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President : Mr. Foss SHANAHAN (New Zealand).

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Yugoslavia.

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

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

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Programmes of technical co-operation

Report of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/3547 and Corr.1)

1. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the draft resolutions in annexes I to VII to the report of TAC (E/3547 and Corr.1) and invited the Council to take action on them.

ANNEX I — EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

ANNEX II — EXPERT RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING FACILITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

ANNEX III — CO-ORDINATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

2. The PRESIDENT said that under that draft resolution he was responsible for appointing an *ad hoc* committee of representatives of eight Member States. He had given a great deal of thought to the appointment and had had an opportunity of consulting the delegations, but he would find it extremely difficult to comply with the draft resolution if the composition of the committee were limited to eight members. Should the Council decide to increase the membership to twelve, it would be easier for him to appoint a committee which would be able to act in accordance with the draft resolution. Admittedly, it was rather late to raise the issue, but there would be some advantage in constituting the committee during that session, since the members of the committee and officers of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund would probably wish to consult about the documents required for the Committee's work.

3. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said that the size of the committee had been discussed at length in TAC, and the general feeling had been that it should be a small committee so that it could discuss matters more easily and efficiently. A membership of seven had originally been suggested, then a membership of nine to cope with the problem of geographical distribution; eight had been a compromise. He fully realized the difficulty of obtaining efficiency and equitable geographical distribution at the same time.

4. Mr. TABIBI (Afghanistan) said that on the whole TAC had been in favour of a small body. The vital consideration was not geographical distribution, but the possibility of obtaining experts familiar with the work they were to do. The TAC had had no knowledge of the

criteria which would be used by the President in seeking to appoint the members. If the permanent members of the Security Council were included, there would be practically no posts for representatives of the other Member States. That was a consideration that the President was better equipped to deal with than anybody else.

5. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States) observed that, in general, the smaller the committee the more efficient it was, but if the President found that it must be enlarged in order to obtain proper representation within the framework of the draft resolution, he would be ready to yield to such considerations. To approach the composition of a committee in terms of the permanent members of the Security Council was archaic. The President should rather look at individual countries in terms of technical assistance in relation to contributions, the amount received and geographical distribution.

6. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) said that since a membership of eight had been a compromise, he was willing to support the idea of increasing the membership to twelve if the President considered that advisable in order to establish a balance. He urged that, whatever the number decided on, the committee be appointed forthwith.

7. The PRESIDENT said that he would reconsider the situation in the light of the comments made.¹

ANNEX IV — REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

ANNEX V — EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES: PROJECT PROGRAMMING

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

ANNEX VI — EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES COSTS BETWEEN REGULAR AND EXPANDED PROGRAMME BUDGETS

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

ANNEX VII — CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD

The draft resolution was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEMS 10 AND 11

**Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund
(resumed from the 1176th meeting and concluded)**

Programmes of technical co-operation (concluded)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE SPECIAL FUND AND EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (E/3543)

8. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the draft resolution in paragraph 3 of the Committee's report.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

¹ In a note of 4 August 1961, circulated as document E/3553, the President announced that he had appointed the following Governments to the committee: Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Use of volunteer workers in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies designed to assist in the economic and social development of the less developed countries

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (E/3548)

9. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the draft resolution in the annex to the TAC report.

10. Mr. ZDANOWICZ (Poland) observed that his delegation had stated in TAC (250th meeting) that the United States draft resolution on the use of volunteer workers (E/TAC/L.248) was an attempt to use the United States Peace Corps scheme to advance the foreign policy and the ideology of one country, the United States of America. That was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The draft resolution had been adopted by TAC at its 254th meeting, although none of the less developed countries had expressed willingness to accept the scheme. The representatives of the less developed countries had expressed doubts and fears about incorporating any such scheme in United Nations technical assistance programmes and had wished to consult other recipient governments. His delegation would therefore vote against the draft resolution.

11. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had stated its opposition to the draft resolution in very strong terms in TAC (251st meeting) and would therefore not criticize it in detail again. The Council would be assuming a considerable responsibility if it adopted any such resolution, because to approve the use of so-called volunteer workers in a United Nations programme might set a very dangerous precedent for the utilization of the United Nations to serve the selfish aims of a single country. The United States Peace Corps had been designed for the purpose of ideological and political penetration into the less developed countries, and was an attempt to take advantage of their economic difficulties and lack of qualified personnel in the interest of the United States. There could be no doubt that the draft resolution was in fact closely linked to the United States Peace Corps scheme. The fears and doubts expressed by the representatives of the less developed countries were entirely intelligible, and had convinced his delegation that its opposition to the draft resolution was justified. The statement by the United States delegation in TAC (248th meeting) had in no way allayed those fears. His delegation would vote against the draft resolution and wished the explanation of that vote to be included in the Council's report.

12. Mr. CHOBANOV (Bulgaria) said that he had voted against the draft resolution in TAC for the reasons which he had then explained in detail (252nd meeting). In brief, they had been that the draft resolution revealed the intention of one country, the United States of America, to use volunteer workers as an instrument of its domestic policies and international ideology; that it violated the principles of the United Nations technical assistance programmes;

and that it was not a measure which would solve the existing problem of recruiting highly qualified experts.

13. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) said that he had replied in full to the previous speakers in the Technical Assistance Committee (252nd and 253rd meetings). The attack was in fact an attack on a proposal entirely different from that before the Council. There was nothing in the draft resolution which could justify the conclusions that had been suggested. He respected the right of any delegation to disagree with any United States proposal, but he could not remain silent when the motives of the United States were attacked in language that, in another place, might be taken to impugn his government's veracity.

14. Mr. TABIBI (Afghanistan) said that he had expressed his views fully in TAC (248th meeting). He had not questioned the usefulness of the scheme proposed by the United States delegation, but the attacks on it and the additional explanation given by the United States delegation had led the representatives of a number of developing countries, Afghanistan, Jordan, Sudan and the United Arab Republic, to abstain from voting on the draft resolution in TAC, not because they questioned the usefulness of the proposal in any way, but simply because they believed that their governments and the governments of other developing countries needed more time to study it. He had been asked by the representatives of Sudan and the United Arab Republic, which were not represented on the Council itself, to request a vote by roll-call on the draft resolution.

15. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution after the sponsors had accepted an amendment proposed by his delegation establishing the scheme on an experimental and limited basis subject to revision by the General Assembly. In doing so, his delegation had been influenced by the representatives of some of the less developed countries who had argued that the main beneficiaries were not represented on the Committee, but should be consulted. His delegation's vote in favour of the text should not be construed as prejudging any subsequent decision the Afghan Government might take.

16. The PRESIDENT put the draft resolution (E/3548, annex) to the vote.

A vote was taken by roll call.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Spain.

Against: Bulgaria, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Jordan.

The draft resolution was adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 23

Financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3540 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and Add 2/Corr.1)

17. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that his delegation did not regard itself as bound by the figures submitted. It recognized that decisions by the Council would necessarily involve increased expenditure in several cases, but it would be for the French representative in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly to discuss the proposals made in due course by the Secretary-General. Moreover, there might be cases in which increased expenditure caused by decisions of the Council could be absorbed in the existing allocations. The regular United Nations budget had been rising continuously for several years. Within the total of \$70 million it was about to reach, it should be possible, without increasing the allocations, to make adjustments for the relatively modest financial implications of the Council's decisions.

18. The figures submitted for the proposed United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, under alternative B (E/3540/Add.1), represented about 5 per cent of the regular United Nations budget. Although his delegation acknowledged that the conference was likely to be useful, it could not enter into any commitment at that time.

19. The French delegation had suggested at the Council's twenty-seventh session that the Secretariat draw up and submit yearly a table of the financial implications of Council decisions which were no longer being implemented. That would give the Council some idea of the savings that could be made in certain directions when increases seemed inevitable in others. The suggestion had been made on the understanding, of course, that no extra expense would be involved in drawing up the table.

20. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he would not wish the financial implications to be transmitted to the General Assembly without any comment from the Council. As his delegation had often stated, the Secretariat should see to it that allocations were used economically and were confined to the projects and programmes set out in the Council's documentation. Such a recommendation might be useful. With that reservation, he moved that the documents be adopted.

21. Miss SALT (United Kingdom) said that her delegation had already expressed concern about the rising United Nations expenditure and agreed with the observations and reservations made by the French representative.

The Council took note of the financial implications of its actions.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly (E/L.906)

22. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council approve the arrangements regarding its report to the General

Assembly as set out in the Secretary-General's note (E/L.906).

It was so agreed.

Adjournment of the session

23. The PRESIDENT said that the thirty-second session of the Council had provided an opportunity to reflect upon certain major problems confronting the United Nations and to take a broader view of its work in those areas for which the Council had special responsibilities.

24. Although the United Nations must seek to advance the interests of all its members in conformity with the spirit of the Charter, it was appropriate that in the existing conditions of the world greater attention should be given to the economic and social problems of the developing countries.

25. In the past year, many new States had joined the United Nations family, thus bringing about a radical and welcome change in its composition. Although many of those new countries were rich in material and human resources, almost all faced grave problems in exploiting them so as to meet the demands of their peoples for better standards of life. That situation presented a challenge which was felt not only by the countries needing help in their development, but also by the older and more developed members of the international community. That challenge could be met only by a partnership, which would be deeply rewarding to all those who responded to its demands.

26. Whilst it was perhaps inevitable that the economic aspects of development should have received the most emphasis in recent years, it had to be recognized that the purpose of all development was to enable human beings to fulfil their own destinies. Although in recent years there had been a growing recognition of the need for balance in economic and social development, the thirty-second session had revealed a most welcome trend in the stress laid by the Council on the interdependence of economic and social factors, and in the incorporation of that concept into programmes for economic development. The time might well be approaching when the Council would deem it advisable to hold one major debate on development exclusively, devoted to the parallel problems of economic and social advance. It had by no means ignored social aspects of development such as the need for progress in education, health and the acquisition of productive skills, but those needs had not received the full attention they deserved by reason of the Council's preoccupation with economic development; it was therefore appropriate that increased emphasis should thenceforward be given to the problems of social development.

27. The *Report on the World Social Situation* revealed the interdependence of the economic and social aspects of development. The adoption of the Social Committee's recommendations gave promise of greater emphasis upon studies of particular problems in the social field which would be of special value to many developing countries. Industrialization in those countries often raised social problems, as they did in the older countries, and United Nations studies and assistance through technical co-

operation programmes should do much to assist them to cope with such problems.

28. The organizational problems raised by such increased attention to international work in the social field had been studied by the Social Commission at its thirteenth session; on the basis of its proposals, the Council had taken decisions which would better enable the various United Nations organs to contribute towards social progress and to make more effective use of the fruits of research.

29. The Council had welcomed decisions by the Executive Board of UNICEF encouraging less developed countries to make broadly based surveys of the particular needs of their children; in that way, the efforts both of governments and of international agencies could be better concentrated on areas of the highest priority and co-ordinated with over-all economic and social plans.

30. Amongst United Nations activities in the important field of human rights was the Programme of Advisory Services and the various seminars on the protection of human rights which had been held during the past year. The report of the Commission on the Status of Women had also shown that important progress was being made in removing inequalities between the sexes.

31. With regard to United Nations activities in the economic field, the Council's discussion of the *World Economic Survey, 1960*, had once again affirmed the importance of a full and free flow of international trade as a primary means of enabling the developing countries to finance their development; the study of such problems as the decline in relative prices of and fluctuations in demand for primary commodities should suggest measures for dealing with those problems. One such measure was envisaged in Council resolution 846 (XXXII), calling on governments to encourage world trade in agricultural products by avoiding excessive protection or other barriers to agricultural imports. Resolution 835 (XXXII), emphasizing the importance of full employment, so directed attention to an important objective of all governments.

32. With regard to the utilization of food surpluses both to relieve hunger and to contribute to the economic development of the under-developed countries, the proposed multilateral programme involving a fund of \$100 million had been noted with appreciation by the Council and would be examined in detail by the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference and by the General Assembly (resolution 832 (XXXII)). The Council had observed that those proposals must be so developed as to avoid any disruption of normal patterns of trade in foodstuffs on which many countries heavily depended for their earnings of foreign exchange.

33. The Council had also acknowledged the need for economic diversification and the important role which the development of industry could play in that process. In resolution 839 (XXXII) it had approved a comprehensive programme of work submitted by the Committee for Industrial Development which would enable the United Nations more effectively to assist countries on the threshold of industrialization in developing their industries and thus promote their over all development.

34. The United Nations had similarly set itself the task of finding means by which the fruits of scientific research and technological innovation could be made more fully available to the developing countries. The survey, entitled *Current Trends in Scientific Research*, had assisted the Council in coming to grips with that problem, and it had decided to convene an international conference on the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas, if possible in 1962 (resolution 834 (XXXII)).

35. Recognizing that an adequate rate of economic growth could only be achieved by the full mobilization of resources, both domestic and international, the Council had examined additional reports on the flow of private capital and in resolution 836 (XXXII) had requested the Secretary-General to continue and broaden his studies with a view to promoting that flow in the interests of the under-developed countries. At its 1180th meeting it had also transmitted to the General Assembly with its comments the report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund.

36. United Nations aid programmes to the less developed countries had assumed new dimensions in the past year by reason of the increased resources made available to the United Nations family, particularly through international financial institutions. There had also been a welcome increase in EPTA and the Special Fund. The Council's discussion of the latter had once again emphasized the importance of pre-investment activities in the process of economic growth, and the growing requests for Special Fund assistance testified to the value of the kind of help which the Fund could provide; but still greater resources were needed. In a divided world programmes based on partnership, such as EPTA and the Special Fund, were a great cohesive force.

37. The discussions in TAC had indicated a number of improvements in the administration of EPTA, which should significantly increase its contribution to the development of the less developed countries. The concept of programming technical assistance projects for their whole duration instead of on a year-to-year basis had been accepted by the Council in resolution 854 (XXXII), and greater flexibility had been introduced into the programme, thus giving recipient governments greater freedom to choose projects appropriate to their own development plans, for the Council had recognized that the under-developed countries should themselves take the initiative in the preparation and execution of aid programmes. The TAC had also outlined methods such as the programme for volunteer workers, whereby its resources could be increased.

38. Recognizing the need for a closer relationship within the United Nations family of agencies, the Council had decided to continue the existence of an *ad hoc* working group set up at the thirtieth session to study co-ordination amongst the various United Nations programmes and the measures necessary to enable recipient countries to derive the fullest benefit from such assistance (resolution 842 (XXXII)). The Council had also adopted resolution 856 (XXXII), acknowledging the role of the resident representatives in developing closer co-operation amongst the various United Nations organizations in individual

countries and in helping governments to relate the assistance they received to their development programmes, although it had been generally recognized by the Council that it was not possible to legislate for such co-operation.

39. The Council had also recognized the unique contribution made by the regional economic commissions to the development of their respective areas. Means should be made available to ensure that the special knowledge of local problems available to the regional commissions and their resources of technical expertise were used to the fullest advantage in assisting the developing countries.

40. As the Secretary-General had stressed, the Council had a vital role to play in promoting the integration of effort among members of the United Nations family. At its thirtieth session the Council had considered the consolidated report of the Committee on Programme Appraisals which had brought into focus the activities and objectives of the United Nations family in the economic and social field. That report, since issued as "Five-year Perspective 1960-1964" (F/3347/Rev.1), had sharpened the Council's sense of purpose, and demonstrated the need for a strengthened and unified approach by the United Nations family. In that connexion, ACC and the *ad hoc* Working Group on Co-ordination had helped to make the work of the Council even more effective by focusing attention on the important problem areas.

41. The Council's decision to increase the membership of its functional commissions (resolution 845 (XXXII)) would not only provide more equitable geographical representation, but would ensure that the commissions better reflected the needs and views of the United Nations membership, which had almost doubled since the organization had been established. Unfortunately, it had not yet proved possible similarly to increase the size of the Council itself.

42. The recognition in the Council's debates of the interdependence between the economic and social aspects of development and the importance of both for the full realization of human destinies was a significant advance. But if the work of the Council and the United Nations was to achieve its full value, it was essential that the members of the international community should continue to provide the United Nations family with means sufficient to enable it to meet its responsibilities and to achieve the goal laid down in the Charter of "social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom" for people everywhere.

43. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on behalf of the Soviet Union delegation and those of Poland and Bulgaria, said that countries with different economic and social systems had been represented at the thirty-second session of the Council; they could solve the problems confronting them only by the exercise of mutual understanding and trust. Certain positive results had been achieved; the Council had discussed such important contemporary problems as unemployment, and had taken decisions on balanced economic and social development, the encouragement of co-operative agriculture and the expansion of the regional economic commission's activities. There had been useful discussions on the expansion of economic co-operation and

the removal of obstacles to trade, and on the strengthening of sovereignty over natural resources. However, the adoption of resolution 849 (XXXII) on the use of volunteer workers could not usefully contribute to the task of helping the less developed countries, but would rather have a harmful effect.

44. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the PRESIDENT declared the thirty-second session of the Council adjourned.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.