, the Committee was supposed to meet only once every two years, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its forty-seventh session on the frequency of meetings of its subsidiary bodies.<sup>1</sup> The Committee on Natural Resources should preferably follow the general rule, since that would simplify and improve the Council's work.

128. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that his proposal for a meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1972 had already been put before the Co-ordination Committee. The French representative's suggestion for the Secretariat to submit a note on the subject was an excellent one. However, the Council had to give the Secretariat certain guidelines beforehand. If the Council accepted the idea in principle, that would justify budgeting for unforeseen expenditure, and there would then be no risk of having to give up the idea of a session, which might otherwise have been held, for lack of funds.

129. The PRESIDENT did not think that the Council could take a decision on the United States proposal so near the end of the session. He suggested that the Council should take up the matter at its resumed fifty-first session.

*It was so decided.*

130. Mr. ODERO-JOWI (Kenya), replying to the representative of Norway, said that the Kenyan representative, as Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources, had already given an explanation on the subject at the 433rd meeting of the Co-ordination Committee. At its first session in 1971, the Committee on Natural Resources had realized that it had a great deal of work to do and had concluded

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735)*, p. 18.

that, until 1973, it should meet more often than the normal biennial meetings. It had made a recommendation to that effect<sup>2</sup> to the Council, which had adopted resolution 1572 A (L), authorizing the Committee to hold its second session in 1972. After 1973, the Committee on Natural Resources would conform to the rule of biennial sessions.

131. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should adopt the recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee without a vote, as the Committee itself had done.

*It was so decided.*

132. The PRESIDENT thanked the Government of Kenya for offering to act as host to the second session of the Committee on Natural Resources at Nairobi early in 1972.

#### **Financial implications of actions taken by the Council at its fifty-first session (E/5070)**

133. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Secretary-General's report on the financial implications of the Council's actions (E/5070).

134. Mr. VIAUD (France) noted that it had already been pointed out at the fiftieth session that if the Standing Committee for Science and Technology was set up, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should only meet once a year. It would seem that, in the entry for agenda items 17, 10 (b) and 3 (a), the financial implications had been calculated by the Secretariat on the basis of previous practice and were consequently inflated by a certain amount of duplication. The General Assembly should examine the sum allocated, without discussing the principle of the expenditure, so as to arrive at a more accurate result.

135. The PRESIDENT said that the French representative's comments would be included in the summary record.

136. He proposed that the Council should take note of the Secretary-General's report (E/5070).

*It was so decided.*

#### **AGENDA ITEM 18**

##### **Elections**

137. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) pointed out that, according to the annotated agenda for the session (E/5015), the Council had to elect for a four-year term, beginning on 1 January 1972, one member of the Statistical Commission (to be chosen from among the Latin American States), three members of the Commission on the Status of Women (one to be chosen from among the Asian States and

two from among the Latin American States), and one member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

138. There was no candidate for the seat on the Statistical Commission; one Asian State, the Philippines, and two Latin American States, Argentina and Chile, were candidates for the Commission on the Status of Women; Argentina was also a candidate for the seat on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

139. He suggested that the Council should elect those States and defer the election to the vacant seat on the Statistical Commission until its resumed fifty-first session.

*It was so decided.*

#### **Co-operation and relations between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization**

140. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Council) said that, in the decision taken at its fiftieth session concerning the relationship and co-operation between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization,<sup>3</sup> the Council had requested the Secretary-General to provide it at its summer sessions as from the fifty-first session with periodic progress reports on the negotiations in progress.

141. As the Council had been told at its fiftieth session, extensive discussions had taken place between members of the United Nations Secretariat and the Secretary-General of IUOTO in March 1971. An understanding had been reached with regard to the discussions and negotiations leading to an agreement with the World Tourism Organization, when that organization came into being. Since then, a representative of the Secretariat had met the Secretary-General of IUOTO at Geneva, during the current month; they had agreed that both parties would have further discussions in the course of the next twelve months to lay the basis for an agreement between the United Nations and WTO.

142. In accordance with the decision taken at the fiftieth session, the Secretary-General would present a further progress report to the fifty-third session of the Council.

#### **Credentials of representatives to the fifty-first session of the Council (E/5071)**

143. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the note (E/5071) in which the President and the Vice-Presidents declared that they had found that proper credentials had been communicated by the representatives of all States members of the Council.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 9**

##### **Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/5037 and Corr.1)**

144. The PRESIDENT reminded members that, when adopting the agenda for the session, the Council had taken

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4969), para. 153.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Fiftieth Session, 1769th meeting.

no decision concerning its consideration of item 9 and proposed that, in accordance with the decision taken on 27 October 1969,<sup>4</sup> the Council should transmit the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/5037 and Corr.1), without a discussion, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*It was so decided.*

145. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) said that, on 15 July, the Secretary-General had made a further appeal for humanitarian assistance to the people of East Pakistan. In response to that appeal the United States Government was prepared to make an immediate grant of \$1 million to the Secretary-General for United Nations activities in East Pakistan. The money was to be used as the Secretariat saw fit, primarily to staff and support the United Nations Office in East Pakistan.

146. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan) expressed his gratitude to the Government of the United States for the contribution which its representative had just announced.

#### Adjournment of the session

147. The PRESIDENT said that the Council was at a turning point in its history: it had to draw up a balance sheet of its objectives and achievements so that it could adapt and refine its targets and make the reforms necessary to reach them. In view of the importance of that stage in its history, it was understandable that the session now coming to an end had been marked by differences in views which had sometimes been deep.

148. The general debate had highlighted concern at the marked slowdown in the world economy in 1970. The decline in production, the slow progress of exports from the developing countries and the stagnation in the net flow of financial resources from the developed countries were very important problems affecting the situation in developing countries. The ever-increasing burden of external debt also continued to pose serious problems for those countries. It was essential, therefore, that the repayment of their external debts should be reorganized and the conditions eased. Inflationary trends, moreover, were affecting the developing countries as well as the industrialized ones. The condition of the world economy was thus such as to call for dynamic measures within the framework of the International Development Strategy.

149. The executive heads of the various organs of the United Nations system had made very useful contributions to the general debate. In particular, the Director-General of WHO had suggested (1780th meeting) that, each year, the Council should study in depth the activities of two or three agencies. That suggestion, which had been taken up in resolution 1642 (LI), should make it possible for the Council to play its co-ordinating role more effectively.

150. The Council had been able to make considerable progress in the field of science and technology, with the help of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The Advisory Committee's World Plan of Action (E/4962 and Add.1) marked an important step forward. The Plan should be carefully studied by the organs of the United Nations system and by Governments, and it was to be hoped that at the fifty-second and fifty-third sessions the Council would be able to reach detailed conclusions concerning its implementation.

151. The consideration at the current session of the report of the Secretary-General on the Strategy statement which the Group of Experts had prepared (E/5018 and Corr.1) would enable progress to be made towards solving the problem of the production and consumption of food protein.

152. As for the problem of industrialization, the studies which UNIDO, UNCTAD and other specialized agencies, as well as the Advisory Committee, had devoted to the transfer of technology, the question of appropriate technology and industrial research in the developing countries were an encouragement to those countries in their efforts to industrialize. Resolution 1636 (LI) in which the Council requested, *inter alia*, UNDP to give particular attention to requests from the developing countries relating to industrialization was also of undoubted importance.

153. The Council had had various reports on the sea before it. He welcomed the fact that it had decided to continue its examination of questions relating to the sea, since they ought to be studied in a co-ordinated way.

154. The Council had been almost unanimously in favour of the reorganization of UNDP on the basis of country programming. However, the slower growth than expected of UNDP's financial resources had aroused disquiet. He hoped that the resolution adopted by the Council on the subject would soon produce results.

155. It was also satisfactory that the Council had adopted a resolution on the United Nations Volunteers and had taken another important step with regard to the provision of regional and subregional advisory services.

156. With respect to assistance in cases of natural disaster, the Council was entitled to congratulate itself on the adoption of resolution 1612 (LI), which should considerably strengthen existing arrangements within the United Nations system and enable international action to keep pace with the technical possibilities and resources of modern society. The world community had felt frustrated at the pitiful inadequacy of international efforts in cases of natural disaster. In addition, at its 1783rd meeting, the Council had made a thorough review of aid to refugees from East Pakistan in India and to the people of East Pakistan, on the basis of the statements by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs.

157. In recent years, it had become clearer and clearer that the major tasks undertaken by the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields would only be crowned with success if all the organs of the United Nations

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Resumed Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1A, (E/4735/Add.1), p. 3.

system developed and co-ordinated their efforts properly. Consequently, after having considered the main questions of inter-agency machinery in depth, the Council had adopted resolution 1644 (LI) which stressed its central role in the decision-making process and in the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system. The discussions on those subjects had also highlighted the assistance given to the Council by the ACC, as a machinery whereby the matters of concern to all the competent deliberative organs and their decisions could be taken into account during the

basic preparatory work which was essential if the Council was to carry out its duties effectively.

158. Lastly, he asked members of the Council not to pay him any compliments since, like them, he had only done his duty.

159. He declared the fifty-first session of the Economic and Social Council adjourned.

The meeting rose on Saturday, 31 July, at 12.15 a.m.