



REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

5 August 1967 — 2 August 1968

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/7203)

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UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1968

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

SYMBOLS

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document. The following symbols are used to identify documents of the Council and its committees:

E/-	Council
E/AC.6/-	Economic Committee
E/AC.7/-	Social Committee
E/AC.24/-	Co-ordination Committee
E/AC.51/-	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
E/AC.52/-	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
E/AC.54/-	Committee for Development Planning
E/C.2/-	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/C.4/-	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
E/C.6/-	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

SUMMARY RECORDS

The summary records of the debates which took place in plenary meetings of the Council are printed in fascicle form, as part of the Official Records of the Economic and Social Council for the relevant session. For the sake of brevity, the summary records of such meetings are referred to in this report only by the symbol "E/SR....".

For each session of the Council there is issued also a documentation fascicle containing: a table of contents of the printed summary records of the Council; a complete list of delegations to the Council; the agenda of the session, as adopted; and a check list of documents pertaining to the agenda of the session, indicating where they may be found.

The summary records of the debates in the committees of the Council, which are issued in mimeographed form only, are referred to by the symbol of the committee (see above) combined with the letters "/SR.".

ANNEXES

Documents selected for inclusion in the printed records of the relevant session of the Council are issued as annexes to the Official Records. They are printed in fascicles, one for each agenda item. Thus, for example, the reference "Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/4529" means that document E/4529 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 3. Such references are usually given only after the first mention of a document in any given section. Documents that are not printed or to be printed are mentioned in the text of this report in parentheses without a foot-note reference.

RESOLUTIONS

Symbols referring to resolutions of the Economic and Social Council or of the General Assembly consist of an Arabic numeral, indicating the serial number of the resolution, and a Roman numeral in parentheses, indicating the number of the session at which the resolution was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTS

The Official Records include also numbered supplements, consisting for the most part of the reports of the various commissions and standing committees of the Council. A list of the supplements to the resumed forty-third, the forty-fourth and the forty-fifth sessions is given below:

<u>Supplement No.</u>		<u>Document symbol</u>
	<u>Resumed forty-third session</u>	
1A.	Resolutions adopted at the resumed forty-third session	E/4429/Add.1
	<u>Forty-fourth session</u>	
1.	Resolutions adopted at the forty-fourth session	E/4548
2.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (twenty-second session)	E/4455
3.	Fifth biennial report on water resources development	E/4447
4.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights (twenty-fourth session)	E/4475
5.	Report of the Commission for Social Development (nineteenth session)	E/4467/Rev.1
6.	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (twenty-first session)	E/4472
7.	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (fifth session)	E/4440
8.	Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (fifth session)	E/4461
9.	Report of the Population Commission (fourteenth session)	E/4454
10.	Report of the Statistical Commission (fifteenth session)	E/4471
	<u>Forty-fifth session</u>	
1.	Resolutions adopted at the forty-fifth session	E/4561
2.	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (twenty-fourth session)	E/4498
3.	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe (twenty-third session)	E/4491
4.	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (thirteenth session)	E/4499
5.	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ninth session)	E/4497
6.	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (fifth session)	E/4451
6A.	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (sixth session)	E/4545
7.	Report of the Committee for Development Planning (third session)	E/4515
8.	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	E/4554
9.	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (second session)	E/4493/Rev.1

Abbreviations

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESOB	United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNIDO	United Nations Organization for Industrial Development
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

I

The report of the Economic and Social Council which I have the honour to present to the General Assembly, on behalf of the Council, covers the activities of the Council in the period from 5 August 1967 to 2 August 1968, with the exception of those matters dealt with at the series of meetings of the resumed forty-third session held during the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, on which the Council has already reported to the Assembly.^{1/}

The sessions of the Economic and Social Council this year, and more particularly the forty-fifth session in Geneva, acquired a particular significance in the light of important recent and forthcoming developments in the economic and social fields. They afforded the first major occasion for reference to, and discussion of, the prospects for the future after the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and of the preparations for the second Development Decade. Those two subjects, closely interrelated, are of far-reaching importance for mankind, and particularly for the peoples of the developing countries.

After the UNCTAD Conference at New Delhi, the Council should have become especially aware of its compelling responsibility for meeting the urgent needs of the developing countries. Such a role is certainly in line with the function of inspiration and over-all co-ordination of international policies relating to economic and social affairs which the Charter of the United Nations has entrusted to it. The Council has not always succeeded, in the past, in fully discharging this function and in respect of 1968 I have some reservations when I consider the gap between performance and expectations. The Council has to accept greater responsibilities; it has also to improve its methods of work, and it is a matter of concern to us all that no action had been decided upon to rationalize its procedures and its discussions, and to master an increasing volume of items and of documentation.

The central theme of the Council's debates was the Development Decade. As a matter of fact, the discussions were twofold: first, a sort of "soul searching" and appraisal of the achievements of the current Decade; and, secondly, a preliminary examination of the preparations for the second Development Decade.

Regarding the appraisal, two distinct tones were heard throughout the debates: one of frustration, and the other of cautious optimism. The Secretary-General in his inspiring opening statement at the forty-fifth session conveyed that duality. A widespread feeling of disappointment was expressed time and again, especially by the representatives of the developing coun-

tries. The trends and figures referred to in the documentation before the Council, especially the World Economic Survey, were not encouraging. The trade gap, to mention only that measurable index, was still widening. The poor countries as a whole were lagging farther and farther behind the richer countries. The volume of international financing designed to help the developing countries was stagnant, although some advanced countries had made considerable efforts to increase their contributions towards the development of the economies of those countries on the basis of the 1 per cent of gross national product agreed upon at the second session of UNCTAD. Yet at that session it proved impossible to agree on a date for the achievement of a set target; and the results of the session as a whole, whether in regard to general preferences, finances or primary commodities, were of limited scope. But, as stated by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, seeds were sown there that should soon germinate and bear fruit.

Hence, the cautious optimism which I have referred to, and which arises from a number of considerations. It is, I believe, generally agreed that the intricacies of the process of economic development are much better understood today than they were some years ago. The process is undoubtedly complex; but it is equally true that our ability to influence it has been considerably enhanced. All over the developing world industrialization has been gathering momentum; an infrastructure is being laid; and wide-ranging skills are being generated to push the frontiers of activity in many directions. An especially encouraging feature of recent developments has been the great importance that is being attached to agriculture, which far from diminishing the importance of industrialization gives it a sounder foundation in view of the close relation between agriculture and industry. Indeed, if anything, the expanding agricultural sector is contributing materially to the growth of other components of the economy. It is gratifying that the first results of new agricultural technology are already beginning to emerge—sometimes quite dramatically.

Among the most important ingredients of a global strategy are, of course, food policy and food aid. I regret that the Council was unable, for lack of time, to discuss these matters, for a problem of such complexity, and one involving such conflicting interests, is precisely the type of problem for which the Council should define the general framework of solutions and determine the orientation of action, in line with the United Nations Charter. UNCTAD dealt with this matter with a certain measure of effectiveness at its second session.

On balance, however, it seems logical to conclude that the world community is now better equipped to launch a concerted programme of action for a second United Nations Development Decade. It would, I

^{1/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 3A.

believe, be a fair representation of the views expressed in the Council to say that the targets for the coming decade need to be operationally more meaningful than were the rather simplistic targets established for the present Development Decade. The plans must, moreover, encompass not only certain broad objectives but also the policies and the means for achieving such objectives. Indeed, in any plan of action, the measures for attaining the desired goals must constitute the centre-piece. Important technical work is being carried out by the Secretary-General for this purpose, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning and with organizations of the United Nations system. This work should prove valuable in arriving, in due time, at decisions of great importance. The time has come for flexible planning at the international level to serve as a guide for planning at the national and regional levels within a coherent framework.

Although the establishment of certain objectives by the world community is bound to provide a great stimulus to both thought and action, it is self-evident that in the final analysis the success in attaining these objectives will depend upon the vigour with which appropriate policies are formulated and applied by individual countries themselves as well as through concerted action. It is extremely important that developing countries should implement their national plans efficiently. The Council was once again reminded by its Committee for Development Planning that, notwithstanding certain gains, there is still, quite often, a gulf between plan formulation and plan implementation in developing countries. A wide range of thought-provoking suggestions in the context of planning and plan implementation in Africa were made by the Committee. Next year we shall, I am sure, have interesting suggestions with respect to Asia and the Far East.

While primary responsibility for development rests with the developing countries, the Council has on many occasions reiterated its belief that the domestic efforts of developing countries can succeed only if adequately supplemented by favourable policies on the part of the economically advanced members of the world community. A number of important decisions in this respect were taken by UNCTAD at its session in New Delhi. These decisions need to be implemented as early as possible. The Council cannot but be perturbed by the fact that the net flow of resources from developed countries, as a percentage of their gross national product, has generally been declining in recent years. It is also a matter of concern that there has been a rapid increase in recent years in reverse flows from developing countries. With the growing external indebtedness of developing countries, the need for softening terms of assistance remains urgent. It was therefore quite rightly that the Council attached great importance this year, as it did in previous years, to issues related to the external financing of the developing countries, to the promotion of foreign private investment, and to export credit as an instrument of export promotion as well as to technical assistance and pre-investment projects for which there is already sound United Nations machinery, that could, however, be improved.

It is evident that the most important element for the success of the next decade remains the political will of Governments from both developed and developing countries to do all that can reasonably be expected of them to make of it more than an intellectual exercise. In this context, it is clear that the Council must make a great contribution, not only to the preparations for the next decade but also to the stimulation of the action that will be required to attain the goals. To this end, the Council's Economic Committee is to meet between sessions. The experience gained during the next year may help the Council to play a more positive role, in the next decade, in the attainment of its objectives and in the re-assessment of its machinery and procedures.

All of the organizations of the United Nations system will be involved in the implementation of the second Development Decade, which will provide the general framework for concerted policies and action. I should like to stress the role to be played by the regional economic commissions. As it has done every year, the Council again made a general review of the programme of work of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, and their plans for future activities, as well as the report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries. The volume and complexity of the tasks facing the commissions have increased from year to year, as has their experience. Several representatives noted with appreciation that the regional commissions had become very useful tools of decentralization and that they were developing increasingly close relationships with global bodies of the United Nations system. A good example of the co-ordination of the efforts of the regional economic commissions with those of other United Nations bodies is provided by the United Nations export promotion programme initiated by the meeting of the Executive Secretaries in January 1967. The regional commissions acted as centres of initiative in this regard and will now implement the policy of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre established in January 1968 under General Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII). The role played by the regional economic commissions in regional integration has been welcomed; it has been regarded as a promising attempt on the part of the developing countries to settle certain problems among themselves. The hope has been expressed in the Council that the regional economic commissions will make an important contribution to the implementation of development strategy in the forthcoming Development Decade.

It is certainly premature to try to indicate the main lines of action to be pursued in the next Development Decade, but it is probably not too bold to imagine that a proper balance will be found between the development of natural resources and the utilization of human resources, with due regard to both their economic and their social aspects. The question of natural resources—a traditional item on the Council's agenda—should not be lost sight of, for, whatever the approach to development, some natural resources are essential for any economic progress. As the Secretary-General pointed out in his introductory statement at the forty-fifth session, the discovery and exploitation of natural resources are of vital importance to the developing countries. We have been gratified by the

very significant contribution made by the United Nations in respect of minerals, water and energy. The main discussion of questions of natural resources in the Council this year concerned the sea. The growing interest of the world community in problems relating to the oceans and their resources was reflected in the debates when two reports of the Secretary-General on these matters came up for discussion. The first initiative in this area was taken by the Council when, at its fortieth session, it adopted a resolution regarding the resources of the sea beyond the limits of domestic jurisdiction of each country. As present knowledge of the resources of the sea is still very limited and incomplete, and further progress in the development and utilization of those resources will depend greatly on the gaining of more specific experience in this domain, the necessity of increasing our present knowledge was unanimously emphasized. In that respect it is necessary to envisage a long-term programme of investigations and to enhance international co-operation with a view to making adequate use of the potential resources of the oceans for the benefit of mankind as a whole, with due recognition to the great needs of the peoples of the developing countries.

In respect of transport policy and co-ordination, the Council has postponed substantive action until next year. The discussions revealed however the challenging importance of transport as one of the pivotal areas of development.

On another related subject, tourism, which can be of great importance to the economies of developing countries, as is already the case in some of them, and which is, because of its many facets, of concern to a large number of international bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, the Council held useful discussions. It decided to consider the question further at its forty-seventh session and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for it a report giving a comprehensive picture of the present programmes and activities of the United Nations and related organizations in this field.

A significant feature of the past year was the increasing number of matters with which the Council had to deal which involve some aspect of science and technology. This is true not only of the work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, but in respect of a number of other items as well—for example, the sea. The work of the Advisory Committee is having increasing impact and the Council was pleased to note the close links established between the Advisory Committee and the members of the United Nations family. The Council looks forward to further reports from the Advisory Committee in such fields as natural resources and science education, and particularly to the World Plan of Action. It hopes that the World Plan will be closely integrated with the plans for a second Development Decade. The Advisory Committee's work on protein has also been followed with great interest in the Council.

The important proposals by the Swedish Government relating to the problems arising from the deterioration of the environment were a significant feature of the Council's work this year. The Council's debate may

be the first step in what must become a world campaign to draw attention to this problem which, if unchecked, could, to a great extent, reverse many of the gains that are being made in economic development. The resolution adopted by the Council on this subject focused on the need to stimulate the activities already undertaken by a number of United Nations organizations in this field and to consider further action including, in particular, the desirability of convening a United Nations conference on problems of the human environment on the basis of preparations to be undertaken by the Secretary-General in collaboration with bodies concerned.

The problem of facilitating the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries received considerable attention, though the debates were largely concerned with matters of organization and machinery. All members of the Council were agreed, however, on the vital and urgent importance of these problems, and looked forward with particular interest to the report requested of the Secretary-General suggesting ways and means whereby the work now being carried out in this field in the United Nations system can be extended and intensified.

The discussions held by the Council on the "brain drain" provide a natural link between the problems of science and technology and those of human resources, which present two facets: one quantitative—the question of population; and the other qualitative—generally referred to as the social aspects of development.

It became clear in the discussion of development targets that population questions constitute one of the major items that deserve the continuing attention of the Council. As the Secretary-General pointed out, there is a strong probability that during the second Development Decade, there will be a 30 per cent greater increase in population than occurred in the 1960's, and therefore the Decade must, as he said, "emphasize the critical relationship between population and resources and begin to overcome the problems arising from this relationship".

The debate in the Council took place by coincidence at the time when a major pronouncement on the matter was being made elsewhere. The Council dealt with population matters essentially from the point of view of their close relationship with industrial and agricultural development and with improvements in levels of living, health and education. It also viewed the solution of the problem of excessive population growth as part of the general progress in the improvement of life, the respect of human dignity and the betterment of the future for the young. A problem as complex and diversified as that of population must of necessity be interpreted in different ways, and the solutions to it must necessarily vary, according to the economic and cultural conditions prevailing in the various countries and regions of the world. The Council recognized that the basic relationship between development and population should be approached mainly at the regional level. If efforts in regard to population have to take place alongside efforts in regard to production, trade and finance, it is only the combined effect of all these efforts that will make it possible for development targets to be

attained. Stress was laid, in the Council, on the fact that more knowledge is required for a better understanding of the problems of population and that the organizations in the United Nations system will have to continue their research in this important field. The resolution adopted by the Council emphasizes the fact that "couples have a basic human right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and a right to adequate education and information in this respect", as the Teheran Conference on Human Rights pointed out in a resolution on the subject.

The dedication of 1968 to human rights, as a result of the General Assembly's decision to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, presented a unique opportunity, not only for the United Nations family of organizations, but also for Governments, non-governmental organizations and men and women of good will everywhere, to increase their efforts to achieve the goal of universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Observances of the International Year for Human Rights are being marked by a variety of constructive activities at the international, regional and national levels, the importance of which the Council recognized with appreciation. While the Council was meeting last spring, the International Conference on Human Rights was taking place in Teheran to review the progress made in the twenty years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and assess the methods utilized by the United Nations for that purpose, and formulate a programme for the future. The principal findings of the Conference are embodied in a number of resolutions on matters of great importance to the world community and in the Proclamation of Teheran, unanimously adopted by the Conference on 13 May 1968. In the course of the forty-fifth session, the Council's attention was repeatedly drawn to the significance of the views expressed, and the results achieved at the Teheran Conference. The Council itself, as a result of its annual review of the work of its two functional commissions that deal with human rights questions, adopted a number of important resolutions. Several of these, emanating from the Commission on Human Rights, contained draft resolutions which the Council recommends for approval by the General Assembly. The recommendations of the Teheran Conference and the discussions and decisions of the two commissions reflect a growing awareness of the fact that the effective promotion of human rights must go hand in hand with effective policies of economic and social development. A matter of major significance, reflected in these recommendations, continues to be the concern with gross violations of human rights, especially racial discrimination, the resurgence of totalitarian ideologies and the policy of apartheid; several of the resolutions adopted by the Council relate to these questions. The Council also expressed its concern, in the form of a resolution, for human rights in territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East. Among recommendations relating to the status of women, mention may be made of the measures proposed for the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on 7

November 1967, and the decision to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning.

One of the major lessons of the first Development Decade has been a clearer recognition of the central importance of the human factor to development, and the need for each country to mobilize its own human resources along with material and financial resources in order to promote sound economic and social progress. We have learned from the experience of the 1960's that the transformation of structures and attitudes, in a way consistent with the needs and values of the culture concerned, is at least as important to the modernization of society and the economy as are new technologies and greater investments of capital. It has become clear from our experience that the failure to give adequate attention, at an early enough stage in the planning process, to the qualitative social and institutional factors that may impede or promote development compromises from the outset the realism and effectiveness of planning. In order for plans to be effective, they must reflect a truly integrated and comprehensive approach to development.

The need for an integrated approach to development is also stressed in the draft Declaration on Social Development, prepared by the Commission for Social Development and studied by the Council this year. The draft Declaration represents an important stage in the process of defining the major principles and objectives for international policy in the social field, and its completion by the General Assembly, perhaps this year, can be expected to provide significant guidance to both international organizations and Governments themselves in their planning for the coming decade.

In considering the methodology of planning for the second United Nations Development Decade, many delegations stressed not only the need for Governments to be closely associated with the planning process, but also for the people of the developing countries to be purposefully involved in the work of development. In deciding to give special attention to the task of informing public opinion on development problems, the Council has already taken a step towards encouraging wider understanding of, and participation in, the work of the next decade.

Indispensable as may be the existence and support of an informed public opinion, the actual mobilization of the human resources of the developing countries is fundamental to the success of our individual and joint efforts in the coming years. The Commission for Social Development has pointed out that human resources are the only resources in which virtually all the developing countries are rich; they constitute, therefore, not a "commodity", as the term "resources" might seem to imply, but the real wellspring of progress and growth in the developing nations. Man is not only an essential instrument of development but is its very *raison d'être*. The Council was virtually unanimous in its expression of the urgency of international action to assist the developing countries to tap this wellspring, and future efforts in this field, particularly in relation to preparations for the second Development Decade, will be of crucial significance for the success of our development efforts.

Many representatives have, time and time again, stressed the important role which education plays in the long process of economic and social development. It might be said that their concern in this regard has been reflected in the resolution adopted, in which the Council recognizes that education in a broad sense is an indispensable factor in the development of human resources and in economic and social development in general, and recommends to the General Assembly that 1970 be designated as International Education Year. It is important to note that the word "education" is to be taken in its broadest sense. Therefore, International Education Year should really be celebrated not only by speeches and ceremonies—which indeed have their value—but by the formulation of concerted programmes of action to which all the agencies concerned will bring their specific contribution, and in which Member States will have an opportunity to concentrate their efforts on major quantitative and qualitative objectives for the fostering of educational development. In this respect, stress was laid during the Council's debates on the need to take measures to deal with the disquieting phenomenon of the "brain drain".

As the Council recognized with greater clarity than ever this year, the full development and utilization of human resources concerns not only the education and training of actual and potential employable manpower and the creation of employment opportunities, but also the association of the people, at all levels and in all capacities, with the tasks of development. Among them, an ever growing group is that of the young people, of both the developing and the more advanced nations. The Council showed itself this year particularly sensitive to the promise that the energy and idealism of youth throughout the world can represent for the achievement of progress and peace. Its affirmation of the significance of their contribution to development is an important step, as is its recognition of the fact that the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of youth should encourage and promote their participation in national and international efforts to ensure the real success of the second Development Decade.

The Council devoted considerable attention, during the period under review, to the question of its relationship with non-governmental organizations and to the means of enhancing the role which they can play in furthering the objectives of the United Nations. On the recommendation of its NGO Committee, it adopted an important resolution containing detailed provisions governing the arrangements for consultation with such organizations in the future. In another resolution, it took steps to strengthen the relationship of national and international non-governmental organizations with the Office of Public Information. It is to be hoped that the Council's decisions will provide a fruitful basis for co-operation with this important segment of public opinion.

The Council is once again indebted to those heads or senior officials of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations

Development Programme, who attended its sessions and provided it with valuable information regarding their programmes, as noted in the relevant chapters of the present report.

In its work, the Council has also had the active collaboration of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and the Enlarged Committee also. It is on the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the Council depends for so much of the detailed work that makes possible programme discussions and orientation in the Council and it is on the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that it depends for the execution of those programmes. Its relationship with those bodies has, I believe, been stimulated and made more meaningful by the joint meetings of the officers of the Council with the ACC and the CPC at Bucharest. Those meetings helped to increase the understanding between the executive heads of international organizations of the United Nations family and governmental representatives responsible for the co-ordination of their activities as members of the CPC.

In the year under review, the Council and the CPC made progress in dealing with complicated issues raised by the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights field and its budgetary requirements. Long-term planning and priorities are areas in which we have established the policy framework for more concrete action next year. Much still needs to be done in developing an integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The requirements of General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII), in which the Secretary-General is requested to submit to the General Assembly in 1969 a planning figure for 1971, should accelerate the progress towards an integrated system as envisaged by the Ad Hoc Committee. The Secretary-General, in his opening address to the Council at its forty-fifth session, correctly pointed out that those developments implied for him a much more dynamic and imaginative role with regard to the formulation of long-term plans and short-term programmes than had been expected of him in the past. It would seem only logical that the Secretary-General should prepare his own proposals for the work to be carried out in a given year in the light of actions taken by programme-formulating bodies, and he should also have some leeway for suggesting rearrangements and alternatives in the light of the financial and physical possibilities. Such a new approach may call for an examination of the present legislative and institutional arrangements to see what changes may be required to make them more responsive to the new needs, particularly as they are likely to emerge from the institutions of a second Development Decade.

In respect of co-operation and co-ordination between and among the organizations of the United Nations system, the ACC has had a fruitful year. We in the Council were pleased to note the significant progress which it reported to us in respect of certain co-ordination problems that had previously proved quite intractable, including in particular, agricultural

education, industry and computers. In response to the suggestion of the ACC, the Council is recommending to the Assembly the insertion of new provisions in its rules of procedure to aid in the co-ordination process by ensuring adequate consultation with the specialized agencies before the Assembly takes action on proposals of concern to them.

For the first time the Council has dealt with a co-ordinating issue deriving from the efforts of the Organization to ensure the rapid decolonization of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representatives of the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations spoke of the efforts that had been made by them, and we in the Council are confident that they will continue their co-operation with us and with the Assembly in this work, assisting the United Nations in accordance with their mandate and the spirit of their agreements with the organization. At the end of an informative discussion of the matter, the Council decided to resume consideration of it later this year.

Members of the Joint Inspection Unit, established in accordance with the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, attended some of the Council's meetings this year. The Council looks forward to learning of their recommendations with regard to it. Having succeeded last year in reconciling differences of view concerning the joint Inspection Unit, the Council turned its attention this year to the implementation of other recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, many of which it took up in conjunction with other items on its agenda. The Council was, I believe, generally satisfied with its own efforts and those of its subsidiary bodies to deal with the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations. At the same time, we must all recognize that the implementation of those recommendations is a continuing process.

The Council has unfortunately not yet succeeded in making much headway in its efforts to solve the related problems of an overloaded calendar of meetings, overcrowded agenda and an excessive amount of documentation—problems which are placing an almost unbearable strain on delegations, particularly on those of the developing countries. At the forty-fifth session, indeed, many references were made to these crucial problems, but—ironically—their very seriousness prevented the Council from dealing with them in the time at its disposal. They are, however, problems to which the Council intends to—and indeed must—return in the near future, for a solution to them is imperative if the Council is to continue to make a useful contribution to international co-operation for development.

On the subject of co-ordination there has been a positive development which, although begun some time ago, has only recently assumed its true significance. It is apparent that the efforts undertaken both inside and outside the Council has brought about a greater awareness of the need for, and the possibilities of, greater co-ordination among the organizations of the United Nations system on substantive matters. The once defensive attitude arising out of jurisdictional claims has largely given way to a more positive and practical approach leading to the full co-operation

of agencies in well-identified fields falling within the competence of various organizations. It has become clear that the agencies as well as the Member States have nothing to lose, indeed much to gain, from the agencies uniting their efforts in such important fields of endeavour as education and training. This had become all the more important since multi-disciplinary activities and projects involving various agencies have had to be undertaken as a result of better co-ordinated activities at the government level. The agreements which the agencies have reached in this connexion will enhance the contributions of the United Nations system to Governments of developing countries.

The lack of satisfactory results in the development process—a matter of central importance in the Council's preoccupations—is not the fault of the Council. However, there is a feeling that this principal organ of the United Nations needs to have a fresh look at its methods of work and to introduce whatever changes would augment its contribution to the far-reaching task that lies ahead. Indeed, the whole working procedures of international organization in the economic and social fields will have to be reconsidered so as to make international organization more manageable and, consequently, more efficient in its multiple and interrelated activities. A greater concentration of the work in key areas will be required.

Yet, in the end, the determining factor for the success of our endeavours must be the political will and determination of all Governments, in particular those of the most advanced countries, to support by all practical means at their disposal the decisions of the Council and the organizations working in the economic and social fields. This is still lacking to the extent that it is necessary to ensure success. The awareness of the complex problems of development and the potential resources—both human and material—are there. What is required is to mobilize and direct those resources towards this common undertaking of development.

At present, there are signs, however dim, that point to the ending of the political situations that have affected the world, and particularly a number of countries, to a dramatic extent. We pray that the people of these countries will soon be relieved of the untold sufferings which they are now enduring and that, along with all other people, they will work together, with the resources released by the termination of the destructive wars, in the building of a durable peace in freedom and justice. This hope is in every mind. Will it be borne out by events? The alternative is too bleak and yet it must be contemplated. The recent trend in the hard way of disarmament—especially nuclear disarmament—gives rise to a cautious optimism. But this is not a time for complacency. The Council and other organs of the United Nations and all organizations of the United Nations system will, I am sure, fully assume their joint responsibility to strive for our common objectives.

II

The report which follows has, in general, the same form and character as previous reports of the Council

to the General Assembly.^{2/} It consists of the present volume and the printed volumes of the resolutions of the resumed forty-third, the forty-fourth and the forty-fifth sessions,^{3/} and it will be supplemented by a report on the resumed forty-fifth session to be held by the Council later this year.

The report contains references to the summary records of the Council and its committees, which are distributed to all Members of the United Nations.

The present volume comprises eighteen chapters. Of these, chapters I to IX, chapter X, section B, chapter XII, and chapter XIII, sections C, D, E, H, I and J, are concerned with matters within the competence of the Second Committee, though chapter I and chapter X, section B, are also of concern to the Third Committee. Chapter X, sections A and C, chapter XI, and chapter XIII, sections A, B, F and G, deal with matters within the competence of the Third Committee. The General Assembly may wish to refer chapter XIV, which deals with the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements, and chapter XV, which is concerned with the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, to the Fifth Committee and to send them also to the Second and Third Committees for their comments. It may wish to refer sections A and B of chapter XVI—which deal with the development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system—to the Second and Third Committees and also to the Fifth Committee, in accordance with the request to that effect made by the Fifth Committee during the


^{2/} See E/L.1213 and E/SR.1561.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1A; ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1; and ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1.

twentieth session of the Assembly.^{4/} Moreover, the General Assembly may wish subsequently to refer paragraphs 764-770—contained in chapter XVI, which deal with a proposed amendment to the rules of procedure of the Assembly—to the Sixth Committee. Finally, section C of chapter XVI would appear to be within the competence of the Fourth Committee. Chapters XVII and XVIII might be taken up in plenary meeting, although sections E and F of chapter XVII, which deal respectively with the programme of conferences and meetings for 1969 and 1970 and the financial implications of actions of the Council, will be of interest to the Fifth Committee.

A number of questions included in the report are also items on the provisional agenda for the General Assembly. These items are indicated in foot-notes. Other matters referred to the attention of, or requiring action by, the General Assembly are indicated in the text and in foot-notes.

The agenda of the Council's sessions, information regarding the membership and dates of meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs during the period under review, and the programme of conferences and meetings for 1969 and 1970 are included as annexes to the report.



Manuel PEREZ GUERRERO
President
Economic and Social Council

Geneva,
August, 1968.

^{4/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Fifth Committee, 407th meeting.

Chapter I

POPULATION

1. Population questions, and the relation between those questions and economic and social development, engaged the special attention of the Economic and Social Council in the period under review. As a basis for its consideration of population questions, the Council had before it at its forty-fourth session the report of the Population Commission on its fourteenth session (E/4454);^{1/} a note by the Secretary-General containing certain suggestions (E/4454/Add.1); the section on population in the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its second session (E/4493/Rev.1,^{2/} paras. 152-166); and volume I of the Proceedings of the Second World Population Conference (E/CONF.41/2).^{3/} At that session^{4/} the Council took note of chapters IV to VII of the Population Commission's report and decided to postpone to its forty-fifth session the consideration of chapters II, III, and VIII to XI, including a draft resolution recommended by the Commission, as well as its consideration of the section of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination dealing with population. At its forty-fifth session the Council had before it also the report of the ACC on co-ordination in the field of population (E/4486/Add.1,^{5/} annex II) and a note by the Secretary-General on population and its relation to economic and social development (E/4551).^{6/}

A. Population and development

2. In a statement on development strategies delivered to the Council at its forty-fifth session,^{7/} the Secretary-General dealt with some of the major aspects of economic, social and demographic inter-relationships. He emphasized that while it was important to persevere with efforts in the more recalcitrant problem areas, it was equally important to intensify action in areas where there was greater promise of furthering the objectives of the Development Decade. He pointed out that one of the most significant developments in recent years had been the growing awareness of the population factor. The probable population increase in the 1970's would exceed that of the 1960's by one-third; in the second Development Decade special emphasis must therefore be placed on the critical relationship between population and resources, and attention must be given to the problems to which that relationship gave rise.

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 9.

^{2/} Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9.

^{3/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XIII.5.

^{4/} E/SR.1520.

^{5/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.

^{6/} Ibid., agenda item 5.

^{7/} E/SR.1531.

3. World population problems were diverse and complex, and methods for dealing with them could be neither simple nor uniform. While the question of population growth was of major economic and social significance, it was also being linked more and more frequently to questions of fundamental human rights and the quality of life. Owing to technological developments and changes in attitudes, the belief was spreading that population trends could be influenced even before a country had reached what might be considered an appropriate level of development. National family planning programmes launched in twenty developing countries had already become an integral part of national development efforts. Economic and social policies, and population policies, were in fact viewed as supporting each other. At the current early stage of family planning programmes, it was difficult to make a fair assessment of their efficiency, but it was well known that they had serious obstacles to overcome. The Secretary-General therefore felt that the United Nations had to respond to calls for its leadership in that field. In view of the increasing number of requests for assistance, the United Nations should establish programming machinery to help Governments prepare projects, including pilot projects in family planning. The Secretary-General had requested a moderate increase in the 1969 budget for that purpose and had established a United Nations trust fund for population activities.

4. The heads of several specialized agencies discussed the ways in which the agencies could help bring about a better balance between population and resources, as an essential element in the success of a development strategy. Thanks to progress made in agricultural research and agricultural extension, the recent level of food production had brought some hope, but the race between population and food supply was far from being won. The break-through in food production must be matched by equal progress in population planning if that fundamental problem was to be solved. The health aspects of population dynamics included considerations of population trends in national health planning and the development of networks of basic health services. The development and integration of family planning within the context of health services provided effective measures for promoting maternal and child health, and assured an appropriate setting for problems related to fertility control, sterility and abortions. The training of personnel in basic health work including family planning represented a crucial priority. The World Health Organization's mandate allowed it to assist Governments on request in the development of family planning as an integrated part of health services. WHO did not endorse or promote any particular population policy. However successful family planning programmes were, there would remain the need to raise the levels

of productive employment, which alone could improve the living standards of the population and bring about the improvements on which the enjoyment of human rights depended. It was pointed out that the qualitative aspects of the consequences of population trends had also to be assessed in order to understand the changes in the young members of the population and their changing aspirations.

B. Co-ordination

5. Like that of the United Nations, the mandates of five United Nations agencies have been strengthened in matters relating to population in general and family planning in particular. At the forty-fifth session of the Council, members stressed the urgency of further improving the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in that field and welcomed the establishment of the ACC Sub-Committee on Population as a forum for promoting a more concerted and coherent policy on the part of the members of the United Nations system within the terms of their mandates. Those mandates, and the research and technical co-operation activities of the agencies in five priority areas,^{8/} including family planning, were described in detail in an addendum to the thirty-fourth report of the ACC, on co-ordination in the fields of population (E/4486/Add.1, 5/ annex II). Members of the Council also stressed the importance of the regional commissions' participation in the ACC Sub-Committee and recommended that appropriate arrangements be made for co-ordination of activities with qualified non-governmental organizations as well.

C. Major policy issues

6. In the debate at the forty-fifth session,^{9/} the Council underlined the diversity of problems related to population and its various aspects, which had been the particular concern of the United Nations since the Council's decision, in 1965, to concentrate attention upon five priority areas: fertility, mortality, urbanization and migration, the demographic aspects of economic development, and the demographic aspects of social development. Among those areas, fertility was considered to be of major importance, in view of the fact that in most of the developing countries, the combination of constant fertility and declining mortality had brought about increases in population that far outstripped economic resources. The Council believed it was generally recognized that such rapid population growth had a direct and adverse effect on economic development and that family planning had become a necessity. It was pointed out that in twenty years it would not be possible to cope with population growth if adequate measures were not taken immediately. It was again stressed that while there could be no question of regarding family planning programmes as a substitute for economic and social development, there was no doubt that those programmes could be effective instruments for supporting economic and social development.

7. The Council gave special emphasis to the human rights aspects of family planning, and to its strong belief that there should be freedom of choice on the

part of the individual in deciding on the size of his family. It also emphasized that Governments should facilitate access to the knowledge and means which would enable individuals to exercise that choice according to their own conscience. In that connexion the Council took note of the fact that a Declaration on Population by World Leaders (E/4551, 6/ annex I), affirming that those rights formed a basic part of human dignity, had been signed by the heads of State and prime ministers of thirty countries. The question of family planning and human rights had also formed an important part of the agenda of the twenty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women;^{10/} the Commission had recommended a draft resolution, later adopted as Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), on family planning and the status of women. The International Conference on Human Rights (held at Teheran in 1968) had also adopted a resolution on human rights aspects of family planning.^{11/}

8. After years of necessarily slow and careful study, the United Nations had been moving in the direction of action-oriented programmes pursuant to Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) adopted in 1965. Governments representing two thirds of the population of the developing world had adopted national family planning programmes in recent years, and more requests for assistance in family planning were being addressed to the United Nations system. The Council felt that the United Nations should respond to those requests as fully as possible and that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be given sufficient financial and other resources to meet the requirements of the developing countries for assistance in family planning. However, some reservations were expressed by a number of members concerning the engagement of the United Nations Development Programme in the activities in the demographic field.^{12/}

9. Members of the Council spoke in favour of the regionalization of the United Nations population programme, stating that it should take account of individual regional and national characteristics of population trends as related to the economic and social situation. The Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions stressed the urgency of narrowing the gap between the growth of the economy and that of population in ways that would meet the requirements of each region. Careful examination of all aspects of population policy was recommended within the framework of a development strategy in each region. Possible solutions included assistance and advisory services, upon government request, in connexion with policies and programmes designed to moderate population growth and various measures concerning employment, agriculture and industrial productivity. There was also a particular need for co-operation within each region between the commissions and the specialized agencies in order to achieve concerted action. It was pointed out that there was need for a healthy relationship between global

^{10/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6, paras. 137-160. See also chapter XI, section O, below.

^{11/} Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights, chap. III, resolution XVIII.

^{12/} See chapter XII, paragraph 518.

^{8/} See paragraph 6 below.

^{9/} E/AC.6/SR.453-456, 459 and 460; E/SR.1520.

development strategy and policy-making on the one hand, and for a regional approach in the formulation and implementation of projects on the other. Regional programmes, it was felt, could be strengthened through greater decentralization of responsibility for projects from Headquarters to the commissions.

10. The Council noted with appreciation that ECAFE at its twenty-fourth session had launched the Asian Population Programme, which included the establishment of a population unit within the ECAFE secretariat and the expansion of the secretariat's activities in the population field.

D. Report of the Population Commission

11. The Council was informed, through the report of the Population Commission on its fourteenth session (E/4454), ^{1/} that the Commission had been very much aware of the need to broaden the United Nations work programme in the field of population. It had recommended, within the framework of the long-range programme of work already endorsed in Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), a revised five-year work programme formulated in terms of main guide-lines and objectives to be attained over the next five years. A two-year programme, consisting of specific projects, had also been recommended. In setting up those work programmes, the Commission had stressed its desire to have a flexible and effective scheme, one which would meet the changing needs of Member States, and of the developing nations in particular. It had recommended that the programmes be re-assessed and adjusted periodically, as necessary, in order to prevent undue imbalance and to ensure that greater emphasis should be placed upon action programmes at the regional and country levels, especially in those developing countries where population problems were most acute.

12. The Commission had given several important guide-lines in its recommendations for the framework of the population programme: there was a growing need for interdisciplinary, interagency and regional co-operation, and especially for co-ordination of projects at the country level; the Secretariat's research programme should be selective, should form the basis for policy-making and provide support for field activities, and should be directed towards assisting developing countries in establishing national research facilities; channels of information should be broadened, especially through the publication of a report on the world population situation; the study of fertility and all technical co-operation programmes dealing with fertility, including family planning, should be given high priority; attention should be concentrated on expanding facilities for training in the field of population; population activities at the regional and country levels should be strengthened and Headquarters staff increased; and there should be a greater number of population projects under country programmes of technical co-operation.

13. The Council, in its resolution 1347 (XLV), took note of those guide-lines and approved the five-year

and two-year programmes of research and technical work, training, information and advice in the five priority areas. During the discussion at the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, however, some members expressed the opinion that the United Nations work programme in the field of population favoured its statistics and research component and thought that insufficient attention had been given to action-oriented projects. It was suggested that facts and figures on crucial population issues were already available and that the Commission needed to pursue action projects. Demographic research should not be an end in itself but an operational tool of the Organization and of Member States. Other members of the Council expressed the view that the United Nations population programme must be balanced, and that owing to the delicacy of population problems and to the fact that knowledge in that field was inadequate and fragmentary, research should have an important place. Due attention should be given to the relationships between population and national development, and the study of those relationships should cover all the relevant factors within their regional and national contexts. Efforts should be made to improve demographic statistics, in particular in those areas where population problems were complex and urgent and statistics were lacking.

14. During the discussion, the Council was informed of the basic objectives of, and progress made by, some national family planning programmes and the changing attitudes with regard to the responsibility of the State for such programmes. In view of the long-range character of population change, it was noted that family planning programmes might bear only a remote relation to the development strategy of the 1970's. It was also suggested however that account should be taken of those programmes within the context of the development programmes currently under consideration, since they might be expected to generate changes in population that would be of lasting value. In its more comprehensive context, population should be assigned due importance in the preparations for the second Development Decade. As regards the study of government attitudes, it was urged that a second inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from the interaction of economic development and population change be carried out.

E. Technical co-operation ^{13/}

15. The Council was aware of the fact that the strengthening of assistance to interested Governments in dealing with their population problems had become a matter of the utmost importance. Members recognized the fact that the establishment of national programmes was primarily the concern of national Governments, and that the global approach to action in population fields was but an aggregate of national decisions. Being closer to the national circumstances, regional policy and action were considered appropriate for dealing with all kinds of population problems within the framework of regional co-operation

^{13/} See chapter XI, section S, and chapter XII, section A, below.

in demographic, economic and social fields. An enlarged programme of technical co-operation in regard to population matters would indeed call for substantial additional resources. It was emphasized, however, that additional aid for population programmes should not be provided at the expense of resources needed for industrial and agricultural projects.

16. The Council noted that the Secretary-General had requested additional funds, and recalled with satisfaction the establishment of the trust fund for population activities. The fund had already financed several projects, including a Population Programming Mission in Africa.^{14/} The Council was informed that arrangements were being made to appoint a number of population programme officers for a period of eighteen months, to assist interested countries in identifying their population problems and in working out projects to be implemented, if necessary, with assistance under technical co-operation programmes.

17. Several members pointed out that while they approved of the establishment of the trust fund, they did not consider it advisable to have a proliferation of special funds. In view of both substantive and financial considerations, it was recommended that most of the operational part of the population programme be carried out under the United Nations Development Programme. It was suggested that arrangements be made to facilitate co-ordination among the programmes carried out by the United Nations family, bilateral government-sponsored programmes, and programmes sponsored by private foundations. The Council was informed that substantial financial resources might be made available for United Nations population projects.

^{14/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document E/4551, annex II, I.

F. Action taken by the Council

18. The Council, in resolution 1347 (XLV), endorsed the recommendations made by the Population Commission, in the report on its fourteenth session, on the five-year and two-year programmes of work (E/4454, chap. VIII), as well as the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with respect to the United Nations population programme (E/4493/Rev.1, paras. 152-166). It recommended that the United Nations Development Programme give due consideration to applications submitted for the financing of projects designed to assist developing countries in dealing with population problems. It requested the Secretary-General to pursue a work programme in the population fields and to give special attention to those aspects which were of direct benefit to developing countries, especially advice and technical co-operation requested by Governments in population fields within the context of national policies. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit a concise report on the world population situation biennially to the General Assembly and to bring promptly up to date the study on Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends. The Committee for Development Planning was requested to give appropriate attention to the interrelation between population dynamics and economic and social growth with respect to the second Development Decade, taking into account the diversity of regional and national characteristics. The regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut were invited to prepare and consider regional reports on population aspects of economic and social development. The Council welcomed the decision of the ACC to establish a Sub-Committee on Population and called for intensified action, in co-operation with the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, to improve co-ordination and avoid duplication of effort.

WORLD ECONOMIC TRENDS

A. World Economic Survey: Current Economic Developments

19. For a general discussion of world economic trends, the Council had before it the World Economic Survey, 1967.^{1/} Part two of the Survey (E/4489), entitled Current Economic Developments, provided a review of recent developments in the world economy, international monetary and trade developments, and the progress in economic reforms in centrally planned economies.^{2/}

20. The Survey stated that total world output had expanded between 1966 and 1967 by about 4 per cent, indicating a slight deceleration in world economic activity as compared with the period 1965-1966. That performance reflected the sluggish conditions in the major advanced market economies, which as a group had recorded a growth rate in industrial production of 2 per cent, sharply down from 7 per cent in the previous year. The rate of growth in the centrally planned economies had amounted to 7 per cent in 1967, almost matching the 8 per cent achieved in 1966 when most countries of the region had benefited from bumper crops. The growth rate for the developing countries had accelerated as a result of very favourable crops in the larger countries of the group, representing an increase in agricultural production of 8 per cent, an auspicious development after the failure of 1966 when agricultural output had actually decreased by about 1 per cent.

21. The year 1967 had seen a worsening in the payments situation of the reserve currency countries. A crisis of confidence had developed, leading to a massive attack on those currencies and a run on gold. The United Kingdom had been forced to devalue in November 1967 and the gold pool countries had suspended the supply of gold to the private market several months later. The United Kingdom devaluation, unlike the one of 1949, had not resulted in a round of devaluations among the major industrial countries. Those which followed had been in smaller countries, accounting for about 6 per cent of world trade. One notable development on the other hand had been the decision of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, in September 1967, to establish facilities at the Fund for special drawing rights, thus marking the culmination of many years of discussions and negotiations on the need for a new world reserve to facilitate the ever increasing level of international trade.

22. In the sphere of international trade, the successful negotiation of the Kennedy Round of tariff reductions had marked the high point of many years of laborious negotiations with a view to the liberalizing of world trade. The concessions on tariff and non-tariff barriers, to be implemented over a period of five years, would benefit primarily the developed countries, as the rate of tariff reduction for a list of products of interest to the developing countries was lower than that for the developed countries.

23. Developments in regional integration, during 1967, had been rather uneven. A large number of meetings had taken place, leading to some important agreements on regional integration among developing countries, involving the West African Economic Community, the Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale, the East African Common Market, the Maghreb countries, the Association of South-East Asian Nations, the Arab Economic Unity Council, the Latin American Common Market and the Caribbean Free Trade Area. Progress had been slower, however, in regard to the actual enforcement of economic integration. Differences in degree of development, monetary instability, geographical and cultural barriers, and the particular interest of some countries had been the main difficulties involved in the rapid and meaningful decrease in intra-regional trade barriers.

24. During 1967 and the first half of 1968, important developments in economic planning and enterprise management had taken place in the USSR and the eastern European countries. The trend towards decentralization of economic planning and for increasing reliance on market mechanisms had become quite marked for the region as a whole. Economic changes of a far-reaching nature, including a radical price reform, had been introduced in Czechoslovakia. In Hungary, the Soviet Union, Eastern Germany, Bulgaria, Romania and Poland, most enterprises had been permitted to operate on a modified profit basis. Results had been so encouraging that it had been found necessary to grant subsidies to a number of marginal enterprises in order to give them a longer time to readjust to market conditions.

B. Economic Survey of Europe

25. Recent developments in the economies and foreign trade of western and eastern Europe were reviewed in the Economic Survey of Europe in 1967 (E/ECE/703).^{3/}

26. In western Europe, during the second half of 1967, a clear acceleration in economic growth had been apparent in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. Among the

^{1/} To be issued as a United Nations publication.

^{2/} Part one of the Survey, entitled The Problems and Policies of Economic Development: an Appraisal Recent Experience (E/4488 and Add.1-5) is summarized in chapter III.

^{3/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.E.1.

smaller economies, the signs of revival had been less definite, but in several there had been an upward trend in industrial production at the end of the year, in response to the acceleration of import growth into the larger western European economies, especially the Federal Republic of Germany, and into the United States of America.

27. Prospects for the coming year indicated a further quickening and widening of the economic recovery apparent in the larger western European economies and beginning to spread to some of the smaller ones. National projections suggested an increase in total output in western Europe of 4 per cent in 1968. Many of those projections had been made in 1967 when the general outlook for recovery had been less promising than it was at present.

28. In spite of those apparently favourable conditions for considerably faster growth, both government and business policies remained cautious, mainly because the recession had not removed the internal or external imbalances in the economies of western Europe.

29. Internally, the recession had done something to bring down the rates of increase in costs and prices, but only after a long delay, and at the cost of substantial losses in potential output. The hopes that might have been entertained of a quick remedy for inflation, by demand restraint on the scale so far practised, had been rather widely disappointed. That had been one reason for official caution in promoting the re-expansion of internal demand. It could be a good reason for preventing the very rapid bursts of expansion allowed, or even encouraged, earlier in the decade. There was, however, no justification from experience for supposing that a moderate rate of expansion would create faster increases in costs than a period of prolonged demand restraint.

30. More important for most countries, however, were the new uncertainties surrounding the achievement of external balance. The major imbalances had not been removed. The period of demand restraint had done no more than earlier phases of fast expansion to remove the external deficit of the United Kingdom, although a year earlier it had appeared that progress was being made. The falling pressure of internal demand in the Federal Republic of Germany had resulted in a bigger current surplus in 1967 than had ever been recorded before. The large current surplus in Italy, although reduced in 1967, had remained very high (two-thirds that of the Federal Republic of Germany). The French current account had worsened, but French reserves had continued to grow through the influx of capital.

31. Notwithstanding the very extensive efforts made to hold the position through the existing international monetary machinery, the problems of the two key currencies had come to a head at the end of the year, and had at last been met by major changes in United Kingdom and United States policy. The devaluation of sterling, granted a suitable domestic policy and a positive reaction by industry, should correct the United Kingdom deficit, which was fundamentally a problem of the disposition of current resources. The corrective measures so far taken by the United States,

designed to save about \$3,000 million on the basic balance of payments, would operate predominantly on the international flow of capital. The consequences for the other industrial countries should certainly not be unmanageable, granted appropriate national policies and the appropriate forms of international co-operation. Both measures, if successful, would have their main direct impact on the economies of continental western Europe.

32. Taking together the effects of the United Kingdom and United States measures up to mid-March, on current and capital account—and provided that they were successful—the result for continental western Europe as a whole was, then, a possible reduction of from \$2,500 million to \$3,000 million in the inflow of foreign exchange. Everything else being equal (including capital transactions with countries other than the United States of America), that would bring about a redistribution of reserves, and would have consequences for both the domestic and external policies of the countries experiencing a loss of reserves.

33. For internal policy, the consequent loss of liquidity to the central banks (and to the commercial banking system in some countries) should not, in principle, be impossible to counteract if desired. It would not seem necessary for countries with large reserves and large payments surpluses to change at all drastically their policies for management of income and output. The problems of internal management appeared mainly institutional, and were connected with the imperfections of the capital markets. Nevertheless, those difficulties were real ones and there was a certain risk that the weakening of liquidity, and diminished access to capital funds, would lead to higher interest rates and a more austere monetary policy than the over-all economic situation appeared to require. The result might be to prejudice, later in 1968, the incipient revival of economic growth, and particularly of investment. Moreover, there were several western European countries which did not enjoy large reserves or large payments surpluses. For them, the problems of achieving well balanced growth would be much more serious.

34. In eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, economic growth in 1967 had proceeded at a rapid pace, although somewhat less so than in the preceding year. The growth rates in national income had ranged from 5 per cent in Eastern Germany to 9 per cent in Bulgaria; and in virtually all countries they had been in excess of the annual plan growth targets. The national income targets for 1968 were generally close to those obtained in 1967. It should be borne in mind, however, that the plan growth targets in a number of countries had already assumed an indicative character; on the other hand, short-term policies adapted to the particular needs of a given situation tended to gain in scope.

35. In the Soviet Union, pronounced acceleration of industrial expansion had been associated with intensified foreign trade activities and maintenance of the high level of agricultural output in spite of less favourable climatic conditions than in the previous year. The producers' goods industries had expanded output rapidly, but as in most other countries of the area, it had been the steep rise in production achieved

by the consumers' goods industries that had constituted the salient feature of industrial development.

36. The sectoral pattern of growth in the eastern European countries had shown a number of similar features which, on the whole, were also to be found in the pattern of growth of the Soviet Union. Industrial expansion had been maintained or, in most cases, accelerated. As in 1966, the highest rates of industrial growth had been attained in Bulgaria and Romania—two countries where investment policies continued to aim at rapid industrialization; the increase in the growth rate of industrial output, however, had been largest in Hungary. Output per man in industry had grown faster than in 1966 in practically all countries. The employment situation had developed less uniformly, but in most countries industrial employment had progressed more slowly than in the preceding year. The general tendency towards the reduction or elimination of the gap between the growth of the producers' and consumers' goods industries had lent further similarity to the growth pattern.

37. Developments in agriculture had also been rather similar. With the notable exception of Albania, where a fast expansion had again been recorded, global output in other eastern European countries had been more or less close to the previous year's levels. In view of the large increases obtained in 1966—a year of particularly favourable weather conditions—the performance of agriculture was generally considered as rather satisfactory. Sustained efforts to intensify and rationalize agricultural production, often associated with important structural and institutional changes, had been common to all countries of the area.

38. Fixed investment outlays and their composition had followed a less uniform pattern: in Bulgaria (where in 1966 an unusual expansion had occurred) and in Czechoslovakia, investment outlays had grown at reduced rates in comparison with the preceding year; in the case of the latter country, that had had very much to do with the restrictive demand policies imposed as a result of the rather unexpected results of the price reform. By contrast, fixed investment outlays had expanded faster than in 1966 in Eastern Germany, Poland and, especially, Hungary.

39. In conformity with their current medium-term plans, a shift in investment towards the productive sectors of the economy had been observed in all countries for which information was available, except Czechoslovakia. The sectoral breakdown of the fixed investment outlays had, however, varied considerably from one country to another.

40. Foreign trade developments and their effects on disposable supplies had also shown a rather diversified picture, although the actual policies had in most cases been aimed at improving the balance-of-trade position.

41. The rate of accumulation had risen in Hungary in 1967, mainly because of the behaviour of the increasingly autonomous enterprises which, incited by the possible effects of the forthcoming price reform, had intensified their investment activity, striving, among other things, to build up reserves in intermediate products. However, the good performance

of domestic output, with emphasis on the consumers' goods sector in industry, and the large import surplus, which had also reflected increased imports of consumers' goods, had made it possible for consumption to rise by a wide margin. The 1967 increase in total consumption of 7 per cent, representing a roughly parallel rise in individual and collective consumption, had been the highest by far recorded in more recent years. According to preliminary figures, accumulation had grown faster than consumption in Czechoslovakia also, although partly because of the re-evaluation of stocks in new prices. Individual consumption had advanced at roughly the same pace as in 1966 whereas little or no increase had occurred in collective consumption.

42. In Bulgaria, on the other hand, the very steep rise in total consumption of at least 9 per cent must have exceeded the growth of total available supplies for domestic use, thus reducing somewhat the very high accumulation rate. A reduction in the accumulation rate in Eastern Germany had also made it possible for consumption to grow faster than the total supplies for domestic use. In Poland, accumulation and consumption had risen in step with the available supplies, with collective consumption outstripping the growth of individual consumption.

43. A generally greater accent on consumption than in the past in the countries of the area was not only motivated by the growing weight of social considerations normally associated with the higher stages of economic developments; it also reflected the increasing importance attached to the human element as a factor of economic growth. As pointed out in the previous Survey, the need for switching from extensive to more intensive methods of growth had been emphasized in both the reform programmes and the five-year plans.

44. The medium-term plans required a still more refined adaptation of output to consumer demand, not only in the final stage of production but in the intermediate stages as well. Moreover, appropriate mechanisms would have to be developed in order to ensure that adaptation to the rapidly changing consumers' tastes and preferences should proceed at an adequate pace. Those, in fact, were highly important objectives of the current reforms.

C. Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East

45. The Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1967^{4/} examined recent economic developments in the ECAFE region and discussed, in part I, policies and planning for exports.

46. In 1967, the developing ECAFE region as a whole had shown signs of considerable recovery from the preceding two years of slow growth. The gross domestic product of the region as a whole had grown a little more than 8 per cent, almost twice as fast as in 1966. Of eleven large or medium-sized economies in developing Asia, eight had grown at a rate of 5 per cent or more in 1967, whereas only five countries had done so in 1966. The faster growth, which had been accompanied by improved price stability in the different

^{4/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.F.1.

economies, largely reflected agricultural recovery, especially in India. Industrial growth had been retarded in 1966/67 but in the full year 1967 it had also shown signs of a recovery, though less pronounced a recovery than that in agriculture.

47. The importance of agricultural recovery was due mainly to the improved supplies of food. Agriculture as a source of foreign exchange had been affected by the steep decline in the prices of some Asian staple exports and the continued low levels in the prices of others. As regards the future development of the sector as a whole, the events of 1967 could not as yet be taken as conclusive evidence of the impact of the increased concentration of economic policies and plans upon agricultural growth. The new agricultural strategies still needed to be judged on their own terms.

48. Increasing growth, or growth at high levels, and the need to import foodgrains were accompanied by a remarkable increase in imports. The increase had begun in the second half of 1966 and continued throughout 1967. At the same time, the rate of growth of export values had slowed down, partly because of deteriorating export prices. As a result, the balance of trade had worsened. The increasing gap had been met by expenditures out of reserves and especially by a higher rate of aid disbursement in 1967.

49. With the higher growth rate and the slower growth of export revenues, the balance of payments could again in 1968 be regarded as the chief constraint on Asian growth. Much depended on the external environment of 1968. World trade had tended to slow down during 1967, as had aid commitments. While the aim in western Europe and in the United States of America was to achieve a recovery, thus improving the demand for the traditional exports of developing Asia, the execution of that intention and the growth of aid depended crucially on a settlement of the currency strains which had disturbed the international economy in 1967 and early in 1968. The end of the war in Viet-Nam could in the longer run contribute to an improvement of the international environment of Asian growth but was likely to present several of the economies of South-East Asia and east Asia with some problems of adjustment in the immediate future.

50. The increasing attention of Asian countries to policies and planning for exports was due to the fact that primary commodities had failed most conspicuously to act in recent years as an engine of economic growth in the developing ECAFE region. In 1967, the economies which depended most heavily upon exports had been worst hit by the deterioration of commodity markets. As usual in such experiences, the highly competitive nature of primary commodity production for exports was harshly increased. Over the period 1955 to 1966, it appeared that the developing ECAFE region had suffered declines in its shares in world exports in each of three broad classes of commodity in world trade, including the traditional primary products of the region.

51. The loss in their share in world exports was due only in part to a failure to offer supplies at what were on the whole declining prices, in competition with the producers of similar commodities in de-

veloped countries and in other developing regions. In addition, protection in the European market for temperate zone products had discriminated against Asian supplies, and demand had shifted within the specified commodity groups to products which were not at all, or not significantly, represented in Asian production. Furthermore, the world demand for those classes of commodity had failed to keep pace with the growth in total world exports.

52. Individual countries had, of course, managed to increase their shares in commodity classes that were declining in world demand: for the region as a whole, however, it had proved possible to raise the share of its exports only in those categories in which world demand had risen more rapidly than the average of all traded goods, namely manufactured exports. It was true that Asian manufactured exports were highly concentrated on a few products, some of which (textiles) were proportionately declining in world trade; but the counter-adaptation in the importing markets was easier if it was undertaken in sectors within which the mobility of the factors of labour, management and capital and the general rate of growth were as high as they were in manufacturing.

53. Practically all Asian developing countries used a limited range of fiscal policies, from the manipulation of business taxation in favour of export activity to differentiated export taxes and subsidies to induce exports of domestically produced goods and to achieve the optimum income from exports in the face of varying prices and demands. The replacement of a variety of other taxes by a value-added tax with provision for the exemption of exports was one of the few current additions to the basic stock of ideas.

54. Further policies pivoted on the rate of exchange. They included notably the systems of multiple exchange rates and the combination of multiple rates with free sub-markets for foreign exchange. The export bonus voucher system of Pakistan, which had attracted such great interest and represented a type that was, or had been, fairly widely used in Asian countries, exemplified the latter system.

55. As in the case of fiscal inducements, the choice of the degree of incentive that was to be given through a multiple exchange rate system was one of the main economic problems of the policy. The elasticity of demand for a given product was not always a good guide unless it was combined with appropriate estimates of supply: retaliation by competing producers was otherwise highly probable. A no less complicated problem was that of ordering the access of different types of import to different rates of exchange. The least necessary imports were referred to the free market.

56. As on the international level of action, trade preferences were of particular concern to the developing countries of Asia because processed and manufactured goods occupied a larger share of their exports than of the exports from other developing regions. Those exports had, furthermore, increased more rapidly than those of primary goods, indicating availability and a measure of productivity which promised to make preferences within the available limits of

existing tariff rates a successful means of calling forth further and more diversified supplies.

57. Preferences granted by developed countries without reciprocity would presumably be most fruitful, even after the reductions undertaken in the Kennedy Round, for light manufactures. Where quotas continued to restrict imports from developing countries, the result of the preference could, of course, be no more than a limited transfer of resources from the developed countries. In the case of other commodities, the effect of preferences was perhaps slight on the balance of payments, but greater on the volume and quality of industrial output.

58. Intra-regional preferences could in principle be so designed as to be wholly at the expense of imports from developed countries; but that would greatly limit their scope if the loss from trade diversion (through purchases from the preferred higher-cost sources) were to be balanced. In practice, therefore, plans for such preferences embodied trade-creating features, that is, the grant of preferences which would also be at the expense of domestic producers. Hence the need for compensation, both to protect countries against net losses from trade diversion and to safeguard their own industrialization plans. Quotas and the construction of preference sub-areas were some of the accepted tools for preventing too unequal a distribution of benefits and interference with the growth of domestic production. As regards the formation of preference areas, countries at significantly different stages of industrial development would have to be separated; while, among those at similar stages of industrialization, the existence of intensive trading links, and therefore of the institutions of trading, offered a basis for further expansion.

D. Economic Survey of Latin America

59. The Economic Survey of Latin America, 1967 (E/CN.12/808) revealed that the economic development of Latin America in 1967 was unsatisfactory as the per capita growth rate of product had been only a little over 1.5 per cent.

60. Both internal factors and the rigid pattern of the region's external trade had been responsible for the slow progress in Latin American efforts to increase employment and productivity. The balance of payments deficit on current account in 1967 had involved some drain on the foreign exchange reserves which certain Latin American countries had built up in previous years, and a considerable increase in the net inflow of non-compulsory capital—in particular direct investment—and in short and medium-term loans. There had been a rapid increase in service payments on the external public debt, attributable to the excessive medium-term borrowing to which the Latin American economies had had to resort and to the steady rise in rates of interest and other loan costs. Efforts had been made in the Latin American region to reduce debts of that type by obtaining instead longer-term loans such as were usually offered by official external sources. The real rate of interest on loans obtained by Latin America from the external banking sector had been 6.5 per cent in 1960; in more recent operations it had risen to 8 per cent. The impact of the rise in interest rates would be more widely felt

during the next two to three years as the bulk of the interest payments made in 1966 and 1967 were for credits obtained some years earlier when the interest rates had stood at lower levels.

61. For the first time in the current decade, the value of exports of goods had shown a slight decrease in relation to the previous year, reaching about \$10,660 million. As the volume of sales had in general increased, the result had obviously been determined by the adverse trend in prices, particularly of coffee, metals, wool and fishmeal. If Venezuela were excluded, the value of exports from the region had decreased by nearly 2.6 per cent, mainly because of the deterioration of sales by Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. Even in some of the countries where exports had risen, the increase in exports had represented merely a recovery of levels prevailing prior to 1966. In contrast to exports, Latin American imports of goods (in f.o.b. terms) had risen by about 4 per cent in 1967, reaching a value of \$9,300 million. The fact that Latin America's imports had risen while current export earnings had remained the same meant a reduction on the trade surplus and a greater balance of payments deficit on current account, which had increased from \$1,080 million in 1966 to \$1,600 million in 1967. Latin America's exports, being of primary commodities, had been affected by the long-standing problems in world trade. During 1967, adverse price trends had been the main difficulty, since world market prices had dropped for such products as coffee, fishmeal, beef, sugar, tin, lead and zinc, all of which were of special importance to Latin America.

62. Although interregional trade, particularly trade between Latin America and the developed countries, had declined in 1967, there had been some expansion of intra-regional trade, which was regarded as a promising trend in the intensification of efforts to achieve the economic integration of Latin America. The growth in intra-regional trade had been particularly welcomed in the light of the resolution of the Meeting of American Chiefs of State, held in April 1967, to create progressively, beginning in 1970, a Latin American common market, which should be in operation within a period of fifteen years after that date.

63. Over and above their endeavours to speed up the growth of the domestic economy and to cope with the vicissitudes of foreign trade, several countries of the region had made efforts, as in previous years, to curb inflationary pressures, with varying degrees of success.

64. Some countries had raised their public expenditure for social purposes to levels which could be maintained only with great difficulty, while others—including some whose rates of increase of per capita income were relatively high—had kept their budget allocations for social programmes below the amounts that they could afford. Attempts to take account of the social sectors in over-all development planning had met with only moderate success, and the existing situation was the outcome of the competing pressures exerted by the various sectors in the different countries in the face of instability and limited budget resources. While progress had been made in educa-

tion and health, there had been a considerable lag in housing.

65. Two main trends were discernible when the Latin American economy as a whole was viewed by sectors for 1967. There had been a considerable increase in agricultural activity whereas the manufacturing sector had been marked by a lack of dynamism. Both agriculture and mining, including the extraction of petroleum, had grown at average annual rates of slightly more than 4 per cent in the period 1960-1965, but had levelled off in 1966 and picked up again in 1967, when their growth rates had been 5.5 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively. In industry, the annual growth rate of 5.7 per cent in 1960-1965 had increased to 6.4 per cent in 1966 and dropped to 3.6 per cent in 1967. In construction, the 6.6 per cent rate of growth in 1967, although lower than that of 7.7 per cent in 1966, compared favourably with the average annual rate of 2.4 per cent in the period 1960-1965. No significant changes had been registered in the services sector.

66. The upturn in agricultural production in 1967 had been largely due to the expansion of crop farming in Argentina and Brazil as a result of favourable weather conditions and the policy of incentives, including the establishment of export prices. From the standpoint of individual commodities, 1967 had been a period of recovery for most groups; and for livestock products it had represented a continuation of the rising growth trend initiated in 1964. A noteworthy expansion in the production of dried pulses and cereals, roots and tubers as well as in that of meat had led to a considerable improvement in the supply of foodstuffs in 1967 for Latin America as a whole and in some cases to the creation of surpluses. The production of natural fibres had continued to decline as it had done since 1965, particularly as a result of competition from synthetics. Coffee and cocoa had made a marked recovery from the low levels recorded in 1966.

67. Gross mining production, excluding petroleum, had risen slightly in 1967, with increases in sulphur, tin, bauxite and lead. The production of copper and zinc had remained more or less the same as in 1966, and that of manganese, iron, gold and nitrate had declined. Continued prospecting in the region had led to the discovery of important new deposits: tin in Bolivia, copper in Argentina, sulphur in Guatemala and Mexico, bauxite in Surinam, and iron in several places in Mexico and Brazil.

68. The lower growth rate of industrial development in Latin America in 1967 had been the result of widely varying trends in different countries. The over-all index had been very much affected by the development of industry in Argentina and Brazil, which together had accounted for about 55 per cent of the value of manufacturing production in the region. Two other countries which were relatively far advanced in industrial development, Chile and Uruguay, had also had somewhat discouraging results in 1967. On the other hand, in both Mexico and Venezuela, where for twenty years industrial development had been steady and vigorous, the industrial growth rate in 1967 had been higher than the over-all economic growth rate. Slightly lower growth rates in manufacturing had been registered in Peru and Colombia in 1967 than in the

period 1960-1965. The industrial growth rates for 1967 in the remaining Latin American countries, considered to be economically relatively less developed, had been slightly more than 6 per cent in the case of Guatemala and Nicaragua, and topped 11 per cent in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. Industrial growth had been particularly noteworthy in the Central American countries, mainly because of the stimulus provided by the Central American Common Market, but that had had little effect on the rate for Latin America as a whole because the industrial production of those countries had accounted for only 7 per cent of the total in the region.

69. In the field of energy production, there had been an increase of about 7 per cent in the total generation of electrical energy in 1967 as compared with 1966; and the generation of energy for public utility purposes had expanded by 9 per cent. The production of hydrocarbons in 1967 had shown an increase of approximately 7 per cent as compared with the previous year. Domestic consumption of hydrocarbons had also expanded by about 7 per cent.

70. The different branches of transport in Latin America had been characterized in 1967 by a number of institutional developments and by the expansion of the infrastructure. The regional shipping companies' plans for pooling their efforts in order to provide joint services on a region-wide basis had failed to advance beyond the stage of talks. Progress had been made in national plans for expansion and for the improvement of highways in conformity with the decision made at the meeting of American Chiefs of State in 1967, which had laid stress on the need to complete the preparatory studies and to forge ahead with the construction of international highways in the Latin American region.

E. Survey of economic conditions in Africa

71. The "Survey of economic conditions in Africa, 1967" (E/CN.14/409) dealt with economic conditions in developing Africa during the period from 1960 to 1966. The real gross domestic product of developing Africa had increased by 3.4 per cent per annum—from \$27,400 million in 1960 to \$33,400 million in 1966. That meant a per capita increase of 1 per cent per annum—from \$106 in 1960 to \$112 in 1966. If \$300 per capita were assumed to be the level necessary for "take-off" into sustained economic growth, it would, at the current rate of growth of 1 per cent per annum in developing Africa, be some 110 years before developing Africa would be ready for its "take-off".

72. Further analysis showed that in 1966 more than 62 per cent of the population of developing Africa had been living in twenty-one countries where the per capita gross domestic product was less than \$100. In five of those countries per capita product had been less than \$50, and in nine others between \$50 and \$75. An additional 32 per cent of the population lived in thirteen countries where per capita product ranged from \$100 to \$199. Six other countries contained another 5 per cent of the population and provided levels of per capita product of between \$200 and \$299. In only two countries, Gabon (\$350) and Libya (\$730), was per capita product above \$300; and the combined population of those two countries had accounted for less than 1 per cent of the total of developing Africa.

73. Twenty-four countries in developing Africa had registered per capita rates of growth of less than 1 per cent between 1960 and 1966. In sixteen countries, where 26 per cent of the 1966 population of developing Africa lived and which collectively accounted for some 30 per cent of total gross domestic product in 1960, per capita product had declined between 1960 and 1966. In eight other countries which had 20 per cent of the 1966 population and provided 19 per cent of the 1960 gross domestic product, the growth rate had been less than 1 per cent. In eleven countries with 48 per cent of the 1966 population and 42 per cent of 1960 gross domestic product, per capita product had risen from 1.1 per cent to 3 per cent annually between 1960 and 1966. In the remaining seven countries, with just over 6 per cent of the 1966 population, the per capita growth rate of product had been in excess of 3 per cent annually.

74. Government investment had increased more rapidly than gross domestic product in total investment in developing Africa, although the proportion of gross domestic product devoted to capital formation had remained roughly constant at about 15 per cent during the 1960-1966 period. The Survey also cautiously noted that the share of developing Africa's gross domestic product originating in transport and public administration had also increased from 5.7 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively in 1960 to 6.1 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively in 1966. That might be regarded as a "straw in the wind", since in many countries essential first steps in the effort to achieve economic growth were the strengthening of government machinery and the extension and improvement of economic and social infrastructure.

75. One of the factors directly related to the low rate of per capita product was the rate of population increase. Population had increased at an annual rate of 2.3 per cent in the period 1960-1966. For example, of six countries of developing Africa where population had increased by more than 3 per cent annually between 1960 and 1966, per capita product had declined in three of those countries.

76. Most of the countries in developing Africa were highly susceptible to changes in trade and payments. The trend in foreign exchange earnings for developing Africa had been relatively favourable between 1960 and 1966; the level of export earnings had risen from \$5,300 million in 1960 to \$8,390 million (at current prices) in 1966. That meant an annual average increase of 8 per cent in the value of African exports, which was considerably higher than the increasing rate for developing countries as a whole, but somewhat lower than the rates recorded by the centrally planned and developed market economies. To some extent, the favourable development of African exports between 1960 and 1966 had been due to special circumstances that were unlikely to operate with the same force in the future. The most striking example of that development was the rapid growth of petroleum exports which, based almost entirely on discovery and exploitation, had accounted for nearly 47.8 per cent of the absolute change in total export values in the period covered. The increase in coffee earnings had accounted for a further 7.6 per cent of the total increase, but it was unlikely that the fairly rapid growth of coffee

exports, which had made that contribution possible, would continue within the context of the International Coffee Agreement. Among other commodities that had made a significant contribution to the total export earnings were copper, iron ore, ground-nuts, diamonds, phosphates, citrus fruits and tin metal. At the same time as the export earnings had risen, the imports of goods into developing Africa had also increased in current value from \$6,550 million in 1960 to \$8,260 million in 1966, growing at an average rate of 4 per cent annually. If Algeria were excluded, the rate of growth of imports for developing Africa had risen at about 6 per cent at current prices and that would be somewhat greater than the rate for developing countries as a whole, but still significantly lower than the increasing rates for the centrally planned and developed market economies. As far as import prices were concerned, the unit values had risen by about 1 per cent per annum between 1960 and 1966. Even that modest increase was, however, greater than the rise in African export values, and some \$237 million from the 1966 export earnings was required to offset the higher rate of increase of import prices.

77. Evidence available for twenty-one countries in developing Africa (including Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda grouped together) revealed that between 1960 and 1966 foreign exchange reserves had declined in ten countries and increased in the remaining countries. In two of those countries, Libya and Mauritania, the increase in reserves had been due to an increase in the exploitation of natural resources, whereas in the other countries, which had increasing reserves, there was some reason to believe that the growth represented transitional limits to absorptive capacity due to low levels of development. It was noted that, as measured by the import coverage of total reserves, the capacity of African countries to finance development from reserve holdings had declined between 1960 and 1966.

78. Viewed in the light of subregional groupings in developing Africa, the highest product per capita, at \$175, was found in North Africa. In East, West and Central Africa the corresponding figures were about 50 per cent lower than that for North Africa. The annual rate of growth of real product per capita between 1960 and 1966 had been 1.1 per cent in North, East and West Africa, but in Central Africa it had declined by 1.5 per cent each year.

79. The Survey indicated that the low rate of growth of gross domestic product between 1960 and 1966 had been due to the fact that everywhere agriculture was at once the most important single sector and either the slowest or among the slowest sectors between 1960 and 1966. In 1960 agricultural activities had contributed almost 40 per cent of the gross domestic product of developing Africa as a whole. Between 1960 and 1966 the value added by agriculture had increased at an average annual rate of 1.3 per cent, as compared with the corresponding increase in gross domestic product of 3.2 per cent and was in fact the only sectoral rate of growth which was less than 2 per cent. As a result, even though there had been an increase in the absolute volume of foodstuffs between 1960 and 1966, the output of foodstuffs per capita had declined in that period. That was particularly disturbing since it had led to an

increased dependence on imports. Imports of cereals had increased significantly between 1960 and 1965 for developing Africa as a whole as well as for each of the four subregions mentioned above. Imports of meat and dairy products had also increased for developing Africa as a whole.

80. The value added by mining activities, the fastest-growing sector in developing Africa, had increased by 13.4 per cent per annum between 1960 and 1966. The rapid increase in mining owed a great deal to petroleum and somewhat less to iron ore.

81. The value added by manufacturing had increased by about 5 per cent or more annually in the various subregions. However, the manufacturing industry was still contributing less than 12 per cent to the total gross domestic product. As the manufacturing industry normally represented, *par excellence*, the modern sector of the economy, in which technical progress was most heavily embodied and output *per capita* was highest, the Economic Commission for Africa had been seeking to promote subregional economic co-operation which would enlarge the scope of the market, thus making it possible for more and more viable industries to be established.

82. Construction, commerce and other services had, together, contributed 31 per cent of the total gross domestic product in 1960, and in the period 1960-1966 they had grown by 3.7 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively.

83. In viewing the over-all economic picture, it should be recognized that the relatively higher rates of industrial growth between 1960 and 1966 owed something to the smallness of the initial base, and that, for that and other reasons, it might be difficult in the existing conditions to improve upon the recent rates in the near future. By contrast, the current low levels of productivity in African agriculture offered, for some time to come, prospects of high returns to investment of a rather simple technical character. The agricultural sector, therefore, possibly offered the best hope for fairly rapid growth in gross domestic product and *per capita* gross domestic product over the next ten to twenty years. While the Survey did not suggest that non-agricultural sectors of the economy in developing Africa should be neglected, it pointed out that investment in the agricultural sector would tend to yield greater returns, thus facilitating investment in other sectors for more rapid development.

F. Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East

84. A summary of a publication entitled Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1967 (E/4511)^{5/} was presented to the Council, together with a short review of the economic and social consequences, for those countries, of the hostilities of June 1967 (E/4511 (Summary)). The publication, which included a presentation of sectoral developments and development indicators, consisted essentially of five studies relating mainly

to six countries: Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

85. The first three studies presented a perspective and a prospective view of the growth process for each one of the three oil-producing countries, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, for which projections could be attempted on the basis of a simple two-sector growth model. For Iraq, the general framework of the 1965-1969 five-year economic plan was analysed. Particular reference was made to the economic relationships necessary to the process of plan formulation. Alternative projections of aggregative economic growth were attempted for 1970 and 1975 on the basis of three different assumptions concerning the growth of investment. For Kuwait, where the main limitation on growth was labour and not capital, labour was analysed in terms of the income growth targets proposed in the revised five-year plan for economic and social development covering the period from 1967/68 to 1971/72. Alternative projections of the rates of investment and income growth were also made to show the possible implications and effects of different assumptions regarding savings, investment, foreign trade and labour. For Saudi Arabia, which was characterized by a monetized sector based primarily on oil and a subsistence sector based on agriculture, the main structural relationships were projected for 1970 and 1975, using different assumptions regarding such variables as investment outlays and private consumption so as to outline, in broad quantitative terms, some of the growth alternatives open to the economy, and to indicate the orders of magnitude of possible or anticipated changes in the economic variables of special interest. The fourth study in the publication dealt with some aspects of the development of human resources, focusing on health, education and welfare in the six countries, and including a preliminary assessment of the problems relating to inadequacies in personnel which were impediments to the implementation of current and future development programmes. Further, it reviewed the efforts made by Governments to improve the supply and quality of such personnel, with special reference to the civil service. The fifth study discussed some of the social development problems of industrial labour, and described the policies and measures adopted by government, labour and management to improve conditions of work and to increase labour productivity.

86. Regarding the consequences of the hostilities of June 1967, it appeared that they had affected Jordan the most adversely, and the other five countries to varying degrees. During the period from 5 June to 31 December 1967, there had been an exodus to Jordan of roughly 289,000 people, causing a rapid expansion of the demand for food, shelter and basic services. The economy of Jordan had been severely affected since, in 1965, it had been estimated that the West Bank accounted for 38 per cent of the country's gross domestic product, with particularly high percentages for services (55 per cent), transportation (47 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (43 per cent). The implementation of the seven-year programme for economic development of Jordan, covering the period 1964-1970, had suffered a set-back: several major projects had had to be suspended, and others re-

^{5/} To be issued as a United Nations publication.

examined in the light of the new circumstances. In Syria, the involuntary displacement of about 120,000 refugees from the occupied Quneitra district had created basic problems of food, clothing and shelter which called for urgent solutions. The transit of oil through the Syrian pipelines had also been adversely affected, but only temporarily. In Lebanon, the pattern of tourism had been altered, and the damage might be lasting. The effect on Lebanon's economy was reflected in the equalization of the 1968 budget at the 1967 level. Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had not been directly involved in the hostilities, but the budgets and develop-

ment programmes of all three countries had been adversely affected.

87. More important, however, than the physical damage and the reconstruction tasks confronting the affected countries, was the uncertainty of the future for the many people who had been compelled to live in precarious conditions. The uncertainty, and the diversion of resources to military expenditure, inevitably cast a shadow on development efforts; the extent and duration of the effects could not yet be precisely determined.

Chapter III

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE*

88. The Council had before it at its forty-fifth session a study entitled The Problems and Policies of Economic Development: an Appraisal of Recent Experience (E/4488 and Add.1-5).^{1/} As part of the preparatory work for a second United Nations Development Decade, the study examined the process, problems and policies of economic growth on the basis of the experiences of developing countries during the period 1955-1965, and sought to draw lessons that might be of relevance for the coming decade.

89. The study pointed out that in general the developing countries were characterized more by their diversity than by their uniformity. The range of income per capita, for instance, was extraordinarily wide: the average for the richer countries was about twenty times greater than the average for the poorer countries. The rate of growth of income was equally, if not more, diverse.

90. One of the most striking features was the correlation between high rates of over-all economic growth and the performance of mineral-based economies. Another striking feature was that the economies of the countries with high rates of economic growth tended to have a relatively broad resource base in the economy as a whole. Such countries generally registered relatively high rates of growth in agriculture and industry. About two-thirds of all those countries for which data were currently available registered rates of over-all growth in production below 5 per cent per annum between 1955 and 1965. Their progress depended very largely on the degree of success in raising agricultural productivity, in diversifying domestic economies and in adjusting to the exigencies of external markets for their leading exports.

91. In most developing countries, the strategic elements in the supply of goods on which balanced growth depended were primary products produced for local use and the inflow from abroad of goods that were essential for economic growth. The most important production activities, from the point of view of economic development therefore tended to be that portion of agriculture serving domestic requirements and those elements in various sectors that were capable of earning foreign exchange.

92. The basic problems facing most Governments of developing countries was to raise productivity in agriculture (and the other primary activities), to expand the flow of food-stuffs and raw materials for exports and for inputs into local manufacturing plants,

and to help generate a surplus of earnings over expenditure on consumption that could be directed into capital formation. One of the most awkward issues was that of the size of landholdings and the legal and institutional forms of operation and ownership. Neither shifting cultivation nor uncertain tenure was conducive to the sort of technical changes on which higher productivity depended. Farm credit systems concentrated on offsetting the seasonality of harvests, while the needs and risks of finance increased rapidly as the proportion of purchased inputs rose.

93. Industrial development tended to follow two distinct paths in the developing countries: one based on export markets and the other on domestic markets. Most countries pursued both courses, but with the advance in the stage of economic development, industrialization geared to meeting domestic requirements tended to preponderate. As industrial development was not an autonomous process in most developing countries, a variety of measures had to be adopted to remove a number of obstacles. Prominent among those obstacles were problems of entering the market in the face of competition from existing suppliers, shortages of special skills, shortages of capital and the consequent problem of choosing or adapting available technologies, and the various difficulties occasioned by the lack of foreign exchange. As developing countries approached the 1970's, their industrial status covered a wide spectrum from primitive to highly sophisticated. Some countries were still far from the stage at which the more developed countries had been when their post-war import substitution phase of industrialization had begun. By maintaining a better balance in their economies—in particular by preventing any serious lag in agriculture and their export-earning potential—the countries that were at an early stage of industrialization might avoid the policies that had led others to a high-cost structure and a chronically precarious balance, both internal and external. The latter countries might have to make a major effort to raise their industrial efficiency by integration into units of a more viable size, by streamlining employment practices, and by adapting modern technology more appropriately to domestic needs and resource endowments.

94. Notwithstanding the enormous diversities among countries, certain obstacles to the development process recurred so frequently and in so many different circumstances that they constituted a set of common problems. In essence, those problems concerned the size and qualifications of the working force, the margin of resources left over after consumption needs were met, and the supply of complementary goods and services from abroad. There were three particularly challenging problems in the field of human resources. The first was to restore and maintain the

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} World Economic Survey, 1967, Part One, The Problems and Policies of Economic Development: An Appraisal of Recent Experience. To be issued as a United Nations publication.

balance between the growth of population and the expansion in all other resources on which economic development and welfare depended. The second was to raise the standards of knowledge and skill of the population and the working force. The third was to multiply useful employment opportunities by mobilizing existing resources as effectively as possible.

95. The low level of savings ratios remained a major constraint on the pace of economic growth. Income levels tended to be too low and the capital market too rudimentary for Governments not to take a more direct part in generating savings. Yet the result of their savings efforts was rather meagre, giving little assurance that it was in that direction that improvement should be sought. Current government expenditure tended to rise more rapidly than total production in almost all developing countries, except countries with high rates of economic growth. Even with the most stringent control on expenditures, government saving was unlikely to expand unless appropriate action was taken on the revenue side. Whether that involved new direct taxes on income or new indirect taxes on domestic transactions, a reorganization of the system of tax administration was required. The private sector, on the other hand, had provided most of the savings of the developing countries in recent years. To raise private saving ratio was a complex task involving simultaneous action on a number of fronts, including the improvement of the general economic environment, the formulation of appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, and the creation or stimulation of various mechanisms to tap the incomes at strategic points where savings might emerge. The combination of instruments likely to be most effective depended not only on the size of incomes and the way they accrued, but also on personal attitudes regarding the future in general and the function and form of savings in particular as well as on the existing institutional arrangements for facilitating gainful investment-directed saving.

96. Beyond providing the essential import component of investment, export earnings were also a major determinant of incomes and of the domestic saving which financed the bulk of capital formation. The initial size of the export sector—and such associated factors as commercial know-how and experience, port facilities and the existence of substantial traditional markets—did not have a decisive bearing on the ability of countries to increase exports. Furthermore, the degree of success in diversifying markets did not seem to have been a decisive factor in contributing to export success or failure. Manufactured exports tended to grow more rapidly than the traditional exports, and countries which achieved large increases in exports of manufactures generally did so through the development of a diverse range of products. Among other determinants of export performance were policies to influence export supply. These were either general (as in the case of most monetary and fiscal measures) or specific (as in the case of the incentives offered to individual exporters).

97. The study then proceeded to analyse briefly the functions and limitations of development planning. Economic development involved a multiplicity of operational objectives, which implied choices and the

question of priorities. That was also true regarding the many obstacles impeding the development process. In one sense, therefore, the development process consisted very largely of correct identification of bottle-necks and the devising of the most effective strategy to overcome them. Given the manifold needs of most developing countries and their limited resources, it was virtually impossible to avoid all conflicts in objectives. What was essential, therefore, was a prompt recognition of such conflicts so that appropriate compromises in objectives could be made and the appropriate combination of policies and instruments selected.

98. Finally, the study dealt with the international environment for economic development. The best contribution that the more advanced countries could make towards the development of the others was a threefold one. The two main components—trade and aid policies—were both contingent on the third one, namely, the maintenance of a satisfactory rate of growth, for it was this that generated the demand for imports from the developing countries as well as the savings that could be made available to them. There were three determinants of the demand for developing country exports—consumer incomes and preferences, technological change, and official production and commercial policies—which operated simultaneously. It would be realistic to conclude that the probability of slow growth in the consumption of many of the basic requirements of individuals must be taken as a datum by developing countries. Recent experience further suggested that the impact of technological developments also had to be taken as a datum. The movement of the developed market economies towards more liberal trading policies in the post-war period was a vigorous and successful one by earlier standards. While customs tariffs might no longer constitute a formidable barrier to trade in general, they continued to handicap the movement of some items to a greater extent than appeared likely from the nominal level of the remaining duties. The effective magnitude of the barrier tended to be much greater for many of the items which the developing countries were capable of producing than for many of the newer and more sophisticated products. Another problem of trade relations was that of short-term price instability. It was approached from two directions: by way of individual commodities and the stabilization of prices and trade flows and by way of compensatory arrangements for offsetting or mitigating the effects of short-term fluctuations in export earnings.

99. The study discussed the development in trade between the developing countries and the centrally planned economies. The relatively rapid growth of the latter permitted the absorption of rapidly increasing quantities of goods from the former. The trade agreements on which the upswing in exports was based reflected the division of labour that seemed appropriate in the prevailing circumstances. Of increasing influence on the growth of trade was the provision of credits by the centrally planned economies; because of the nature and purpose of the credit arrangements, they were frequently linked with technical assistance. The study concluded with an examination of aid practices and policies. The post-war period indicated the growing importance of official aid, which took the

form of grants and loans. The year 1961 had in many ways marked the zenith of the formative period. It had seen the adoption not only of a target for resource transfers but also of a target for the rate of economic growth in the developing countries. Since then, however, the imbalance that dogged the major donor countries cast a darkening shadow over the foreign aid scene. Notwithstanding that gloomy record, certain positive features were discernible, among them some that were of long-term significance and could be expected to yield benefits in the 1970's. There were signs that the role of external aid was being viewed in a more rational perspective in many of the developing countries—as a supplement to the domestic development effort instead of as a substitute for it. The institutional experiments that were under way also pointed to a better understanding of the relationship between internal and external resources. International machinery was being created to permit individual developing countries to be the focus of attention and decision in respect to external aid. That should allow local needs and priorities to play an important role in shaping the composition and flow of external resources, thereby reducing the pressures in particular donor countries and agencies to maintain a certain geographical or political distribution in their aid allocations.

100. A note by the Secretary-General entitled "Preparation of a preliminary framework of international development strategy for the 1970's" (E/4525) was also before the Council. The note stated that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2218 B (XXI) and Council resolutions 1152 (XLI) and 1260 (XLIII), the Committee for Development Planning had further considered the preparation of guide-lines and proposals for the second United Nations Development Decade and had made a number of suggestions in its report to the Council on its third session (E/4515).^{2/}

101. The Committee had expressed the belief that the preparation of a sound framework of international development strategy for the 1970's required a great deal of careful thought and technical work. As part of that work, it had discussed the tentative outline or sketch of an international development strategy and had also examined the implications of alternative rates of economic growth of developing countries during the 1970's. The Committee had emphasized that the technical work, involving as it did long-term projections for the world economy, had continually to take into account alternative methods and new information. Moreover, in order to facilitate the preparation of a co-ordinated programme of action by organizations of the United Nations system, it was necessary to associate the organizations closely both in the task of defining the objectives of the strategy and the means of attaining them, and in the execution of the preparatory technical work.

102. With the aforementioned considerations in mind, the Committee had recommended that a working group of seven of its members should meet towards the end of June 1968 to prepare a draft document setting out a preliminary sketch of the international development strategy. The Committee had also re-

quested that on the basis of the working group's decisions, the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat should request the comments and suggestions of the various organizations of the United Nations system on four documents, namely, a preliminary sketch of the international strategy for development in the 1970's; a paper on quantitative implications of alternative rates of economic growth of developing countries in the coming decade; a list of specific questions addressed to organizations, taking into account their areas of competence; and a time-table indicating the completion of various stages of preparatory work. The comments and suggestions of organizations would be considered by the Committee at its fourth session, to be held in April-May 1969.

103. Finally, the note suggested, on the basis of the Committee's deliberations, that the Council might appropriately discuss the preliminary framework of international development strategy for the 1970's at its session in July-August 1969. It also conveyed the Committee's hope that the work on the development strategy would be completed in time for the Council's session in July-August 1970, thereby paving the way for appropriate decisions by the General Assembly in the latter part of 1970.

104. The Council also had before it a survey of principles, directives and guide-lines for action in the field of development (E/1496), prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 2218 A (XXI). The material contained in the survey consisted solely of the principles, guide-lines and directives that Governments of States Members of the United Nations and related agencies had themselves formulated in resolutions, declarations and similar texts. The survey provided a summary of the relevant information under three broad headings, namely, principles of co-operation and development, objectives of development, and approaches to development.

105. Opening the general discussion in the Council, the Secretary-General said^{3/} that he thought it would be wrong to focus attention solely on the more negative aspects of economic development in the current decade. As indicated in Part One of the World Economic Survey (E/4488 and Add.1-5),^{1/} progress was taking place, the foundations for future improvement were being laid, and the capacity for development was considerably greater than it had been at the beginning of the decade. Since the early 1960's, industrial countries had learned something of the art of economic management; they had adopted the habit of far closer consultation with one another and had shown a readiness to take into account the impact of their domestic policies on the rest of the world. The majority of developing countries had raised their savings ratios, expanded their infrastructure, strengthened their education and health services, and laid the foundation of good economic management and planning. The fact that growth had not been as fast as it could have been was mainly due to a lack of adequate international action.

106. The Secretary-general considered that though joint planning during the first Development Decade

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7.

^{3/} E/SR.1531.

had not justified the hopes placed in it, that did not mean that it should be abandoned. Although the aggregates used had failed to do justice to the essential diversity, the total effect of the targets had been stimulating. In the preparations for the second Development Decade it might be wise, however, to pay more attention to appropriate subregional groupings and to decide what information was needed to evaluate progress and detect early symptoms of disequilibrium or faulty development strategy. The global development strategy would be considered by the Council in the following year, but the Secretary-General was of the opinion that it should be given early attention in as many bodies as possible.

107. In the ensuing debate on international economic and social policy,^{4/} several representatives expressed disappointment with the progress of economic development during the current Development Decade. A number of reasons for the limited progress were suggested. They included the fact that the targets had been too few and too simple and had not been suited to the diversity in the conditions and stages of development of the developing countries. It was also suggested that the programme of action had been poorly defined, the international economic climate had not been conducive to increased trade and aid to developing countries, and resources had sometimes been diverted to unproductive activities.

108. A number of representatives felt, however, that the achievements of the current decade should not be underestimated. The decade had provided a framework for concerted international action and served as an inspiration for the world. It was now generally recognized that economic development was an international obligation. Some developing countries had reached the proclaimed growth targets, and co-operation between developing countries on a regional and subregional basis had increased. The complexity of the development process was now better understood, and the United Nations had strengthened and established important institutions so that it was better equipped to carry out the tasks of the second Development Decade.

109. In the remaining two years of the current decade, it was suggested that everything possible should be done to implement the targets for international trade and aid established at the first and second sessions of UNCTAD, and that this time should be a period of critical examination so that the lessons of the first decade could be used in the preparations for the second. Any progress achieved in this transitional period would enhance the chances of success for the next decade.

110. A number of representatives voiced appreciation of the preparation by the Secretary-General of the survey of principles, directives and guide-lines for action in the field of development (E/4496). Several representatives expressed the view that the document brought together in a concise and useful manner the principles, objectives and approaches to development of the United Nations and its related organizations. A number of representatives said that it was disturbing to notice that in some decisions of the United

Nations an element of contradiction was evident. Some representatives considered that the drawing up of a charter for development might be useful.

111. It was suggested that the second Development Decade should set the quantitative targets and define the objectives for economic and social development for the world community during the 1970's; and perhaps more important, it should lay considerable emphasis on appropriate policies and measures for the successful implementation of those targets. The role of the decade would also include the provision of a framework of international strategy for development within which the regional and national plans of the developing countries could be formulated. The second decade could also serve to strengthen the spirit of co-operation between the developed and the developing countries. In addition, it could facilitate the strengthening and harmonizing of the activities of the United Nations and its related organizations in the economic and social fields, and provide a framework within which they could work out their long-term plans for assistance to developing countries.

112. A number of delegations considered it of great importance that world public opinion be mobilized to participate in attaining the goals and objectives of the second Development Decade. World public opinion needed to be aroused to support the activities of international institutions and the needs and obligations of the world community.

113. It was felt that economic development was primarily the responsibility of the developing countries themselves; the major effort for sustained development must be made through appropriate policies at the national level. It was recognized, however, that a fuller mobilization and more effective utilization of domestic resources of these countries were possible only with concomitant and effective international action.

114. A number of suggestions were made regarding the preparations for the second Development Decade. It was felt that the targets should be realistic and flexible and that they should take account of the diversity among both developing and developed countries. The preparation by the United Nations of regional and sectoral targets was generally approved, though reservations were expressed with regard to the idea of the preparation of targets at a country level. The framework of development strategy for the decade should not imply any encroachment by the United Nations on the sovereignty of Member States. Planning for the next decade should be operationally more sophisticated than had been the case in the current decade; it should be more specific and comprehensive if it were to be the basis for development policies.

115. With regard to the preparation of a strategy for development, several representatives emphasized that it should be a global strategy and not concentrated only on the developing countries. It should take account of the totality of relationships in the world economy, in particular the role individual countries could play in the international division of labour and the structural changes required for that purpose. Some delegations stated that the concept of collective responsibility meant that the global strategy should lay

^{4/} E/AC.6/SR.456-459, 468, 470; E/SR.1531-1541, 1543, 1560.

down the necessary commitments of all nations. Other delegations pointed out, however, that it was difficult for some developed countries to make long-term quantitative commitments because of the legal and constitutional problems involved. The importance of regional and subregional economic co-operation and planning was stressed, as was the need for special measures to assist the least developed of the developing countries. It was suggested by a number of representatives that particular emphasis should be placed on the development of human resources and the transfer of knowledge. It was also suggested that agricultural development should be given high priority without reducing the efforts to increase industrial development.

116. It was generally agreed that Member States should be included in the discussion of the preparations for the next decade at the earliest possible date. Some representatives expressed concern that the documents before the Council reviewed the proposed procedure for the preparations and did not discuss substantive matters relating to the next decade. A number of representatives felt that it would be useful to establish some sort of inter-sessional machinery to examine questions relating to the preparation of the framework of the international strategy for development and thus expedite the work. One representative, however, said he did not consider that the establishment of a special body was needed for that purpose.

117. A number of representatives supported the idea of establishing machinery to undertake a continual process of evaluation of economic and social progress during the second Development Decade. Such machinery, in their opinion, could provide a useful means of amending the strategy when changing circumstances warranted it. On the other hand, it was also suggested that the question might better be discussed later when a concrete programme of action for the next decade was ready.

118. In resolution 1356 (XLV), adopted at the conclusion of the general discussion, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report (E/4525) and chapter II of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its third session (E/4515). It also took note of the fact that, in line with General Assembly resolution 2305 (XXII), UNCTAD at its second session had considered issues relating to the formulation of an international development policy and that the subject of the second United Nations Development Decade was on the agenda of the seventh session of the Trade and Development Board scheduled to meet in September 1968. Further, it noted with appreciation the fact that the Committee for Development Planning, at its third session, had discussed the tentative outline of an international strategy for development and had set up a working group to prepare a draft document on the subject. The Council stressed the need to agree on the goals and objectives of the next decade as well as on the practical steps to be taken to realize them, taking into account the specific agreements already reached or likely to be reached in the field of development. It requested the Secretary-General to submit for the consideration of the Economic Committee the preliminary outline of the international development strategy for the 1970's and other relevant documents. It further requested

the Secretary-General to forward the preliminary outline of the international strategy for development as well as the paper on quantitative implications of alternative rates of economic growth of developing countries in the coming decade to Member States for their comments. The Council instructed its Economic Committee to discuss the comments by Governments and organizations in the United Nations system on the aforementioned documents, to offer any appropriate advice on the further work of the Committee for Development Planning, to formulate an outline of an international development policy,^{5/} incorporating concerted action by Member States, and to make suggestions on the method and means for its evaluation and implementation,^{6/} as a part of the preparation for the next decade. The Council also decided that for the purpose just mentioned the Economic Committee should meet inter-sessionally before the end of 1968 and as often thereafter as necessary and submit a progress report to the Council at its forty-sixth session. Further, it requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to assist the Economic Committee in the performance of its task, as appropriate. It also requested the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Economic Committee in the fulfilment of its task. Finally, the Council decided to consider, at its forty-seventh session, with a view to facilitating the task of the Secretary-General as defined in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2305 (XXII), the document on the international strategy for development being prepared by the Committee for Development Planning, as well as the one on international development policy to be prepared by the Economic Committee, both in as advanced a form as possible.

119. In resolution 1357 (XLV), also adopted at the end of the general discussion, the Council drew the attention of Governments of Member States to the need for the mobilization of public opinion in developed and developing countries that would ensure the greatest measure of participation of their policy-makers and peoples through their respective national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, in the attainment of the goals and targets of the second Development Decade. It requested the Secretary-General (a) to extend appropriate assistance to Governments of Member States along those lines; (b) to give particular attention, in collaboration with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system, to the formulation of a programme of action, as part of the international development strategy for the next Development Decade, by which such mobilization of public opinion could be achieved; and (c) to make a progress report on the action taken, as envisaged in the resolution, during the forty-eighth session of the Council, which should recommend the report for appropriate consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. Finally, the Council endorsed the importance attached by the Secretary-General to the establishment of a Centre for Economic and Social Information.

^{5/} One delegation made a reservation with regard to the word "policy" (E/AC.6/SR.470).

^{6/} Two delegations made reservations with regard to the word "implementation" (E/AC.6/SR.470).

Chapter IV

ECONOMIC PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

120. The Council's discussion on economic planning and projections was based on the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its third session (E/4515)^{1/} held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 29 April to 10 May 1968. In its report the Committee discussed various aspects of plan implementation, with special reference to Africa, multilateral economic co-operation and planning in Africa, the preparation of guide-lines and proposals for the second United Nations Development Decade, and organizational matters connected with the work of the Committee.

121. The Committee reiterated its general view that planning should be viewed as the vigorous pursuit of harmonized policy measures for economic and social development, that emphasis must be placed on the design of an appropriate development strategy, and that appropriate relationships should be developed between planning experts and policy-makers. The Committee emphasized that urgent steps also needed to be taken by developed countries to ensure that viable plans of developing countries should not be thwarted by the lack of a favourable external climate.

122. The Committee reviewed the main problems encountered in planning and plan implementation in Africa and made a number of recommendations regarding the location of the planning agency and its relationship with other governmental organizations, the strengthening of the apparatus for project preparation and the support of regional and national training institutes. It also considered it desirable to introduce operational annual planning as an integral part of the planning system and for many African countries to improve co-ordination between the fiscal budget and the development plan. The Committee also emphasized that planning needed to be based on a long-term view of a strategy for social and economic change, involving *inter alia* the expansion of the modern sector, the transformation of the traditional sector and the development of appropriate education.

123. The Committee pointed out the need for international sources of technical assistance to take a more comprehensive and long-range approach to assistance needs in planning. As far as external financing was concerned, African countries needed to become aware of borrowing opportunities and of means of utilizing them effectively. Changes were also needed in the approach of donor countries to project preparation.

124. The Committee considered economic co-operation and integration to be of particular importance for the economic development of Africa because of the region's political and economic frag-

mentation. It emphasized the crucial importance of multinational planning and the co-ordination of national plans in integration efforts, and the need to maintain flexibility in the programmes and policies in order to promote integration.

125. The Committee examined the African approaches to co-operation and integration and recommended that the preparation of subregional programmes for industrial development should be continued and made the responsibility of the subregional institutions when they were established. Possibilities for co-operative action in agricultural development needed to be more thoroughly explored and multinational co-operation was needed to develop an appropriate infrastructure and to expand and improve research and training facilities. It was pointed out that integration schemes would be viable only if they included measures to ensure that integration benefits should be equitably shared among the participating countries.

126. The Committee considered that the new possibilities for development arising from economic co-operation in Africa could not be exploited without external multilateral and bilateral assistance, both financial and technical. Co-ordination of assistance was needed on the part of the donors. It was also stated that, on the part of the recipients, the subregional grouping provided a framework for the direction of aid to subregional projects—aid which would otherwise be unavailable if requested by the smaller countries individually.

127. The Committee recommended that multinational planning in Africa should receive full support from international agencies and that the work of ECA in that field should be continued and strengthened.

128. The Committee also examined the question of the preparation of guide-lines and proposals for the second United Nations Development Decade. Its suggestions on the subject are described in chapter III of the present report.

129. In accordance with the requests of the General Assembly (resolution 2292 (XXII)) and the Council (resolution 1264 (XLIII)), the Committee considered the organization of its work and decided to dispense with summary records at its future sessions.

130. The Committee noted with appreciation the invitation extended to it by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to hold its fourth session at the Commission's headquarters. The Committee expressed the hope that it would be possible to accept the invitation and to make arrangements to hold the session in April or May 1969. The principal items on the agenda at the session would be problems of planning and plan

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7.

implementation (with special reference to Asia); and the preparation of guide-lines and proposals for the second United Nations Development Decade.

131. In the ensuing discussion,^{2/} the Council expressed its appreciation of the work done by the Committee for Development Planning. The Committee's report on its third session (E/4515)^{1/} was an excellent review of planning in Africa and of the problems which had arisen in plan implementation in that region.

132. There was general agreement with the emphasis that had been placed in the report of the Committee on the importance of the implementation of development plans. The Committee had rightly emphasized, it was stated, that planning should be viewed, not solely as a technique, but also as the vigorous pursuit of harmonized policy measures for economic and social development. Since the inception of its work, the Committee had stressed that not even the best planning method could be a substitute for vigorous policy action. Several representatives stated that the success of the second Development Decade would depend to a large extent on the implementation of the plans of developing countries.

133. There was also general agreement with the findings of the Committee in connexion with the problems of planning in Africa. Those problems included the need for better collection of information about the basic characteristics of many sectors of the economy and their interrelationships, and for the collection of new kinds of information essential for socio-economic planning. It was also felt that considerably more attention should be given to the detailed preparation of an adequate number of appropriate projects on which national development plans should be based.

134. A number of representatives also agreed that in African countries the successful implementation of any far-reaching programme of national development would depend on the active participation of the masses of the people and that every effort should be made to gain their support and co-operation. It was considered important for the successful execution of the plan that the highest executive authority be actively involved in the planning process.

135. Because of the shortage of experienced planning personnel in Africa, the need for international assistance in all areas connected with planning was stressed. One representative said that it was necessary to bear in mind, however, that planning techniques should be adapted to the level of development of the country. Foreign experts should be careful not to transpose planning instruments automatically from developed to developing countries but should rather build up planning methods appropriate to the individual developing country concerned.

136. It was generally agreed that planning was one of the most effective instruments for solving the problems of economic and social development. Some representatives considered that the State sector provided the most reliable base for development planning, and should therefore be expanded. That might necessitate important changes in the economic and social

structure of the economy, but would help the Government to control haphazard factors which currently reduced the effectiveness of planning in many developing countries. On the other hand, it was pointed out by some other representatives that planning did not necessarily imply that the State sector should be the dominant element in the economy. Another representative also said that planning did not necessarily entail complete centralized control over all parts of the economy or the negation of the use of the market mechanism.

137. In view of the dependence of many developing countries on the export of raw materials and the resulting instability in their foreign exchange earnings, there was a need for flexibility in their development plans. Many seemingly realistic plans had had to be abandoned because of unforeseen fluctuations in export earnings. Plans of developing countries should, therefore, be sufficiently flexible to ensure that continual adjustment could be made in the light of changing circumstances. It was pointed out that the preparation of rolling plans might therefore be useful.

138. Some representatives mentioned the need of the developing countries for regular and continual access to external financial and technical assistance on proper terms in view of the instability in their earnings of foreign resources. The use of more flexible disbursement procedures for financial assistance from developed countries was urged, and also the early realization of the projected scheme for supplementary financing.

139. A number of representatives called attention to the great diversity that existed between the levels of development and the economic and social conditions in the developing countries, and to the need for national development plans to take those differences into account. It was therefore suggested that emphasis should be placed, in the United Nations, on work in planning at the regional, subregional and country levels. It was agreed that the United Nations planning advisory services available to Governments had an important role to play and should be strengthened.

140. Many representatives expressed their agreement with the Committee for Development Planning in stressing the need for multinational planning and economic co-operation in Africa because of the continent's current political and economic fragmentation. The creation of multinational markets would enhance productive efficiency by permitting increased specialization and make possible accelerated economic development and greater diversification of the African economy. The Committee had made a number of recommendations on that subject in its report with which the Council generally agreed. It was pointed out by one representative, however, that not all of those recommendations could be applicable simultaneously and it would therefore have been useful if the Committee had indicated the priorities it considered appropriate for action to promote subregional integration. It was hoped that the possibilities for subregional co-operation in Asia would be discussed at the Committee's next meeting. A number of representatives said they were gratified to note that the Committee proposed to review at a future session the

^{2/} E/AC.6/SR.458-461; E/SR.1556.

problems and experience in that field in various parts of the world.

141. In view of the diversity of conditions in the developing countries and regions, the Council considered that it had been useful for the Committee to meet in Latin America and Africa to review the special problems of those areas. The proposal that the Committee should hold its fourth session in Asia was supported. Some representatives stated that they hoped that after the completion of the current round of meetings in the regions, the Committee's sessions would in general be held at United Nations Headquarters. It was suggested that the Committee might perhaps attempt a synthesis of its findings regarding

the problems of planning and plan implementation in the three developing regions.

142. At the conclusion of the debate^{3/} the Council took note, with appreciation, of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its third session (E/4515). It endorsed the Committee's proposal to discuss, inter alia, problems of planning and plan implementation, with special reference to Asia, at the Committee's fourth session, to be held in 1969 at the headquarters of ECAFE in Bangkok. The Council took note in that connexion of the statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General (E/4515/Add.1).

^{3/} E/AC.6/SR.461; E/SR.1556.

EXTERNAL FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*

143. A number of reports submitted by the Secretary-General formed the basis of the Council's review on matters pertaining to international financial issues at its forty-fifth session.

144. The annual report entitled The External Financing of Economic Development: International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1962-1966 (E/4438) ^{1/} reviewed the most recent data available regarding the movement of capital to developing countries. The scope of the report was considerably expanded by the inclusion of a statistical analysis of the nature and magnitude of the resources transferred in the past decade as well as information on the reverse flow of capital and investment income from developing countries to developed nations. Another added feature was the discussion of resource transfer targets and the obstacles faced by the more advanced countries in their efforts to fulfil those targets.

145. The report reviewed the general context in which resource transfers had taken place in recent years and noted that the flow of resources to developing countries had been restrained by both budgetary and balance of payments considerations. Budgetary constraints had become more acute as the growing awareness of the problems of disadvantaged groups and less developed regions within the developed countries had led to greater claims on the domestic resources of the developed countries. Moreover, the balance of payments problems of the major donor countries had impeded the flow of financial resources to the developing countries. Those tendencies had been partially counteracted by the acknowledgement, on the part of many developed countries, of the interdependence of the world community and the acceptance of the transfer of resources to developing countries as a long-term national policy. At the same time, the developing countries had shown a growing awareness of the fact that the acceleration of their development would require a firm commitment to effective policies for mobilizing domestic resources.

146. The report noted that the net volume of capital resources (including export credits) transferred by developed market economies to developing countries and multilateral agencies had amounted to about \$9,100 million in 1966—approximately \$600 million less than in 1965 but \$700 million more than in 1961. That flow marked a decline in the percentage of gross national product of the developed market economies devoted to those capital transfers from 0.87 in 1961 to 0.64 in 1966. The commitment of resources by the centrally planned economies had rebounded in 1966 after steep declines between 1964 and 1965. The

terms of capital flow had recorded some improvement in 1966. In part the improvement had been promoted by the generally disappointing performance in the volume of resource transfers and by the increased debt-servicing problems confronted by developing countries. Thus in the past ten years the external public debt of developing countries had increased fourfold to about \$40,000 million. Between 1965 and 1966 weighted average rates of interest on official bilateral loan commitments had declined from 3.6 per cent to 3.1 per cent, a level approximating that attained in 1964. Average maturity and grace periods had risen from 22 to 24 and from 4.5 to 5.3 years respectively although those improvements had fallen short of the levels attained in 1964.

147. The report noted that while statistical data with respect to reverse flows had been incomplete, available information indicated a rapid increase in reverse flows from developing countries. Thus, in the 1960s, receipts by the developed market economies of amortization of official loans to developing countries had risen from \$400 million to \$700 million. Outflows of indigenous capital from the developing countries during the 1960s, as reported by fifteen developed market economies, suggested that the annual flow of that form of capital from the developing countries averaged about \$300 million. However, those figures omitted movements to important destinations as well as various types of short-term capital flow. The net outflow of investment income from fifty-eight developing countries for which balance of payments data were available had risen from somewhat less than \$3,000 million in 1960 to over \$4,000 million in 1965, while data from the developed market economies suggested a figure close to \$5,000 million for 1965.

148. A report of the Secretary-General entitled "International flow of capital and assistance: review of recent trends" (E/4495) ^{2/} extended the aforementioned study by presenting the most recent information available on the volume and terms of financial transfers. It also discussed certain qualitative aspects of those resource transfers. Despite a deterioration in the general climate for aid, partial data available at the time of writing of the report indicated an increase in the volume of capital transferred in 1967. The increase reflected higher official disbursements as well as a recovery in the private flow from the low level of 1966. Inasmuch as the improvement in volume had occurred at a time when a certain slack was in evidence in the developed market economies, some improvement with respect to the proportion of gross national product devoted to capital flows to developing countries was expected. In the centrally planned

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.10.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.

economies, commitments had been about 40 per cent of those of 1966.

149. Only scattered information was available regarding changes in the terms of assistance in 1967. The tendency noted in recent years to provide a smaller share of contributions in the form of grants and grant-like contributions had not been reversed. International agencies such as IBRD and IDB, which relied in large measure on the capital markets for their resources, had been forced to raise their lending rates as a consequence of the general tightness in the major money markets of the developed countries. As regards the conditions applied to the transfer of resources to developing countries, a further tightening of tying restrictions had been in evidence, especially in countries experiencing payments difficulties. The recent trend towards non-project assistance appeared to have been maintained. Efforts at the simplification of aid procedures and machinery had been limited, however. The acute debt problem of developing countries had led to efforts to reschedule and consolidate debts and had underscored the need for an early warning system and more adequate data. As for private capital flows, the developed nations had continued to strengthen their programmes for stimulating investment in developing countries by expanding their investment guarantees and financial assistance to the private sector. Pledges for multilateral programmes, as those for IDA, the World Food Programme and UNDP, had fallen short of targets.

150. On the whole, the climate for resource transfers in 1967 and 1968 had been unfavourable. The payments crisis which had culminated in the devaluation of sterling had led to a scaling down of priorities for development assistance, although the report noted that it was too early to assess the long-term implications of the recent monetary crisis on the flow of resources to the developing countries.

151. The Secretary-General also prepared a report entitled "The recent flow of resources into and out of the developing countries" (E/4512),^{2/} which brought up to date the information relating to that subject contained in chapter III of The External Financing of Economic Development (E/4438).^{1/} Preliminary statistics indicated that export earnings of the developing countries had increased by less than 2 per cent in 1967. Since the external liquidity of the developing countries had continued to increase by a further \$800 million in 1967, the implication was that the net inflow of resources of all kinds had also risen—reaching about \$3,000 million. The reverse flow also appeared to have increased further in 1967. Apart from \$500 million in repayments of official loans, the outflow of resources in respect of investment income had increased by about 8 per cent in 1967. The outflow of fees and royalties had also increased in 1967.

152. The report noted that in terms of the obligations of individual developing countries the incidence of public and publicly-guaranteed external debt had been extremely varied. In about one third of the countries, the total debt outstanding at the beginning of 1967 had amounted to less than one half a year's exports of goods and services while in almost half of the countries it had been equivalent to a year's earnings or more. That diversity had proved to be

equally marked when measured on a per capita basis. The external debt of developing countries had risen sharply in recent years. Thus, among a sample of thirty countries, approximately two fifths of the countries, accounting for almost two thirds of the outstanding debt of the group as a whole, had recorded a rate of increase in their external debt of over 15 per cent a year between 1956 and 1965. The report also noted that the increase in the service burden of developing countries had far exceeded the growth in foreign exchange earnings, although there had been a lack of uniformity in that respect also. There were many developing countries whose external debt had posed no special difficulty as far as servicing was concerned but at the other extreme there were countries whose debt servicing obligations had far exceeded their repayment capacity. The report emphasized that the debt problem was the mutual concern of both developing and developed countries. In the case of the developing countries there was a need for proper foreign exchange budgeting, while on the part of developed countries maximum efforts should be made to gear the volume and terms of loans to the needs and repayment abilities of the developing countries.

153. When considering the question of the promotion of private investment in developing countries at its forty-fifth session,^{3/} the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries (E/4446)^{4/} and a note by the Secretary-General (E/4565)^{2/} concerning a proposal to convene a panel on foreign investment made in the report (E/4446, para. 246). The report observed that it was generally felt that if the enormous gap between the development finance requirements of the developing countries and the financial resources available to them was to be substantially reduced, considerable additional private capital would have to be forthcoming. The continuing discussion, both within and outside the United Nations, of the role of foreign private investment, the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Council, the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other international bodies, and the laws and practices of developing countries all showed that few of the developing countries were unwilling, as a matter of principle, to accept private investment in some form. Similarly, the interest of foreign investors as a group in expanded investment opportunities in developing countries was demonstrated by the continuous flow of substantial foreign private funds to those countries, irrespective of their economic system, and was confirmed by the statements and actions of Governments of capital-supplying countries and of official representatives of the international investment community.

154. The volume of foreign private investment in developing countries had grown spectacularly after the end of the Second World War. The volume of private long-term capital to those countries had risen in aggregate terms from an annual average of \$1,800 million during the period 1946-1950 to an annual average of \$2,900 million during the period 1951-

^{3/} E/AC.6/SR.466-469; E/SR.1560.

^{4/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.2.

1959. In the first half of the current decade it had dwindled somewhat, having amounted to \$2,300 million in 1961 and averaged \$1,800 million during the period 1962-1964. In 1965, it had again reached the \$2,900 million mark, but had fallen to \$2,200 million in 1966.

155. It would have been idle to inquire how foreign private investment could be raised to a "satisfactory" level. The fact was that there was no realistic prospect of an increase which could be considered adequate in terms of the developing countries' need for external resources. On the other hand, there were substantial amounts of private capital potentially available for direct or indirect investment in developing countries, just as the latter had a recognized absorptive capacity for such investments well in excess of that currently utilized.

156. The report pointed out that the host Government and the foreign investor had the same immediate goal, the establishment of a new venture, and the same long-range interest in the economic development and rising standard of living of the country. The differences between them, while unavoidable, were not irreconcilable, but they could be resolved only on the basis of a determination and recognition of what were the reasonable and legitimate expectations and requirements of both sides. It was therefore necessary to find what might be called "bases of reconciliation", that is, positions intermediate between their maximum demands and desiderata, on which Governments and investors could nevertheless fruitfully agree and co-operate, as regards the general conditions of foreign private investment as well as the terms of individual projects. What was needed then was to initiate a dialogue between Governments and investors so that both parties could be in a position to define their attitudes towards the role and conditions of foreign investment in developing countries, in full knowledge and understanding each of the other.

157. In order to initiate such a dialogue, the report proposed the convocation of a representative panel of officials from Governments and international agencies and of leaders in the investment community to discuss the principal issues arising in the context of foreign investment in developing countries and the solutions that might be appropriate to them.

158. The note by the Secretary-General concerning the proposal to convoke a panel on foreign investment (E/4565) recalled that in the Council,^{5/} the observer for the Netherlands had made a statement on the subject and had informed the Council that his country was willing to act as host to the panel and to bear the costs of the meeting. The note pointed out that the need to convoke such a panel had been clearly acknowledged in one of the preambular paragraphs of UNCTAD resolution 33 (II).

159. Concerning export credit, the Council at its forty-fifth session considered^{3/} two progress reports submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to its resolution 1270 (XLIII).

160. The first progress report (E/4537) dealt with export credit as an instrument of development financing and informed the Council that a revised version

of the country studies contained in the report entitled Export Credits and Development Financing (E/4274 and Add.1) ^{6/} would be completed at the beginning of 1969. It also stated that the Secretary-General would continue to study the problems and issues involved in the granting and use of export credits and would publish its findings periodically in his reports on the promotion of foreign investment in developing countries.

161. The second progress report (E/4481), which dealt with export credit as a means of promoting exports by developing countries, described the current and proposed work programmes designed to enable the Secretary-General to implement operative paragraph 1 (b) of Council resolution 1270 (XLIII). The current programme consisted of a survey of national export credit insurance and export credit financing schemes in those developing countries which operated such schemes and a limited inquiry, in the other developing countries, into conditions related to the possible establishment of national, subregional or regional export credit insurance and export credit schemes. Annexed to the report were the first seven country studies on existing national export credit insurance and export credit financing schemes in developing countries.

162. The proposed work programme included the convening of a round-table discussion to be attended by international and national agencies and institutions concerned, at which the experience of existing national export credit insurance and export credit financing schemes would be reviewed and assessed, the results of the inquiry evaluated, and proposals for appropriate future action formulated.

163. Introducing the report,^{7/} the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs observed that most of the portfolio investment mobilized by the developing countries since the Second World War had not taken the traditional form of bond issues on the capital markets but had been obtained by indirect and less formal methods, the most important of which was export credit. In recent years the annual global volume of medium-term and long-term export credits granted by OECD member countries alone to developing countries had amounted to about \$3,000 million, a figure six times larger than the loans floated by the developing countries on the capital markets. Export credits were being granted for increasingly longer periods (up to ten years, and even fifteen years in certain cases) at preferential interest rates, and constituted not only a means of financing international trade in capital goods but also a form of external financing of economic development. The export promotion value attached to export credit by the developing countries on the basis of the developed countries' experience with such schemes had led the Council to request the Secretary-General, in its resolution 1270 (XLIII), "to consult with the appropriate national and international authorities on the best means of establishing the most practical national and regional schemes for the financing of capital

^{5/} E/SR.1541.

^{6/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.D.1. See also Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, paras. 145-149.

^{7/} E/AC.6/SR.466.

goods exports by and among the developing countries". The second progress report (E/4481) outlined the current and proposed work programmes designed to implement that request.

164. By its resolution 1183 (XLI) on the flow of external resources to developing countries, the Council had requested the Secretary-General to study the feasibility of setting up, within the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development or any other appropriate United Nations body, an advisory service which could provide information to the developing countries on the sources of supply, the cost and the quality of equipment needed for their development. The Council's concern about the difficulties of the developing countries in purchasing their industrial equipment at competitive prices on the world market had led to the formulation of its request. At its forty-third session the Council had had before it a progress report (E/4549) on the subject, prepared by the Executive Director of UNIDO. In that report the Council had been informed that, as a result of the recommendation of an expert group convened in November 1967, a proposal for the establishment of an advisory service on industrial equipment had been included in the programme of UNIDO for 1968, which had been approved by resolution 9 (II) of the Industrial Development Board. The functions of the service, which was expected to be operational by the end of 1968, were to include answering inquiries from developing countries about supplies and suppliers; surveying conditions pertaining to the purchase and use of industrial equipment; providing general information on prices and price movements; assisting with the planning and implementation of training programmes for industrial supply managers of developing countries and earmarking technical aid for that purpose; publishing material on industrial supply management problems; and supporting the establishment of world classification systems for industrial products.

165. During the discussion in the Council on external financing of economic development of the developing countries,^{3/} several representatives commented that the reports submitted by the Secretary-General on the international flow of capital and assistance (E/4438, E/4495 and E/4512) provided very useful information and analyses of complex financial problems, and that the reports were constructive, well balanced and objective as between the viewpoints of developing and developed countries.

166. It was noted that there appeared to have been some increase recently in the flow of financial resources from developed to developing countries, though the rate of expansion seemed to be small. A number of representatives stated that the volume of assistance available to developing countries was insufficient in relation to requirements and that the general picture with regard to international aid remained rather bleak. Attention was drawn to the decision taken at the second session of UNCTAD that developed countries should provide a net flow of development finance equal to 1 per cent of their gross national product. Hope was expressed that that target would, as UNCTAD had suggested, be reached at an early date.

167. It was stressed that in the final analysis, the responsibility for speeding up their economic development rested upon the developing countries themselves. Vigorous efforts therefore needed to be made by developing countries to mobilize their domestic resources; that would also help to increase the effectiveness of aid received from abroad. At the same time, however, it had to be recognized that the need for foreign aid remained great. Therefore developed countries, too, needed to adopt measures for increasing the flow of aid to developing countries. It was pointed out that some of the factors impeding that increase were of a short-term nature, arising as they did from balance of payments and budgetary difficulties of aid-giving countries. On the other hand, there seemed to have been a lowering of priorities in developed countries for aid to developing countries. To offset that obstacle, public opinion needed to be mobilized in developed countries in favour of foreign aid.

168. A number of representatives felt that the statistical recording of development finance needed to be improved. It did not seem proper to lump together different categories of financial flows as if they were of equal value. For example, commercial credits could hardly be called aid; similarly, a distinction needed to be made between grants and loans provided at different rates of interest. The current approach involving simple aggregation at face value of different categories of aid did not provide accurate estimates of the real cost to aid-giving countries.

169. Comments were also made on the terms at which aid was provided. It was stated that there was a great deal of complexity underlying the structures of interest rates, maturity periods, and grace periods. Some aid-giving countries had recently taken steps to ease the conditions on which aid was provided. Several representatives, however, felt that a great deal remained to be done in that respect. In their opinion, there was a need for a more favourable response by developed countries, along the lines suggested by UNCTAD at its second session, and by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. It was also suggested that developed countries should harmonize their aid policies.

170. A number of representatives emphasized the need for forward commitment of aid by developed countries. It was pointed out that fluctuations in annual disbursements of aid tended to be as adverse to recipient countries as did the fluctuations in their export earnings. An advance commitment of aid for a relatively longer period would therefore be helpful.

171. Several representatives pointed out the disadvantages of tied aid. Tied aid not only placed constraints on the geographical utilization of aid but also added to its cost or, in other words, reduced its real value. Other representatives, however, stated that in view of the balance of payments and other difficulties of aid-giving countries, there was often little choice in the matter. It was stressed at the same time that even if aid could not be untied, certain steps could be taken to offset some of the constraints. For instance, the recipient countries could at least be given the freedom to purchase whatever they wished

in the aid-giving countries rather than a specific bundle of goods. Closer scrutiny of public tenders for goods to be supplied to developing countries would also help. It was also suggested that a part of the aid should be allowed to be used for purchases in developing countries, for such an approach would help to encourage their intra-group trade.

172. The mounting burden of external indebtedness of developing countries also figured prominently in the discussion. It was noted that developing countries would themselves have to master their debt problems and adopt appropriate debt-management policies. On the other hand, significant help could also be provided by aid-giving countries. Refinancing or rescheduling of existing debts needed to be the subject of a dialogue between developing and developed countries. Information on the flow of funds needed to be improved and an early warning system devised regarding debt-servicing problems. It was also suggested that repayments should be accepted in the form of exports from aid-receiving countries; the centrally planned economies had been following that approach in their aid-giving policies.

173. A number of representatives expressed concern over the rapid increase in reverse flows from developing countries. The outflow of indigenous capital from developing countries was adding to the problem already made grave by their debt-repayment requirements. There was a need for continuing research on the question of reverse flows and for devising effective measures to counteract them.

174. At the conclusion of the general discussion, the Council expressed its appreciation^{8/} to the Secretary-General for the careful, balanced and objective analysis of development financing problems provided in his reports submitted to the Council at its forty-fifth session (E/4438, E/4495 and E/4512).

175. Most of the representatives who spoke expressed great appreciation of the Secretariat's work with regard to the promotion of foreign investment and supported the Secretary-General's proposal to convoke a panel on foreign investment. The Council subsequently adopted a resolution (1359 (XLV)) on the

promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries, in which it approved the proposal for the convocation of the panel and accepted the generous offer by the Government of the Netherlands to act as host to the panel and to bear the cost of the meeting.

176. Concerning export credit, one representative observed that since the question involved not only export credit as a means of development financing but also export credit as a means of promoting exports from developing countries, it should not be treated as a sub-item of the item on external financing of development, but should constitute a separate agenda item. The same representative said that export credit should be considered as a means of promoting all non-traditional exports from developing countries and not merely exports of capital goods. Another representative suggested that in view of the importance to the developing countries of the data contained in the nineteen country studies (E/4274/Add.1), national export credit insurance and export credit institutions should be asked to inform the Secretariat immediately of any changes in the terms and conditions on which export credits were granted, so that the Secretariat could circulate that information to Member States every six months. One representative said that he was pleased to note that the work on export credit did not involve any duplication of effort and that both Council resolution 1270 (XLIII) and UNCTAD decision 29 (II) had entrusted to the Secretariat of the United Nations the task of studying export credit as a means of promoting exports from developing countries; he recalled that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at its first and second sessions, had stated that UNCTAD and UNIDO should rely on the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to carry out any study required in that field.

177. At the end of the discussion the Council adopted a resolution (1358 (XLV)) approving the work programme relating to export credits and export promotion, including the proposal for a Round-Table, and inviting the Secretary-General to organize seminars on export credit for the purpose of assisting the competent authorities of the developing countries to review the problems and techniques of export credit as a means of promoting exports.

^{8/} E/SR.1559.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND TRANSPORT

A. Development of natural resources

178. At its forty-fourth session the Council had before it^{1/} four reports pertaining to the development and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources: the fifth biennial report on water resources development (E/4447),^{2/} a report of the Secretary-General on the development of non-agricultural natural resources (E/4478 and Add.1),^{3/} a report of the Secretary-General on resources of the sea (beyond the continental shelf) (E/4449 and Add.1-2),^{4/} and a report of the Secretary-General on the development of petroleum and natural gas resources (E/4465).^{3/}

NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

179. The report of the Secretary-General on the development of non-agricultural resources (E/4478 and Add.1),^{3/} submitted to the Council in response to resolution 877 (XXXIII) of 16 April 1962, gave an analytical description of the role of the United Nations in the development of non-agricultural resources in developing countries, and of the increasing importance of the role, particularly in newly independent countries, of the United Nations in identifying the possibilities of developing resources, disseminating new technologies, and strengthening administrative and technical services in developing countries through practical field programmes. The report also discussed the question of approaches to non-agricultural resources development and of national planning and the development of non-agricultural natural resources.

180. The report contained four recommendations concerning: (a) the establishment of a data bank designed to provide easy access to basic information needed for natural resources development and for the preparation of individual resources development profiles as well as information needed for setting technoeconomic norms for use by countries in different stages of development; (b) the publication of a periodical on natural resources to provide a vehicle for communicating the valuable experience gathered in the various substantive and operational activities undertaken by the United Nations in the field of non-agricultural natural resources development; (c) the preparation of a study, by a group of experts, on the methods, scope and content of planning for the development of non-agricultural resources as an integral aspect of national development; and (d) the organization, with

the assistance of the United Nations, of planning and policy oriented seminars at the national level, which would help in establishing a much needed exchange of ideas among technical specialists, planners and administrators on the many and complex issues of natural resources exploration and development. A description of technical assistance projects for 1966 and 1967, and of Special Fund projects from 1959 to January 1968, was given in an addendum to the report.

181. In the debate, representatives commended the efforts of the United Nations in the field of non-agricultural resources, particularly in its technical co-operation activities as described in annex II of the report (E/4478/Add.1).

182. The recommendation for the establishment of a data bank met with general interest; although the importance of having an adequate system for the storage and retrieval of data in the field of natural resources was recognized, it was suggested that further information was necessary as to the purpose and use of the proposed data bank, and as to the type of information that would be stored. In view of the high cost usually involved in the establishment of an automatic data-processing system, it was considered that the desirability of such a system should be further studied by the Secretariat and concrete proposals made at a later date. Some representatives also felt that the proposal for the publication of a periodical on natural resources needed further clarification with regard, in particular, to its purpose, scope and content, the type of readers it was intended to reach, and the possible means of publishing it. Some doubts were expressed about the necessity of convening a group of experts to study the methods, scope and content of planning for the development of natural resources as an integral aspect of national development.

183. At the close of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1316 (XLIV)) in which it commended the Secretary-General for the progress achieved in the discovery and development of non-agricultural resources and invited him to prepare, in the light of the experience of countries with different socio-economic systems, a general study of the methods and scope of planning for the development of non-agricultural natural resources as an integral part of the national development plan. It requested him to submit to the Council at its forty-sixth session a report on the desirability of adopting a new system for the collection, retrieval, processing and utilization of information on natural resources accumulating in the United Nations Headquarters; and to submit a report to the Council at its resumed forty-fifth session, containing fuller information on the proposed journal on natural resources. The Council requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to offer, at the second part of its second session, comments it

^{1/} E/AC.6/SR.441-445, 447-449; E/SR.1516, 1529, 1530.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3.

^{3/} Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

^{4/} The Council at its 1516th meeting decided that consideration of the Secretary-General's report on the resources of the sea (E/4449 and Add.1-2) should be deferred to its forty-fifth session. See paragraphs 193-205 below.

might like to make, for incorporation in the above-mentioned reports; and requested the Secretary-General to strengthen, both within the regular budget of the United Nations and within the technical assistance and pre-investment programmes, advisory and technical services in the development of natural resources.

WATER RESOURCES

184. The fifth biennial report on water resources development (E/4447)^{2/} was submitted to the Council for information rather than for action. The report provided information on the organizational changes and arrangements for co-ordination put into effect since 1964, and on the work performed during that period in the fields of hydrology, hydrometeorology, isotopes in hydrology, international river basin development, a survey programme for the development of natural resources (the water resources component of the programme), irrigation and drainage, community water supply, wastes disposal, water pollution problems, health aspects of water development projects, desalination of sea and brackish waters, water resources development planning and management, and manpower and training. The report also contained, in an annex, a list of conferences, seminars, and working parties; research activities and studies; publications; and technical and financial assistance activities provided under the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation.

185. In the debate, the members of the Council expressed the belief that such a report, providing an over-all picture of the activities of the many United Nations bodies concerned with water resources development, would be of use to government administrators, planners and technicians in developing countries. Several delegations noted with satisfaction the increasing number of desalination plants in the developing countries and the expanding role of the United Nations in that field. Emphasis was also placed on the further need for co-ordinated action in water resources development.

186. The Council adopted a resolution (1317 (XLIV)) in which it took note with appreciation of the fifth biennial report on water resources development and stressed the importance of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources. It requested the continued publication of such reports on a triennial basis, in accordance with resolution 1154 (XLI).

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS RESOURCES

187. The report of the Secretary-General on petroleum and natural gas resources (E/4465)^{3/} was presented to the Council with a view to informing it on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2173 (XXI), in which the Secretary-General was invited to study the technical and financial implications of carrying out surveys of petroleum and natural gas resources in the developing countries and to submit specific proposals on that subject to the Council.

188. In commenting upon the document, representatives noted the importance of petroleum and natural gas resources, and said that the United Nations should give developing countries the greatest possible assist-

ance in developing those resources. In its resolution 1318 (XLIV) the Council took note of the report.

FIVE-YEAR SURVEY PROGRAMME

189. At its resumed forty-third session^{5/} the Council had before it a first report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources (E/4443),^{6/} provided pursuant to Council resolution 1218 (XLII). In its report, the Ad Hoc Committee reviewed the work it had carried out within the framework of operative paragraph 3 of resolution 1218 (XLII) during the eight meetings it had held in September, October and November 1967 and recommended to the Council for adoption a draft resolution which it had adopted unanimously.

190. The Council briefly considered the Committee's report and draft resolution. Although one or two reservations were expressed concerning the formulation of the resolution, particularly in relation to the proposed contents of the Committee's report, representatives stressed the desirability of adopting the proposal in order to enable the Committee to undertake its work at the beginning of 1968.

191. On the basis of the Committee's proposal, the Council subsequently adopted a resolution (1287 (XLIII)), in which it requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparatory work on the survey programme, consisting of the following elements: (a) the definition of the scope of the preparatory work and the development of a general methodology for the assessment of mineral, water and energy resources and requirements in the developing countries; (b) the setting up of general standards to be followed in the collection and evaluation of data; (c) consultations and co-operation with countries and the various organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system in order to secure the required information on bibliographical material and institutional arrangements; (d) the establishment, on the basis of the foregoing, of a preliminary estimate of the geologic and mineral potential of interested developing countries; a preliminary selection of water-short areas; a preliminary selection of international rivers; and a preliminary estimate of the energy needs and resources in interested developing countries; and (e) assistance to interested Governments in the development of field investigation projects on the preparation of existing data based upon the above-mentioned preliminary analyses and consultations with the Governments concerned.

192. In addition, the Council invited Member States to co-operate in the preparatory work; noted with appreciation the voluntary contributions in cash or in kind that had been pledged for the programme; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to consider the further steps that would be desirable in the light of the preparatory work undertaken pursuant to the resolution and in further implementation of resolution 1218 (XLII). Lastly, the Council requested the Committee to submit reports to it as necessary.

^{5/} E/SR.1514.

^{6/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

B. The sea*

193. At its forty-fifth session the Council had before it two reports relating to oceanographic matters: one entitled "The resources of the sea (beyond the continental shelf)" (E/4449 and Add.1-2) which, originally presented to the Council at its forty-fourth session, was deferred^{7/} to its forty-fifth session, and another entitled "Marine science and technology: survey and proposals" (E/4487 and Corr.1). It also had before it related observations made by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its ninth session (E/4492).

194. The report on the resources of the sea (beyond the continental shelf) (E/4449 and Add.1-2), prepared in response to Council resolution 1112 (XL), comprised an introduction and summary and two parts. Part One reviewed existing knowledge concerning marine mineral resources beyond the continental shelf; the techniques currently used or available for their exploration, evaluation and exploitation; and problems related to their development. Part Two, on food resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf, excluding fish, dealt with biological environment and a variety of problems arising when harvesting plankton, squids, whales, seals and the like; the possible limitations of aquaculture were also examined, as well as the various types of research still needed for the proper exploitation of the open sea.

195. The report on marine science and technology, prepared under General Assembly resolution 2172 (XXI), comprised three chapters. In chapter I, some introductory observations were presented on the importance of marine science and technology. Chapter II reviewed the activities of Member States, the mechanism for co-operation at the international level, and questions related to education and training in marine science. Chapter III briefly examined the need to ensure the maximum international co-operation and set forth the proposals which the Secretary-General, in accord with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, deemed necessary to present to the General Assembly regarding an expanded programme to promote a better understanding of the marine environment through science, international co-operation for exploitation and development of marine resources (living and mineral), international action relating to the prevention of pollution of the sea, and an expanded programme of co-operation in the field of education and training in marine science. A number of annexes illustrating and amplifying the main body of the report provided complementary details on the activities of Member States and the various organizations concerned.

196. In introducing the reports, the representative of the Secretary-General placed them in the context of the work being pursued in the United Nations on sea matters and, in particular, the relationship existing between those two reports and the work undertaken by the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Peaceful Uses of the Sea Bed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, set up by General Assembly resolution 2340 (XXII).

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Resources of the sea".

^{7/} E/SR.1516.

197. During the course of the debates,^{8/} some delegations alluded to the different areas of competence in that domain, and the importance which the Council would attach to the result of the work pursued by the Ad Hoc Committee.

198. Representatives generally expressed great appreciation of the factual and realistic presentation of the reports prepared by the Secretary-General. Those reports, the first in that field, gave a fairly comprehensive picture of the current state of affairs, the importance of which was constantly growing.

199. In its consideration of the report on the resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf, the Council stressed the importance of the subject and its far-reaching implications for the benefit of all mankind and especially of the developing countries. The Council pointed out the growing interest of the world community in the problems related to the oceans and their resources. While current knowledge of the resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf was still very limited and incomplete and further progress in the development and utilization of the marine resources would depend greatly on more specific knowledge being gained in that domain, the necessity of increasing the knowledge was unanimously emphasized.

200. The debates concerning the report on marine science and technology were mainly devoted to the proposals presented by the Secretary-General in order to expand international co-operation. The Council recognized the complexity and variability of the marine environment and stressed the necessity of scientific investigations of vast scope, if knowledge of that environment was to increase substantially within a reasonably short period. The potential role of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO as a focal-point for an expanded programme of international co-operation was mentioned.

201. The Council considered also that one of the main obstacles to the development of marine science and technology was the shortage of experts and qualified personnel, particularly in the developing countries, and pointed out that in order to bring about a better understanding of the subject, knowledge of it must be promoted among the public in general and particularly among young people.

202. While certain delegations expressed some concern and reservations in relation to the proposals of the Secretary-General, it was agreed that it would not be appropriate to consider those proposals in depth at the current stage. The report would be fully discussed during the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

203. In the course of the debate, the representatives of UNESCO, FAO and WMO presented an account of the work pursued by their organizations and the role which they already played and intended to play in the field of international co-operation.

204. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted three resolutions: in one (1382 (XLV)), it requested UNESCO to study appropriate means of imparting a wider knowledge of the sea and its resources as part of secondary education programmes.

^{8/} E/AC.24/SR.346-348, 351-354, 357, 362; E/SR.1561.

205. In a second resolution (1380 (XLV)), the Council, having considered the report on "Resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf" (E/4449 and Add.1-2) and realizing the importance of the development of the mineral and biological resources of the high seas beyond the continental shelf for the benefit of all mankind and specially of the developing countries, took note with satisfaction of the report and recommended that it be supplemented with information from other members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies having experience in that field and that the issue of the document as a United Nations publication be envisaged at a later stage. In addition, the Council invited the organizations of the United Nations family to continue to promote further investigation in order to increase the knowledge of marine environment, and recommended the Secretary-General to follow closely developments which might occur in the fields of marine mineral resources exploration, evaluation and exploitation, and the possible implications thereof, and to report to the Council when appropriate. It also invited FAO to keep under review developments which might occur in respect of food resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf.

206. In the third resolution (1381 (XLV)), the Council transmitted the report on "Marine science and technology" (E/4487 and Corr.1) to the General Assembly for further consideration at its twenty-third session. It invited the General Assembly to endorse the concept of a co-ordinated long-term programme of international co-operation of oceanographic research designed to increase, in the interests of world economic development, the resources available to all people of the world, taking also into account such initiatives as the proposal for an International Decade of Ocean Exploration and several international programmes already considered, approved and adopted by the International Oceanographic Commission for implementation, in certain cases, in co-operation with other specialized agencies. Although the resolution was adopted unanimously, several delegations made reservations with regard to specific points in the text.^{9/}

C. International co-operation in cartography

207. Two reports of the Secretary-General on the subject of International Co-operation in Cartography were submitted to the Council at its forty-fourth session:^{10/} a report on the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/4477),^{11/} and a report on the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East (E/4456 and Corr.1).^{11/}

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

208. The report of the Secretary-General concerning the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/4477),^{11/} which was held at Geneva from 4 to 22 September 1967 in

accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its 1385th meeting,^{12/} presented a summary of the resolution and main recommendations contained in the report of the Conference (E/CONF. 53/3),^{13/} namely, the creation of a permanent committee of experts on geographical names, and pending its establishment, the creation of an ad hoc group of experts in order to ensure that the co-operation achieved should not lose momentum; the convening of a second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names; the exchange of information by countries already engaged in programmes of automatic data-processing, or involved in discussions on such a system; the use of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat as a documentation centre where information and documents with regard to automatic data-processing could be collected and distributed; and the holding of regional and subregional conferences on the question of geographical names.

209. In the debate, the members of the Council expressed their appreciation of the work carried out by the Conference and, although some members doubted the necessity of establishing a permanent committee of experts on geographical names, all were agreed on the desirability of an ad hoc committee in that field. The Council therefore unanimously adopted a resolution (1314 (XLIV)) in which it noted the recommendations of the Conference; invited the ad hoc group of experts to provide the necessary co-ordination of national activities in that field; approved as terms of reference for the ad hoc group the specific matters referred to it by the Conference; and directed it to carry forward the programme of co-operative activity agreed to at the Conference. It also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the group of experts, to consider the desirability of holding a second conference on the standardization of geographical names.

FIFTH UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

210. The report of the Secretary-General on the Fifth Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, held at Canberra, Australia, from 8 to 22 March 1967 in response to Council resolution 1070 (XXXIX), gave a general background of the Conference and a summary of its recommendations as contained in the report of the Conference (E/CONF.52/4).^{14/}

211. In the debate, the Council expressed its appreciation of the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host to a sixth regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East from 24 October to 7 November 1970. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1313 (XLIV)) in which, after noting with appreciation the offer by the Government of Iran, it requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to convene the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East in Teheran, as recommended by the Fifth Conference;

^{9/} E/SR.AC.6/SR.362.

^{10/} E/AC.6/SR.432-435, 446-448; E/SR.1529.

^{11/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.

^{12/} Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1, "Other decisions".

^{13/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.1.9.

^{14/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.1.2.

and to take practical measures to implement the recommendations of the Fifth Conference.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAMMETRY

212. During the debate on international co-operation in cartography, several delegations put emphasis on the importance of obtaining the co-operation of countries that were developed in the field of aerial photography and photogrammetry in assisting developing countries in the exploration of their natural resources and improving their communication systems. On the basis of the ensuing discussion, the Council also adopted a resolution (1315 (XLIV)) in which it invited Member States possessing advanced aerial photographic and photogrammetric technology to co-operate in those fields with developing countries to the utmost extent, at the request of the latter and by mutual agreement so that all available data on their territory should be placed at their disposal to assist them in solving problems relating to the exploration of their natural resources and the formulation of programmes for the improvement of their communication and transport systems. It requested that future conferences, seminars and meetings devoted to cartography include the question of such co-operation in their agenda.

D. Transport development

213. Pursuant to operative paragraph 2 (b) of Council resolution 1202 (XLII), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its forty-fourth session a report on the application of the latest scientific and technological advances to the transport development of developing countries (E/4464 and Add.1-2).^{15/} The report reviewed relevant activities within the United Nations system of organizations; the nature of recent inventions, innovations and techniques; and the possibility of their application. It evaluated criteria for the adoption of new technologies in the field of transport, and the pre-condition for the application of the latest technologies. It also referred to proposals for the establishment of a United Nations international transport centre and for the issuing of a publication reviewing technical progress in transport with particular attention to the problems of transport development in developing countries.

214. In commenting upon the report in the Council,^{16/} representatives generally expressed their appreciation of the synthesis of the activities and research carried out by the United Nations system of organizations in the field of transport. Several representatives expressed support for the recommendations contained in the report, although it was felt that the ideas of a publication and of an international transport centre would need further clarification in the light of a later debate on co-ordination.

215. The Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on the application of the latest scientific and technological advances to the transport development of developing countries (E/4464 and Add.1-2), and decided to consider further, as appropriate, specific recommendations made in that report.

^{15/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

^{16/} E/AC.6/SR.435, 437, 438; E/SR.1529.

216. At its forty-fifth session, the Council had before it two reports prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1202 (XLII), paragraphs 2 (a) and (c). The first, dealing with the division of responsibilities among the United Nations Secretariat units concerned with shipping and ports (E/4462 and Add.1),^{17/} reviewed, *inter alia*, the evolution of transport technology; the need for Council legislation on the work programme and division of duties; and the question of arrangements for future efforts. It set out the decisions reached by the Secretary-General in order to avoid duplication of activities within the United Nations Secretariat units.

217. It was stated in the report that in the field of maritime shipping and ocean ports, the economic research, together with the substantive support and servicing of UNDP and the regular programmes of technical assistance, would be within the competence of UNCTAD. All questions of inland transport, together with coastwise and short-sea services and associated port facilities, would remain within the scope of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. On matters involving more than one mode of transport, or the competence of more than one discipline, the over-all co-ordination would also fall within the competence of the Department. Any department or agency would be free to initiate studies or research in the field of intermodal or "interdisciplinary" transport matters in which its own competence and sphere of influence predominated.

218. The report recognized that there would still be many areas of uncertainty and therefore suggested that the UNCTAD secretariat and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs should present their respective work programmes in a single and unified document; that would assist in identifying gaps and in the further improvement of existing arrangements.

219. The second report of the Secretary-General, dealing with co-ordination and improvement of activities in the field of transport (E/4509),^{17/} gave a brief picture of the current state of co-ordination; and indicated the need for better co-ordination, and the possibilities for improving the existing arrangements in the transport field.

220. The report brought out the fact that transport involved a number of United Nations bodies and agencies. It emphasized that transport had a direct bearing on the development of non-agricultural resources as well as agricultural resources; on the manufacture of various products; on trade; on the geographical distribution and location of many economic activities; and on national and regional integration. It summarized the transport activities undertaken by various organizations within the United Nations system.

221. The report pointed out the need for further co-operation with a view to multidisciplinary integration and geographical integration at the national, regional and subregional levels. It stressed the need for a study of transport needs and technology adapted to the special conditions and requirements of the developing countries. The report also underlined the basic changes that were taking place in transport technology, which

^{17/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.

often cut across the old-established distribution of functions.

222. The Secretary-General suggested that, in view of the rapid technological changes and the increasing trend towards geographical integration, the Council might wish to consider the desirability of establishing a functional committee on transport development, in order to keep such developments under constant review, and to ensure adequate attention to the growing transport problems. Alternatively, the Council might wish to call, jointly with UNCTAD, an ad hoc group of experts to consider transport problems and ways and means of dealing with them, including the question of establishing a transport committee.

223. During the debate at the Council's forty-fifth session,^{18/} several representatives commended the reports prepared by the Secretary-General, which provided a comprehensive picture of the division of responsibilities among organizations within the United Nations system. They referred in particular to annexes I and II of the report on co-ordination and improvement of activities (E/4509), which revealed the multiplicity of problems dealt with in the transport field by a diverse number of offices within the United Nations system.

224. It was pointed out that there was some inconsistency in the wording used to describe UNCTAD's responsibilities for technical assistance in that field. Whereas UNCTAD resolution 6 (II) spoke of "substantive support" for technical assistance, the two reports of the Secretary-General (E/4462 and E/4509) varied between "substantive support" and "substantive support and servicing". It was understood that the word "servicing" had no significance in the context other than to refer to the kind of activities described in paragraph 13 of the Secretary-General's report (E/4462).

225. In regard to the question of division of responsibilities in respect of shipping and ports, several representatives welcomed the agreement between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNCTAD and stressed the importance of close co-operation between the two bodies in respect of maritime shipping and ocean ports. It was suggested that it would be extremely useful to have a full and unified report on the respective work programmes of the UNCTAD secretariat and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in order to assist the respective governing bodies to review the programmes.

226. During the discussion on the question of overall co-ordination and improvement of activities in the field of transport within the United Nations system of organizations, many representatives stressed the importance of developing transport as a vital element in the economic and social progress of the developing countries.

227. In respect of the mechanism for the co-ordination of the multiplicity of activities in the transport field, representatives noted the expansion and diversification in recent years of the activities at the international level in respect of transport de-

velopment, and the fact that more than twenty offices within the United Nations family now dealt with transport questions. Several representatives stressed the need for better and closer interagency co-ordination and said that the various policy-making and administrative bodies of the United Nations—the Council itself, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC—should pay more attention to transport matters.

228. On the question of co-ordination, a number of representatives felt that a fairly satisfactory pattern of co-ordination had already been established through the existing machinery, bilateral agreements between the various bodies involved in transport, and the activities of the regional economic commissions. In those circumstances, several representatives did not see the need for the creation, at the current stage, of any new machinery to deal with transport problems. Several representatives also stated that the regional commissions had an important part to play, particularly in the planning and programming of transport matters on a multinational and subregional level.

229. The representative of the Secretary-General intervened to state that the establishment of means of transport in the developing countries and elsewhere necessitated large investment. Transport was a field in which technology advanced faster than demand, and equipment quickly became obsolescent. A lack of co-ordination could therefore result in a waste of resources. He also stated that the question of transport required thorough examination for several reasons. In agriculture, for instance, it would not be possible fully to exploit the breakthrough in food-grain production unless the transport systems of many countries were rapidly developed. Similarly, mineral-producing countries would find it easy to attract capital if they were equipped with an adequate transport system designed to carry bulk commodities. Furthermore, the changes which were occurring in transport technology meant corresponding changes in the economics of transport and could be of great value to the developing countries.

230. Several representatives stressed the importance of an adequate transport system for development. Although they realized that the activities of the many organizations dealing with transport matters had to be co-ordinated, and that a thorough review of the question should be made, they felt that, at the current stage, the establishment of a new functional committee was not necessary. It was suggested, during the discussion, that the United Nations should endeavour to study transport problems in depth with a view to proposing possible solutions to developing countries with inadequate transport systems. Comparative studies on the efficiency of the operation of different transport systems in the developed countries would make it possible to improve attempts by the developing countries to put emphasis on their transport services.

231. Consideration of the question was concluded with the adoption by the Council of two resolutions: one on the division of responsibilities in respect of shipping and ports, and the other on the development and co-ordination of activities in the field of transport.

232. In the resolution on shipping and ports (1373 (XLV)), the Council, recalling its resolution 1202

^{18/} E/AC.24/SR.346, 359; E/SR.1561.

(XLII), took note of the measures adopted by the Secretary-General, as set forth in his report (E/4462),^{17/} and also of resolution 6 (II) of UNCTAD. It invited the attention of all the appropriate bodies in the United Nations system to the measures adopted by the Secretary-General, and to the UNCTAD resolution, and recommended that the usual administrative steps be taken through the appropriate bodies of the United Nations to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and the UNCTAD secretariat, to fulfil their respective tasks, as set forth in the Secretary-General's report.

233. In the other resolution (1372 (XLV)), the Council referred to the Secretary-General's report on the co-ordination and improvement of activities in the field of transport within the United Nations system of organizations (E/4509).^{17/} It noted the rapid advance in transport technology and the need for the improvement and extension of transport systems, particularly in developing countries, and the interest of the United Nations in assisting Governments in their efforts to bring about sound transport development as an integral aspect of the over-all economic development of the countries concerned. It also took into account the expansion and diversification in recent years of the activities at the national and the international level in respect of transport development, involving a large number of organizations and units within the United Nations system.

234. In the same resolution the Council decided to place on the agenda of its forty-seventh session a separate item entitled "Review of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field", in order to permit a consideration in depth of developments and requirements in the field of transport in a manner that would help achieve the necessary integration and co-ordination of such programmes within the United Nations family. The Council invited the Secretary-General to prepare for the forty-seventh

session, in consultation with UNCTAD and interested specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, a report on the major transport problems of developing countries in the context of their economic and social development, with special reference to the latest technological developments and their impact on the programmes and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system designed to assist the developing countries in the improvement of their transport facilities; and to transmit the report to the Council, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, for its comments and suggestions. In adopting the above-mentioned resolution, the Council took note of its financial implications. The preparation of the report called for by the Council would require the employment of some four months of outside consultant services, the cost of which was estimated at approximately \$4,500.

235. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at its second session, held before the Council's forty-fifth session, gave preliminary consideration to the two reports of the Secretary-General. In its report (E/4493/Rev.1,^{19/} paras. 291-293), it stated that the division of responsibilities in the transport field had only recently been established and its effectiveness could not be assessed for some time. The Committee thought that it would be premature to consider, however tentatively, the possibility of an international transport centre to take care of co-ordination questions resulting from technological changes in transport and other matters such as the role of financing institutions. The Committee decided to take note of the reports, while anticipating a more detailed discussion at the forty-fifth session of the Council.

^{19/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9.

Chapter VII

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A. Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

236. The fifth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4461)^{1/} was considered by the Council at its forty-fourth session.^{2/} The report covered the period from April 1967 to March 1968, during which time the Advisory Committee held its seventh and eighth sessions respectively in New York and in Paris at the headquarters of UNESCO. The Council also had before it an addendum to the report (E/4461/Add.1), which gave a brief summary of the more important matters considered by the Advisory Committee at its ninth session, held in New York in April 1968.

237. The report informed the Council of the general progress of the work of the Advisory Committee during the period under review. One of the most important aspects of the Advisory Committee's work had been the publication of the report entitled Feeding the Expanding World Population: International Action to Avert the Impending Protein Crisis (E/4343/Rev.1),^{3/} a provisional version of which had been considered by the Council at its forty-third session. Other subjects on which the Advisory Committee had focused its attention included: science education;^{4/} natural resources; the elaboration of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development; regional approaches to science and technology; and the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries.^{5/}

238. With regard to the report on the development of natural resources which it had undertaken at its sixth session, the Advisory Committee had decided that the Secretariat should prepare a final draft for its approval at its tenth session, in the fall of 1968. The purpose of the report was to assist Governments of developing countries in the formulation of policies designed to provide a fuller and more specific knowledge of their own natural resources and the possibility of developing and using those resources in promoting economic development; and to indicate the role of international co-operation in assisting developing countries in the application of science and technology to the study and utilization of their natural resources. The report was concerned with aspects of government resource policies, criteria of priorities, institution building, training, research and development, and surveys and utilization of natural resources.

239. The World Plan of Action, the objectives of which were approved by the Council in resolution 1155 (XLI) and by the General Assembly in resolution 2318 (XXII), was being prepared in close co-operation with the agencies and regional commissions, in three stages. Stage I, dealing with the analysis of the current and future programmes of the members of the United Nations family concerned, had been completed. The material on stage I and stage II A, dealing with the elaboration of the needs of the developing countries in the nine priority areas determined by the Advisory Committee, would be considered at the Committee's tenth session. A plan frame covering stage II B (the possibilities for action by the developing countries themselves, by advanced countries and by the United Nations system, to meet the needs and recommendations for action in the nine sectors) and stage III (the over-all approach, aggregation and problems) had been prepared by the Secretariat and presented to the Advisory Committee at its ninth session. The Advisory Committee was in general agreement with the proposals set forth in the plan frame and agreed upon a period of ten years, to begin on 1 January 1971, for the execution of the plan. In sectors where this would be appropriate, the plan would be divided into two five-year periods.

240. As a preliminary to its consideration of population questions, the Advisory Committee had also heard descriptions of the work on population problems carried out by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat and the World Health Organization.

241. In conjunction with the ninth session of the Advisory Committee, a two-day seminar attended by leading North American scientists had been held under the auspices of the Advisory Committee, to discuss questions relating to links with developing countries.

242. Regional groups of the Advisory Committee for Asia, Africa and Latin America had held one meeting each during the period under review to discuss the regional activities of the specialized agencies and the reactivation of research and development institutes in the regions, which were tending to fall into disuse.

243. The Council was informed^{6/} that the Advisory Committee had accepted an invitation from the Director of IAEA to hold its tenth session at the organization's headquarters at Vienna. The practice of holding Advisory Committee sessions at headquarters of specialized agencies enabled the members of the Committee to consult with staff of the agencies and to study their work programmes at first hand, in accordance with the Committee's terms of reference. The Advisory Committee had also decided to recom-

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8.

^{2/} E/AC.6/SR.449, 450; E/SR.1529.

^{3/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIII.2.

^{4/} See section B below.

^{5/} See chapter X, section B, below.

^{6/} E/AC.6/SR.449.

mend to the Council that its twelfth session should be held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa, at the Commission's invitation. The Advisory Committee attached great importance to the regional approach to its work, and welcomed the opportunity to discuss regional problems in its field at first hand. The Council was assured that the Advisory Committee's work supplemented and did not duplicate the work of the specialized agencies.

244. In the course of the debate in the Council, the Advisory Committee was commended for the effective manner in which it assisted the Council in co-ordinating activities relating to highly technical questions. The close co-operation between the Advisory Committee and the specialized agencies was welcomed by the Council, and increased co-operation between the Advisory Committee and the regional economic commissions was recommended. There was general agreement that the Advisory Committee should continue to adhere to the essentially advisory nature of its functions and should not be entrusted with operational responsibilities. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1308 (XLIV)) in which it noted with appreciation the fifth report of the Advisory Committee (E/4461) and endorsed the work programme contained in the report.

B. Science education

245. The first report of the Advisory Committee on the question of science education (E/4448),^{4/} prepared in close collaboration with UNESCO, served as the basis for the Council's consideration of that subject at its forty-fourth session.^{7/} The Council was informed that science education was one of the subjects selected by the Advisory Committee for concerted attack under the World Plan of Action. Work on the subject was continuing, and a more detailed report would be submitted at a later stage.

246. As indicated in its report to the Council (E/4461, ^{1/} para. 12), the Advisory Committee had recommended the following actions: (a) the convening of a working party on science education under the auspices of the Advisory Committee and UNESCO as early as possible; (b) the continuation and extension of the programme of the UNESCO Division of Science Education; (c) the creation of an international centre for science teaching development and demonstration; and (d) wide circulation of important reports and publications on the subject.

247. Members of the Council who participated in the discussion of the report were generally in agreement concerning the importance of science education and welcomed the attention devoted to it by the Advisory Committee. The recommendations contained in the report were considered useful and constructive; however, some members felt that their implementation should be left to UNESCO as it was not desirable for the Advisory Committee to undertake operational activities. Some members had reservations as to the desirability of setting up an International Centre for Science-Teaching Development and Demonstration. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a

resolution (1309 (XLIV)) in which it noted with appreciation the first report of the Advisory Committee on science education (E/4448) and recommended the suggestions contained in it for consideration by the appropriate bodies, including in particular UNESCO.

C. Problems of the environment

REPORTS OF WHO AND OF UNESCO AND FAO

248. A report by WHO on environmental pollution and its control (E/4457 and Add.1) and a report by UNESCO and FAO on the conservation and rational use of the environment (E/4458) were presented to the Council at its forty-fourth session.^{8/} Both reports had previously been considered by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its ninth session; the comments of the Advisory Committee were also before the Council.

249. The Council was informed that one of the objectives of pollution research was to foresee the possible polluting effects of economic development and resources exploitation, so as to permit the adoption of rational measures for the conservation of the environment. The report on environmental pollution stressed the importance of close collaboration among technologists, public administrators and various international organizations concerned with the study of environmental pollution and means of combating it. The Council was told that the ACC had decided it was not desirable to create new interagency co-ordinating machinery for the study of the problem at the current time.

250. The report on conservation and rational use of the environment focused on the terrestrial environment and inland waters, and did not deal with the ocean. The need for conservation and rational use of the environment had become increasingly urgent in recent years, owing to the great increase in human population and the effect of technology on nature. The report stressed the ecological principles which governed the environment, and emphasized the need to preserve environmental quality through appropriate attention to aesthetic, scientific and recreational values of both natural and man-made landscapes. The Advisory Committee, after considering the two reports, had endorsed the views and the lines of actions suggested in them.

251. Following a brief discussion, the Council adopted a resolution in which it took note of the two reports and decided to consider them further at a later session (resolution 1310 (XLIV)).

QUESTION OF CONVENING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT*

252. On the proposal of Sweden, the Council decided at its forty-fourth session to consider at its forty-fifth session the question of convening an international conference on problems of the human environment. The proposal arose from increasing concern at the deterioration of the human environment—a problem which, together with the necessity of rapid economic and

*Requires action by the General Assembly.

^{8/} E/AC.6/SR.451; E/SR.1529.

^{7/} E/AC.6/SR.449-451; E/SR.1529.

social advancement, is one of the most compelling issues of modern times. The problems are inter-related inasmuch as due attention to the quality of the environment is a prerequisite of sound economic and social development. The deterioration of the environment is evidenced in such phenomena as air and water pollution, erosion, soil deterioration, unplanned urbanization, traffic congestion, noise and other phenomena which are becoming increasingly apparent in developed countries. The problem is, however, of vital importance to developing countries in that steps must be taken to ensure that deterioration of the environment shall not occur as development proceeds.

253. In considering the matter at the forty-fifth session, the Council had before it a report from the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations organizations and programmes relating to the human environment (E/4553).^{9/} The report outlined relevant work in the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, IMCO and IAEA.

254. In discussions in the Council,^{10/} there was general agreement on the importance of the problems arising from the deterioration of the environment, but there was some divergence of views as to the most suitable contribution that the United Nations could make to the solution of those problems. Many Governments were well aware of the situation, and it was being attacked at the national level as well as through the existing United Nations agencies and other organizations. However, the need to focus attention on the problems at the international level was heavily stressed, but whether that could best be done by convening a conference, or by other means, was a question which needed further examination. During the discussion it was emphasized that if it were decided to convene a conference, the most careful and detailed preparation would be necessary to ensure its success. In the first instance, it would be necessary to define the scope and coverage of such a meeting and to consider whether the purposes envisaged might not better be served by a series of smaller meetings rather than one large conference. Account would also have to be taken of the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere being organized by UNESCO with the participation of the United Nations, the ILO, FAO and WHO, to be held in Paris in September 1968, as well as the decision of the Economic Commission for Europe to convene a meeting of Governmental Experts on Problems relating to the Environment in 1970 or 1971. It was also important to bear in mind that a number of national and international non-governmental organizations (such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and the International Biological Programme) were actively interested in that field.

255. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1346 (XLV)) based on its desire to encourage work in the field and give it a common outlook and direction, and in the belief that it was desirable to provide a framework for com-

prehensive consideration, within the United Nations, of the problems of the human environment in order to focus the attention of Governments and public opinion on the importance of the question and to identify those aspects of it that could only, or best, be solved through international co-operation and agreement. The Council recommended to the General Assembly that it should include in its agenda for its twenty-third session an item entitled "The problems of human environment" and that it should consider ways and means of furthering the objectives discussed above, including, in particular, the desirability of convening a United Nations conference on problems of the human environment. If the convening of such a conference by the General Assembly was decided on, detailed and careful preparation would be necessary; the Council recommended that in that event the Secretary-General, after obtaining the views of Governments of Member States and those of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, in co-operation with the appropriate organizations in the United Nations system, should submit a report to the Council at its forty-seventh session outlining specific proposals for convening such a meeting.

D. Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries

256. The transfer of operative technology to the developing countries constitutes one of the principal ways of accelerating development. Actual experience in the developing countries could show what methods of transferring technology (sale of patents or machinery, licensing agreements, training of personnel, joint ventures etc.) have been most effective and thus provide guidance for arrangements relating to such transfers in the future. In pursuance of the General Assembly resolution 2091 (XX) and Council resolution 1201 (XVII), and in the light of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology,^{11/} pilot studies of selected countries were undertaken. The studies were designed to permit the formulation of a uniform methodology for comparative studies in depth of the actual experiences in the transfer of technology to developing countries through enterprise-to-enterprise (public or private) arrangements.

257. The Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its forty-fourth session a progress report (E/4452 and Add.1-5), which dealt with the basic problems in the transfer of technology to developing countries and underlined the issues of selecting the methods of transfer, reducing costs of such transfers and strengthening the legislation of developing countries. The report also contained preliminary surveys of Brazil, Israel and Mexico illustrating the alternative methods by which technology was transferred and their effects on the recipient countries. It was reported that a fourth country study on India was in process of preparation. It was anticipated that the studies in depth would examine the costs and benefits of the transfers, the types of contractual agreements, the effect on the balance of payments and the macro-

^{9/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.

^{10/} E/SR.1547, 1548, 1553, 1555.

^{11/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12, chap. III, section D.

economic situation and the importance of restrictive trade practices.

258. In the discussion of the Council,^{12/} delegations both of the developed and of the developing countries voiced general approval of the preliminary studies. In a resolution which it adopted on the subject (1311 (XLIV)), the Council decided that the comprehensive field studies on the transfer of technology should be continued. The request was made that the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNITAR, should prepare a uniform methodology in order to ensure consistency and comparability of the country studies and report the progress to the Council at its resumed forty-fifth session. The comprehensive field studies are expected to help in the development of principles and criteria for new and flexible arrangements. It was agreed that the Secretary-General should convene an interregional meeting of experts to evaluate the studies and make recommendations on policy measures and practices relating thereto.

E. Draft resolution on the transfer of technology submitted to UNCTAD at its second session

259. The Council was informed (E/4452/Add.4), at its forty-fourth session, that an item entitled "Transfer of technology to developing countries including know-how and patents" was included in the agenda of the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Conference received a draft resolution on the transfer of technology, recommending that the Trade and Development Board should consider establishing a committee on science and technology to deal particularly with problems involved in the transfer of technology, and ways and means by which it could be transferred on reasonable terms from developed to developing countries. As there was not sufficient time to consider the draft resolution, the Conference decided to transmit it, in amended form, to the Trade and Development Board for consideration.

260. In its amended form the draft resolution recommended that the Trade and Development Board should consider the establishment of an inter-governmental committee "after obtaining the views of the Economic and Social Council".

261. In considering the matter at the forty-fourth session, the Council also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4505)^{13/} in which its attention was drawn to a statement adopted by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. In the statement the Committee welcomed the interest of UNCTAD in the problem of transferring industrial technology and endorsed the need for further studies of the legal and financial aspects mentioned in the UNCTAD resolution. However, as regards the machinery proposed in the UNCTAD resolution, the Advisory Committee felt that the matter required very careful consideration

by the Economic and Social Council before a new committee was set up which might duplicate the work of existing bodies. It drew attention to the respective responsibilities of UNIDO and of the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as of the Advisory Committee itself.

262. As a result of its consideration of the question at the forty-fourth session, the Council decided (1312 (XLIV)) to defer substantive consideration of the subject until the forty-fifth session, but requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, the appropriate specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, a study for submission at the forty-fifth session designed, among other things, to determine to what extent all or part of the functions mentioned in the draft resolution of UNCTAD were already included in the texts defining the terms of reference and in the current and planned programmes of work of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations dealing with the topic.

263. At the forty-fifth session, the Council had before it the report prepared by the Secretary-General in response to the above resolution (E/4552). The information in it covered the terms of reference and work programmes of the appropriate organs of the United Nations and of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD, ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO and IAEA, as well as a section on the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property. It appeared clear that the concern voiced in UNCTAD was directed mainly at the commercial, economic, financial and associated legal aspects of the transfer of technology, but while the emphasis was placed on those aspects, the information submitted also covered other relevant aspects of the general problem of science and technology. The report did not attempt to review the activities of various organizations, but summarized what they had been given the responsibility of doing, rather than what they had done or were doing. The debate in the Council on the subject made it clear that there was a general feeling that if the creation of new machinery involved duplication or confusion, it was undesirable and that if it was felt that insufficient attention was being paid to the subject in the United Nations organizations, it would be preferable to examine first the ways and means whereby current activities could be intensified and strengthened. In the time available it was not possible to examine those possibilities. Accordingly, the Council adopted a resolution (1361 (XLV)) in which it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and with the appropriate organizations in the United Nations system and other appropriate international organizations, to submit a further report to it at its forty-sixth session outlining the means by which the current and contemplated activities in the field of the transfer of science and technology could be more clearly defined, strengthened and co-ordinated. The Council recognized that the Trade and Development Board would be meeting before the forty-sixth session of the Council and that

^{12/} E/AC.24/SR.352, 353; E/SR.1560.

^{13/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 11.

the Board would wish to consider the subject in accordance with the draft resolution of UNCTAD. It invited the Board to take into account the views expressed in the Council and to consider the desir-

ability of deferring any final action until it had had an opportunity to consider the report requested above and the comments made on it by the Council at its forty-sixth session.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

264. The annual reports of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/4491),^{1/} the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/4498),^{2/} the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/4499)^{3/} and the Economic Commission for Africa (E/4497)^{4/} were submitted to the Council at its forty-fifth session by the respective Executive Secretaries, who made statements^{5/} reviewing the economic situation in their regions and describing the salient features of their current work programmes as well as their plans for future activities of their Commissions. The Council also received a report on Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1967 (E/4511),^{6/} and heard a statement by the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut concerning economic conditions in the Middle East.^{5/} A synopsis of the statements by the Executive Secretaries and the Director of UNESOB is contained in paragraphs 269 to 290. Summaries of the annual Economic surveys for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa appear in chapter II, together with a summary of the studies relating to the Middle East.

A. Meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and of the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

265. Two meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions were held, under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, during the period under review. The first was held in New Delhi, India, from 30 to 31 January 1968 on the eve of the opening of the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The second was held at Geneva from 11 to 13 July 1968 during the forty-fifth session of the Council. A report covering both meetings (E/4560)^{7/} was submitted to the Council in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII). At the January meeting the following items were considered: the United Nations export promotion programme; the second session of UNCTAD; shipping and ports; tourism; and co-ordination of operational activities between the regional economic commissions and UNDP. The July meeting had on its agenda the following items: the United Nations export promotion pro-

gramme; the role of the regional economic commissions in the follow-up activities of the second session of UNCTAD; co-ordination of the activities of the regional economic commissions and UNIDO in industrial development; co-ordination of operational activities between the regional economic commissions and UNDP, including the so-called "UNDP capacity study"; preparations for the second Development Decade; shipping and ports; tourism; population and economic development; and administrative, budgetary and personnel questions. The report of the meetings also contained a statement of the general conclusions reached.

266. The attendance at the meetings included, in addition to the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of UNESOB, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Executive Director of UNIDO, the Director-General of GATT and high-level representatives from the United Nations Secretariat, UNDP, the ILO and FAO. At the July meeting, the Director and the Deputy Director of the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre participated in the discussion on the United Nations export promotion programme.

267. The general conclusions set forth in the report emphasized the need to view the preparatory work for a global strategy for development and for setting international targets in the United Nations economic and social programmes within the complex framework of global bodies and their relationship to the regional economic commissions. As a regional approach would be indispensable in those efforts, the regional economic commissions should act as centres of initiative as well as centres for the implementation of United Nations economic and social programmes. In order to increase the capacity of the regional economic commissions effectively to service the countries within their respective regions, further functional decentralization of activities from the global bodies to the regional economic commissions was indicated. The report reiterated the importance of the periodic meetings of the Executive Secretaries; those meetings had developed into useful machinery for the co-ordination of problems in the economic and social fields arising from the emergence of UNCTAD and UNIDO and the expansion of UNDP.

268. The United Nations export promotion programme, which had been initiated by the meeting of the Executive Secretaries in January 1967,^{8/} had progressed further. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII), the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre had been established in January 1968. In May 1968, the Centre had held the first meeting of an intergovernmental joint advisory group

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3.

^{2/} Ibid., Supplement No. 2.

^{3/} Ibid., Supplement No. 4.

^{4/} Ibid., Supplement No. 5.

^{5/} E/SR.1543, 1544.

^{6/} To be issued as a United Nations publication.

^{7/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 14.

^{8/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, paras. 243-245.

set up to formulate the work programme of the International Trade Centre. The July meeting was informed of the International Trade Centre's activities and it agreed that there should be an intensification of the co-ordination of the work programmes of all the agencies participating in that field. It was expected that by 1970 there would be consultations among all the bodies associated with the United Nations export promotion programme at the formulation stage of their respective work programmes.

B. Statements by the Executive Secretaries and the Director of UNESOB

269. Introducing the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) (E/4491)^{1/} in the Council, the Executive Secretary of that Commission, referred^{2/} to the encouraging trends that had emerged recently in the co-operative efforts of the ECE Governments within the framework of the Commission. Those developments, which had led to the adoption of the 1967 ECE Declaration, had subsequently led to follow-up action at the twenty-third session of the Commission. He briefly referred to some of the decisions taken at that session. They dealt with problems facing ECE Governments in such fields as intra-regional and interregional trade, new forms of industrial co-operation, scientific and technological developments, the forecasting and projection of long-term economic trends in the ECE region, energy problems, environmental policies and the chemical industry. The new orientation of the Commission's activities had to be considered from the point of view of the criteria contained in Council resolution 1264 (XLIII). The Commission had resolved to concentrate maximum attention on the areas of highest priority within its long-term programme of work and had requested the Executive Secretary to prepare for its consideration at the twenty-fourth plenary session a report containing proposals on the ways in which resources could be directed towards the areas of greatest interest and potential growth, and on the necessary adjustments in the structure and methods of work. That review appeared necessary not only from the point of view of budgetary resources but also in view of the limitations on the absorptive capacity of the policy-making component of the administrative machinery of the ECE Governments. The Executive Secretary also referred to the organizational structure of the Commission and its subsidiary organs as it had evolved during the past two decades, as well as to the Commission's methods of work, which were characterized by intensive co-operation among governmental experts and by the willingness of ECE Governments to make available to others the expertise of governmental rapporteurs through the exchange of experience and the seeking of a consensus in the many areas covered by the Commission's activities. The contribution that the Commission could make to the implementation of development strategy during the forthcoming Development Decade was implied in the terms of reference given to the Commission; the Council had indicated as one of the Commission's major tasks "the maintaining and strengthening of economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the

world".^{10/} The Commission was thus in the first instance the only region-wide intergovernmental organ that promoted economic and technological co-operation among countries of its region with different economic and social systems. At the same time, the Commission formed an integral part of the global system of the United Nations. That dual role resulted in activities which had both a direct and an indirect influence on economic development in the other areas of the world. Concerning the indirect repercussions, a region-wide effort to maintain high rates of economic growth in the ECE area was essential for economic growth in the world at large. As regards the more direct effect the Commission's activities might have on the economies of the developing countries, the Executive Secretary pointed out that the Commission itself was not composed only of developed countries inasmuch as the region covered the southern part of Europe, which was considered by world standards as a developing area, and that the Commission was expected in future to give proper attention to the special problems of the ECE developing countries in all fields of its activity. At their recent meeting, the Executive Secretaries had recognized the usefulness of a wider and more effective dissemination of the expertise and knowledge accumulated in ECE and had recommended that adequate funds be made available for the printing of ECE studies of interest to countries outside the ECE region. The Executive Secretary felt that the available ECE expertise could also be used more fully by the appropriate United Nations organs in the field of technical assistance. In conclusion, he stressed the importance of the close and effective co-operation that existed among the secretariats of the four regional economic commissions and with the secretariats of the United Nations global bodies such as UNCTAD, UNIDO and the specialized agencies.

270. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE, in presenting the annual report of the Commission (E/4498),^{2/} informed the Council^{2/} that the economic performance of the developing countries in the ECAFE region in 1967 had been more satisfactory than in the previous two years, the growth rate being estimated at over 8 per cent or almost double the growth rate in any of the other years since 1950. That progress had been due mainly to a remarkable recovery in the agricultural sector, which had benefited not only from favourable weather but also from increased investments of national resources during the past four or five years, to plan implementation, to research, and to improvements in seed grains and in the methods of cultivation. In the ECAFE region, aside from those agricultural improvements, infrastructure had been built in, training programmes had been actively developed, and industrial investment had been proceeding vigorously. The recent economic progress gave hope that a rate of growth of over 6 per cent and a per capita rate of 3 to 4 per cent would be achieved in the next Development Decade.

271. Although considerable progress had been made, the efforts at economic and social development in the ECAFE region depended heavily on the provision of external capital, as well as on expanded

^{2/} E/SR.1543.

^{10/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3, annex III, 1 (a).

trade and on a sustained policy in those matters on the part of the international community. The flow of international aid relative to the combined national incomes of the developed countries had declined in 1967 to less than 0.6 per cent. The international financial and payments mechanisms had also been in an uncertain situation, which had threatened to place the developing countries under even greater stress than before. The countries of the ECAFE region were encountering obstacles in the form of very substantial losses resulting from lower prices for primary products, which constituted a great part of their traditional trade. By the end of 1967, the widespread fall in prices of such commodities as rubber, cotton, jute, tin and tea had not been recovered. The countries had also experienced uncertainties concerning the prospects for the exports of their manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. While the growth rate of exports had declined in 1967, imports had increased, resulting in a large trade deficit. In those circumstances, it would seem necessary to conceive the quantum of aid as supplementary to the best conceivable export performance and not as a panacea for the harsh effects of restrictive trade policies. With the expected improved performance of the developing countries in savings, capital efficiency and other areas, aid requirements would be reduced. However the improving economic performance of the developing countries would have to be matched by improvements in the trade policies of the developed countries in order to accelerate the economic and social development of the former.

272. Against that background of economic conditions, ECAFE had emphasized the need for greater regional co-operation in trade, industrial development and plan harmonization. It believed that such co-operation would help to ease the strain on the external sector of the economies concerned and raise the productivity of their investments. Regional and sub-regional plan harmonization and economic co-operation on a commodity-by-commodity and project-by-project basis had, in the Commission's view, assumed increasing importance. The Commission had approved the list of commodities, including rubber, tea, rice, copra and other oil seeds, aluminium and cement, and the relevant projects recommended during the first series of intergovernmental consultations on regional and subregional plan harmonization and economic co-operation. The Commission had also approved tourism, shipping, deep-sea fisheries and telecommunication among other items selected as projects suitable for co-ordination or for collaboration. The Commission had further approved a proposal to establish an ECAFE trade promotion centre within the secretariat. That proposal was in conformity with the objectives of the United Nations export promotion programme initiated in January 1967 as a collective effort of the United Nations family. The regional centre would co-operate closely with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and with other international agencies with programmes relating to trade. While the Centre would initially concentrate its efforts on the training of personnel in actual trade promotion work, it would embark progressively on a wider range of undertakings, including market surveys and the compilation of a handbook of tariff

rates for products with exportable surpluses in the region, import-export procedures and trade restrictions in force in various countries as larger resources became available. Other recent endeavours in regional co-operation included proposals for the establishment of an Asian Statistical Institute, a regional coconut research institute, and a regional typhoon damage control centre, as well as the preparatory work for the second Asian International Trade Fair to be held at Teheran, Iran, in 1969, the establishment of regional clearing and payments arrangements, regional harmonization of national development plans, an expanded ECAFE population programme, improvement of major ports in the region, promotion of subregional shipping arrangements, the creation of a regional telecommunication network including the use of satellite communications, the establishment of a trans-Asian railway network, improvement of inter-island communications, the development of tourism and the improvement in travel facilities. In describing some of those projects, the Executive Secretary mentioned that the regional project for the mitigation of typhoon damage initiated by ECAFE jointly with the World Meteorological Organization in 1965 had reached such a stage that a typhoon committee with a regional typhoon centre as its executive arm could be established towards the end of 1968.

273. Promotion of the production of a multi-purpose motor-vehicle for use in the rural areas of the countries of Asia to replace the traditional bullock cart, at a price low enough to be within the reach of the rural population, was another matter to which ECAFE was giving attention. At its twenty-fourth session the Commission had adopted a resolution urging the Executive Secretary to give high priority to the implementation of telecommunication projects in close co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union and other interested agencies, and to seek, under the United Nations Development Programme, the services of a team of experts to undertake pre-investment surveys in the region. At the same session, the Commission had endorsed the proposals for an Asian population programme which would include: (a) the establishment within the ECAFE secretariat of a population unit; (b) expansion of the staff and activities of the secretariat in the population field; (c) the creation of a regional advisory group on population programmes under ECAFE auspices; and (d) the establishment of a population centre to provide countries of the region with assistance and advice on training, research, information services and other aspects of family planning programmes. The Commission recommended the establishment of the Asian Statistical Institute at Tokyo for the training of higher-level statisticians with assistance from countries within and outside the region and from UNDP, in view of the overwhelming support given by countries of the region to that project.

274. Progress had also been achieved in established regional and subregional projects. The Mekong Basin development project, under the direction of a co-ordination committee consisting of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, had continued to make progress. Resources pledged to the Mekong Committee had risen to \$US149 million, an

increase of 24 per cent since 1967, one third of which had been contributed by the four riparian countries themselves. An appeal was made by the Executive Secretary for generous contributions from the international community to enable the Mekong Committee, ECAFE and the United Nations to implement the important Prek Thnot project in Cambodia, which had not yet reached the target set for it. As the project would move from the implementation of tributary projects to that of mainstream projects in the near future, provision would have to be made for much greater financial resources if the construction and economic development plans of the Lower Mekong Basin were to become realities. The Asian Highway network had continued to make progress; it was estimated that by 1970, the end of the first United Nations Development Decade, at least one through route linking all countries co-operating in the Asian Highway would be completed. Since its establishment in 1964, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning had trained 179 officials at its resident courses at Bangkok, and had trained 409 officials in eleven short-term country courses in nine countries. The courses emphasized the necessity of finding practical solutions to problems of development planning in the region. The Asian Industrial Development Council had pursued a "select and concentrated" approach, having organized two survey missions, one on iron and steel and the other on pulp, paper and rayon industries, for the member countries in the South-East Asian subregion. It had also convened three action groups to deal with fertilizers and allied chemical industries, petrochemicals and engineering industries respectively. The Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Off-Shore Areas had so far accepted offers of contributions of services and facilities amounting to the equivalent of \$2 million. Under the auspices of ECAFE, arrangements had also been made for bilateral assistance within the framework of that project. A regional centre on off-shore prospecting was to be organized at Tokyo by the Government of Japan. The Asian Development Bank had already begun to play a valuable role in the region. As the problems of economic and social development facing the countries of the ECAFE region needed other forms of assistance from the Asian Development Bank than its current operations, the Executive Secretary made a strong appeal to the developed countries to contribute generously to the Bank's special funds to enable the Bank to assist Governments under more favourable conditions. On the eve of the second United Nations Development Decade, there was a clear need for a healthy relationship between global-level strategy and policy-making on the one hand, and for a regional-level approach in project formulation and implementation on the other. As evidenced by its work programme, the decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities to the regional commissions, now an established policy, had enabled ECAFE to formulate concrete programmes of broader scope for specific projects and for regional co-operation as a whole. In order to meet the needs of such an approach, the Commission had adopted projects that were oriented more and more towards action and had undertaken a number of measures to streamline the work programme generally.

275. One of the most inspiring features of the work of the Commission through the years had been the keen sense of mission and partnership that had developed, not only among the regional members of the Commission, but also between them and the advanced countries of the world. While making the greatest possible efforts on their own, the countries of the ECAFE region had looked to the developed countries of the world for sympathetic understanding and active co-operation, particularly through the United Nations, its various organizations and agencies, and the regional economic commissions.

276. In introducing the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) (E/4499),^{3/} the Executive Secretary of the Commission indicated ^{11/} that the per capita growth rate in the Latin American region had been only 1.5 per cent. Although the gross national product had increased by an average of 4.5 per cent, the population was increasing by 3 per cent, with the result that the growth rate had fallen short of the target of 5 per cent set for the first United Nations Development Decade. An increasingly large proportion of the rural and urban population was living below the minimum standards, a fact which accounted for tensions and social instability in Latin American countries. In the opinion of the Executive Secretary, substantial progress would not be achieved in his region until specific measures forming part of an international economic policy were taken to increase the export earnings of the developing countries and adequate provision was made for international financial and technical co-operation.

277. In 1967, the value of exports from the Latin American region had remained static, owing mainly to a fall in commodity prices and a worsening in the terms of trade. The cost of imports, on the other hand, had increased for most of the countries of the region. Between 1960 and 1966, gross capital receipts in Latin America had amounted to nearly \$3,000 million annually on the average, but net receipts had not exceeded \$610 million annually, an average below that of the second half of the previous decade. During that period, various financial charges had accounted for one-third of the export earnings. Latin America was also frustrated by the relative failure of the second session of UNCTAD, on which it had counted for results for the developing countries similar to those achieved for the developed countries in the Kennedy round of tariff reductions.

278. The Committee of the Whole of ECLA had met in April 1968 to celebrate the Commission's twentieth anniversary and to consider the economic and social situation in Latin America on the basis of a summary of the Economic Survey for Latin America. In October 1967, ECLA had convened a conference of the less developed Latin American countries to consider problems resulting from the process of integration. That conference had recommended that the ECLA secretariat should undertake studies on industrial integration, the problem of transport, and the development of tourism in those countries. In the field of social development, the ECLA secretariat had also concerned itself with the difficulties faced by urban and rural social services. In trade policy, the secre-

^{11/} E/SR.1544.

tariat had endeavoured to improve the co-ordination of its work with that of the UNCTAD secretariat. It had also pursued its efforts with a view to co-ordination with regional bodies such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the Organization of American States. On the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, a document entitled "ECLA and the analysis of Latin American development", based partly on a survey prepared by Dr. Prebisch, the former Executive Secretary of the Commission, had been submitted to the recent session of the Committee of the Whole. In a special declaration, the Governments of States members of ECLA had taken cognizance of the Commission's significant contribution to the development of the Latin American region in the two decades of its existence. The current activities of the Commission were directed towards the solution of problems facing the region, such as the struggle against inflation, improvement of tax receipts and the raising of wages. Other matters requiring attention were the curbing of inefficient public and private expenditures, as well as the attainment of a fair distribution of national income. Also of serious concern was the relative stagnation of agricultural production; to deal with that problem, institutional reforms needed to be introduced into the rural economy within the framework of a general policy of development. In the industrial field, although some Latin American countries had already achieved progress in import substitution, other countries needed to intensify their efforts for the same purpose.

279. Concerning the regional economic integration of Latin America, a great deal remained to be done. The desirability of acting through subregional economic groups was being examined. The ECLA secretariat had also undertaken the study of problems relating to population, employment and marginal groups which were not fully participating in the economic and social life of the Latin American countries. It was estimated that an economic growth rate of 6 to 7 per cent would be required to promote employment in Latin America, in view of the high rate of population growth. The ECLA secretariat would also undertake steps to help the Latin American countries develop an over-all population policy.

280. In its external relations, the Latin American countries needed to achieve an expansion and diversification of trade and to reduce the deficit in the balance of payments. For that purpose the next session of the Committee on Trade would consider following up the action of the second session of UNCTAD in the region. The Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination had recently adopted various resolutions on that question, and had come to the conclusion that the best way to eliminate preferential tariffs that hindered exports from the developing countries was to conclude international agreements. At its next session, to be held in April 1969, the Commission would devote its attention to its participation in the preparations for the second Development Decade.

281. In introducing the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) (E/4497),⁴ the Executive Secretary of the Commission stated ¹¹ that economic growth in the African countries in the 1960's had been disappointing, and generally below the modest target

of 5 per cent established by the General Assembly for the first United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI)). Growth in the developing countries of Africa, where the greatest number of the poorest and the least developed countries were to be found, had been slower than in other regions. The total output of Africa had grown by 3.4 per cent annually during the first six years of the decade (in terms of 1960 prices) and per capita income had grown at the rate of 1 per cent per annum over the same period. Against that background, the relative failure of the second session of UNCTAD raised difficulties for the States members of ECA, which had been hoping to build into their development programme the consequences of equitable treatment in such measures as transport and insurance, wider markets for their primary commodities, unhampered access to the developed markets for semi-manufactured and manufactured goods and the transfer of resources, which would be on a continuing basis and amount in value to not less than 1 per cent of the gross national product of the developed countries. Despite the limited results of the second session, UNCTAD was important, as representing what could be achieved by international co-operation; its many excellent and detailed studies might yet result in more substantial achievements.

282. In 1968 the Commission had entered into the second decade of its existence. It had begun its work with eight developing African countries as full members. There were now thirty-nine and the fortieth would join later in the year. The volume of work and the complexity of the tasks facing the Commission had therefore greatly increased.

283. Agriculture continued to occupy a dominant position in the over-all economy of Africa, but between 1960 and 1966 agricultural activity had grown more slowly than the other sectors in most African countries. In 1960 agriculture had contributed almost 40 per cent of the gross domestic product of developing Africa, and over the following six years the value added to total output by agriculture had increased at an annual rate of 1.3 per cent. As most food was for home consumption and was produced and marketed in relatively primitive ways in Africa, population growth, urbanization and related changes in patterns of consumption were increasingly hard on food supplies. The problem was also made more complex by the increase in grain exports from the developed to the developing countries, which had brought a marked change in the structure of the whole economy. The net flow of grains and the foreign exchange implications of that flow from developed to developing regions contributed to the rigidity and poor performance of many of the developing economies. Thirty years before, Africa, Asia and Latin America had all been net grain exporters, with an annual average rate of 11 million tons of grain exported. In the 1940's those regions had become net importers; and by 1965 developing Africa had been importing 4 million tons of cereals more than it exported. As population growth was almost certain to increase over the next twenty years, an early and effective start must be made in transforming primitive agriculture into a modern and market-oriented activity if that phenomenon were not to result in an economic crisis. Such an effort would

simultaneously improve the lot of some of the very poorest members of poor communities; increase the purchasing power and thereby the possibilities for industrialization; and increase the supply of labour to industry and other activities. Such an effort would require an important co-ordination of United Nations activities in Africa. In the solution of the food problem, ECA had, apart from assisting the Governments of member States to develop realistic plans, participated in fact-finding missions with UNDP, FAO and bilateral agencies. Those missions had recently identified some of the bottle-necks that inhibited rice production in West Africa. An increased exchange of information among research workers and the promotion of more research work in member States were obvious requirements. To fill the gap between the farmers and research workers there was need for extension services, co-operatives and rural credit organizations. In addition, Governments needed to strengthen storage and marketing facilities and pricing systems and to make available such agricultural inputs as good seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. The Commission expected that the newly established Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa would play an important role in promoting a modern scientific approach to agriculture in the region. It had also been discovered that in many instances sophisticated machinery for agricultural development was inappropriate for African conditions. With the use of animal-drawn implements, increased productivity had been achieved in such places as northern Ghana, the Ivory Coast and some parts of Central Africa, and that experience had shown the need for improved hand tools and animal-drawn implements for the improvement of African agriculture.

284. The contribution of manufacturing production to total output in developing Africa had grown at an annual rate of 4.2 per cent between 1960 and 1966. By 1966, however, manufacturing activity still provided less than 12 per cent of the total gross domestic product. Industry in developing Africa was inhibited by inadequate capital funds, and by the absence of transport and communication networks and energy supplies. The most serious obstacle of all was the smallness of African markets. Thirty independent African States had each a total population of less than 5 million, and some had less than 1 million. To meet the problem of small markets, ECA had advocated an integrated, multinational and subregional approach to industrial development for a number of years. It was on the basis of subregional co-operation that market areas could be enlarged, and the best use made of resource endowment and the possibility of a wide range of industries ensured. African countries had taken steps to establish economic communities and to create appropriate administrative machinery for such subregional arrangements. The recent Conference on Industry and Finance, held at Addis Ababa in March 1968, had examined a scheme for setting up subregional industrial promotion centres. Those centres would be a means of contact between African Governments and potential industrial investors; a repository of detailed factual data on the establishment and operation of industries in African countries; and an agency for realistic assessments of potential projects and for the promotion of collaboration

between African and foreign investors for their implementation. The Commission had also taken measures to encourage the growth of small-scale industries. A beginning had been made with the creation of a Pilot Centre at Niamey, for the promotion of small-scale industries in the West African subregion. The aim of the Centre was to bring to the notice of the African Governments the scope for the growth of small-scale industries and to help them in drawing up and implementing programmes for their development. The Commission also intended that agro-industrial centres should be established to provide services for the development of agro-industrial industries. Demonstration of the possibilities was felt to be a powerful factor for progress in the African setting.

285. On the initiative of the African Development Bank, a joint committee comprising the African Development Bank, IBRD, UNDP and ECA had, during the past two years, been formulating a programme to determine development priorities in the fields of transport, power and telecommunications. The committee had received periodic reports on ECA/ITU surveys of existing telecommunication systems, as well as indications of needs and programmes for the training of personnel. The African Development Bank had recently obtained the committee's support for a proposal to apply for funds to finance a survey of possibilities for the national and multinational development of electric power in Africa. A request had also been submitted to UNDP for funds to finance an African regional transport study.

286. The Commission was also encouraging member States to pay special attention to surveys of natural resources, the development of human resources and the stimulation of social changes, especially in rural life and institutions. Efforts would be made to ease the existing manpower constraints. Actions variously described as community development, social change or modernization presented perhaps the most challenging problems.

287. Until March 1968 Africa had had 317 projects approved by UNDP (Special Fund), including twenty-seven in the field of natural resources survey and development, thirty-two in the development and utilization of human resources and 105 in agriculture. Considering the other technical assistance efforts under UNDP and the regular programme, the magnitude of the United Nations assistance was impressive. There was, however, need to improve both the scope and the degree of progress to convince, not only government officials, but also the multitude of men and women whose welfare lay in active participation in economic development in all multilateral and bilateral assistance to African countries, of the effectiveness of United Nations technical assistance.

288. The Executive Secretary informed the Council that he had recently engaged in fruitful consultations with officials of FAO, with a view to the establishment of a single, co-ordinated United Nations agricultural programme in Africa. Such a programme was intended to assist African Governments that did not have the resources to appraise, co-ordinate and subsequently implement a multiplicity of programmes.

289. It was imperative, in the existing situation in Africa, that United Nations efforts should make the greatest possible impact. With the knowledge and experience accumulated in ten years, ECA would be able to contribute both to the resolution of substantive problems and to the necessary co-ordination of activities. The growing efforts between the regional economic commissions and UNDP, which was expected to follow from the meeting of resident representatives of the UNDP at Hot Springs, Virginia, would make possible effective collaboration and the implementation of a co-ordinated United Nations strategy in Africa. In that way the United Nations family would also be in a position to embark on the second Development Decade with better organized and tried institutions and more experience and insight than it had had at the beginning of the 1960's.

290. The Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut stated ^{11/} that, regardless of the question of peace in the Middle East, the Governments in the region were more keenly aware than ever of the fact that effective social advancement and economic growth depended upon intensified development efforts, on a regional rather than on a national basis. The United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut was primarily concerned with assisting Governments to concert their activities for development. A report on its work and the summary of studies of certain development problems in various countries of the Middle East (E/4511)^{6/} had been submitted to the Council. The problem of development in the Middle East was primarily one of industrialization, including the modernization of agriculture. In view of the limited domestic markets, industrialization could hardly be conceived without the intensification of trade. Governments needed to have an over-all scheme, taking into account the interaction of industrialization, agriculture and trade. It was therefore necessary to have full information on the economic and social conditions of the various countries in order to analyse and prepare the necessary projections for future development. Just as international communities sought to develop an international strategy for the next Development Decade based on a comprehensive knowledge of the problems to be solved, the countries of the Middle East desired the formulation and execution of their next development plans to be based on a full knowledge of relevant facts. In co-operation with the offices of the specialized agencies in the region, UNESOB was therefore engaged in studying the problems of planning, industrial development and trade peculiar to each of the countries in the region while at the same time seeking to place them in a multinational context. Regional co-operation was dependent upon effective co-operation between neighbouring countries. It was to be hoped that all the Governments involved would arrive at an understanding with their neighbours and would give priority to development through co-operation in the global strategy which would be the basis for the second United Nations Development Decade.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

291. In its debate, ^{12/} the Council expressed appreciation of the work of the regional economic commis-

^{12/} E/SR.1543-1546.

sions as described in the introductory statements made by the Executive Secretaries as well as in the annual reports of the regional economic commissions. It was also gratified to receive the account of the work of UNESOB. The Council expressed its appreciation of the report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries (E/4560),^{7/} which it regarded as a rich source of ideas for further action by the Council. It was stated that the Council had shown wisdom in establishing the regional economic commissions as they were in direct contact with local needs and aspirations in their respective regions. The regional economic commissions had exercised considerable influence with their action-oriented work programmes. The Council, in general, endorsed the work programmes and priorities established by each of the regional economic commissions. Several representatives emphasized the fact that the Council's role was that of an innovator and co-ordinator and suggested that it should pay greater attention than in the past to the work of the regional economic commissions. With the preparations for the second Development Decade already under way, members of the Council felt that the time had come for the United Nations to enter into a new phase of regionalization in its economic and social activities. There was a growing need to utilize the regional economic commissions as they were well equipped, through their knowledge and experience of the countries served by them, to undertake practical programmes in their respective regions. In that way, they could give the United Nations a concrete basis for the setting of international targets.

292. Members of the Council recognized that the different regions of the world had various economic and social conditions and that the regional economic commissions had taken cognizance of those differences by having different approaches in their activities. In a sense, the regional economic commissions served as barometers of what was happening in the different regions. The commissions could therefore contribute directly to the activities of the global bodies better than any other institutions within the United Nations system of agencies responsible for economic and social activities. In view of the usefulness of the regional economic commissions, the Council expressed appreciation of the progress made so far in the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations. It expressed the view that there was need for further decentralization and for the strengthening of the regional economic commissions. Some representatives felt that the greater portion of United Nations financial and staff resources in the economic and social fields should be invested in the regional economic commissions, while at the same time adequate resources should be provided for their central functions at Headquarters. Not only should there be an increase in the facilities and resources of the regional economic commissions but efforts should also be made for them to receive a greater share of the technical assistance resources available in the United Nations.

293. Members of the Council felt that the transitional period between the first and the second United Nations Development Decades would be an appropriate time to evaluate the existing institutional framework in order to ensure that it should be adequate for the

tasks of the second Development Decade. It was stated that in that evaluation, the importance of decentralization should be emphasized and the regional economic commissions should be recognized as vital instruments for the consolidation of operational and practical aspects of the United Nations economic and social programmes. It was generally recognized that in the second Development Decade there would be a need to adopt a global strategy for development as well as to set international targets. Members of the Council recognized, however, that a global approach, though necessary, would in itself be inadequate. A regional approach was essential, and indeed a subregional one would also be required to accelerate economic and social progress in the world. Not only was a regional approach indispensable in the global strategy for development in the coming Development Decade, but there was also a need for an intensification of action-oriented projects that would yield visible results, especially in the developing countries in order to inspire them to greater development efforts. It was felt that the regional economic commissions were in the best position to assist the Council in identifying regional objectives for the second Development Decade.

294. It was recalled that the second session of UNCTAD had had only limited success and it was stated that there was a greater need than ever before to make intensified efforts towards trade expansion. In that regard, regional co-operation was an effective tool for international co-operation. Some representatives felt that where developed countries showed a lack of political will to assist developing countries, and the developing countries showed a lack of foresight, regionalization of the follow-up action of the second session of UNCTAD was an appropriate means of achieving results. The regional economic commissions were the logical link between the Council and the countries in the field of international trade. They could draw the attention of the Council to the problems of trade promotion and expansion in the different regions in order to promote better relations between the developed and the developing countries. Some representatives observed that the report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries did not mention the Concerted Declaration adopted at the second session of UNCTAD, which emphasized regional integration. Those representatives emphasized that the regional economic commissions were the institutions best suited to give effect to the provisions for regional integration made in the Declaration.

295. The general impression gathered by many of the members of the Council was that the regional economic commissions had a desire to co-operate closely with all organizations in the United Nations family. The reports of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries showed that there had been progress from year to year in the co-ordination of the efforts of the regional economic commissions with those of other United Nations bodies. The Council understood that an important part of the preparation for the second Development Decade was the co-ordination of the activities of the regional economic commissions with those of UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO and the specialized agencies. The Council noted with interest the proposal made by the Director-General of FAO that the Execu-

tive Secretaries of regional economic commissions should represent his organization in their respective regions. Such a proposal was in line with the Secretary-General's efforts to examine the structure of the United Nations Secretariat with a view to ensuring greater effectiveness in the implementation of United Nations economic and social programmes. It was also noted that FAO had had joint agricultural divisions with regional economic commissions since the establishment of the latter. The Director-General's proposal would imply the strengthening of the joint programmes that already existed.

296. The Council expressed its appreciation to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions for the steps they had taken to co-ordinate the activities of the commissions with those of the global bodies. In that respect the Executive Secretaries meetings were performing an important function since they sought, through co-ordination, to find means of strengthening links that were weak at the current time. The meetings of Executive Secretaries were regarded as an extremely efficient and effective co-ordination venture. Hope was expressed that that valuable machinery would intensify its activities and further its work towards the co-ordination of appropriate programmes and projects with other agencies concerned. Several representatives indicated their general agreement with the conclusions reached by the recent meetings of the Executive Secretaries as reflected in the reports of those meetings.

297. The Council recognized that ECE was the only organization available for European co-operation; it constituted a unique forum where countries with different economic and social systems could co-operate. Members of the Council felt that the practical measures taken by the Commission should lead, in such fields as trade, science and technology, to better relations between the Eastern and the Western countries of Europe. It was noted that although the activities of ECE in the field of trade had been deadlocked for some years since the adoption of ECE resolution 9 (XVI) the Commission had, at its twenty-third session, broken fresh ground by calling for long-term agreements on trade between the countries of the East and the West, as well as other measures such as import-export forecasts. Hope was expressed that with that new effort, effective results would be achieved in the trade relations among the countries concerned. A number of representatives from countries of Eastern Europe referred to the principle of universality and said they thought that in the interests of peace and prosperity, the Democratic Republic of Germany should be admitted as a full member of ECE. Some other representatives, while recognizing the need to find an acceptable solution to the problem, said they did not think that it would be suitable at that time for Eastern Germany to be a member of the Commission. The Council noted with appreciation that the Executive Secretary of ECE would be undertaking an examination of the Commission's long-term programme of work and of its methods of work. The task was supported by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which felt that an efficient and flexible

use of resources was necessary to make the work of the Commission more effective. Some representatives said there was a need for ECE to rationalize its calendar of meetings in the interests of greater efficiency in the use of its resources.

298. Several speakers expressed appreciation of the leading role played by ECAFE in the promotion of regional co-operation in the region through the implementation of such programmes as the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Industrial Development Council, the Mekong Basin development programme, and the programme for the joint prospecting of mineral resources in Asian offshore areas. The Council noted that the Tokyo Declaration adopted by the Commission in 1967 indicated a pragmatic approach to co-operation through which it was possible for ECAFE to institute regional co-operation projects based on sectors and problems. The Council welcomed the initiation of such projects as industrial co-operation, and the creation of a typhoon committee. Several representatives emphasized the need for ECAFE to have greater resources than it was currently given, in view of its growing action-oriented programmes. Some expressed concern that ECAFE, which serviced the largest region in the world and the one with the largest population, was receiving less resources than the other regional economic commissions. A number of representatives commented that the Commission's activities would yield greater results if peace were to come to the region as soon as possible. The activities in export promotion, especially the recent establishment of a regional trade promotion centre within the ECAFE secretariat, were commended by the Council. Some representatives expressed satisfaction at the fact that the work programme of the regional trade promotion centre would include an item on trade negotiations. Many were gratified to note that the regional trade centre had already established relations with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. A number of representatives felt that the forthcoming Asian ministerial meeting on regional economic co-operation, to be held under ECAFE auspices at Bangkok in December 1968, should consider the follow-up activities of the second session of UNCTAD, as it was felt that ECAFE was the proper institution through which the recommendations of UNCTAD should be implemented in the Asian region. The representative of France indicated that his country would be participating in the forthcoming Asian International Trade Fair, to be held in Teheran—another regional co-operation project of ECAFE. The Council noted that the Committee for Development Planning, which had met at the headquarters of ECLA and ECA in preceding years, would be meeting in 1969 at the headquarters of ECAFE in Bangkok. That should be beneficial both to the Committee and to the ECAFE secretariat. A number of representatives expressed the opinion that the Commission's programme of work and priorities needed further rationalization, since concentration of the available resources was required to make the ECAFE work programme effective. Some representatives welcomed the new procedure adopted by ECAFE whereby its work programme would in future be presented to the members of the Commission in summary form, with indications of costs and priorities, before the annual sessions of the Commission.

299. The Council expressed its appreciation of the work done by ECLA. The ECLA secretariat was commended for its past contributions to Latin American development efforts, especially in relation to the regional integration programme of Latin America, and confidence was expressed that the ECLA secretariat would further devote its energies to serious economic and social problems in Latin America. Some representatives congratulated ECLA on its twentieth anniversary, which had been celebrated in April 1968 at its meeting of the Committee of the Whole at Santiago. Members of the Council noted that, in the Latin American region, prices of traditional commodities had been decreasing while prices of manufactured imports had been increasing. The region was, therefore, encountering great difficulties in its efforts to increase its productive capacity, a fact which adversely affected the efforts to expedite regional integration in Latin America. The ECLA secretariat had, however, continued its assistance in subregional and regional integration efforts, and the ECLA office in Mexico, for example, serviced the Central American Common Market. Appreciation was expressed of ECLA's attention to the problem of the relatively less developed countries in Latin America. It was hoped that its efforts would contribute further to economic and social progress in the region. It was noted that a subregional approach, including efforts for economic integration of the Caribbean subregion, was promising. Some representatives said they were gratified that the ECLA secretariat had achieved good co-ordination with various agencies, including FAO, WHO, the ILO and IAEA. They noted that those co-operative efforts would be continued, as in the case of the World Employment Plan of the ILO. Appreciation was also expressed of the joint activities undertaken by ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. Several representatives expressed satisfaction at the fact that ECLA had been an innovator in many respects; it had, for example, given increased attention to social problems in relationship to economic development and had practised restraint in the holding of meetings. A number of representatives suggested that ECLA might like to intensify its work in the field of co-ordinated trade policies among Latin American countries, in view of the balance-of-payments difficulties encountered by them.

300. The work of ECA was also commended. The rapid growth in the membership of the Commission was noted. The Council felt that the subregional co-operation programme encouraged by ECA was a realistic approach to the economic and social problems of Africa. Subregional offices, such as that of the four "Maghreb" countries, gave assistance to the subregional co-operation programmes. A number of representatives felt that the subregional offices of ECA should be strengthened. Several representatives also felt that the Commission's subregional approach to agricultural and industrial development represented a useful consolidation of existing development efforts in the region. Although ECA had not had a plenary session since February 1967, the Commission had undertaken considerable activities. Several members of the Council expressed appreciation of ECA's initiative in organizing a conference of industrialists and financiers which had, they felt, been useful in

promoting the industrial development efforts of Africa. Many members of the Council were gratified that adequate attention was paid in the ECA work programme to such questions as natural resources, development of human resources and skills, modernization of agriculture, and small-scale industries. A number of representatives said that although the meetings of ECA were usually well organized, with adequate representation from participating African countries, the papers for such meetings often tended to be late. Some doubts were expressed concerning such ECA projects as the one which would attempt to co-ordinate bilateral training programmes for the ECA region. The efforts of ECA to co-ordinate its activities with those of the specialized agencies, including FAO, UNESCO and WHO, were appreciated by the Council. As ECA paid special attention to the economic and social development efforts of African Governments, its contribution was regarded as a vital one in the region; the view was expressed that some other international organizations, such as IBRD, did not seem to pay adequate attention to the public sector. The co-operation with the Organization of African Unity was gratifying to some of the members of the Council; they felt that the relationship between the two organizations should be further strengthened.

301. Some members of the Council expressed satisfaction with the statement made by the Director of UNESOB; it fulfilled a need for the Middle East region, which did not have a regional economic commission. They expressed the hope that UNESOB would submit an annual report to the Council, as was done by the regional economic commissions. An observer delegation stated that UNESOB was not an intergovernmental body, but only a part of the United Nations Headquarters Secretariat; unlike the annual reports of the regional economic commissions, the UNESOB report should be viewed only as a secretariat report and not as the report of an intergovernmental agency. A number of the Council's representatives indicated that UNESOB's activities served to co-ordinate the efforts of the different countries of the region for their economic and social development and had helped to develop neighbourliness among the countries concerned.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

302. In its resolutions 1340 (XLV), 1341 (XLV), 1342 (XLV) and 1343 (XLV), the Council took note of the annual reports of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA and ECA respectively, and of the resolutions and recommendations contained therein, and endorsed the work programmes of the Commissions. In resolution 1341 (XLV) the Council also approved the recommendation of the Commission that Fiji should be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and admitted as an associate member of the Commission; and decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly. In resolution 1343 (XLV) the Council approved the amendments to the terms of reference and to the rules of procedure of the ECA, as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary in paragraphs 231-235 of the annual report (E/4497). The Council also adopted resolution 1351 (XLV) in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a brief annual report on the United Nations

Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB) for consideration by the Council at its summer session.

303. In the context of the reports of the regional economic commissions, the Council had the opportunity of discussing the subject of tourism. A number of delegations pointed out that tourism was expanding rapidly and that it provided a challenge and an opportunity for the developing countries to improve their foreign exchange earnings. Tourism was also a factor in stimulating employment and prosperity. Reference was made to the interrelationships between tourism development on the one hand and, on the other, such factors as improved transportation, physical planning, health, the development of natural resources, the conservation of places of cultural and historical interest, and the stimulation of domestic production and trade, as well as between domestic and international tourism. Those factors indicated the multidisciplinary character of tourism development.

304. Several representatives noted the useful role of the International Union of Travel Organizations in the promotion of tourism. A number of representatives also felt that UNCTAD had a significant role to play in that field.

305. Emphasizing the need for a study of the role of tourism in economic development and the need for greater national efforts in the promotion of tourism, several representatives invited the Secretary-General to prepare a succinct report, in consultation with UNCTAD and interested specialized agencies, the regional commissions and IUOTO, on the current programme and activities of the United Nations and related organizations in the field of tourism.

306. The representative of IBRD affirmed the interest of his organization in the financing of activities for the promotion of tourism, and indicated his readiness to collaborate in the preparation of the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General.

307. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution on the subject of tourism (1363 (XLV)), in which it decided to place on the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism", and invited the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation, as appropriate, with UNCTAD and the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and IUOTO, a report which would give a succinct picture of current programmes and activities in the field of tourism, together with suggestions for the improved integration and co-ordination of those activities. It invited the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Council at its forty-seventh session through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

C. United Nations export promotion efforts

308. At the first plenary meeting of its forty-fifth session,^{13/} the Council agreed to consider the question of the United Nations export promotion programme when it dealt with the annual reports of the regional

^{13/} E/SR.1531.

economic commissions. In the course of the debate,^{12/} members of the Council expressed their appreciation to the meeting of Executive Secretaries for initiating the United Nations export promotion programme in January 1967. They expressed their satisfaction also at the establishment in January 1968 of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre under General Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII). Many representatives expressed the view that the United Nations export promotion programme was one of the most interesting of the recent programmes in the field of economic development; they considered that the Executive Secretaries' meeting provided the essential institutional framework for the programme.

309. Since the initiation of the United Nations export promotion programme, the regional economic commissions had oriented their activities in the field of trade for greater trade promotion intra-regionally as well as interregionally. Members of the Council were gratified to note that one of the regional commissions, ECAFE, had already established a regional trade promotion centre within the secretariat. Noting that co-ordination already existed at the secretariat or administrative level, some representatives felt that, in view of the progress made by the United Nations export promotion programme, the time had come to take cognizance of those co-ordinated efforts at the level of the Council. A formal basis was needed to facilitate comprehensive discussion of that important question on a regular basis in the Council. For that purpose it would be useful to inscribe a new item dealing with the United Nations export promotion programme on the agenda of the Council.

310. There was need for the United Nations export promotion programme to be based on effective co-ordination of the relevant programmes of all the participating agencies. Such co-ordination efforts should be reported to the Council periodically so that the Council could be informed of the content of the programme as well as of the progress made in the efforts at co-ordination. While it was recognized that the United Nations export promotion programme was an important step in the direction of assistance to developing countries in the promotion of their trade, one representative felt that the programme should not be regarded as a separate United Nations programme with special resources allocated for that purpose. As the current programme was a means for effective utilization of the resources for trade promotion that existed in the different United Nations agencies, the programme should be understood as such.

311. Several representatives felt that the United Nations export promotion programme should not concentrate its activities only on the promotion of exports from the developing countries to the developed countries, but that it should also pay adequate attention to export promotion between developing countries themselves. That would be in harmony with the growing trend towards regional integration among the countries of the developing regions. The hope was expressed

that the International Trade Forum published by the International Trade Centre would include information on trade promotion opportunities among the developing countries themselves. It was also pointed out that, through adequate emphasis on intra-regional trade, new capacities could be created for trade promotion in the developing countries which could contribute directly to their over-all economic and social development.

312. Regarding the existing arrangements for co-ordination made under the United Nations export promotion programme, some representatives were of the opinion that further clarification was needed concerning the relationship between the International Trade Centre and UNIDO. They felt that there was a need for the two institutions to co-ordinate their activities effectively. A number of representatives thought that UNDP should give special attention to export promotion and that the International Trade Centre should be made the executive agency for UNDP projects in that field. Concerning the work of the Centre, increased attention should be paid to assisting and evaluating the Centre's services with a view to their continued improvement. Some representatives thought that UNITAR should also be associated with the United Nations export promotion programme. It was noted that the programme was the result of the initiative taken by UNCTAD in association with the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Executive Secretaries of regional economic commissions. The Council therefore felt that the implementation of the export promotion programme should not in any way prejudice the responsibility of UNCTAD for export trade as provided in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX). With reference to the suggestion that the Secretary-General should submit a report on trade promotion efforts to the Trade and Development Board for its examination, one representative pointed out that other United Nations bodies had a role to play in the matter and expressed the hope that the report would be submitted to them also.

313. At the conclusion of its debate on the subject, the Council, in resolution 1362 (XLV), stated that the meeting of Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, suitably enlarged for the purpose, intended to review periodically those activities. The Council requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of that review, to prepare periodically a report on the United Nations export promotion efforts and to submit it to the Trade and Development Board for substantive examination, and, together with the comments and observations of the Trade and Development Board, to the Council for consideration and over-all co-ordination under a separate item or sub-item of its agenda. It commended to the attention of all agencies and bodies participating in the United Nations export promotion efforts the importance of taking duly into account in their activities the problems of export promotion between the developing countries themselves.

Chapter IX

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD*

314. In pursuance to General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), the Council had before it at its forty-fifth session the report of the Industrial Development Board of its second session (A/7215/Rev.1),^{1/} held at Vienna from 17 April to 14 May 1968. In introducing the report to the Council,^{2/} the Executive Director brought up to date the account of certain matters dealt with by the Board.

315. He summarized the progress made in bilateral discussions between UNIDO and UNCTAD, the ILO, FAO and UNESCO, respectively, and stated that discussions had been initiated with WHO and IMCO also. Similar discussions would be undertaken with other agencies, in particular ITU and IAEA. The initial agreements reached with the ILO and UNESCO in April 1968 had already been put to the test in the development of joint Special Fund projects and co-operative programmes.

316. Some preliminary steps had been taken to initiate action towards close collaboration with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, particularly as regards activities in 1970, with the intention of harmonizing future programmes while they were in the early stages of preparation. It had been decided that some of the UNIDO industrial field advisers would be located at the seats of the regional economic commissions and in Beirut. In addition to discharging their operational responsibilities with UNDP, the field advisers would act as liaison officers with the respective regional bodies.

317. The two objectives of the work programme of UNIDO were to advise the developing countries about the appropriate policies and measures for establishing and expanding their industrial activities; and to invite the developing countries to improve the utilization of their industrial production capacities and equipment. The programme of work of UNIDO included operational activities as well as headquarters activities of operational support, research and promotion.

318. The Executive Director drew particular attention to the promotion of exports of manufactured goods and to the development of regional co-operation for the industrialization of the developing countries. Of particular importance was the establishment of industries in the developing countries with a view not only to the provision of goods for local markets

but also to the production of goods that would be competitive in the export markets. Within the general efforts of the United Nations system, it was the responsibility of UNIDO to promote exports of manufactured goods from the developing countries, a matter that had been the subject of discussion in the Council at its forty-fifth session.

319. As regards the operational programmes, the procedures and facilities under the current technical assistance programmes did not leave to UNIDO the required discretion or permit the organization to have direct access to the experience of advanced countries. Several attempts were in progress, in co-operation with UNDP, to introduce flexibility into operational activities. UNIDO had also been appealing to the industrialized countries to make their experience and resources in industry available to the organization. Following the successful holding of the first Industrial Promotion Service by UNIDO at Athens in December 1967 and on the basis of recommendations by the International Symposium and by the Industrial Development Board, the secretariat of UNIDO had been endeavouring to establish close relations, through the government agencies concerned, with their industrial business and financial communities. The Executive Director expressed the hope that through those and future efforts UNIDO would become an effective instrument for the transfer and adaptation of industrial technology.

320. Turning to the problem of sources of financing for the operational activities of UNIDO, the Executive Director stated that the outlook for the immediate future was not very bright. The Industrial Development Board had decided to request the Secretary-General to call a pledging conference before the end of the year to obtain contributions. Some of the main contributors had already announced their intention not to participate in pledging contributions direct to UNIDO.

321. Noting that the transfer of UNIDO staff from New York to Vienna had been completed early in 1968, the Executive Director took the opportunity to acknowledge the support and co-operation of the Austrian Government and informed the Council of the plans, already advanced, for the construction of a new headquarters.

322. During the ensuing discussion,^{3/} many delegations voiced their appreciation of the work accomplished by UNIDO in the past year in spite of certain difficulties associated with the transfer of its headquarters from New York to Vienna and the additional

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 15, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4517).

^{2/} E/SR.1556.

^{3/} E/SR.1556, 1557.

burden upon the resources of the organization of holding the International Symposium on Industrial Development at Athens in December 1967.

323. The International Symposium and the Industrial Promotion Service, held concurrently at Athens, had provided a unique opportunity for the establishment of a fruitful dialogue not only between the developed and the developing countries but also with representatives of the private sector on a wide range of topics concerning various aspects of the process of industrialization of the developing countries. That exchange of experience and the informal contacts made between the interested parties were a step forward in the establishment of closer co-operation in the field of industrialization.

324. The first phase of the activities of UNIDO, constituting the transitional phase required for the consolidation of its organizational arrangements, including, in particular, the setting up of the organization's headquarters at Vienna, was considered to have been successfully completed. UNIDO had become an operative organization and its task of promoting and accelerating the industrialization of developing countries was well under way.

325. It was recalled that the programme drawn up by the Board at its first meeting in 1967 in New York contained a set of general guide-lines, which had indicated that UNIDO should concentrate on action-oriented activities. At its second session, the Board had made further additions to the work programme. It was hoped that the Board in 1969 would develop further lines of action and establish consolidated targets representing the areas of activities in which UNIDO would be expected to extend its assistance. Many delegations welcomed the establishment by the Board, at its second session, of a working group on programme and co-ordination. It was hoped that UNIDO would concentrate on sound and effective projects with clear policies of priority and play an important role as a central organ of the United Nations in the field of industrial development in the developing countries.

326. The Council welcomed the discussions initiated between the Executive Director and the specialized agencies and IAEA on co-ordination of activities in the field of industrialization, especially the undertaking of joint programmes of work between UNIDO and the interested specialized agencies in areas of common interest. It was hoped that those efforts at co-operation would continue and would be intensified in the coming year.

327. With regard to the relationship between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions, it was recalled that two important resolutions calling for closer collaboration had been adopted at the second session of the Board. The Council welcomed the Executive Director's statement that preliminary steps had been taken towards close collaboration with the commissions with a view to harmonizing future programmes. Many representatives were of the view that regional differences were so great that activities in that field would best be carried out at the regional level rather than at the world level. Industrialization was considered to be an area that was more suitable for regional and subregional co-operation. In ex-

panding its regional activities, UNIDO should also co-operate with regional institutions such as the Asian Industrial Development Council. The decision to attach field advisers to regional offices of UNDP was considered to be a step forward in the process of decentralization. That programme would facilitate close contacts not only with member States and would also provide machinery for co-ordinating regional activities relating to industrial development. It was suggested that in its activities, UNIDO should take full cognizance of the programmes of the regional commissions, and that in the implementation of the United Nations industrial export promotion programme it should maintain the closest collaboration with the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

328. One delegation was of the view that so far no real work programme had been established and stressed the need for formulating a programme based upon long-term solutions; that would also resolve the issue of research versus operational activities.

329. Other delegations favoured an acceleration of the operational activities of UNIDO and the establishment of scientific programmes for the countries involved, and urged the development of key branches of industry for the optimum development of developing countries, including a strategy for short, medium and long-range planning. It was also observed that the promotion of industrialization depended to a great degree on the operation of the public sector, a field which they felt had so far been neglected by the organization. Others expressed the view that the emphasis in research should be on providing active support for field activities. Priority should also be given to establishing export-oriented industries and to training programmes in the industrial field.

330. With reference to the financial resources of UNIDO, there was a divergence of views regarding the adequacy of the funds available to it. Some delegations favoured increasing UNIDO's resources under both UNDP and the regular programme, particularly in view of the central role played by UNIDO in the industrial field and the widening of the scope of its operational activities. The current share of the UNDP contribution intended directly for industrial development was thought to be quite inadequate. In disagreement with that view, it was pointed out by other delegations that the share of the UNDP contribution to industrial activities depended on the priority attached by the developing countries themselves to that area. Members who wished to do so could increase their voluntary contribution for the operational activities of UNIDO. Attention was drawn to the distinction between the financing of UNIDO activities of an administrative nature, which were provided for in the budget of the United Nations, and the financing of operational activities by means of voluntary contributions. In evaluating the resources at the disposal of UNIDO it would, therefore, be misleading to consider only contributions made direct to UNIDO. Although it was not possible to establish in advance the level of resources which UNDP could put at the disposal of UNIDO, there were indications that UNDP would not refuse funds whenever the appropriate requirements were met.

331. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1349 (XLV)) in which it took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its second session (E/4517) and transmitted it to the General Assembly. It noted with interest the creation of a Working Group on Programme and

Co-ordination, one of the functions of which was to identify and comment on problems of co-ordination in the industrial development field, and also expressed the hope that the Working Group would facilitate the task of the Industrial Development Board with regard to its co-ordination functions.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

A. Social development

332. The report of the Commission for Social Development on the work of its nineteenth session (E/4467/Rev.1)^{1/} was before the Council at its forty-fourth session.^{2/} Among the major questions dealt with in the report were the draft declaration on social development; the 1967 Report on the World Social Situation (ST/SOA/84);^{3/} the report of the Secretary-General on development and utilization of human resources (E/4353 and Add.1),^{4/} which had been considered by the Council at its forty-third session; and a special report by the International Labour Office on the creation of job opportunities and the training of cadres in countries undergoing rapid modernization. The comments and recommendations of the Commission on the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its fifth session (E/4440)^{5/} and a note by the Secretary-General on the same subject (E/CN.5/427 and Corr.1) were dealt with by the Council in relation to its consideration of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.^{6/} The report of the Commission also dealt with several questions relating to its work programme; these included proposals for work in the field of social policy and the distribution of national income and on the social aspects of industrialization, as well as a progress report on social development activities during 1967, and the fourth report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. Finally, the report contained the comments and recommendations of the Commission on the implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.^{7/}

333. Members of the Council noted with appreciation the positive results of the work carried out by the Commission at its nineteenth session, particularly in view of the unusually heavy agenda with which it had had to deal. General satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the Commission was working under the new mandate given to it by the Council in its resolution 1139 (XLI), which had significantly broadened the responsibilities of the Commission in respect of over-all social development policy. It was pointed out that continued attention to the implemen-

tation of that resolution was desirable in order to enable the Commission fully to exercise its new role.

334. In its resolution 1319 (XLIV), the Council took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its nineteenth session (E/4467/Rev.1).

DRAFT DECLARATION ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*

335. At its nineteenth session the Commission had completed its work on the preparation of the draft Declaration on Social Development called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 2215 (XXI). It had had before it in connexion with this question the report of the Working Party on the Draft Declaration on Social Development (E/4467/Rev.1, annex II), containing a preliminary draft submitted for consideration by the Commission, and a note by the Secretary-General concerning procedures for future work on the draft Declaration (E/CN.5/426). It had also had access to the documentation relating to consideration of the question by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, including a statement by the Director of the Social Development Division (A/C.3/L.1495) and the summary records of the meetings of the Assembly's Third Committee pertaining to the item on the world social situation, under which the question of the declaration had been discussed.^{8/}

336. The Council noted that the Commission had attached particularly high priority to the task of completing the draft Declaration for consideration by the Council and the Assembly in 1968. In accordance with Council resolution 1228 (XLII), the Working Party established by the Commission to deal with the preliminary drafting had held its second meeting immediately before the nineteenth session of the Commission, and the Secretary-General had consulted with the specialized agencies concerned prior to the meeting of the Working Party.

337. The preliminary draft prepared by the Working Party (E/4467/Rev.1, annex II, para. 14) had served as a basis for the Commission's work on the draft Declaration. The completed draft adopted by the Commission contained a preamble and three parts setting out the principles and objectives of social development, and means and methods for achieving them. It was forwarded to the Council at its forty-fourth session (E/4467/Rev.1, annex I) with the recommendation that, after having considered the draft, the Council should request the Secretary-General to send it to all States Members of the United Nations for their comments, in order that the General

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5.

^{2/} E/AC.7/SR.591, 592, 594-598; E/SR.1530.

^{3/} To be issued as a United Nations publication.

^{4/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.

^{5/} Ibid. Supplement No. 7.

^{6/} See section C below.

^{7/} See chapter XV below.

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{8/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Third Committee, 1524th to 1533rd meetings.

Assembly might have before it at its twenty-third session the draft Declaration as it had been dealt with by the Council, together with the comments and observations of the Governments of Member States (E/4467/Rev.1, para. 122).

338. The Council gave special attention to the question of the draft Declaration and was unanimous in its expression of appreciation for the progress achieved by the Commission and its Working Party in the preparation of the draft. Although many members felt that improvements in both style and substance would enhance the value and impact of the Declaration, the text submitted by the Commission was considered a satisfactory basis for further work.

339. Members of the Council stressed the significance and timeliness of the preparation of a declaration on social development, and many speakers pointed out that the final adoption of the Declaration by the General Assembly would give fresh impetus to the work of the United Nations in that field. It was felt that in stating the basic principles and objectives of social development, the Declaration would provide an important set of policy guide-lines for planning and action at both the international and the national level; the elaboration of means and methods for attaining those objectives could also be expected to make the Declaration an instrument of practical value to Governments. It was pointed out that the preparation of the draft Declaration was especially timely in view of the plans for the second United Nations Development Decade. The Council particularly welcomed the emphasis in the draft Declaration on the interdependence of economic and social development.

340. The discussion on the question revealed two different points of view regarding the manner in which the Council should deal with the draft Declaration submitted by the Commission. On the one hand, it was felt that the Council should not attempt to deal with the substance of the draft, but should forward it to the General Assembly without modification. Although changes were needed in the style and structure of the draft, some members of the Council considered it appropriate that the General Assembly itself should undertake the task of putting the text in its final form, particularly since the Assembly was the only forum of the United Nations in which all Member States were represented. The proponents of that view suggested that, if specific amendments were introduced into the text, they should be transmitted to the Assembly along with the text submitted by the Commission. In the meantime the Council could request the Secretary-General to obtain the comments of Governments on the draft Declaration, and the Assembly could then consider the text and the various amendments in the light of the observations made by the Governments of Member States.

341. It was pointed out on the other hand, however, that the Council itself, as the principal organ of the United Nations in the economic and social field, had the responsibility of considering the substance of reports and recommendations of its subsidiary bodies. Several members emphasized that the moral force and prestige of the Declaration would depend on its being universally acceptable; the unanimous adoption of the Declaration by the General Assembly was

therefore essential. It was stressed that the Council itself had the responsibility of attempting to reconcile differing points of view on the controversial elements contained in the draft, in order to aid the General Assembly in its task of arriving at a text that could be approved by all Governments.

342. In a statement to the Council ^{9/} concerning the draft Declaration, the representative of the ILO expressed the support of his organization for the adoption of a declaration on social development. He pointed out that in certain articles relating to the fields of direct interest to the ILO, his organization would have preferred a wording that corresponded more closely to the principles set forth in the international labour standards, and would have liked a more explicit statement that the Declaration should not be considered as affecting the standards already established by ILO conventions and recommendations in the social field.

343. During the discussion, several members of the Council submitted amendments to the text of the draft Declaration.

344. The Council finally decided ^{10/} to forward the draft Declaration, as submitted by the Commission, together with all the amendments submitted and observations made during the forty-fourth session, to all States Members of the United Nations for their comments, and subsequently, with the comments of Governments, to the General Assembly for consideration at its twenty-third session.

1967 REPORT ON THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION*

345. The 1967 Report on the World Social Situation (ST/SOA/84), ^{3/} which had been considered by the Commission for Social Development at its nineteenth session (E/4467/Rev.1, chap. V), presented a review by sector and region of social trends and programmes over the first half of the United Nations Development Decade; it was the first such report to include chapters on trends and policies in the economically advanced regions.

346. The report indicated that social development in the less developed countries had remained generally slow, and that in absolute terms the gap between per capita incomes in those and the economically advanced countries had in fact widened. Progress in the developing countries was impressive in education and health but remained unsatisfactory in other areas of development, such as food production, employment, personal income, consumption and housing. The high rates of population growth prevailing in the less developed regions had continued into the 1960's, and in many countries they were still increasing.

347. The trend towards a narrowing of the gap in health conditions between the less developed and the economically advanced countries had continued during the period under review. Progress had been made in the control of several communicable diseases, but there had also been a recrudescence of certain infectious diseases such as trypanosomiasis, plague, yellow fever and the venereal diseases. Many coun-

*Item on the provisional agenda for the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{9/} E/AC.7/SR.591.

^{10/} E/SR.1530.

tries were increasingly concerned over the problems of alcoholism, narcotics addiction, mental deficiency and mental retardation.

348. The report noted increases in primary and secondary school enrolment; in many countries, however, the quality of education had not improved, and in some it had actually worsened. Although the world-wide illiteracy rate had dropped, the absolute number of illiterates had increased. Literacy campaigns in some countries were being directed towards certain clearly identified segments of the population, based on the needs of particular occupational or social groups.

349. Describing the lag in food production, the report observed that near-famine conditions had prevailed during the past few years over wide areas of Africa and Asia, further aggravating an already precarious situation complicated by increased consumption requirements due especially to rapid population growth. Mass starvation had been avoided in some countries primarily by an increase in grain imports on concessional terms.

350. The report discussed the wide range of problems associated with urban development. The movement of poor rural migrants to shantytowns and squatter settlements in developing countries posed an immense problem of uncontrolled urban growth. Though physical planning had received increased attention at the regional and national levels in the more industrialized countries, most developing countries paid little attention to the location and distribution of economic activities and their impact on settlement patterns.

351. In describing trends in employment, manpower and income, the report stated that the labour force of the developing regions would rise during the current decade to over 1,010 million, or by approximately 160 million, while the developed regions were expected to have a net addition to the work force of only 50 million. Whereas unemployment had in general decreased in the developed countries, it had shown an upward trend in most of the developing countries. Progress in various parts of the world was noted with respect to equal pay for men and women, and there had been gains in extending protective legislation to agricultural wage-workers; however, in many developing countries the legislation was not being effectively implemented. The problem of income security in rural areas in many developing countries remained acute, even though such schemes as co-operative marketing were being actively encouraged and many developing countries had introduced land reforms to ensure greater security of tenure.

352. Throughout the report, mention was made of serious problems that hindered the implementation of programmes, including inadequate resources, ineffective administrative structures and insufficient participation of the people in development programmes.

353. In introducing the 1967 Report on the World Social Situation to the Council, the representative of the Secretary-General observed^{11/} that it dealt with the social and institutional obstacles contributing to many of the failures in the first United Nations

Development Decade. She also noted that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had urged that the Committee for Development Planning should take into account the recommendations of the Commission for Social Development when it considered the problems of plan implementation and preparations for the second Development Decade.

354. During the discussion in the Council, members expressed satisfaction with the report and with the fact that it had for the first time included chapters on the economically advanced regions. Some members observed that the greater comprehensiveness of the report raised the question of the comparability of data and analysis, and stressed the importance of taking into account the influence of social structure; emphasis was placed on the need to establish the social pre-conditions for development, such as land reform and other social and institutional changes, including income redistribution and increased popular participation. It was felt that an analysis of social reforms and institutional changes in relation to economic development could provide very helpful social policy guidance.

355. It was observed that the report emphasized the great efforts that would have to be made at all levels—international, national, community, and the family itself—in order to close the ever widening gap between the economically advanced and the developing countries. Problem areas noted as requiring attention in national development plans included education, housing, family planning and uncontrolled migration from rural to urban areas. The emphasis given in the report to the role of social planning was endorsed. Noting that the report could provide a basis for planning for the second Development Decade, members referred to the specific considerations enumerated by the Commission for Social Development in its review of the report (E/4467/Rev.1, para. 56), as well as the draft resolution that the Commission had recommended on the subject. It was proposed that the Council should bring the views and observations of the Commission (E/4467/Rev.1, chap. V) to the attention of the Committee for Development Planning.

356. It was felt that though the report presented an accurate over-all statement of the world social situation and an objective basis for planning in the second Development Decade, it would be helpful if future reports contained specific conclusions and suggestions. Pointing out that in an integrated concept of development, primary attention should be given to social reforms and institutional changes, one member suggested that the next report should focus on the evaluation of changes in social structure that had occurred during the first Development Decade and the effect of those changes on economic development. Another member proposed that future reports should attempt to give a clearer picture of the various stages of development by areas or sub-areas within the major regions.

357. Endorsing with some amendments a text proposed by the Commission for Social Development, the Council adopted a resolution (1320 (XLIV)) in which it referred, among other things, to its previous recommendations concerning the planning of concerted international action and the guide-lines and proposals for the period following the current Development

^{11/} E/AC.7/SR.591.

Decade (resolutions 1152 (XLI) and 1260 (XLIII)), as well as to General Assembly resolution 2293 (XXII) in which the Council had been called upon to request the Committee for Development Planning to take the role of social development fully into account, particularly in the context of the preparations for the next Development Decade. The Council also stated its conviction that the objectives of social development could be greatly enhanced if social factors were properly integrated in the formulation of goals and methods for the next Decade. With those points in mind, the Council called upon the Committee for Development Planning, in formulating its proposals for the goals and programmes of the next decade, to take into account the following considerations: that social as well as economic goals should be formulated; that goals should reflect the varying needs and conditions of different regions and areas; that goals should take into account the need to provide equitably for various regions and population groups; that goals should reflect the role of international assistance in accelerating economic and social progress; that programmes should take into account the importance of rates of population growth and patterns of distribution; that programmes should give particular attention to the necessity of structural and institutional changes, including land reform, to the significance of equitable income distribution and the availability of services, to the training of cadres and to the encouragement of local participation; and that programmes should take into consideration the urgent necessity of encouraging increased international assistance in order eventually to bridge the widening economic gap between developed and developing countries. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development at its twentieth session on the progress made in implementing the resolution.

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

358. The comments and recommendations of the Commission on the following questions relating to its work programme (E/4467/Rev.1, chap. VI) met with wide support in the Council.

Implementation of United Nations social development programmes during the year 1967

359. The reports before the Commission, when it considered the implementation of United Nations social development programmes during 1967, had included the general progress report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/423 and Add.1), the fourth report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/425), the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (E/CN.5/419), and the report of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Development Policies and Planning in Relation to Urbanization (ST/TAO/SER.C/97).

360. The Council generally endorsed the orientation of the Commission's work programme towards strengthening the social aspects of over-all development. The Commission had attached importance to the emphasis on advisory work and training in the field

of social planning, as well as the inclusion of social planners in teams sent out by the United Nations to assist Governments in the planning field. Progress in the implementation of the programme of research and training in regional development was noted by the Council, and several members expressed particular interest in the work of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

361. The Council welcomed the plans for the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, to be held in September 1968. The report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference had discussed both organizational and substantive arrangements; it was suggested during the discussion in the Council that the Conference should also give attention to problems of social security and the role of the State in raising levels of living. The question of universality of participation was also raised.

362. Both in the Commission and in the Council particular attention was given to the question of operational activities for social development. The Commission had expressed concern over the inadequate proportion of available resources allocated for technical co-operation activities in that field. The Council shared the concern of the Commission in that respect; while generally agreeing that there was a need for increased resources, members of the Council also considered it essential to make the best possible use of existing resources. The increasing use of integrated programming and evaluation missions was mentioned in that regard, and it was also suggested that the offices of the UNDP resident representatives could play an especially important role in assisting Governments to achieve an integrated approach towards assistance programmes. One member observed that the international agencies involved in technical co-operation activities should be fully informed of one another's activities and, where desirable, should attempt to formulate their programmes within a joint framework. The Council noted that many important social projects could not be implemented owing to lack of funds; it was suggested that a clear demonstration of the relationship of such projects to the general development efforts of the countries concerned was of particular importance. The desirability of achieving greater mobility for staff concerned with support of technical projects, such as those assisted by UNICEF, was mentioned, as was the need to consider conditions and requirements in the different regions in relation to the allocation of available resources.

363. In a draft resolution submitted for action by the Council (E/4467/Rev.1, chap. IX, draft resolution II), the Commission had drawn attention especially to the regular programme of technical assistance, which it considered had a special role to play in initiating operational activities in the social field, in meeting new and urgent requests for assistance and in preparing the way for comprehensive and longer-term projects eligible for assistance under UNDP. In general, the views of the Commission on the subject were supported by the Council, although some members expressed reservations, believing that United Nations technical assistance activities should

be financed by voluntary contributions rather than from the regular budget, and being concerned that consideration by other United Nations bodies of the role of the regular programme should not be prejudged.

364. The Council therefore adopted, with two amendments, the draft resolution recommended by the Commission on that question. In its resolution (1321 (XLIV)), the Council requested the Secretary-General, in preparing for the Governing Council of UNDP a study on the purpose and objectives of the regular programme and its relationship to other programmes of UNDP, to give particular attention to the role of the regular programme in promoting social development and in helping to ensure an adequate increase in, and the maximum effectiveness of, the United Nations technical co-operation services as a whole, in terms of their ability to meet the needs for assistance in the social field. The Council urged Governments to make effective use, for social development purposes, of the resources of UNDP, and called upon them to continue to improve their planning methods and machinery in order to facilitate the formulation, whenever appropriate, of integrated requests to UNDP in which the social, economic and administrative aspects were taken fully into account.

Report of the Group of Experts on Social Policy and the Distribution of Income in the Nation

365. At the request of the Council (resolution 1086 D (XXXIX)), the Secretary-General had convened, early in 1967, a Group of Experts on Social Policy and the Distribution of Income in the Nation. The conclusions and recommendations of the Group (E/CN.5/409/Add.7) had been submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its eighteenth session, and at its nineteenth session the Commission had studied proposals by the Secretary-General for a programme of work in that field (E/CN.5/420) based on the report of the Group (E/CN.5/420/Add.1).

366. Members of the Council expressed their general support for the report of the Group of Experts and the recommendations of the Commission on the question. The aim of the proposed programme of work, which was to reach practical conclusions and recommendations that would be of guidance to planners and policy-makers, was endorsed by the Council. The Commission had particularly noted the conclusion of the Group that redistributive policies should be adapted to the conditions of the country concerned. It was pointed out, however, that neither the basic causes of income maldistribution nor the relationship of income distribution to social structure had been fully brought out in the report. The importance of the Group's proposal for studies of income, wealth and expenditure in various social strata over the lifetime of a family unit was also noted.

367. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1322 (XLIV)) in which it approved the general lines of the Secretary-General's proposals for a programme of work in the field of social policy and the distribution of income in the nation and decided to consider the subject as a separate item at one of its forthcoming sessions in the light of the report of the Group of Experts and the Secretary-General's proposals for a work programme.

The Council also requested the Commission to report periodically on the progress of its work in that field.

Social aspects of industrialization

368. The Council also expressed its support for the recommendations of the Commission concerning the social aspects of industrialization. The Commission had, in its resolution 5 (XIX) (E/4467/Rev.1, para. 96), approved proposals by the Secretary-General for a programme of policy-oriented studies in that field (E/CN.5/421 and Corr.1), and had requested the Secretary-General to take into account—in submitting to the Commission at its twentieth session his proposals concerning work programme priorities—the need for a programme of studies on social aspects of industrialization. The Commission had also requested the Secretary-General to ensure effective co-operation among the competent United Nations bodies and with the specialized agencies in order to foster a common conceptual approach and to avoid duplication of effort and excessive increases in expenditure.

369. The Commission had emphasized that the creation of social conditions favourable to the expansion of industry and the impact of the industrialization process on social development were matters of great significance to both developed and developing countries, and that the process of industrialization had far-reaching implications for all sectors of national life, including the rural sectors. It had also stressed the need for a concentration of efforts at the national level, and for a co-ordinated approach to international assistance in the development of comprehensive industrialization policies.

370. In endorsing the proposals of the Commission, many members of the Council stressed the need for further study of the social aspects of industrialization and its importance in terms of the interrelationships of economic and social factors in development. The need for close co-ordination between the activities of the Commission and UNIDO in the field was stressed. It was also suggested that consideration be given to organizing seminars on the subject, such as the one held at Minsk in 1964. It was also observed that the priority accorded the study of the social aspects of industrialization should not detract from work carried out in other equally important social development activities.

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

371. The Council noted that the Commission had commented favourably on the views expressed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its first session (E/4383/Rev.1 ^{12/} and E/CN.5/428 and Add.1) in its review of the Commission's work programme (E/4331/Add.10). The Commission had particularly noted the comments of the Committee concerning the need for effective interagency co-ordination in programmes for regional development, urbanization and other aspects of social development, as well as the need for wise and economic use of both human and material resources.

^{12/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9, paras. 72-85.

B. Development and utilization of human resources

372. The question of the development and utilization of human resources, which had been the subject of discussion in the Council at its forty-third session,^{13/} was again considered by the Council at both its forty-fourth and its forty-fifth sessions, although it was aware that that important question required fuller consideration than had been possible at the current stage.

DISCUSSION AT THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

373. At the forty-fourth session^{14/} the Council had before it the comments and recommendations of the Commission for Social Development on the question (E/4467/Rev.1,^{15/} chap. IV), which the Commission had considered at its nineteenth session on the basis of two major reports: the first report of the Secretary-General on development and utilization of human resources in developing countries (E/4353 and Add.1),^{16/} together with a note by the Secretary-General on that subject (E/CN.5/427 and Corr.1), and a special report prepared by the International Labour Office on the creation of job opportunities and the training of cadres in countries undergoing rapid modernization (E/CN.5/422).

374. The first report of the Secretary-General (E/4353 and Add.1), which had been before the Council at its forty-third session,^{13/} had been studied by the Commission in accordance with Council resolution 1274 (XLIII). The report had dealt particularly with measures calculated to intensify concerted action by the United Nations organizations concerned with the training of national personnel for economic and social development. It had defined the concept of human resources, discussed problems of human resources development at the national level, and made a number of detailed proposals for intensified concerted international action in that field. Its main focus had been on the role of the United Nations system in assisting the developing countries to build up and use their cadres of trained personnel.

375. The report of the International Labour Office (E/CN.5/422) was the second in the series of policy reports being prepared for the Commission by the specialized agencies on social questions relating to the major sectors of development.^{17/} It had been concerned mainly with the question of promoting full, productive and freely chosen employment and the development of the necessary skills. The report had reviewed problems and needs in relation to employment, as well as programmes and methods for promoting employment. It had also dealt with the training of cadres, the question of the distribution of trained personnel, and human resources planning as a part

^{13/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. X.

^{14/} E/AC.6/SR.441-445, 447-449; E/SR.1530.

^{15/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5.

^{16/} *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.

^{17/} The first report in this series—a report by the World Health Organization on social questions relating to the extension of health services (E/CN.5/415 and Corr.1)—had been considered by the Commission at its eighteenth session and by the Council at its forty-second session (see resolution 1226 (XLII)).

of general development planning. In its conclusions, the report had drawn attention to the poverty of employment prospects in most developing countries, the insufficient attention given to rural development, the potential contribution of young people, and the assessment of needs and plans for relevant training; it had also emphasized the importance of involving the people themselves in the formulation of plans for human resources development.

376. On the basis of its study of those two reports, the Commission had adopted a resolution (1 (XIX)) setting forth a number of substantive proposals to be given high priority by the Secretary-General in preparing his second report on human resources,^{18/} for consideration by the Council at its forty-fifth session, in accordance with resolution 1274 (XLIII). Those proposals concerned, among other things, the role of human resources in development; the promotion of popular participation; the training and use of national personnel for social research and social planning; the strengthening and reorientation of training and education in developing countries in order better to meet development needs; the promotion of rural development; the assurance of full employment and the provision of opportunities for work, especially for youth and women, as part of an over-all national programme; and the continued study of, and the formulation of proposals for, remedies for the problems resulting from the drain of qualified personnel. In the resolution the Commission had also recommended to the Council that the ILO be invited to present a report to the Commission on the proposed world employment programme, and that co-ordination within the United Nations family in the human resources field be improved.

377. In an introductory statement to the Council at the forty-fourth session, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that consideration by the Commission of those reports had given rise to an extensive substantive debate, focusing on the policy implications, for both developing and more advanced countries, of the questions of human resources, training and employment. She observed that the question of human resources was a major concern of the Social Development Division, particularly since the Division had been given administrative responsibility for the implementation of Council resolution 1274 (XLIII), and that the framework for interagency collaboration in that field had been strengthened by a recent decision of the ACC to establish a new Sub-Committee on Human Resources, Education and Training.

378. The Council expressed satisfaction with the interest shown by the Commission in the question of human resources and with the recommendations contained in the Commission's resolution on the subject. It noted that the Commission had particularly stressed the need to consider human resources in the over-all context of development planning, and the importance, for the successful implementation of development plans, of full popular understanding, participation and support.

379. Many members of the Council attached special importance to the problem of unemployed youth and

^{18/} See paragraph 385 below.

the related question of the orientation of education, especially in developing countries, where educational systems were often not sufficiently related to current needs. It was also pointed out that in some circumstances education might act primarily as a socially disruptive force, and that programmes should be accompanied by corresponding efforts to improve economic conditions.

380. The Council noted that in many places there was still a significant lack of skilled personnel at the middle and lower levels. The Commission had pointed out that while there was a very real demand for persons with technical and scientific qualifications, especially in the agricultural and industrial sectors, secondary school graduates in fact made up a large part of the unemployed population. The Council agreed that technical and vocational training, as well as retraining, were thus of special importance. Illiteracy also remained a real problem, and efforts should be made to eradicate it.

381. The Council stressed the importance of the rural sector in relation to human resources and employment. It was pointed out that even though the rural sector represented an important reservoir of human resources, it should not be considered merely as a source of labour for new industries. Since in any case industrialization was not rapid enough to absorb all the rural unemployed, education programmes must also take into account the needs and conditions of rural areas. It was also pointed out that in many cases it was the imbalance between conditions in rural and urban areas that stimulated rural-urban migration, and that the promotion of rural development could help to reverse that trend.

382. The Commission had also considered the rapid growth of population as a serious obstacle to development which, in some cases, even threatened to nullify the gains promised by economic growth. The Council noted that the Commission had emphasized the principle that population policies were a matter for individual countries to consider in the light of their own conditions and needs, and had said that whereas family planning, for example, was vitally important in some countries, it did not constitute a priority for others, where the problem might lie, not in the size or growth of the population, but in its distribution.

383. The Council also noted the Commission's emphasis on the role of women in development, and generally agreed on the importance of overcoming traditional and other obstacles to the participation of women in social and economic life.

384. The problem of the "brain drain" was of particular concern to the Council. The Council agreed with the Commission on the importance of seeking appropriate measures to prevent the flow of qualified personnel from the developing countries, and noted the Commission's observation that those measures might include, in addition to refraining from encouraging the immigration of intellectuals and trained personnel, the provision of opportunities for advanced training and research in developing countries and encouragement of students trained abroad to return home after completing their studies by the prospect of suitable employment and adequate remuneration.

DISCUSSION AT THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

385. At the forty-fifth session^{19/} the Council decided to consider together the items of its agenda relating to the development and utilization of human resources and to the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries. In accordance with Council resolution 1274 (XLIII), the Secretary-General had undertaken a detailed examination, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations concerned, of the various proposals for concerted action on development and utilization of human resources that had been set out in his first report on the subject (E/4353 and Add.1).^{16/} On the basis of that examination, undertaken through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Secretary-General outlined in his second report (E/4483 and Add.1)^{20/} specific recommendations on the implementation of the various proposals for concerted action and the priorities to be established among them. In addition, the Council again had before it the comments of the Commission for Social Development^{21/} on the Secretary-General's first report; it also had the comments of the Commission on the Status of Women^{22/} concerning its consideration of the proposals contained in that report (E/4353 and Add.1).

386. The scope of the Secretary-General's second report was similar to that of the first report, focusing mainly on the possibilities for intensified concerted international action on the part of the organizations of the United Nations system, with special attention to planning for the development and utilization of human resources and the training of national personnel for the economic and social development of the developing countries. The report was tentative and preliminary in character in view of the short time that had elapsed since the Council had considered the first report and considering the many different types of activities and possibilities for concerted action in question and the many international organizations involved.

387. In the Secretary-General's new report, the priorities to be established among programmes were considered under the following main headings: planning for the development and utilization of human resources; development of human resources; utilization of human resources; and drain of highly trained personnel from developing countries. In each of those areas the current activities of the organizations concerned were briefly described and recommendations were made for future concerted action on a long-term basis.

388. With regard to the drain of highly trained personnel from developing countries, the report included, pursuant to Council resolution 1274 (XLIII), a review and progress report of the various studies carried out by interested organizations in the United Nations system, and particularly studies under preparation by UNITAR, the ILO and UNESCO.

^{19/} E/AC.6/SR.462.

^{20/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.

^{21/} Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5, chap. IV.

^{22/} Ibid., Supplement No. 6, paras. 123-124.

389. The Secretary-General was also requested, in Council resolution 1274 (XLIII), to submit recommendations on arrangements for strengthening co-ordination among participating organizations in the execution of a concerted programme in the field of human resources. On the proposal of the Secretary-General, the ACC examined the question and decided to reconstitute its Sub-Committee on Education and Training as a Sub-Committee on Human Resources, Education and Training, with enlarged terms of reference to include concerted activities within the scope of the development and utilization of human resources, as defined in the Secretary-General's first report (E/4353, para. 12).

390. Furthermore, the Secretary-General was requested by the Council, in resolution 1274 (XLIII), to invite Member States to submit their observations on the proposals and recommendations contained in his first report. In a separate document submitted to the Council at its forty-fifth session, the observations received from twenty-one Governments of Member States were summarized and analysed (E/4483/Add.1). The Governments represented both developed and developing countries, centrally planned and free-market economy countries, as well as all the major regions of the world. In general, they endorsed the proposals and recommendations made in the first report and agreed upon the need for intensified concerted international action in the field of human resources; several commented on the problem of the "brain drain".

391. In considering^{23/} the second report of the Secretary-General (E/4483 and Add.1), the Council concentrated particularly on the policy implications of the conclusions and recommendations which it contained. While noting its preliminary character, members of the Council expressed general agreement with the main lines of action indicated by the report for the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and felt that it provided a useful basis for intensified concerted international action in regard to human resources. It was noted that the report indicated the progress made by the organizations in the United Nations system in elaborating joint action in that field, but some members felt that it had not been specific and clear enough in its recommendations, and had not gone far enough towards establishing the concerted programme which the Council, in its resolution 1274 (XLIII), had requested the Secretary-General to elaborate.

392. The Council was unanimous in the importance it attached to the role of the development and utilization of human resources in the economic and social development of the developing countries. Members stressed that the primary responsibility in that field lay with the Governments themselves, but drew attention to the increasing urgency of concerted international action to assist the developing countries in that field, and to the need for international programmes to be worked out in close collaboration with Governments. It was pointed out that the integrated character of development was most clearly evident in relation to the problem of human resources, and that in order for international action to be realistic

and effective it would have to be organized on a truly intersectoral basis, drawing upon the limited resources of all the organizations concerned in the United Nations system in a common effort.

393. Reference was made to the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC held at Bucharest from 3 to 5 July 1968, where development and utilization of human resources had been one of the main items of discussion.^{24/} It had been agreed at the meeting that whereas the importance of human resources had been underestimated earlier in the first Development Decade, the mobilization and full use of such resources should be one of the main aims of the next Decade. It had also been noted that the ACC would have an important role to play in the execution of a truly concerted human resources programme by the United Nations system. The reconstituted ACC Sub-Committee on Human Resources, Education and Training was welcomed as the focal point of interagency collaboration in the wide field of human resources as defined in the first report of the Secretary-General (E/4353, para. 12).

394. The Council expressed broad agreement with the Secretary-General's recommendation that the highest priority should be given to planning for the development and utilization of human resources. It was stressed that human resources planning, as a prerequisite of more specialized activities, being in itself cross-sectional, should be an integral component of over-all national development planning; that fact underlined the need for a common conceptual orientation on the part of international organizations in assisting Governments. The importance of assuring the necessary economic, social and political infrastructure at the national level was also noted, as was the desirability of institutional and structural reforms, where necessary.

395. Special emphasis was given to the need for policies and planning for human resources development and utilization to be integrated with the international development strategy being elaborated for the second United Nations Development Decade. The Council agreed that analysis of past experience demonstrated with increasing clarity the crucial role of the human factor in promoting economic and social progress, and that the quality and effectiveness of development efforts in fact depended greatly on the extent to which a society could make use of its people. That meant, as many Council members observed, not only the assurance of training and employment for the economically active or potentially active population, but the preparation, through diversified forms of education and training, of people at all levels and in all capacities to take an active part in the work of development.

396. The Council noted the Secretary-General's recommendation for the improvement and standardization of data collection and methodology, particularly for the preparation of indicative plans of manpower requirements. Some doubts were expressed, however, regarding the realism, particularly in a field such as that of human resources, of global indicative plans, even if implemented on a regional or subregional

^{23/} E/AC.6/SR.462-466, 468, 470; E/SR.1559.

^{24/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document E/4557, paras. 21-22.

basis. The Council also noted the vital role to be played by intermediate-level manpower in the developing countries, and the need for research to determine the desirable balance between intermediate and high-level personnel.

397. The Council gave particular attention to the need to strengthen and reorient educational policies and methods in the developing countries. It was emphasized that widespread illiteracy remained one of the most significant and stubborn obstacles to training and education, and that efforts to promote literacy required high priority in almost all cases as an absolute prerequisite of the development of human resources. The need to assure the relevance of education and training programmes to the development problems and needs of the developing countries was also stressed. Agreement was expressed with the Secretary-General's recommendation for an evaluation of educational systems and their content in terms of their developmental emphasis. Increased attention to technical and vocational education and training were required to ensure the existence of qualified cadres at both the higher and the intermediate levels; and the training of workers in specialized sectors, such as industry and agriculture, would continue to require particular effort. Special importance was attached to education and training in rural areas, to the education of women, and to training programmes for unemployed and underemployed youth, in both urban and rural areas.

398. The Council also noted the need for a greater measure of interdisciplinary training in addition to the training required in different disciplines and sectors, and the importance of strengthening the staff of educational and training institutions at the regional and local levels. Attention was drawn particularly to the need to provide for local training, whenever possible, and for increased international assistance in developing appropriate institutions, whether nationally, regionally or subregionally.

399. Many members of the Council accorded special emphasis to encouraging the widest possible participation of the people in development efforts. It was pointed out that, where necessary, structural reforms should be undertaken in order to reduce institutional barriers to such participation. In connexion with agricultural training, for example, the question of land reform was mentioned. The participation of women in development was another area in which traditional attitudes or norms acted as serious obstacles. In this connexion, several members referred to the resolution on human resources adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session.^{25/} The resolution and recommendations of the Commission for Social Development at its nineteenth session^{21/} were also cited as being particularly relevant to the problem of popular participation and the use of human resources.

400. The Council agreed that the development of employment opportunities in the developing countries was of vital importance for achieving a fuller use of trained personnel, and it was observed that the international organizations had an important contribution

to make in that sphere. The Council noted the Secretary-General's recommendation that the growth of employment could be fostered, among other things, by the development and diversification of the rural economy, which would continue to engage the majority of the labour force of most developing countries for many years to come. Several members emphasized that although much had been done already by the developing countries to expand employment opportunities, that area required increased and continuing attention by the international agencies concerned.

PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH IN DEVELOPMENT

401. The Council gave special attention to the role of young people in development, considering that it was essential to bring fully into the development process the significant resource represented by the potential contribution of young people in the developing countries, where they in fact constituted an ever-increasing proportion of the population. Many speakers cited the serious problems of youth unemployment and underemployment in those countries, which were associated not only with the lack of employment opportunities for young people but also with the amount and kinds of education and training available to them. There was wide agreement on the need for forms of education, training and service for youth that would contribute directly to development and that would be consonant with the needs, possibilities and circumstances of the countries concerned.

402. The Council also agreed on the need for the international community to give a meaningful response to the desire of youth to make a fuller contribution to international development and policy. It was considered that the basic causes of dissatisfaction, disaffection and unrest among young people needed further study. At the same time, their feelings of world solidarity and their sense of common responsibility for the achievement of peace and economic and social justice were recognized as underlying many of their reactions and attitudes.

403. With those factors in mind, the Council adopted two resolutions concerning youth participation in international co-operation.

404. In the first resolution (1353 (XLV)), the Council recognized the great contribution that the enthusiasm and energy of youth everywhere and their concern for peace and justice could make to realizing the ideals and purposes of the United Nations, particularly with regard to economic and social development and human rights. It called the attention of the Governments of Member States to the desirability of giving due consideration, in consultation with youth organizations and other appropriate non-governmental organizations concerned with youth problems, to ways of strengthening and enhancing the participation of youth in the process of economic and social development and in the protection and promotion of human rights. The Council also invited international youth and student organizations to participate more actively, through existing channels, in the efforts of the United Nations in those fields, and invited the United Nations organs concerned to take the present resolution into account in formulating and pursuing their activities in development and human rights.

^{25/} See chap. XI, paragraph 487 below.

405. In its second resolution (1354 (XLV)), the Council urged that due attention be given to youth problems within the framework of the over-all objectives of the second Development Decade and the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned with economic and social development, including human resources, and expressed the hope that international and national youth and youth-serving organizations would co-operate actively in fostering those efforts. The Council also requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Directors-General of the specialized agencies concerned to take all possible measures to strengthen their programmes of international action for dealing with youth problems in both developing and developed countries, and requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the agencies and organizations concerned, to report to the Council at its forty-seventh session.

OUTFLOW OF TRAINED PERSONNEL FROM THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*

406. The Council also discussed in a preliminary way the problem of the outflow of trained and skilled personnel from the developing countries, which was the subject of chapter IV of the Secretary-General's second report on the development and utilization of human resources (E/4483).^{20/} While it was agreed that the inadequacy of existing knowledge regarding the character and magnitude of the problem prevented an accurate assessment of its effects on the economic and social development of the developing countries, general concern was expressed over the possible negative implications, on development efforts, of the emigration of skilled personnel. Some Council members suggested that the phenomenon of the "brain-drain" had already attained serious proportions in many developing countries, threatening to impede their economic progress. They felt that, if allowed to go unchecked, the outflow of skilled personnel would lead to a gradual transfer of wealth, in terms of human resources and knowledge, from the developing to the developed countries. It was observed on the other hand, however, that available statistics indicated that even in countries from which a considerable number of skilled persons had emigrated, the phenomenon was usually limited to certain disciplines or professions, in particular medicine, and that in many cases those who had emigrated had done so only temporarily, frequently for advanced training or research opportunities that were not available in their own countries.

407. Different points of view were expressed regarding measures to reduce the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries. While some members favoured measures such as international agreements to restrict immigration into the developed countries of trained personnel from the developing nations, others maintained that the free flow of knowledge and the unrestricted search for opportunities were basic human rights and essential com-

ponents of worldwide progress. It was widely agreed in the Council that the only real solution to the problem lay in the creation and strengthening of educational and training institutions, the expansion and improvement of scientific and research facilities, and increased opportunities for employment in the developing countries themselves. Creation of the institutional infrastructure for growth and progress would make it unnecessary for trained people in the developing countries to seek opportunities elsewhere to use their training and skills.

408. The Council welcomed the fact that various organizations in the United Nations system were studying the matter at the current time. Given the lack of information about the actual scope and implications of the problem, it was agreed that the identification of priorities for future concerted international action would only be possible after completion of the studies and research currently under way. Many members of the Council urged a greater degree of co-ordination in the research being carried out in that field; it was suggested that the other agencies and organizations await the results of the study being prepared by UNITAR before undertaking separate studies and action dealing with more specialized or particular aspects of the question.

409. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/4483 and Add.1) and the report of the Commission for Social Development (E/4467/Rev.1), as well as the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4472, chap. VI) and, after a full discussion, reaffirmed the importance which it attached to the questions of development and utilization of human resources and outflow of trained personnel from developing countries. It also called upon the Secretariat and the United Nations system of organizations to continue their work in that vitally important field, particularly in connexion with preparations for the second Development Decade.

C. Housing, building and planning**

410. At its forty-fourth session the Council considered^{26/} the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its fifth session (E/4440);^{27/} the comments of the Commission for Social Development on the report of the Committee, contained in the Commission's report on its nineteenth session;^{28/} the part of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4493/Rev.1)^{29/} dealing with the review of the work programme on housing, building and planning; and the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1224 (XII) on pilot demonstration projects for slums and squatter settlements (E/4453).

411. The Council was informed that, pursuant to Council resolution 1170 (XLI), the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning had continued its inquiry

**Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{26/} E/AC.7/SR.584-587, E/AC.7/SR.590, E/AC.7/SR.593; E/SR.1526.

^{27/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7.

^{28/} Ibid., Supplement No. 5, chap. II.

^{29/} Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. III B.

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly contains the item: "Outflow of trained professional and technical personnel at all levels from the developing to the developed countries, its causes, its consequences, and practical remedies for the problems resulting from it."

into various possibilities for mobilizing and increasing the efficiency of capital both at the international and the national level, including the possibilities for increased assistance from existing financial institutions and the methods of financing in centrally planned economies, and would submit a comprehensive report on the subject to the Committee at its sixth session. The Council was further informed that, following the fifth session of the Committee, an informal meeting of experts had taken place in New York to suggest new approaches in the implementation of Council resolution 1224 (XLII) and that with the recruitment of two temporary staff members, which had been authorized, the Centre should be able to formulate a comprehensive programme for the implementation of the resolution, as outlined in the Secretary-General's progress report (E/4453). The Council was reminded that the Committee's current work programme^{30/} was a modest one when related to the problems of the developing countries and could not be considered an adequate approach to the problems of housing, building and planning throughout the developing world. Physical conditions in both urban and rural areas were deteriorating to an alarming extent throughout the developing world and even in some industrialized countries and the urban areas of many developing countries would be doubled within the next ten to fifteen years.

412. Council members expressed their support for the proposals submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the Commission for Social Development and reported on the strides that had been made in their own countries to improve housing conditions.

413. Many delegations attached great importance to the dissemination of the experience of individual countries, particularly highly developed ones whose industrialization techniques and experience it might be possible to apply to developing countries. Representatives of developed countries said they would continue to help to make the results of their experience in housing and urban planning available to other countries through the United Nations. Some expressed the hope that co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies would continue to improve in the search for solutions to the complex problems of housing.

414. Particular emphasis was placed on the importance of the social aspects of housing and attention was drawn to the connexion between rapid population growth and the deterioration of housing conditions. A number of representatives urged that Governments should try to achieve balanced urban and rural development housing programmes and suggested that co-operative self-help building projects could be one of the short-term solutions to the problem. Several representatives noted that the report of the Committee disclosed a most disquieting situation in respect of both rural and urban housing and urged the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to pay particular attention to the search for practical solutions to the problems. The Council noted that the report of the Committee stressed that urbanization had become an acute problem.

^{30/} Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7, chap. IV.

415. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had suggested to the Council^{31/} that, owing to the lack of resources and in accordance with the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,^{32/} it would be better to prepare the world housing survey reports to the Council on a quinquennial basis, rather than on a biennial basis as required in response to General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX). It had further proposed that the first of the quinquennial reports should be submitted in 1973, so as to make use of the data that would have been gathered by the International Labour Organisation in the preparation of a report on workers' housing to be published in 1970.

416. In the ensuing discussion^{33/} the representative of the ILO proposed that account be taken of the fact that the ILO report on the Workers' Housing Recommendation would not in fact constitute a world housing survey. Many members stressed that greater attention should be given to rural housing in the work undertaken by the Committee and the Centre since the population of the developing countries was essentially rural. Members expressed their appreciation of the co-operation of the ILO in the preparation of the survey.

417. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1299 (XLIV)) in which it requested the General Assembly to reconsider the biennial reporting requirements specified in its resolution 2036 (XX) and to substitute a quinquennial housing survey of an analytical and comparative character. It further requested the Secretary-General to consult with the ILO in order to secure that organization's co-operation with all other United Nations bodies concerned and particularly the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. It requested the Secretary-General to initiate the publication of a quinquennial housing survey in 1973, which would put equal emphasis upon the rural and the urban sectors of housing, especially with reference to the developing countries, on the basis of data that were as current and comprehensive as possible, and with the co-operation of existing statistical offices and services of the United Nations family.

CAMPAIGN TO FOCUS WORLD-WIDE ATTENTION ON HOUSING

418. The Council considered a draft resolution proposed by the Committee, entitled "Public information on housing, building and planning",^{34/} designed to give effect to Council resolution 1223 (XLII) in which the Secretary-General had been requested to prepare recommendations on the most appropriate means of focusing world-wide attention on the problems associated with the lack of adequate housing,

^{31/} Ibid., chap. II A; and chap. VII, draft resolution I.

^{32/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/6343.

^{33/} E/AC.7/SR.584-587; E/SR.1526.

^{34/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7, paras. 58-82; and chap. VII, draft resolution II.

mobilizing world-wide action to promote the development of housing, and encouraging Governments to give greater attention to the problem of housing; and on the advisability of proclaiming an international housing year. Acting upon a recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,^{35/} the Council decided that the title of the draft resolution should be changed to: "Campaign to focus world-wide attention on housing".

419. Many members thought that regional conferences might well be more productive and less expensive than the conference of ministers suggested in the draft resolution and a number expressed the hope that regional conferences would be held prior to the conference of ministers. Other representatives questioned the usefulness of convening a conference of ministers. Some members felt that the designation of an international housing year might open the way to international action and to the establishment of a general programme of action, while others expressed their concern at the proliferation of international years. Considerable attention was paid in the debate^{36/} to the reporting procedure to be adopted regarding the replies received from Member States; it was generally felt that the Secretary-General's report should be submitted to the Council through the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

420. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1300 (XLIV)) in which it recommended that the competent United Nations bodies should examine with the necessary attention the possibility of convening regional conferences, preferably at the ministerial level, and of initiating a programme of public information in that field, in conformity with the spirit of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its fifth session (E/4440), within the context of the desirability of designating an international year for housing and urban and rural development during the forthcoming Development Decade. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Member States on those proposals and their willingness to initiate practical programmes in support thereof and, having obtained the advice of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to report, through the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, to the Council on his findings, on the basis of which the Council would determine what further action should be taken.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DOCUMENTATION ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

421. The Council considered a proposal by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning^{37/} concerning the setting up of a United Nations International Institute for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning, the establishment of which it had approved in principle at its forty-first session (resolution 1166 (XLI)).

^{35/} Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. III B.

^{36/} E/AC.7/SR.584-587; E/SR.1516.

^{37/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7, paras. 183-190; and chap. VII, draft resolution III.

422. During the debate^{38/} members expressed their gratitude to the Government of India for its offer of host facilities for the Institute. Most members felt that the primary function of the Institute should be to act as a clearing-house for documentation in collaboration with national and regional centres, and not as a depository of world literature. Members generally agreed on the need to organize a network of regional and national centres which would give technical support to the Institute. The representative of France offered to make available to the Institute the resources of such a centre which existed in France. The Council emphasized that the Institute should definitely not function as a centre for independent research. One representative stressed that the Council should take note of the view of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning that, in the longer term, the proposed United Nations Institute for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning might become responsible for sponsoring research to fill identified gaps in knowledge (E/4440, para. 185).

423. In reply to questions concerning the working languages to be used by the Institute, the Council was informed that, as recommended by the Committee, the Institute would use all the working languages of the United Nations.

424. Different views were expressed concerning the composition of the proposed working group. Most members felt that the requirement of equitable geographical representation should apply. Some members however were of the opinion that that would introduce too much rigidity.

425. At the conclusion of the debate the Council, acting on a proposal of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, adopted a resolution (1301 (XLIV)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to take the following steps in connexion with the implementation of its decision, in resolution 1166 (XLI), to establish the Institute in New Delhi: (a) to approach Member States for funds with a view to undertaking the preparatory work necessary, *inter alia*, for the establishment of national and regional centres where necessary and requested by Governments and with a view to the subsequent establishment of the Institute; (b) as a first step, when funds were available, to establish an Advisory Board which would meet at least once a year and whose terms of reference would be, in the first instance, to define the functions of a working party charged with responsibility for the detailed technical aspects of the preparatory phase described below and, on completion of the tasks to be undertaken by the working party, to advise on the establishment of the Institute, its annual report, its budget, its work programme and any other aspect of its work; (c) to appoint the following members of the Advisory Board: the Director of the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning (Chairman); the Chairman of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; a representative of the Government of India whose responsibilities would relate to administrative aspects concerning the Institute; a representative of each of the regional economic commissions; a representative of UNIDO; a representative of the ILO or WHO, each to serve in alternate

^{38/} E/AC.7/SR.584-587, 593; E/SR.1526.

years. A representative of a non-governmental organization specializing in the field of documentation on housing, building and planning, might, at the instance of the Board, attend its meetings in a consultative capacity. The Advisory Board might invite experts to participate in its meetings in a consultative capacity, bearing in mind the need to select such experts on the basis of equitable geographical distribution; (d) to establish in Geneva as soon as adequate funds were available, and for a period of two or three years, a working party consisting primarily of documentation experts selected on the basis of equitable geographical representation, whose task would be (i) to maintain, preferably by written papers, contact with the Advisory Board; (ii) to draw up a list of the existing national, regional and international centres and to advise on, and when requested to facilitate the establishment of, national, regional and other centres; (iii) to establish a network of documentary exchanges between the aforementioned centres and the Institute; (iv) to arrange for basic documentation of the more important literature pertaining to housing, building and planning to be undertaken in the various centres and for its transmission, on a basis unified as to methodology and terminology, to the Institute, thus enabling the Institute to play its part as a world clearing-house of knowledge in that field. The Council stipulated that no more than five members of the working party selected from the various geographical regions should be financed by the funds referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORKING GROUP ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

426. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, noting that it would meet on a biennial basis, recommended that a working group be established to review the total work programme of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and its relationship to the operational technical assistance work of the Centre.^{39/}

427. After a debate on the subject,^{38/} the Council decided not to take action on the proposal since many members felt that the establishment of such a group would create a dangerous precedent and would run counter to the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the

^{39/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7, paras. 191-206; and chap. VII, draft resolution IV.

United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in that it would re-establish in another form the one-year periodicity of sessions which the Council had decided to abolish. However, one of the sponsors of the proposal pointed out that the intersessional working group had not been envisaged as a permanent body, but as an ad hoc one which would guide the Centre on the utilization of any additional resources that might become available during the current biennium. He further pointed out that neither the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination nor individuals could perform that function and that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning itself had not considered that the establishment of such a group would undermine its authority.

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE CENTRE FOR HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

428. The Council considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its review of the work programme in the fields of housing, building and planning.^{29/}

429. In the discussion in the Council^{38/} members generally expressed their approval of the work programme and welcomed the Committee's new interest in action-oriented programmes. One speaker noted that because of the limited resources available, the effectiveness of the Committee's work programme must depend on the willingness of Governments to support it in their own country. The Council shared the concern of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the projects relating to social aspects of housing and urban development, the design of low-cost housing and community facilities and the industrialization of building had been placed in the category of projects to be undertaken as resources for the Centre became available. Considering that the work programme of the Centre was inadequate to meet the needs of developing countries, the Council decided to transfer those projects to the category for projects of the highest priority, in the work programme for 1969-1970. One speaker expressed concern at the additional burden imposed by that decision on the limited resources of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning.

430. In its resolution 1298 (XLIV) the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its fifth session (E/4440).

Chapter XI

HUMAN RIGHTS

431. At its forty-fourth session, the Council considered^{1/} and, in resolution 1329 (XLIV), took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-fourth session, held from 5 February to 12 March 1968 (E/4475).^{2/} It examined^{3/} the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts concerning allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa (E/4459).^{4/} It considered^{5/} the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-first session, held from 29 January to 19 February 1968 (E/4472),^{6/} and in resolution 1323 (XLIV) took note of it. It also discussed^{7/} the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

A. Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial countries and territories*

432. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2144 (XXI), in which the Council and the Commission on Human Rights had been invited to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they might occur, and resolution 8 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twentieth session prepared, for the use of the Commission, a report containing information on violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms from all available sources, and brought to the attention of the Commission situations which it had reasonable cause to believe revealed a consistent pattern of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Sub-Commission inter alia examined, in accordance with Council resolution 1235 (XLII), information relevant to gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms contained in the communications listed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII), as well as other information, including an analytical summary (E/CN.4/Sub.2/278) of the petitions and other materials on the basis of which the question of violations of human rights had arisen in the Special Committee

on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

433. In resolution 3 (XX), the Sub-Commission noted that, despite repeated appeals and condemnations voiced by various organs of the United Nations, flagrant violations of human rights were still being committed in the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa,^{8/} Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau. The Sub-Commission also drew the Commission's attention to the situation in two other countries resulting from the arbitrary arrest, detention and ill-treatment of political prisoners and other denials of human rights. It recommended that the Commission establish a Special Committee of Experts similar to the ad hoc Working Group of Experts which it had established by resolution 2 (XXIII); and that it authorize the Special Committee of Experts to consider the situations referred to above, and request it to report to the Commission on its findings at the earliest possible date, and submit its recommendations for action to be taken in specific cases.

434. As indicated in the report of the Commission on Human Rights to the Council,^{9/} the Commission, at its twenty-fourth session, having regard to Council resolution 1164 (XLI) and General Assembly resolution 2144 A (XXI), examined the report of the Special Rapporteur which it had appointed under resolution 7 (XXIII), entitled "Study of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (E/CN.4/949 and Add.1-5), and adopted two resolutions on measures for effectively combating racial discrimination, the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa.

435. In the first resolution (E/4475, chap. XVIII, resolution 3 (XXIV)), the Commission on Human Rights inter alia commended the Special Rapporteur for his comprehensive and objective report and for the conclusions and recommendations. The Commission arranged for the report to be transmitted to the International Conference on Human Rights, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the United Nations Council for South West Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and drew it to the attention of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Commission requested the Special

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} E/AC.7/SR.601-606; E/SR.1530.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4.

^{3/} E/SR.1520, 1522, 1525, 1526.

^{4/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 16.

^{5/} E/AC.7/SR.598-602; E/SR.1530.

^{6/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6.

^{7/} E/AC.7/SR.606; E/SR.1530.

^{8/} Now referred to as Namibia (see General Assembly resolution 2372 (XXII)).

^{9/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. III; chap. XVIII, resolutions 2 (XXIV)-8 (XXIV); and chap. XIX, draft resolutions I and II.

Rapporteur to continue his task and to prepare and submit to it at its twenty-fifth session a report, with his conclusions and recommendations, paying particular attention to (a) developments since his first report; (b) the survey of the policies and practices of racial discrimination in the African Territories under Portuguese domination; (c) the possibility of establishing a grand jury of legal experts for South West Africa for the protection of the life, personal safety and rights of the inhabitants of that Territory; and (d) appropriate measures for the dissemination of information to the peoples of southern Africa on the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination, as well as the United Nations efforts to combat those evils, by radio broadcasts and other means. The Secretary-General and the specialized agencies were requested to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur, who was authorized to consult with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for South West Africa, in the course of preparation of his report.

436. In the second resolution (E/4475, chap. XVIII, resolution 4 (XXIV)), the Commission requested the Council to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on measures for effectively combating racial discrimination, the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa. A majority of the members of the Council endorsed the proposals of the Commission, and in resolution 1332 (XLIV) the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution by which the Assembly would inter alia endorse the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur that the Government of South Africa be requested to repeal, amend and replace laws cited in paragraph 1547 of the Special Rapporteur's report; call upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to repeal, amend and replace those laws and report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken or envisaged to that end; and request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution. By the draft resolution the Secretary-General would also be requested to establish a United Nations information centre in the Republic of South Africa with a view to disseminating the aims and purposes of the United Nations.

437. The Commission on Human Rights also considered the report of the ad hoc Working Group of Experts established under its resolution 2 (XXIII) (E/CN.4/950), and the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms (E/CN.4/947, chap. IV, and resolution 3 (XX)). In resolution 2 (XXIV), the Commission endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the ad hoc Working Group, decided to expand the ad hoc Working Group by one expert jurist from Asia, and decided further to enlarge the mandate of the ad hoc Working Group to include (a) investigation of allegations of ill-treatment and torture of prisoners, detainees, or persons in police

custody in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, and all other Portuguese territories in Africa; (b) investigation, in particular, of the consequences which flowed from the illegal arrest and arraignment by the South African authorities of nationals of South West Africa; and (c) a thorough investigation of the conclusion contained in paragraph 1137 of the report of the ad hoc Working Group of Experts. In its resolution 5 (XXIV), the Commission inter alia called upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to conform to the international standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, to bring to an end all practices of torture and all cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees or prisoners, to take immediate steps to ensure that the supervising authorities should keep a close watch on the behaviour of the police and prison officials in conformity with the international rules concerning detainees, and to establish an effective system of remedies against violations of human rights in South African police stations and prisons. In the same resolution the Commission requested the Council to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on the report of the ad hoc Working Group of Experts.

438. At the suggestion of the Commission, the Council, in resolution 1333 (XLIV), recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution by which the Assembly, after reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle by the opponents of apartheid to realize their human rights and fundamental freedoms and condemning any and every practice of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees and prisoners in South African prisons and in South African police custody during interrogation and detention, would call upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa (a) to investigate the violations mentioned in the report of the ad hoc Working Group of Experts with a view to establishing the degree of responsibility of the persons listed in appendix II to chapter VII of the report, for the purpose of punishing them accordingly; (b) to afford the opportunity to all persons who had suffered damage to receive indemnification; (c) to abolish certain laws and refrain from incorporating the principles contained in those laws into other laws; (d) immediately to release Mr. Robert Sobukwe; and (e) immediately to release all other political prisoners and all persons held for their opposition to the policies of apartheid, whether in prisons or in police detention. The Assembly would call upon the Government of South Africa to report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken or envisaged in accordance with the above-mentioned recommendations; and would request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution.

439. At the request of the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations, a document entitled "Comments by the Government of the Republic of South Africa on the report of the ad hoc Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/950), and on the Commission's resolutions 2 (XXIV) and 5 (XXIV)" (E/4510), and a document entitled "Information supplied by the

Republic of South Africa in reply to the Secretary-General's inquiry concerning the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners as contained in an annex to his note SO 161/61 (1) of 6 November 1967" (E/4510/Add.1), were circulated to the Council in connexion with the agenda item.

440. With respect to the study of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of violations of human rights, as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Council resolution 1235 (XLII), the Commission had before it the information contained in the communications received under Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) and resolution 3 (XX) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission had noted that flagrant violations of human rights were still being committed in southern Africa and the territories under Portuguese administration in Africa and had made recommendations to the Commission in respect of the situations in two other countries which, in the opinion of the Sub-Commission, revealed a consistent pattern of violation of human rights. The Commission, after considering various proposals and amendments, which were later withdrawn, and taking into account its actions on violations of human rights in southern Africa, agreed that no further action was called for at that session on the recommendations of the Sub-Commission.

441. The Commission also adopted a resolution, entitled "Question of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East" (E/4475, chap. XVIII, resolution 6 (XXIV)), in which it noted with appreciation the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 regarding human rights in the territories occupied as a result of the hostilities in the Middle East; affirmed the right of all the inhabitants who had left since the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East to return, and affirmed that the Government concerned should take the necessary measures in order to facilitate the return of those inhabitants to their own country without delay; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Commission informed of developments regarding those matters.

442. At the forty-fourth session of the Council a proposal was made that the Council should adopt a resolution recalling the resolution entitled "Respect for, and implementation of, human rights in occupied territories", adopted on 7 May 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran, and endorsing resolution 6 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights. During the discussion in the Council^{10/} there was general agreement that the proposal was of a humanitarian character and could assist in improving the situation in the area as regards human rights, although some members had reservations concerning the reference to the Conference resolution on the ground that it raised questions as to the competence of various United Nations organs. The Council adopted the proposal as its resolution 1336 (XLIV).

^{10/} E/AC.7/SR.605.

443. In accordance with resolutions 6 (XXIII) and 9 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights, of which the Council had taken note in resolution 1235 (XLII), an ad hoc Study Group of the Commission submitted a report to the Commission dealing with the proposal concerning regional commissions on human rights and with ways and means by which the Commission might be enabled or assisted to discharge functions in relation to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms while meeting and fulfilling its existing functions (E/CN.4/966 and Add.1). After considering the report of the Study Group, the Commission adopted two resolutions.

444. In the first, entitled "Question of the establishment of regional commissions on human rights" (E/4475, chap. XVIII, resolution 7 (XXIV)), the Commission requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the ad hoc Study Group to Member States and to regional intergovernmental organizations for their comments on the part concerning regional commissions and to report to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session on such comments. The Secretary-General was also requested to consider the possibility of arranging suitable regional seminars, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, in those regions where no regional commission on human rights existed, for the purpose of discussing the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of such commissions. The Commission decided to consider that question at its twenty-fifth session as a matter of priority.

445. In the second resolution, entitled "Question of ways and means which may enable or assist the Commission to discharge its functions" (E/4475, chap. XVIII, resolution 8 (XXIV)), the Commission expressed the belief that, in view of its heavy agenda, it would not be possible to reduce its total meeting time in the immediate future but said it hoped that improvements in methods of work might permit such a reduction at a later stage. The Commission also established an ad hoc working group of fifteen of its members, composed of two States from eastern Europe, three States from western Europe and other States, seven States from Afro-Asia and three States from Latin America, to be appointed by the Chairman, to meet for five or six working days before the next session of the Commission to make detailed proposals regarding: the adoption of measures for the early completion of the items that had accumulated on its agenda; the reduction of the documentation at present required by the Commission; and the Commission's procedures with a view to increasing its efficiency. The Commission decided to consider the report of the ad hoc working group at its next session. At the Council's forty-fourth session no views were expressed on Commission resolution 7 (XXIV), and a proposal that the Council endorse Commission resolution 8 (XXIV) was not pressed to a vote.

B. Capital punishment*

446. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2334 (XXII), the Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-fourth session, considered the question of capital punishment, including a proposal by Sweden and Venezuela appended to Council resolution 1243

(XLII), and adopted a resolution on capital punishment, including recommendations for action by the Council and a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.^{11/}

447. At the Council's forty-fourth session the delegations of Sweden and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution on capital punishment (E/AC.7/L.548) based on the Commission's recommendations. After discussion in the Council,^{12/} the draft resolution in revised form was adopted by the Council as resolution 1337 (XLIV). The revisions included, in particular, first, the submission of the annexed draft resolution to the General Assembly "for action it may deem appropriate at its twenty-third session" instead of the proposal of the Commission, which expressed the hope that the Council would recommend that the resolution be adopted at that session of the General Assembly; and secondly, the deletion of two paragraphs from the annexed draft resolution which, in the Commission's proposed text, had been placed between square brackets with a foot-note indicating that the Commission had not pronounced itself on their possible inclusion in an Assembly resolution. In those paragraphs it was proposed that Governments of Member States should be invited to inform the Secretary-General annually, as from 1 January 1969, of any death sentences subsequently passed and carried out in their countries and of the crimes for which those sentences had been imposed, and that the Secretary-General should be requested to make available every third year to the Commission on Human Rights, through the Council, the information obtained as a result of that invitation. The sponsors pointed out that those changes did not in any way limit the sovereign power of the General Assembly to include in, or exclude from, its resolutions any matter it saw fit, nor its prerogative to decide at what time it wished to adopt certain measures.

448. In resolution 1337 (XLIV), the Council again drew the attention of Governments of States Members of the United Nations to certain provisions of Council resolution 934 (XXXV), in which they had been urged to keep under review and to conduct research wherever necessary, with United Nations assistance, into the efficacy of capital punishment as a deterrent to crime in their countries, particularly where Governments were contemplating a change in their laws or practices; to review the types of crime to which capital punishment was in fact applied, and to remove such punishment from the criminal law concerning any crime to which it was in fact not applied nor intended to be applied; and to re-examine the facilities available for the medical and social investigation of the case of every offender liable to capital punishment. The Council requested Governments of States Members of the United Nations to inform the Secretary-General, after an appropriate interval and at his request, of any new developments in regard to the law and practice in their countries concerning the death penalty. In addition, it submitted to the General Assembly a draft resolution on capital punishment for appropriate action at

its twenty-third session in the light of the information available to it at that session.

449. Under the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, the Assembly would invite the Governments of Member States to ensure the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty obtained, inter alia, by providing that a person condemned to death should not be deprived of the right to appeal to a higher judicial authority or to petition for pardon or reprieve; and that a death sentence should not be carried out until such procedures had been terminated. It would further invite those Governments to consider whether the above-mentioned procedures and safeguards might not be further strengthened by the fixing of time-limits before the expiry of which no death sentence should be carried out, as had already been recognized in certain international conventions dealing with specific situations; and to inform the Secretary-General, not later than 10 December 1970, of actions which they might have taken, and of the results achieved. According to the draft resolution the Assembly would also request the Secretary-General to invite Governments of States Members of the United Nations to inform him of their attitude—with an indication of the reasons therefor—to possible further restriction of the use of the death penalty or to its total abolition, and to state whether they were contemplating such restriction or abolition and also to indicate whether changes in that respect had taken place since 1965. The Secretary-General would further be requested to submit a report on the matter to the Commission on Human Rights through the Council.

C. Question of slavery and the slave-trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

450. At its twenty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered resolution 4 (XX) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the question of slavery and the slave-trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism (E/CN.4/947, para. 111). It also had before it resolution 4 (XXI), adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, on measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women, in which a draft resolution on that question was proposed for adoption by the Council.^{13/} In resolution 14 (XXIV) the Commission on Human Rights supported the draft resolution proposed by the Commission on the Status of Women^{14/} and also recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft resolution based on resolution 4 (XX) of the Sub-Commission.

451. In the debate in the Council,^{15/} there was wide support for a proposal that the Sub-Commission should

^{11/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. XI; and chap. XVIII, draft resolution 16 (XXIV).

^{12/} E/AC.7/SR.605; E/SR.1530.

^{13/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. VIII; chap. XVIII, resolution 14 (XXIV); and chap. XIX, draft resolution IV.

^{14/} See paragraphs 480-483 below.

^{15/} E/AC.7/SR.600-601; E/SR.1530.

be authorized to undertake two studies: one on the measures which might be taken to implement the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956, and the other on the possibilities of international police co-operation to interrupt and punish the transportation of persons in danger of being enslaved. It was felt that those studies would lead to positive recommendations on the means of eradicating slavery.

452. On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Council adopted a resolution (1330 (XLIV)), in which it authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study of the measures which might be taken to implement the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956, and the various recommendations included in the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Council and the Commission on Human Rights relating to the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism; and further to initiate a study of the possibilities of international police co-operation to interrupt and punish the transportation of persons in danger of being enslaved, taking into account, as appropriate, the views of the competent international organizations. The Secretary-General was requested, in consultation with the Sub-Commission and subject to confirmation by the Commission on Human Rights, to establish a list of experts in economic, sociological, legal and other relevant disciplines whose advice would be available to States concerned with the liquidation of slavery and the slave-trade in all their practices and manifestations.

453. Governments were reminded that the United Nations and the specialized agencies had available, under their regular technical assistance programmes, facilities for assisting Governments in eliminating slavery and the slave-trade, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, and for helping them to solve resulting economic and social problems. All Governments were requested to exert their full influence and resources to assist in the total eradication of the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, as practised particularly in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa^{8/} and South Africa.

454. In that connexion the Council affirmed that the master and servant laws enforced in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa constituted clear manifestations of slavery and the slave-trade.

D. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination*

455. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in resolution 1 (XX) on the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, invited the Special Rapporteur on that subject to give due consideration in his report to the problem of measures that should be taken to halt nazi activities wherever they occurred (E/4475, para. 367).

456. The Council noted that the Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-fourth session, had con-

sidered^{16/} jointly two items on its agenda, "Measures for the speedy implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance". In a resolution which it adopted on the subject (E/4475, chap. XVIII, resolution 15 (XXIV)), the Commission requested the Sub-Commission, after considering the draft report, to submit recommendations on measures which could be taken to halt nazi activities wherever they occurred. It requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission, at its twenty-fifth session, that part of the Special Rapporteur's report which dealt with the problem of halting nazi and similar activities. Further, the Commission requested the Council to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.

457. The Council considered^{17/} the draft resolution proposed by the Commission on Human Rights. It had before it a communication dated 24 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations (E/L.1208), and the text of a resolution adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights entitled "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance" (E/AC.7/L.546).

458. In resolution 1335 (XLIV), the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution by which the Assembly would once again resolutely condemn nazism, racism, apartheid, and all similar ideologies and practices which were based on racial intolerance and terror, as a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and as a threat to world peace and the security of peoples; would urgently call upon all States to take without delay, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, legislative and other positive measures to outlaw groups and organizations which were disseminating propaganda for nazism, the policy of apartheid and other forms of racial intolerance, and to prosecute them in the courts; and would call upon all States and peoples, as well as national and international organizations, to strive for the eradication, as soon as possible and once and for all, of nazi and similar ideologies and practices, including apartheid, which were based on racial intolerance and terror. Under the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would be requested to submit to the General Assembly a survey of information which might be available to him on international instruments, legislation and other measures taken or envisaged, at both the national and the international levels, with a view to halting nazi activities, and similar activities, such as apartheid; and States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies would be invited to co-operate with the Secretary-General by providing him with information of that kind.

^{16/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. X; chap. XVIII, resolution 15 (XXIV); and chap. XIX, draft resolution V.

^{17/} E/AC.7/601, 603-604; E/SR.1530.

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

E. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

459. At its twenty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights noted that since 1965, the year in which the membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had last been determined by the Council, the membership of the functional commissions of the Council had been increased on a more equitable geographical basis, and recommended to the Council that the membership of the Sub-Commission should also be increased.^{18/} During the debate in the Council^{19/} members agreed that it would be desirable to have equitable geographical representation in the Sub-Commission. Several members felt that that purpose could be achieved without increasing the number of members; in their opinion, expansion would convert the Sub-Commission from an expert body into a political one. Other members, however, considered that the Sub-Commission, like other subsidiary bodies of the Council, should be enlarged to ensure greater representation of the different regions, legal systems and cultures, as well as equitable geographical representation. The Council, in resolution 1334 (XLIV), decided to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission to twenty-six as from 1969. It requested the Commission at its twenty-fifth session to elect twenty-six members from nominations of experts made by States Members of the United Nations on the following basis: twelve members from Afro-Asian States; six from Western European and other States; five from Latin American States; and three from Eastern European States.

460. The Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fourth session considered resolutions 1165 (XLI) and 1240 (XLII) of the Council recommending that early consideration be given to the outstanding reports of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.^{20/} The Commission took note of the reports of the Sub-Commission on its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions (E/CN.4/903 and E/CN.4/930), and decided to resume consideration, at an appropriate time, of the reports prepared by Mr. Santa Cruz, on discrimination in regard to political rights; by Mr. Ingles, on discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country; and also to undertake, at an appropriate time, consideration of the report by Mr. Saario, on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock. The Commission decided to consider, at a later session, resolution 7 (XX) of the Sub-Commission on additional measures to implement the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

F. Periodic reports on human rights

461. The Council was informed^{21/} that in accordance with the procedure established by its resolution 1074 C

^{18/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. IV; chap. XVIII, resolution 9 (XXIV); and chap. XIX, draft resolution III.

^{19/} E/AC.7/SR.693; E/SR.1530.

^{20/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. IV; and chap. XVIII, resolution 10 (XXIV).

^{21/} Ibid., chap. VI.

(XXXIX), the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fourth session had considered periodic reports submitted by States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies on freedom of information, as well as additional reports on economic, social and cultural rights and on civil and political rights which were received after the Commission's twenty-third session.

462. Upon the recommendation of its ad hoc Committee on Periodic Reports, the Commission had adopted a resolution (E/4475, chap. XVIII, resolution 12 (XXIV)) in which, inter alia, it had expressed the belief that the reports on freedom of information revealed the following trends, characteristics and problems of special importance and common interest: (a) the positive influence upon Member States of instruments prepared under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO, and of other activities of those organizations, to promote and protect the enjoyment of the right of freedom of information according to standards established in those instruments; (b) the constructive efforts in law and in practice in States with varying systems of government, and at different stages of development, to promote recognition and enjoyment of freedom to seek, gather, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, on the national as well as on the international level, and in particular the increasing availability of information media including newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcasting and receiving equipment, books and cinemas; (c) the common interest of States in the problem of defining any necessary limitations on the right of freedom of information, as set out in article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including limitations on the dissemination of propaganda for war or on the advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constituted an incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence; (d) the concern of a number of States that the freedom to express opinions, including opinions concerning persons occupying official positions, should be protected subject to the protection of national security, public order, public health or morals; (e) the adoption in certain States of measures to ensure that the existence of regulations concerning prior governmental authorization to disseminate news and opinions should not be contradictory to the exercise of freedom of information; (f) the existence of problems, such as illiteracy, lack of trained journalists and technicians and of adequate communication facilities, and insufficient economic resources, which hindered efforts to promote wider dissemination of information; (g) the increasing interest which the technological progress of information media had generated with regard to the content of information disseminated and its impact on society; (h) the efforts of developing countries, individually or jointly, to overcome difficulties in the implementation of freedom of information by raising the standards of gathering and disseminating information through educational and training programmes and improvement of facilities, and also by sending journalists and technicians abroad for study or by taking advantage of other forms of technical assistance offered in that field by other countries and by various international organizations, particularly UNESCO; (i) the increasingly important

role of the judicial process in a number of States in ensuring freedom of information; (j) the growing awareness that all members of the population should enjoy free access to information; and (k) the increasing participation of all elements of the population in the enjoyment of that freedom through the development of increased sources of information. The Commission had recommended States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to continue to intensify their individual and joint efforts to raise the standards of gathering and disseminating information, to widen the participation of all elements of the population in the enjoyment of the freedom of information, and, in general, to promote and protect that freedom; and to promote particularly the dissemination of information from, or about, the United Nations, including information on apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. The Commission had invited States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which had not yet done so, particularly the developing countries, to request the United Nations or the specialized agencies concerned, in particular UNESCO, for assistance in reaching solutions to their problems and difficulties in promoting and protecting freedom of information.

463. The Commission had requested the Secretary-General, in preparing analytical summaries of periodic reports in the future, to follow in so far as possible the guide-lines suggested in paragraphs 1 and 2 of its resolution 16 B (XXIII), and had expressed the hope that Governments, in submitting future periodic reports on human rights, would present those reports in so far as possible in accordance with the outline of headings prepared by the Secretary-General since that would facilitate consideration of the reports.

G. Study of the question of the realization of economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

464. The Council noted that at its twenty-fourth session the Commission had adopted a resolution in which it had requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with interested specialized agencies, a preliminary study of issues relating to the implementation of economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a view to submitting it to the Commission in time for its consideration at the twenty-fifth session.^{22/} The Commission had decided to consider, at its twenty-fifth session, the question of the appointment of a Special Rapporteur to be entrusted with the task of preparing a comprehensive report on the issues which would form the subject of the preliminary study, on the basis of that study, discussions in the Commission and other available material, and to place the question of the realization of the aforementioned rights on the agenda of its twenty-fifth session. The Secretary-General was requested to proceed to organize, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, seminars on the subject of the realization of economic and social rights with particular reference to developing countries, and to invite the co-operation

of interested specialized agencies. The Commission has expressed the hope that, during the discussion at the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran, due attention would be paid to problems of implementation of economic and social rights.

465. At the forty-fourth session of the Council, reference was made to resolution 11 (XXIV) of the Commission and its financial implications, and the possibility of the Secretary-General's study being carried out in two years instead of one was suggested.

H. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity*

466. The Council was informed^{23/} that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 13 (XXIV), had requested the Secretary-General to submit the study as regards ensuring the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity and the exchange of documentation relating thereto, entrusted to him under Council resolution 1158 (XLI), in time for consideration by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session, and to include in that study the examination of criteria for determining compensation to the victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Commission decided to give high priority at its twenty-fifth session to the consideration of the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity.

I. Allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa

467. The Council at its forty-fourth session considered^{24/} the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights, on allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa (E/4459^{25/} and Add.1).

468. In connexion with the report, the Council considered a draft resolution (E/L.1206) based on the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the report. In examining the draft resolution, members of the Council made reference to the responsibilities of the International Labour Organisation in the matter of freedom of association and trade-union rights. It was suggested that the draft resolution should be revised to recall the ILO's primary responsibility for all matters concerning trade-union rights. It was pointed out that under article 3 of the ILO Constitution, the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia had joint responsibility in the matter, and it was maintained that since the United Kingdom was a member of the ILO, it was to that organization that allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights in Southern Rhodesia should be addressed. On the other hand, the view was expressed that those organizational arrangements should not prevent the United Nations from taking up the problem itself.

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{23/} Ibid., chap. IX; and chap. XVIII, resolution 13 (XXIV).

^{24/} E/SR.1520, 1522, 1525, 1526.

^{25/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 16.

^{22/} Ibid., chap. XVIII, resolution 11 (XXIV).

469. In its resolution 1302 (XLIV), the Council noted with appreciation the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and its report; condemned the continuing infringements of trade-union rights and the unlawful prosecution, contrary to generally accepted international standards and incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, of trade-union workers, as a violation of the right to freedom of association and as a manifestation of the criminal policy of apartheid; and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts.

470. The Council called upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to conform to the generally accepted international standards pertaining to the right to freedom of association, and, in particular: (a) to amend its legislation relating to trade-union rights so as to establish a non-discriminatory system under which all persons could fully exercise their trade-union rights irrespective of their racial origin; (b) to grant legal recognition to all existing African trade-union associations; (c) to grant formally to African workers the right to strike and to repeal the provisions which made it a criminal offence for such workers to do so; (d) to abolish "job reservations"; (e) to repeal those provisions of the Masters and Servants Act and of the Bantu Trust and Land Act of 1936 which prescribed criminal sanctions for breach of contract of employment of African workers, and which had the effect of compelling African farm and domestic workers to work under conditions akin to slavery or servitude; (f) to abolish the Suppression of Communism Act and to refrain from prosecuting African workers and trade-unionists because of their union activities, on the pretext that they had committed violations of ordinary law; (g) to repeal the general or special provisions which directly or indirectly affected the exercise of trade-union rights; (h) to resume, in order to review the convictions and ensure the observance of trade-union rights and the release of the persons in question, the proceedings which led to the conviction of the workers and trade-unionists referred to in the complaint submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions on 3 March 1966; and (i) to release all trade-unionists who were in prison as a result of their trade-union activities. The Council further called upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to implement the above-mentioned recommendations with immediate effect and to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its having done so.

471. The Council decided to request the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, reappointed by resolution 2 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights,^{26/} to examine further the question of the continuing infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa and also to include in the examination the infringements of trade-union rights in the Territory of South West Africa under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and illegally occupied by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. It decided further to request the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to carry out, in co-operation with the United Kingdom, the administering Power, and in co-operation

with the ILO, taking due account of the latter's primary responsibility in the matter, similar examinations of the denial and infringements of trade-union rights, by the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. It authorized the Working Group to receive communications, hear witnesses and make any other arrangements, as necessary, in order to conclude its work speedily; and requested the Working Group to report to the Council at its forty-sixth session on its findings, and to submit its recommendations for any action to be taken in specific cases. The Council requested the Secretary-General to extend to the Ad Hoc Working Group any facilities that might be required. It decided to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its information, and recommended that the outcome of the research of the Ad Hoc Working Group concerning the infringement of trade-union rights be included in its documents which were designed for wide dissemination. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to give the maximum publicity to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

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J. Political rights of women

472. The Council noted the continued progress achieved with regard to the political rights of women throughout the world, as reported by the Commission on the Status of Women.^{27/} Information concerning that progress was given in the first annual supplement (A/6807 and Add.1) to the consolidated report on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women (A/6447), which the Secretary-General had submitted to the Commission at its twenty-first session. The Commission had also considered a report of the Secretary-General on information concerning the status of women in Trust Territories (E/CN.6/491) and the report of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women held at Helsinki in August 1967 (ST/TAO/HR/30).

473. The Commission had decided (E/4472, chap. XVIII, resolution 1 (XXI)) that it was no longer necessary for information on Trust Territories to be furnished to it separately from that on Non-Self-Governing Territories. Consequently, it had requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, biennially, beginning with the twenty-second session (1969), a report containing information relating to the status of women in both Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The report would be based on information received from the Governments concerned and on any relevant reports and records of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Previous reports had consisted of excerpts from the reports of the Administering Authorities.

474. In resolution 1324 (XLIV), which was based on the Commission's recommendations relating to po-

^{26/} Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. XVIII.

^{27/} Ibid., Supplement No. 6, chap. II; and chap. XVIII, resolutions 1 (XXI) and 2 (XXI).

litical rights of women, the Council noted that although women had acquired civic and political rights on equal terms with men under the laws of almost all countries, the exercise of those rights and women's effective influence in all questions of policy and their full participation in policy-making at all levels were limited in practice in a number of them. It expressed the belief that particular attention should be paid by Governments and the United Nations bodies concerned to the opportunities available and the extent to which women were exercising their political rights. The Council urged all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which had not already done so to take the necessary action without delay to accord women political rights on equal terms with men and to ratify or accede to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, if possible during the International Year for Human Rights. The Council also drew the attention of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, to the conclusions and suggestions contained in the report of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women (ST/TAO/HR/30).

K. Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

475. In the Council as in the Commission, representatives emphasized the importance of the unanimous adoption of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women by the General Assembly (General Assembly resolution 2263 (XXII)) and stressed the need for effective measures to ensure its implementation. The Commission recommended to the Council, for adoption, a draft resolution (E/4472, chap. XIX, draft resolution II) requesting the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to take steps to ensure the immediate circulation of the text of the Declaration through their respective services. The Commission also recommended, in the same draft resolution, that funds should be made available as a matter of priority for the publication and distribution, in 1969, of a pamphlet containing the text of the Declaration, together with background material and a commentary on its development and significance, and for the publication and distribution at a later stage of a pamphlet containing information received by the Secretary-General on the publicity given to the Declaration. In the Council, several representatives expressed reservations with respect to those recommendations because of the financial implications involved. Some expressed the view that the publication of the two pamphlets on the Declaration would give preferential treatment to that Declaration as compared with other United Nations instruments in the human rights field. An amendment proposing the deletion of the paragraph was adopted.

476. In resolution 1325 (XLIV), the Council requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to take steps to ensure the immediate circulation of the text of the Declaration through their respective services. The Council invited Member States, competent national organizations and non-governmental organizations to take certain measures for the recognition in law and in fact of the principles contained in the Declaration. Governments of Member

States were also invited to consider the possibility of revising national legislation in the light of the principles of the Declaration. The Council also requested Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of the publicity given to the Declaration and of action taken by them in compliance with its principles and it requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on information received for the consideration of the Commission at its twenty-second and subsequent sessions.

L. Status of women in private law

477. With regard to the status of women in private law, the Council noted^{28/} that the Commission had considered a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/492) containing a review of its work in the field of family law, with suggestions for a future programme, and that the Commission had adopted a long-term programme of topics to be studied and methods to be followed in undertaking those studies, based on recommendations of a Working Group which it had established to consider the question (E/4472, para. 59).

M. United Nations action for the eradication of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women

478. The Council at its forty-fourth session was informed^{29/} that in accordance with its resolution 1232 (XLI) the Commission on the Status of Women had considered, at its twenty-first session, the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery, Mr. Mohamed Awad, with a view to making recommendations for the eradication of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women.

479. In the Commission, several representatives had questioned the suitability of the subject of slavery for consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women, and had argued that such consideration was a duplication of work, since other United Nations organs were dealing with the matter. Other representatives, however, were of the opinion that it was appropriate for the Commission to study the question, since women in particular were among the victims of slavery in its various forms.

480. In its resolution 4 (XXI) the Commission on the Status of Women had decided to examine, if possible at its twenty-third session, all relevant information which might be communicated to the Secretary-General relating to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave-Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, of 1956 and to the Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, of 1949, with a view to making further recommendations for the eradication of slavery in all its manifestations. A draft resolution, proposed for adoption by the Council (E/4472, chap. XIX, draft resolution III), contained a number of recommendations to Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned, with a view to the elimination of

^{28/} Ibid., chap. IV.

^{29/} Ibid., chap. V.

slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism in all their manifestations.

481. Pursuant to the request of the Commission on the Status of Women, the draft resolution was submitted for comment to the Commission on Human Rights, which subsequently, at its twenty-fourth session, took the draft resolution into account during its consideration of the question; in the resolution which it adopted (E/4475, chap. XVIII, resolution 14 (XXIV)) it expressed support for the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women.^{30/}

482. In the Council, the draft resolution of the Commission on the Status of Women was considered in conjunction with that recommended by the Commission on Human Rights. Some representatives, while not opposing the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women, expressed the view that apartheid and colonialism were distinct institutions and that it was not desirable to consider them along with the question of slavery and the slave-trade, and they pointed out that the definition of slavery in the 1926 Convention and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 did not include those terms. Others, however, maintained that apartheid and colonialism were akin to slavery and, in fact, constituted the worst forms of slavery currently in existence.

483. In resolution 1331 (XLIV) the Council, endorsing the draft resolution submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General (a) to ask Member States what further measures, in their view, might be adopted to implement the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956; and (b) to organize seminars on the question of the elimination of slavery, the slave-trade and similar practices, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, to which the non-governmental organizations would be invited. It appealed to all Member States which had not yet done so, to become parties, as soon as possible, to the International Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention of 1956, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 and the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962. It further requested the specialized agencies, in areas of their competence, to consider how best they could assist in the rehabilitation of women and girls freed from slavery and from the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism and any of their manifestations, and to report their findings to the Council. States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies were also requested to give protection to all persons escaping from slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, and the receiving States were asked to submit a report to the Secretary-General. Finally, the Council expressed thanks to non-governmental organizations which had consistently fought against slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism in all their manifestations and requested them to continue their efforts to eradicate those practices.

^{30/} See paragraph 450 above.

N. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women

484. The Council was informed^{31/} that the Commission on the Status of Women had had before it at its twenty-first session a report (E/CN.6/493 and Add.1) containing replies from twenty-two Governments and nineteen non-governmental organizations to the questionnaire on the role of women in national, economic and social development addressed to them in accordance with Council resolution 1133 (XLI). The Commission had also considered a report of the Secretary-General on the development and utilization of human resources (E/4353 and Add.1), and a report on national commissions on the status of women containing the replies of Member States to an inquiry addressed to them in accordance with Commission resolution 14 (XX) for the purpose of ascertaining the number of national commissions on the status of women currently existing, the functions they performed, and their relationship to non-governmental organizations.

485. During the Commission's discussions, several representatives had stated that any long-term programme for the advancement of women established at the national level should be placed within the general framework of national development, and that care should be taken to adapt such a programme to prevailing local conditions in order to make it truly effective.

486. The Commission had adopted two resolutions relating to assistance for the advancement of women (E/4472, chap. XVIII). In resolution 5 (XXI), it invited Governments and non-governmental organizations, which had not so far done so, to reply to the questionnaire on the role of women in national economic and social development, and it requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of producing an analysis of the replies received. The Commission further reaffirmed the importance of establishing a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women, expressed the belief that implementation of the principles of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should form an integral part of such a programme, and decided to accord priority to that item at its twenty-second session.

487. In resolution 6 (XXI) the Commission recommended that the Council and the Secretary-General, in examining priorities to be established among the proposals made in the report on the utilization and development of human resources in developing countries, should give high priority to certain measures, particularly in the area of education, training and employment of women, aimed at making fuller use of the potentialities of women in development plans. The resolution also contained an invitation to the Council to consider ways and means of promoting effectively concerted action by the appropriate organizations in the United Nations system for the advancement of women, and their effective participation in the development of their countries. Finally, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to explore the pos-

^{31/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. VI. See also chap. X. section B, below.

sibility of arranging for an international exchange of experience on methods of encouraging more effective participation of women in the development process through an integrated approach to education, vocational guidance, training and employment of girls and women.

O. Family planning and the status of women

488. The importance of family planning was generally recognized both in the Council and in the Commission on the Status of Women, and stress was laid on the serious problems that faced many countries as a result of the unprecedented rate of population growth. The Council was informed^{32/} that the Commission had considered an interim report of the Secretary-General on family planning and the status of women (E/CN.6/497), prepared in accordance with its request of 1965.^{33/} The report described recent policy of organizations within the United Nations family in the field of population and family planning. It also described national family planning programmes and indicated a number of factors relevant to the further study of the relationship between family planning and the status of women.

489. In the Council, as well as in the Commission, representatives agreed on the importance of family planning for women. They also stressed the serious problems that faced many countries as a result of the unprecedented rate of population growth. During the discussion in the Commission, some representatives had expressed the view that Governments should not be concerned with the question of family planning, since it was for parents themselves to decide on the size of their families. Others, however, had pointed out that the rapid increase in population also had its effect on the welfare of the family in many developing countries, and that in their view, the support of Governments for family planning programmes in some countries had been essential, although it was agreed that the right of free choice of the individual must be maintained. The Commission had decided (E/4472, chap. XVIII, resolution 7 (XXI)) to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning and to report on the further measures that might be taken by the Commission on the Status of Women in that field, if possible at its twenty-third session.

490. In resolution 1326 (XLIV), which was based on the Commission's recommendation, the Council approved the decision to appoint a Special Rapporteur, as well as the Commission's recommendation to appoint Mrs. Helvi Sipilä of Finland as Special Rapporteur. It also requested the Secretary-General to transmit the interim report relating to the status of women and family planning (E/CN.6/497) to Member States, to specialized agencies concerned, and to interested non-governmental organizations. The Council invited interested Governments to undertake national surveys or case studies on the status of women and family planning, taking into account such factors as the implication for the status of women of the effects of population growth on economic and social develop-

ment, factors affecting fertility that related directly to the status of women, the implications of family size for maternal and child welfare, the scope of existing family planning programmes in relation to the status of women, and current trends in population growth and family size, and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of women, and to make their findings available to the Secretary-General as the basis for a further report on the question. The Council invited specialized agencies concerned to co-operate in the further study of the status of women and family planning, and it requested non-governmental organizations to make any relevant material available to the Secretary-General.

P. Access of women to education

491. The Council noted that the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session had considered a report by UNESCO on the access of girls and women to technical and vocational education (E/CN.6/498).^{34/} Representatives in the Commission and in the Council agreed that technical and vocational education of girls and women was important for the economic life of a country and that discrimination in their training and education meant discrimination in the balance of the labour force, particularly at the higher levels. Representatives therefore emphasized the importance of providing adequate technical and vocational education for girls and women.

492. In resolution 1327 (XLIV), which the Council adopted on the recommendation of the Commission, the Council expressed appreciation of the efforts of UNESCO and requested the Secretary-General to draw up, in conjunction with the specialized agencies, an international policy aimed at promoting and accelerating technical and vocational training in line with the employment opportunities for broad sections of the female population in developing countries. The Council further invited organizations within the United Nations system to intensify their co-operation in the fields of education, vocational guidance and training for girls and women by using every means of action available to those organizations in order to promote the full participation of girls and women in economic and social development. The resolution also contained a number of suggestions to be followed by Member States when drawing up educational plans in order to ensure to girls and women increased opportunities for technical and vocational training.

Q. Economic rights and opportunities for women

493. The Council was informed at its forty-fourth session^{35/} that the Commission on the Status of Women had had before it at its twenty-first session two reports by the International Labour Office: the first (E/CN.6/499) concerned the activities of the ILO bearing on the employment of women, and the second (E/CN.6/500) concerned studies carried out and measures taken by the ILO in regard to the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the position of working women.

^{32/} Ibid., chap. VII.

^{33/} Ibid., Thirty-nine Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 157, resolution 7 (XVIII).

^{34/} Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7, chap. VIII.

^{35/} Ibid., chap. X.

494. During the discussion in the Commission, many representatives had expressed interest in the impact of technological change on women's employment opportunities and working conditions, noting that it could have both positive and negative effects. It was emphasized that ways must be found to combat the negative effects and to promote the benefits to be derived from technological progress.

495. In resolution 1328 (XLIV), the Council, endorsing the Commission's recommendations, invited States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which were in a position to do so, to undertake national surveys concerning the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women and to make their findings available to the Secretary-General, who, in consultation with the ILO, would arrange for their submission in an appropriate form to the Commission, if possible at its twenty-third session. The Governing Body of the ILO was also invited to consider the desirability of placing one item relating to the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the employment and working conditions of women on the agenda of the next meeting of consultants on the problems of women workers and of future sessions of the International Labour Conference. The Council also recommended that the ILO continue to study both the positive and the negative implications of scientific and technological progress on the employment and conditions of work of women and report its findings to the Commission, which should continue to study the question and prepare recommendations for the Council.

R. Comments of the Commission on the Status of Women on periodic reports on human rights

496. The Council was further informed that the reports and information received under its resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) had also been considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session.^{36/} The importance of the participation of that Commission in the consideration of periodic reports on human rights had been emphasized. It had been pointed out, however, that the calendar of conferences made it very difficult for the Commission to perform the task assigned to it in operative paragraph 16 of Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), especially when the Commission on the Status of Women met concurrently with the Commission on Human Rights.

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S. Advisory services in the field of human rights

497. The Council, at its forty-fourth session, considered^{37/} a report of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/4474).^{38/} The Council also had before it the relevant parts of the report of the Commission on the Status of

Women,^{39/} which contained *inter alia* a draft resolution for action by the Council (E/4472, chap. XIX, draft resolution VI). Owing to lack of time, the Commission on Human Rights had been unable to consider the item on advisory services at its twenty-fourth session.

498. In his report on advisory services, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to a report which he had submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fourth session and to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session (E/CN.4/964-E/CN.6/505 and Add.1) setting out the relevant decisions adopted by the Council at its forty-second and forty-third sessions, measures taken to carry out the advisory services programme during 1967, and arrangements for the 1968 programme. The Council was also informed of the decision taken by the Governing Council of UNDP at its fifth session, in January 1968, following its consideration of a report by the Secretary-General on the planning level for 1969 of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation (DP/RP/4), which included, *inter alia*, the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 17 (XXIII), relating to the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for 1969 and subsequent years as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-second session.^{40/} The Council was informed that the Governing Council had not taken any action concerning a revised planning level for 1969, but had recommended a provisional planning level of \$6.4 million for the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance for that year and had requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventh session, in January 1969, a comprehensive study of the purposes and objectives of the regular programme and its relationship to the programmes of UNDP, together with any recommendations he might deem appropriate.^{41/}

499. The Council's attention was drawn further to resolutions 7 (XXIV), 11 (XXIV) and 14 (XXIV), adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, which had a bearing on the advisory services programme, as well as to resolution 9 (XXI), adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women; resolution 14 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights and resolution 9 (XXI) of the Commission on the Status of Women included draft resolutions for consideration by the Economic and Social Council. In resolution 7 (XXIV), the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of arranging suitable regional seminars, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, in those regions where no regional commission on human rights existed, for the purpose of discussing the usefulness and advisability of establishing regional commissions on human rights. In resolution 11 (XXIV), the Commission, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to proceed to organize, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, seminars on the subject of the realization of the

^{36/} *Ibid.*, chap. XI. See also section F, above.

^{37/} E/AC.7/SR.606; E/SR.1530.

^{38/} *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15.

^{39/} *Ibid.*, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6, chaps. IX, XIII and XIX.

^{40/} *Ibid.*, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. VIII.

^{41/} *Ibid.*, para. 284.

economic and social rights with particular reference to developing countries, and to invite the co-operation of interested specialized agencies. In the draft resolution for action by the Council contained in Commission resolution 14 (XXIV), it was proposed that Governments should be reminded that the United Nations and the specialized agencies had available, under their regular technical assistance programmes, facilities for assisting them in eliminating slavery and the slave-trade, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, and for helping them to solve resulting economic and social problems.

500. In the draft resolution contained in resolution 9 (XXI) the Commission on the Status of Women had proposed that the Council should request the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of making a larger contribution to the financing of seminars on the status of women held in developing countries, and that the Council should request the General Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General, in the absence of an invitation from a Government, to organize seminars on the status of women at the Headquarters of the United Nations, at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva, or at the headquarters of the regional economic commissions.

501. The discussion in the Council^{42/} centred on the draft resolution submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women. There was general agreement regarding the need to encourage seminars on the status of women in developing countries, and many members supported the Commission's text. An amendment was proposed by which the Council would request the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of making a larger contribution to the financing of seminars on the status of women in developing countries "from existing resources of the programme of advisory services". Both the proposal of the Commission and the amendment were opposed by some representatives, who considered that they would affect the existing

balance in the allocation of funds between the seminar and fellowship components of the programme. Certain representatives felt that since the draft resolution dealt with matters concerning the over-all resources of the programme, it would be more appropriate if the Council were to take no decision on the matter, and leave it to the General Assembly to consider the whole question of the appropriate resources to be devoted to the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

502. It was also pointed out that if the Council were to request the Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General, in the absence of an invitation from a Government, to organize a seminar on the status of women at the Headquarters of the United Nations, at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva or at the headquarters of regional economic commissions, it would be going against the principle on which all technical co-operation programmes were based and which was laid down in Assembly resolution 926 (X), namely, that seminars were held on the initiative and on the basis of invitations from host Governments. Moreover, after the Commission on the Status of Women had adopted the draft resolution, invitations had been received from Governments which were willing to act as hosts to seminars on the status of women.

503. After some discussion, the Council adopted as its resolution 1338 (XLIV) the text submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women.^{43/}

504. On the proposal of one member, the Council agreed^{44/} to include in its report to the General Assembly its decision to take note of the report of the Secretary-General with appreciation. Certain members pointed out, however, that the Secretary-General's report had not been adequately discussed and that some questions had been raised concerning the development of the programme.

^{42/} E/AC.7/SR.606; E/SR.1530.

^{43/} See paragraph 500 above.

^{44/} E/SR.1530.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT*

A. United Nations Development Programme

505. The relevance of the work of the United Nations Development Programme to the international development strategies currently under consideration by the Economic and Social Council was stressed by the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports of UNDP in a statement to the Council at its forty-fifth session.^{1/} Introducing the reports of the Governing Council of the UNDP on its fifth and sixth sessions (E/4451 and E/4545),^{2/} held in January and June 1968, respectively, the Assistant Administrator stated^{3/} that the UNDP was desirous of enhancing its ability to help Governments bring the present Development Decade to a close in as strong a position as possible for further economic development and it is giving careful consideration to ways and means of meeting the challenges of the Development Decade of the 1970's.

506. The Assistant Administrator brought up to date the account of the achievements of the Programme as a whole. The total expenditure during 1967 had amounted to \$144 million, of which \$93 million had been for the Special Fund component and \$51 million for the technical assistance component (not including \$14.8 million for overhead costs of the participating and executing agencies)—in all 7 per cent more than in 1966. In the Programme as a whole, during 1967, nearly 33 per cent had been spent on agriculture; 22 per cent on industry; 13 per cent on public utilities, including power, transport, communications and water supply; 12 per cent on education and science; 7 per cent on health and social welfare; and 13 per cent on development activities in other economic sectors. Those expenditures had provided 6,900 experts, 4,543 fellowships, and \$23 million worth of project equipment and supplies. In addition to the broad range of advisory services, resource surveys and infrastructure assistance that had been continued and expanded during the year, advanced training had been provided under the Programme to thousands of nationals of developing countries in 1967.

507. In the Special Fund component, the Governing Council at its fifth and sixth sessions had approved 151 new projects, bringing the total number of approved projects under that component to 925; the UNDP contribution to those projects amounted to \$909 million, and that of the recipient Governments to \$1,317 million, bringing the global cost of approved Special

Fund projects to \$2,226 million. As of 31 May 1968, field work had been completed on 198 Special Fund projects, 610 projects were operational, and plans of operation were being prepared for 65 projects. Of the 198 completed projects, 117 were for resource surveys and feasibility studies, 52 were for advanced technical education and training, and 29 for applied research.

508. With regard to capital investment, by the end of 1967 the total follow-up investment related directly to UNDP survey projects amounted approximately to \$1,019 million and the investment consonant with UNDP project recommendations was about \$863 million. In addition, the work done in the applied research field under three completed projects and one project still under way had produced investments of over \$200 million. Furthermore, some 217 completed or operational Special Fund training projects had offered specialized instruction to some 230,000 nationals of developing countries by the end of 1967.

509. With regard to the technical assistance component of the Programme, the Governing Council, at its fifth session, had earmarked \$65 million for the 1968 Programme (including agency overhead costs) the Council had also approved at that session, preliminary targets for 1969 based on initial estimates of the availability of resources; those amounted to \$45.5 million and \$9.6 million, respectively, for country and regional projects, and \$8.5 million for agency overhead costs. At its sixth session, the Council had earmarked \$5.8 million for 1969 for 143 regional and interregional projects recommended by the Administrator under the revised programme procedures for the technical assistance component.

510. The Assistant Administrator then referred to some policy decisions taken by the Governing Council during 1968 regarding the new guide-lines for future technical assistance regional programmes; to the new arrangements to be applied for the assessment and collection of local operating costs of recipient Governments under the technical assistance component for the year 1969 and thereafter; and to the recommendation to the Economic and Social Council to invite the General Assembly to authorize the UNDP to provide operational personnel, on the request of Governments, as an integral part of the assistance normally provided to it.

511. Other questions considered by the Governing Council included the matter of priority in the selection of projects, the means of achieving more efficient execution of projects, improvement in the methods of recruitment of experts, the evaluation carried out by the Administrator of the effectiveness of individual projects, categories of projects and total UNDP country programmes.

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} E/SR.1549, 1550.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplements Nos. 6 and 6A.

^{3/} E/SR.1549.

512. Following consideration at its fifth session of the question of an assessment of the needs of developing countries for pre-investment assistance for the remaining years of the first United Nations Development Decade, the Governing Council discussed, at its sixth session, the relevant question of the administrative capacity of the United Nations system to deliver an expanded development programme. The "capacity study" proposed in that connexion was approved and it was decided that, in the preparation of the study, United Nations bodies such as the Committee for Development Planning, the Committee of Seven on the Reorganization of the Secretariat, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the Enlarged Committee and the Joint Inspection Unit should be consulted and their relevant work taken into account.

513. Regarding the promotion of follow-up investment, the Governing Council had approved arrangements proposed by the Administrator to stimulate and facilitate the financing of projects which had already received Programme pre-investment funds and had given appropriate authorization to the Administrator. In compliance with General Assembly resolution 2280 (XXII), it had recommended that, in transmitting the report of the Governing Council on its sixth session, the Economic and Social Council should draw the attention of the Assembly to the Governing Council's action.

514. Having referred to the current level of contributions pledged for 1968, which amounted to \$183 million, the Assistant Administrator stated that resources should be substantially increased towards the target of \$350 million proposed by the Secretary-General for 1970.

515. In the ensuing discussion^{1/} representatives expressed their appreciation of the Assistant Administrator's statement. They praised the UNDP for its realistic and practical activities. It was pointed out that the UNDP was well oriented to the needs of developing countries and gave evidence of a trend towards the co-ordination of sectoral programmes. That trend would provide opportunities for the introduction of new ideas and initiatives on the part of developing countries. It was stated that from the annual reports of the Governing Council there emerged a clear and encouraging picture of the progress made by the UNDP on all fronts, a picture that indicated the useful role which it should play in the preparation and implementation of the plans for the second Development Decade. Members welcomed the study undertaken by UNDP, in close co-operation with the participating and executing agencies, on the so-called "capacity study" of the United Nations system of organizations to operate an expanded development Programme. The study was considered as one of the most important undertaken in recent years.

516. Several members said that, on the threshold of the second Development Decade, the UNDP should intensify its activity in regard to education and vocational training, rural development, and production of food, including proteins. The addition of agricultural and industrial advisers to UNDP field offices was welcomed as an excellent practice which should be

expanded and would undoubtedly help the resident representatives in their essential role in co-ordination in the field.

517. Satisfaction was expressed regarding decisions taken recently by the Governing Council on the new guide-lines for future technical assistance regional programmes, the development of the relationship of the UNDP with the World Bank Group and regional development banks, the new procedure for operating costs, the maintenance of operational personnel as an integral part of the assistance normally provided by the UNDP, the establishment of evaluation work and the measures to be taken by UNDP in close co-operation with relevant sectors of the United Nations for compiling and storing data. Reference was also made to matters considered by the Governing Council, such as the question of criteria for determining eligibility for UNDP assistance, the selection and financing of projects, the priority in the selection of projects, and the level of counterpart contributions, which it was felt should be kept as low as possible in the case of most needy countries.

518. Reservations were expressed concerning the engagement of the UNDP in activities in the demographic field. It was stated that UNDP resources should not be used to finance family-planning activities since that was a matter for the Governments concerned.

519. The Council welcomed the steps proposed by the Administrator and approved by the Governing Council, as indicated by the Assistant Administrators, with respect to the promotion of follow-up investment. It also endorsed the relevant financial arrangements. It was said that such investment should be encouraged by favourable conditions established and maintained in recipient countries.

520. Concern about the delivery rate of the UNDP assistance, which was still too slow, was expressed by one member, who also pointed out that little use had been made of experts of countries with centrally planned economies, on a multilateral basis, in UNDP projects. Another member stressed the importance of making full and adequate use of experts from developing countries.

521. A number of members indicated concern about the inadequacy of UNDP resources in relation to the growing expressed needs of developing countries for pre-investment. However, some optimism was voiced regarding the increase of resources in view of the appealing and realistic character of the Programme. One member considered that developed countries should increase their contributions but believed that the maximum use of current limited resources could be made only by basing assistance on clear and strictly established priority areas.

522. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (1344 (XLV)) in which it took note of the reports of the Governing Council at its fifth and sixth sessions. It also approved the recommendation of the Governing Council authorizing the UNDP to provide operational personnel, on the request of Governments, as an integral part of the assistance normally provided by it (E/4451, para. 164).

523. It was also agreed that, in transmitting the report of the sixth session of the Governing Council

(E/4545), the attention of the General Assembly should be drawn to paragraph 223, which concerned the authorization given to the Administrator with respect to the financial means relevant to steps to be taken to promote follow-up investment.

B. United Nations Capital Development Fund

524. The Council's discussion of the United Nations Capital Development Fund was based on chapter VII of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its fifth session (E/4451)^{4/} and more particularly on chapter VI of the Governing Council's report on its sixth session (E/4545).^{5/} The latter report stated that the Administrator of UNDP had recalled, in his report to the Governing Council, that at the first annual pledging conference for the United Nations Capital Development Fund, held on 31 October 1967, twenty-two developing countries had announced pledges amounting to about \$1.3 million. He had recalled also that in resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 the General Assembly had recognized that owing to the initial lack of financial resources it would not be possible in the first year to give full effect to Assembly resolution 2186 (XXI), which had set 1 January 1968 as the date for the commencement of the Fund's operations, and had therefore decided to adopt the following provisional measures to implement resolution 2186 (XXI): (a) the Administrator of UNDP should be invited to administer the Fund by performing the functions of the Managing Director as set forth in article IX of resolution 2186 (XXI); and (b) the Governing Council should perform as appropriate the functions of the Executive Board of the Fund, as set forth in article VIII of that resolution.

525. In his report, the Administrator had drawn attention to certain basic principles pertaining to the size, origin and composition of the Fund's resources, and had invited the Governing Council to consider and decide on the minimum size of the resources of the Fund to be achieved prior to the initiation of independent lending operations—a figure of \$100 million had been suggested for that purpose—as well as any requirements it might wish to set for the composition of those resources with regard to such matters as origin and convertibility. As it appeared unlikely that greater resources would be made available to permit the Fund to embark upon significant independent lending operations in the near future, the Administrator had, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2186 (XXI), consulted with the three regional development banks concerning the possibility of using the Fund's limited resources to co-operate with them, mainly by participating in high-priority development loans in each region. The Administrator had therefore invited the Governing Council to consider and decide upon the possibility of setting a minimum of \$10 million for the initiation of joint or participation operations with the regional development banks.

526. Most of the representatives who spoke in the debate in the Economic and Social Council said they were disappointed that the Fund had been unable to

begin its operations and endorsed the Governing Council's appeal to the Administrator to continue his efforts to enable the Fund to begin operating effectively. One representative said there was no justification for setting \$100 million as the minimum size of the resources to be achieved prior to the initiation of independent operations, and disagreed with the Administrator's view that the Fund would be unable to embark upon such operations in the near future. Another representative said that the Fund should start operations as soon as possible. One representative suggested that the indifference shown by the developed countries might have arisen from the fact that they had not properly understood the usefulness of the projects contemplated and that it might be useful for UNDP to encourage a thorough analysis of the financing requirements of the projects submitted so far, since that would at least provide sound guidelines for action. Another member of the Council said that although he shared the developing countries' disappointment at the set-back to the Fund, a wiser course might be to make the existing organizations more efficient and give full effect to the resolutions already adopted, particularly Council resolution 1183 (XLI), which governed all aspects of external assistance to the developing countries.

527. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1350 (XLV)) endorsing the decision of the Governing Council of UNDP to request the Administrator to continue his efforts with a view to beginning the operations of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, including the identification of specific projects in the programme of work of different organizations of the United Nations system which could benefit from investment within the scope of the existing resources of the Fund.

C. Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General*

528. In the course of its consideration of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its fifth and sixth sessions (E/4451 and E/4545),^{6/} the Economic and Social Council gave its attention to chapter VIII of each of the reports, which dealt with the technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.

529. At the fifth session the Secretary-General had submitted a report (DP/RP/4) concerning an appropriate planning level for 1969 of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation and its relationship to other aspects of UNDP. It had also analysed the consequences of financial stabilization of the regular programme. In recognizing the importance of that programme, the Secretary-General had pointed out that the rise in cost of expert services, fellowships and equipment since the level of the regular programme had been stabilized at \$6.4 million in 1962, had significantly decreased the potential amount of assistance that could be delivered at that appropriation level, while requests for such assistance had increased.

530. At the sixth session of the Governing Council, the Secretary-General had submitted his annual state-

^{4/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6.

^{5/} Ibid., Supplement No. 6A.

*Paragraphs 542-544 require action by the General Assembly.

^{6/} Ibid., Supplements Nos. 6 and 6A.

ment (DP/RP/5 and Add.1), summarizing the main developments and presenting statistical data relating to United Nations technical co-operation activities during 1967; and reporting, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1263 (XLIII), on the arrangements which had been decided upon for the Office of Technical Co-operation. He had also submitted the details of the United Nations regular programme proposals for 1969 (DP/RP/5/Add.2) to be financed from the United Nations budget, the related request for Part V (Technical assistance) of the 1969 budget estimates (DP/RP/5/Add.3) and a report (DP/RP/5/Add.4) on programme recommendations arising from committees and commissions of the Economic and Social Council and other bodies which could affect the use of technical assistance resources.

531. Speaking on the United Nations operational programmes before the Economic and Social Council, the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation stated^{2/} that the reports which the Secretary-General had submitted indicated the use which he had made of his financial resources, whether from United Nations participation in the technical assistance and Special Fund components of UNDP, the regular programme of technical assistance financed by Part V of the United Nations budget, or under funds-in-trust operations. The Commissioner noted that obligations for 1967 totalled \$46.6 million, the highest level in United Nations history, but that, as in 1966, the rise had been due to the continuing increase in expenditure on Special Fund projects for which the United Nations was serving as executing agency. Moreover, the \$6.4 million appropriated for the regular programme was totally spent.

532. The Commission noted that the programme obligations under the technical assistance component of the UNDP totalled \$11.1 million for 1967. Of those resources, 75 per cent had been spent for economic development activities, 16 per cent for social activities and the remaining 9 per cent on public administration projects. He also drew attention to the role of the United Nations as an executing agency for Special Fund projects. Special Fund obligations in 1967 had totalled \$23.3 million, an increase of \$5.5 million over 1966. As of 1 July 1968, the United Nations was executing agency for 164 approved projects, and Governing Council earmarkings for those projects totalled \$169.5 million, placing the United Nations second in the number and value of projects among the participating agencies in the Special Fund component of UNDP. The Commissioner indicated that over 91 per cent of the expenditures in the Special Fund sector had been in the field of economic development, 5 per cent in the field of social development, and 4 per cent in the field of public administration.

533. The Commissioner further noted that within the total United Nations activities for 1967, experts from 91 countries had served on 2,457 assignments of varying duration. Of the total number of assignments, 1,512 were of a long-term nature, and 945 of short duration. Newly-assigned experts totalled 1,336 from 81 countries. Of those, 512 had been given long-term assignments. A total of 1,728 individual fellow-

ships had been awarded to nationals of 120 countries and territories for study in different countries. In addition, 1,016 persons from 127 countries and territories had participated in various United Nations group training programmes, with 26 different Governments providing host facilities.

534. The Commissioner drew attention to the two evaluation teams that had visited Iran and Ecuador early in 1968, in order to examine the various programmes undertaken by the United Nations and specialized agencies, in terms of their relationship to the economic and social development of the countries concerned and to the development plans and priorities of the respective Governments, as well as in the light of their operational aspects, namely, the formulation, implementation, backstopping, follow-up and evaluation of projects. He noted that the reports of those two missions, together with the comments and recommendations of the Secretary-General and the ACC, would be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session, in accordance with resolution 1263 (XLIII).

535. Referring to the 1969 regular programme proposals for projects in economic and social development, public administration, human rights and narcotic drugs control (DP/RP/5/Add.2), the Commissioner indicated that they stressed regional and interregional projects designed to carry out mandates of the regional economic commissions and the functional commissions and committees of the Economic and Social Council, and that together with the country projects in the same fields, the priority programme was kept within a limit of \$5,408,000, the same level as for 1968. However, it had been necessary to place in category II for 1969—that is, requests to be filled only if resources permitted—projects in fields of concern to the United Nations that had an over-all value of \$3.8 million.

536. In accordance with the request contained in resolution 1263 (XLIII), the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation informed the Economic and Social Council of the arrangements decided upon for the Office of Technical Co-operation, indicating that on 1 June 1967, the two units of the United Nations Secretariat formerly dealing with technical assistance and Special Fund operations had been merged into the Office of Technical Co-operation, and that programme management officers in geographical sections were dealing with both the technical assistance and the Special Fund components of the programme. The financial management services and the administrative servicing of the programme had also been consolidated within the Office of Technical Co-operation. The Secretary-General believed that as a result of those actions, the quality of United Nations assistance and performance in meeting the needs of developing countries would improve.

537. During the general discussion of the report of the Secretary-General on the planning level for 1969 of the United Nations regular programme (E/4451, paras. 278-283), most of the members of the Governing Council of UNDP stressed the importance of the regular programme, emphasizing its flexibility and speed in meeting changing needs and priorities for assistance in developing countries, and

^{2/} E/SR.1549.

noting that it provided the means for translating the general recommendations and policies established in the regional and functional commissions of the United Nations into institutional and practical values.

538. It was noted that the regular programme usefully provided the financing for the greater volume of the regional technical assistance activities. Stress was also laid on its importance in preparing and implementing projects which in time developed into activities under the technical assistance and Special Fund components of UNDP. The majority of members participating in the discussion favoured raising the level of the regular programme by at least \$1,320,000, or 21.6 per cent, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General (DP/RP/4)—that amount to be added, for 1969, to the level of the current programme, which had remained stabilized at \$6.4 million since 1962.

539. Most members of the Governing Council had welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to submit to it at its seventh session a comprehensive study of the purposes and objectives of the regular programme, and its relationship to the programmes of UNDP, together with recommendations for future action and planning levels. It was felt that on the basis of that report the Governing Council could come to a decision as to the future role of the regular programme and the extent of the financial resources that ought to be made available to it. Since it was not possible to obtain any consensus within the Governing Council on a revised planning level for 1969, it was agreed that the Council should recommend a planning level for that year of the current \$6.4 million on a provisional basis, and the question of budgetary level might be re-opened within the appropriate organ of the United Nations, that is, the General Assembly, at a later stage in 1968.

540. Most members of the Governing Council, in discussing the annual reports of the Secretary-General on the technical assistance activities of the United Nations during 1967 and the detailed regular programme proposals for 1969 (DP/RP/5 and Add.1-4), had commented favourably on the validity and the usefulness of the regular programme, which had continued to provide a quick response to needs expressed by recipient countries. Some members had again stated, as at previous sessions, that technical assistance activities should not be financed under the regular budget of the United Nations. Other members had said they felt that the regular programme should be so constituted as to provide a profile of its own. There had been some comment on the low level of activities in the major fields of social development and public administration, and the hope was expressed that the situation would be remedied.

541. The report of the Governing Council indicated that the initial distribution of the proposed 1969 programme by major fields of activity was as follows: economic development, \$2,729,900; social development, \$1,489,000; public administration, \$894,700; human rights, \$220,000; and narcotic drugs control \$75,000, making a total of \$5,408,600. That sum, plus the sum of \$991,400 originally provided for projects in the field of industrial development, totalled \$6.4 million, the level provisionally established for 1969.

However, since the Industrial Development Board had recommended projects amounting to \$1.5 million under the regular programme, the total regular programme would have exceeded the 1969 provisional planning level.

542. In view of that situation, the Governing Council had taken note of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General (DP/RP/5 and Add.1, 3 and 4) and the views expressed by the members of the Council and the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation during the discussion, and had approved that portion of the regular programme for 1969 set out in the report of the Secretary-General (DP/RP/5/Add.2), subject to the following provisions: (a) that the question of the appropriations as between the various sections of Part V (Technical assistance) would need to be resolved by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session after it had considered all the recommendations emanating from the Industrial Development Board, the Governing Council of UNDP, and the Economic and Social Council; and (b) that the Secretary-General should, in the interim, limit as appropriate the commitments against anticipated regular programme resources under all sections of Part V to the current levels.

543. In the course of the discussions in the Economic and Social Council^{8/} several delegations commented on the role of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation, and while some felt that the stabilization of the programme at \$6.4 million since 1962, in the light of increasing programme costs, had undoubtedly reduced the size of the delivered programme, they said they would await the study of the purposes and objectives of the regular programme and its relationship to the UNDP programmes which the Secretary-General would submit to the Governing Council at its seventh session. A few delegations recalled their long-standing view that technical assistance should not be financed from the United Nations budget but from voluntary contributions of Governments. One delegation indicated its support of the decision of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4435)^{9/} to include the subject of the regular programmes of technical co-operation among the topics for its future consideration. One representative mentioned the importance of recruiting experts from all countries, thereby drawing upon the experience gained under all educational systems and from varied training facilities and backgrounds. Another representative pointed to the value of utilizing experts from developing countries to meet the continuing shortage of such personnel; besides assisting the developing countries, the experts would be of greater value to their own Governments upon their return, since they would have gained additional experience.

544. The Economic and Social Council, upon concluding its discussion of the reports of the Governing Council of UNDP, took note of the decision of the Governing Council indicated in paragraph 542 above.

^{8/} E/SR/1549, 1550.

^{9/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 10.

D. Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation

545. For its consideration of the evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation, the Council had before it at its forty-fifth session the relevant part of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4486,^{10/} paras. 99-100 and E/4486/Add.1,^{10/} annex VII); a further report by the Secretary-General on the measures outlined in his report to the Council at its forty-third session (E/4312,^{11/} paras. 7-8) designed to improve the effectiveness of the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (DP/RP/5, section II); and a progress report of the Secretary-General (E/4508) on a research project undertaken by UNITAR for the purpose of elaborating proposals for improved methods and techniques to be applied at the various stages of the evaluation process.

546. In responding to the request contained in Council resolution 1263 (XLIII) that it should arrange for various aspects of the evaluation of technical co-operation to be studied and should report on its findings, the ACC, with the assistance of its Inter-Agency Study Group on Evaluation, provided an account of work undertaken during the current year on definitions, methods and standards of evaluation; reviewed activities carried out by United Nations organizations in the field of evaluation since the submission of the consolidated report on existing evaluation practices (E/4338)^{11/} to the Council in 1967, or not described in that report; gave indications with regard to the follow-up of its proposals relating to such matters as co-ordination of various types of aid, built-in evaluation, seminars, study tours, fellowships, recruitment of experts, definitions, and retrieval, dissemination and feedback of project information, which were outlined in its report to the Council at its forty-third session (E/4337, paras. 105-114). The ACC stated that the work which had been accomplished had helped to clarify some basic concepts in the complex field of evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation and to lay the basis for a further improvement in operations. It expressed the view that the Council might wish to consider whether there was a further need for pilot evaluation missions of the type sent to Thailand, Chile, Tunisia, Iran and Ecuador.

547. The Secretary-General, in reporting on the detailed arrangements decided upon for the Office of Technical Co-operation (DP/RP/5, section II) as requested in resolution 1263 (XLIII), gave details of the reorganization of the Office, which had become fully operational on 1 April 1968, indicating that the Commissioner and Associate Commissioner for Technical Co-operation had general responsibility, under the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, for all United Nations programmes of technical co-operation. He also described the responsibilities of each part of the Office. The Secretary-General stated that it was too early to evaluate the effectiveness of the reorganization, but that it was his hope that it would achieve the objective

he had outlined to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session, namely, that the reorganization should result in concentrating the responsibility for each phase of United Nations technical co-operation activity—programming, project planning, execution, evaluation and follow-up—in the office or division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs best qualified and best situated to ensure the most effective and efficient implementation of the programme. The Secretary-General would continue to review existing facilities and tasks with a view to formulating new procedures and methods to help bring about the achievement of the aims of the reorganization and make United Nations programmes of technical co-operation better able to meet the needs of developing countries. The Executive Director of UNITAR stated in his report (E/4508),^{12/} which was before the Council, that the UNITAR approach to the problem of evaluation of technical co-operation projects was based on the belief that a principal weakness of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations family of organizations lay in the absence of adequate project, programme and financial planning, and that that fact was becoming increasingly recognized, not only by the Council itself but also by the intergovernmental bodies and secretariats of the agencies concerned. The UNITAR project established an important link between evaluation in its different aspects or phases and project selection and planning. The study which UNITAR was carrying out recognized the following five stages in a project or programme, in each of which elements of assessment, appraisal or evaluation were present and should be taken into account: identification of needs; appraisal of requests; operational control; evaluation of results; and the over-all influence on the economic and social development of the countries. The Executive Director indicated that methods of evaluation must be organically linked with programme planning at the earliest stage, before programmes and projects were approved, when the requesting Governments and the international organizations concerned identified the needs that were to be met.

548. During the discussion in the Council,^{13/} there was general agreement regarding the need to evaluate programmes of technical co-operation. Whether seen from the standpoint of international organizations or from that of donor or recipient countries, evaluation was an important activity. There was a general feeling that the evaluation activities of United Nations organizations should concentrate on improved management of programmes and should not be devoted to research on past projects. Some delegations felt that it was premature to decide for or against the continuation of the pilot evaluation missions until the Council had had an opportunity, at its forty-seventh session, to study the reports of the two recent missions to Iran and Ecuador. Other delegations, however, felt that the system should be continued. It was stated in the debate that it would be useful if representatives of developing countries could be associated with evaluation work, so that they could become acquainted with evaluation methodology and ensure the participation

^{10/} Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.

^{11/} Ibid., Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.

^{12/} Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.

^{13/} E/AC.24/SR.350, 351; E/SR.1560.

of recipient Governments in the evaluation process. It was also hoped that in over-all evaluation there would be restraint in generalizing on the basis of what were frequently only limited studies. The view was expressed that the conclusions of the evaluation missions should be summarized and made available to all Governments as soon as possible after the completion of the missions, since the reports would be of value in the implementation of national development plans. Reference was made by a few delegations to the role of the resident representative of UNDP as the focal point for co-ordinated programme development and for the evaluation of the effectiveness of projects.

549. A number of delegations commented favourably on the UNITAR research project, stating that the report before the Council (E/4508) bore promise for the conclusions of the study. It was suggested that UNITAR should focus on the results of projects and on the identification of critical economic and social factors in development. It was hoped that UNITAR would not, however, engage in any evaluation activities of its own.

550. Attention was drawn to the decision of the Governing Council of UNDP to request the Administrator to prepare a study on the feasibility of setting up and operating a system of automatic data storage, processing and retrieval. Speakers stressed the need for co-ordination of that study with the related work undertaken by the ACC Inter-Agency Study Group on evaluation as well as its Computer Users' Committee.

551. The Council, in resolution 1365 (XLV), emphasized that the first principle of the storage, retrieval and dissemination of project information must be the rigorous selection of material that seemed likely to be of future use. It requested the ACC to co-operate fully with the Administrator of UNDP on the feasibility study requested by the Governing Council and invited the Administrator to consult the ACC concerning the study. It expressed the hope that the views of the Committee for Programme and Co-

ordination would be obtained before the study was submitted to the Governing Council; and requested the Governing Council to submit findings on the study separately to the Council at its forty-seventh session, so that the Council could suggest to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session the action that should be taken in the matter.

552. In resolution 1364 (XLV) the Council took note with appreciation of the reports on the work of the Secretary-General, the ACC and UNITAR on evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation; emphasized that evaluation activities should at all times be related to the practical purpose of ensuring that the principles of good management should be exercised at all stages of technical co-operation projects; requested the Secretary-General to present to it at its forty-seventh session the reports of the evaluation missions to Iran and Ecuador as well as such comments and suggestions as the ACC might wish to make in the light of those reports and also to present a further report to the Council at that session on the UNITAR research project on evaluation, including such conclusions and recommendations as might have been reached. It requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of other organizations within the United Nations system, to prepare for the Council at its forty-seventh session a background paper describing the main policy issues and the practical problems raised by efforts throughout the United Nations system to evaluate projects and programmes of technical co-operation and to include in the paper appropriate conclusions and recommendations for the development of a coherent programme for the evaluation of technical co-operation within the United Nations system. Finally, the Council decided to undertake at its forty-seventh session a broad review of policies, methods and activities of United Nations organizations for the evaluation of programmes and technical co-operation and in the meanwhile to defer until that session decisions on the question whether pilot evaluation missions should be continued.

Chapter XIII

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

A. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

553. Introducing his report on the activities of his Office from 1 April 1967 to 31 March 1968,^{1/} the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said^{2/} that no new large-scale refugee problem within his competence had arisen during the period under review. Among the refugee problems which had emerged, he mentioned that of the Lumpa refugees from Zambia in the Congo, for whom permanent solutions were needed. With regard to the refugees in Nigeria, the High Commissioner recalled that under the statute of his Office, he was authorized to assist only persons who had left their country of origin. He was, therefore, not competent to assist the Biafran refugees, apart from those who were outside Nigeria.

554. A significant development in Africa had been the voluntary repatriation of over 10,000 refugees, as a result of which the net increase in the number of refugees in Africa had not been more than about 60,000. Of the total of some 850,000 refugees in Africa, only 70,000 still required emergency food rations, while the great majority were in a position to provide for their immediate needs. His Office was continuing to assist over 200,000 of them in their rural settlements. The refugees in Africa who belonged to categories other than agricultural workers would benefit from the Resettlement and Placement Bureau recently set up within the Organization of African Unity for that purpose. His Office and other members of the United Nations system would co-operate with the Bureau.

555. In Europe and Latin America, the programmes of his Office were mainly orientated towards the progressive elimination of the problem of aged and physically handicapped refugees.

556. The High Commissioner said that the objective of his Office remained unchanged: to assist refugees who did not return to their homelands to become fully integrated in their country of asylum and, where possible, to assist them to cease to be refugees through acquisition of the nationality of that country.

557. Important developments in the field of international protection had been the coming into force of the Protocol to the 1951 Convention, and the adoption of a resolution by the International Conference on

Human Rights which encouraged accession to legal instruments for the protection of refugees and drew particular attention to the question of asylum. The High Commissioner emphasized that the problem of refugees was a human problem—inseparable from other problems of concern to the Council. It was bound up with the utilization of human resources. As stated by the Secretary-General in his report on that subject (E/4483, ^{3/} para. 86), refugees should be given the possibility of participating in development projects and thus of contributing to the economic and social life of the country of asylum.

558. Approximately 50 per cent of the refugee population was comprised of young people for whom educational assistance was of vital importance.

559. Referring to General Assembly resolutions 2270 (XXII) and 2311 (XXII), the High Commissioner said that his Office was assisting refugees from territories under Portuguese administration, and that an amount of approximately \$2 million had already been spent, mostly on their settlement in agriculture.

560. The refugee problem was related to other important current problems coming within the global strategy referred to by the Secretary-General in his opening statement at the forty-fifth session.^{4/} The Office of the High Commissioner was therefore working in close co-operation with other members of the United Nations system, in particular with UNDP, FAO, the World Food Programme, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and, more recently, also with UNICEF. The UNDP was already contributing in Burundi to an interim project designed to cover the period of transition between the completion of a rural settlement programme carried out by the Office of the High Commissioner and its inclusion in a UNDP over-all development programme for the area. The Director-General of FAO had included among the priorities for the future work of FAO the mobilization of human resources in rural areas; that should permit the inclusion of large groups of refugees in rural settlement programmes. The World Food Programme was still providing emergency food supplies in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda.

561. The High Commissioner pointed out that his Office also co-operated with other intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies whose collaboration was necessary for the successful carrying out of programmes in Africa.

562. It was essential that Governments provide the limited funds required for the annual material assistance programme carried out by the Office of the

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 11, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4555).

^{2/} E/SR.1554.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 and 10.

^{4/} E/SR.1531.

High Commissioner. While progress had been made, the total amount of government contributions received would still not cover more than 75 per cent of the financial target of \$4,631,000 for the 1968 programme. In 1967, government contributions had covered only 62 per cent. His Office expected to receive some \$600,000 in private contributions, but that would still leave a deficit of \$300,000.

563. The High Commissioner urged that refugees should not be allowed to become a stagnant element in a dynamic world.

564. In the ensuing debate,^{2/} members of the Council expressed their satisfaction with the effective progress made in assisting refugees throughout the world, both in respect of international protection and in the implementation of material assistance programmes, in particular, in the rural settlement of refugees in Africa. They agreed with the objective of the High Commissioner's Office, which was to enable refugees to become self-supporting as rapidly as possible and thereby to contribute to the economic development of the countries of asylum.

565. A number of speakers emphasized the importance that their Governments attached to the basic task of international protection, which formed part of human rights, and in particular to the question of asylum. They were especially gratified to note the rapid entry into force of the Protocol to the 1951 Convention which enhanced the universal character of the problem of refugees, and expressed the hope that further accessions would soon be forthcoming. A number of representatives announced that their Governments expected to ratify the Protocol in the near future. One representative stressed that international protection, within the framework of international instruments and national legislation, should enable refugees to benefit from the same degree of protection as the nationals of the country of asylum.

566. Several representatives drew attention to the significant contribution made by the Office of the High Commissioner to the Conference on the Legal, Economic and Social Aspects of African Refugee Problems held in Addis Ababa, which had adopted a number of important recommendations concerning, *inter alia*, the right of asylum, social rights of refugees, travel documents and voluntary repatriation. They were pleased to note that, pursuant to those recommendations, a bureau for the resettlement and placement of refugees in Africa had been set up within the framework of the Organization of African Unity.

567. A number of speakers expressed their gratification at the considerable progress made in the implementation of material assistance programmes, particularly in the field of rural settlement, and noted with satisfaction that, thanks to the efforts of the High Commissioner and the Governments of the countries of asylum, an increasing number of refugees in Africa no longer required emergency assistance but were now able to provide for their own immediate needs.

568. Some speakers insisted on the vital importance of education and training, especially with regard to the settlement of young refugees, and expressed the hope that more Governments would participate in that

sector of the High Commissioner's activities. The Council noted from a statement made by the representative of UNESCO that proposals to be put before the General Conference of UNESCO would enable the organization to give further increased support to the High Commissioner's Office in that field.

569. Members of the Council were encouraged to note that co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other members of the United Nations system of organizations had been considerably strengthened during 1967 in all areas of its activity. They agreed that the High Commissioner's role should be a catalytic one and that he should continue his endeavours to obtain the inclusion at the earliest moment of programmes of rural settlement for refugees within the social development plans put into effect by other members of the United Nations system.

570. A number of representatives shared the High Commissioner's concern that government contributions were still insufficient to cover the financial requirements of his modest annual programme. The hope was expressed that those Governments which had not yet done so would increase their contributions and that more Governments would decide to participate so that the programmes could be fully financed from government sources.

571. Several members formulated the hope that the humanitarian and non-political approach of the High Commissioner would continue to contribute to stable conditions and to a solution of the problem of refugees so that, one day, international assistance to refugees might no longer be necessary.

572. At the close of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1345 (XLV)), in which it took note with satisfaction of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

B. Report of the United Nations Children's Fund

573. The report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held in New York in June 1968 (E/4554)^{5/} was reviewed by the Council at its forty-fifth session. The Council also heard a brief statement by the Executive Director during its general debate.^{6/}

574. In introducing the report, the First Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board referred^{7/} to the special emphasis which the Board had placed on the emergency needs of children, particularly in areas affected by hostilities such as Nigeria, North Viet-Nam, the Republic of Viet-Nam, and the Middle East, a concern illustrated by the current visit of the Executive Director to Nigeria for discussions with the authorities there and with representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross regarding the provision of food and medical supplies to victims on both sides of the fighting lines.

575. Important as it was at the current time to make special efforts to assist in relieving such emergencies,

^{5/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8.

^{6/} E/SR.1538.

^{7/} E/SR.1557, 1558.

the main objective of UNICEF was to provide long-term assistance to all children beset by illness, hunger and lack of education in the developing countries. That work was all the more important in view of the rapid increase in the numbers of children and young people as the result of rapidly expanding population trends; already 40 per cent of the population of the developing countries were under the age of fifteen. At the current time, towards the end of the first Development Decade, there were more undernourished, more sick and more illiterate children and young people in the world than there had been when the Development Decade began.

576. At the recent meeting of the Executive Board, provision had been made for the work of UNICEF in all its fields of activity. Of the commitments accepted, 53 per cent were for health projects; 28 per cent for education; 9 per cent for nutrition; 4.5 per cent for family and child welfare; 1 per cent for pre-vocational training; and 1.5 per cent for emergency aid.

577. In health, the policy of UNICEF, with the approval of WHO, had been to concentrate more and more on the development and strengthening of basic health services, particularly those aspects of them concerned with material and child health (especially in rural areas), as providing the soundest basis for campaigns to eliminate and control the diseases to which children were especially susceptible, including tuberculosis, malaria and yaws. It was through the maternal and child health services that UNICEF had been assisting countries requesting aid in connexion with their population policies by the provision of supplies and equipment (including transport), in accordance with the organization's established pattern of aid. Four countries were being assisted in that way—India, Pakistan, Thailand and Singapore. Additional help had been provided in the case of India and Pakistan by virtue of a special contribution from Sweden for that purpose. All UNICEF activities in the field of health were being planned and carried out in close association with WHO.

578. In education, where the participation of UNICEF was carried out in co-operation with UNESCO, assistance had been provided on a rapidly growing scale, rising from an insignificant amount in 1961 to \$8,800,000 in 1968. That aid took the form of equipment for teacher training schools (800 by the end of 1967) and primary schools (12,700), stipends for teacher training (62,000) and assistance in the local provision of educational materials. In accordance with its practice of undertaking a comprehensive evaluation of one or two fields of work at its annual meetings, the Board at its recent meeting had reviewed an independent assessment of UNICEF/UNESCO educational projects being undertaken in seventy-three countries. The assessment indicated the substantial successes achieved, and confirmed the value of UNICEF aid, but it also pointed to certain defects and deficiencies and indicated ways and means of remedying them. The proposals were being studied with a view to their implementation in future projects.

579. In nutrition, the hopes for progress had not been achieved, notwithstanding the fact that child malnutrition remained a priority problem in all

regions. As compared with an average annual expenditure of \$5.1 million on nutrition in the period 1961-1965 (representing 18 per cent of all allocations), the figure for 1968 had fallen to \$4.4 million (some 13.6 per cent of all allocations). The assistance provided by UNICEF was mainly in applied nutrition programmes, milk conservation and the development of protein foods, of which young children were in especial need for growth and health. At the recent Board meeting, \$600,000 had been committed for work in developing protein-rich food supplies from vegetable and other sources.

580. Pre-vocational training, which UNICEF undertook in association with the ILO, represented one aspect of the Fund's objective to prepare children for the responsibilities which they would ultimately be called upon to assume in the economic and social life of the communities of which they would become adult members. Much concern was being evinced at the attitude of young people towards many of the assumptions of the existing social systems, and although UNICEF by definition was primarily concerned with children it was prepared to co-operate with its sister organizations and outside bodies in studying how best to utilize the "revolt" of youth in the interest of achieving, through concerted effort, the realization of a better world.

581. In all its activities UNICEF was devoting a steadily growing proportion of its resources to the training of the nationals of the developing countries. Nearly one third of its allocations were currently devoted to that end—primarily for the training of auxiliary or middle-level workers, for whom the necessary training was provided mainly in their own countries or regions. Up to the end of 1968, over 325,000 such persons had been trained in that way.

582. Clearly the growing demand for UNICEF assistance in practically all its fields of work was placing an increasing strain on UNICEF resources. Two years previously UNICEF had set itself as a target figure for income at the end of 1969 the modest figure of \$50 million. Its income for 1967 amounted to \$38 million and for 1968 it was estimated at \$42 million. The latter figure included a one-time transfer of \$1.7 million in accumulated profits from the Greeting Card Fund. Moreover, in recent years, in order to finance a programme in excess of its income, UNICEF had drawn down its reserves to the lowest safe figure. At the recent Board meeting, the Executive Director had been forced to reduce or defer recommended aid for a number of long-range projects, representing a shortfall of \$6 million from what had previously been planned.

583. UNICEF had reduced the percentage of its administrative costs to a figure of between 6.5 per cent and 7 per cent for 1968 and 1969 and had made a comparable reduction in its operational services expenditure, which was directly related to project implementation. Moreover, although UNICEF expenditures had doubled since 1960, the number of posts financed by UNICEF and beneficiary Governments had risen by only 52 per cent. There was every intention on the part of the organization that the utmost share of the resources would be directly used for helping children.

584. It was therefore necessary to make the strongest possible appeal to Governments for increased contributions. Some Governments had already increased their contributions and others were considering the possibility of doing so. Income from non-governmental sources (other than for greeting cards) had risen in 1967 by almost one third; income from Governments had risen by only 6.5 per cent.

585. At the recent Board session it had been decided, as a possible method of increasing income, to permit Governments to make contributions for special purposes in addition to their normal amounts. Such contributions would be for particular projects already approved by the Board, for programme categories in which the Board was regularly providing aid, or for projects "noted" by the Board as worthy of support when funds were available. Some doubts and misgivings had been expressed regarding such an experiment, but it was approved on a one-year trial basis in the hope that it would do something to relieve the current financial position.

586. There could be no doubt however that with the demands created by existing emergency situations and the increasing number of longer-term projects demanding implementation, additional resources were desperately needed. An appeal was therefore made to all Governments to give the most generous help possible to UNICEF at the current time, in the hope that the target figure of \$50 million might be reached before the end of the decade.

587. In the Council's discussion^{7/} on the Board's report, general approval was expressed of UNICEF's help in the field of education, in view of the fact that there were millions of children who did not receive any schooling and of the fact that education was a necessity for the understanding and introduction of changes in other fields. Some representatives, however, felt that education was the primary responsibility of UNESCO and that too close an association with that organization might result in a loss of UNICEF's image as a body concerned with all the problems of children and young people. One representative suggested that UNICEF's contribution to education should be frozen at the 1968 figure, particularly as projects in other fields had had to be dropped or deferred.

588. General regret was expressed at the failure to achieve the hoped-for expansion in nutritional activities. Praise was given to UNICEF's applied nutrition projects in India and elsewhere, undertaken in co-operation with FAO. The assistance being given to the development of protein-rich foods was endorsed, but the view was expressed that progress seemed to be slow in introducing such foods into consumption.

589. Approval was expressed of the fact that health continued to represent the major share of UNICEF aid. The health of children implied protection against disease and malnutrition (or under-nutrition). Emphasis was also laid on the importance of the rapid development of maternal and child health services, particularly in rural areas, through the adoption of all possible methods and devices.

590. The provision of more comprehensive projects covering the whole of a child's needs was endorsed. There was little point in preventing a child from dying from tuberculosis if it would later die from kwashiorkor as the result of an inadequate or improperly balanced diet. It was hoped that in future the number of projects would be fewer but that each would be more comprehensive in character.

591. Some representatives praised the method being adopted by UNICEF in family planning activities and the extent of those activities. The special contribution of Sweden used for the Indian and Pakistan projects was much appreciated by the representative of India on the Council.

592. The help given by UNICEF in a study of the problems of youth was noted, although one representative felt that UNICEF should concentrate all its assistance on young children and not become involved in those of older years, such as teenagers. The increasing concentration of UNICEF on training was praised as representing a material contribution to the more effective development and utilization of human resources, a matter to which the Council had given special attention at its forty-fifth session. Reference was also made to the way in which the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to UNICEF was being utilized to create Maurice Pate fellowships in memory of the late Executive Director of the Fund.

593. A number of representatives commented on the statement that there were now more sick, more hungry and more illiterate children in the world than there had been at the beginning of the current Development Decade and expressed the hope that UNICEF would play an even more prominent part in the second Development Decade.

594. Appreciation was expressed of the efforts being made by UNICEF to assist in relieving the sufferings of mothers and children in current emergencies. As those sufferings were likely to persist for some time or possibly occur in other areas, it was suggested that UNICEF should establish a special reserve fund for meeting such situations at short notice. One representative expressed regret that means had not yet been found of assisting the children of North Viet-Nam.

595. In connexion with the appeal of UNICEF for increased contributions, note was taken of the reduction of administrative costs. One representative considered that a figure of 6.5 per cent was still too high. The same representative was of the opinion that the plan for additional contributions for specific projects was dangerous and inappropriate. Other representatives felt that the experiment should be utilized only in very special circumstances. UNICEF was praised for the economy resulting from dispensing with summary records for the committees of its Executive Board, but the expedient of converting the Programme Committee into a committee of the whole Board was deprecated. A smaller body would be more efficient.

596. The representatives of Argentina, India, Iran, Sweden and the United Kingdom mentioned the increased contributions to UNICEF which they had respectively made. Several representatives were

pessimistic with regard to the possibility of UNICEF's reaching its income target of \$50 million by the end of 1969. One representative urged a wider distribution of the purchases of supplies, to permit less dependence on particular countries. It was regretted that the special study on supply operations had not been considered at the recent meeting of the Board, but had had to be postponed until the next meeting in May 1969.

597. The system of periodic evaluations was praised as a method which might be copied elsewhere. Some representatives, while recognizing the difficulties caused by the short period between the meeting of the UNICEF Executive Board and the Council, urged that means should be devised of providing members of the Council with UNICEF documentation at a much earlier date. At the forty-fifth session copies of the report in English, French and Spanish had reached members of the Council only two days before the discussion took place.

598. At the close of the discussion the Council adopted a resolution (1348 (XLV)) in which it expressed appreciation of the help given by UNICEF in promoting the health and wellbeing of children and youth and in preparing them to contribute to the progress of their communities; noted the work of UNICEF in education and its help in emergency conditions; expressed concern at the organization's financial position and urged Governments and private groups to increase substantially their contributions to the long-range and emergency programmes of UNICEF; endorsed the appeal of the Executive Board for special contributions for work in emergency situations; and recommended that increased support be made available as promptly as possible.

C. Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

599. The Council, at its forty-fifth session,^{8/} received the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) (E/4514),^{9/} submitted to it in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX).

600. Following the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Gabriel d'Arboussier (Senegal) as Executive Director on 31 December 1967, Chief S. O. Adebo (Nigeria) had been appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, as his successor with the rank of Under-Secretary-General and had assumed his duties on 1 March 1968.

601. The report, which covered the activities of the Institute since May 1967, indicated that the following programmes had been continued in 1967 and 1968: the training programme for foreign service officers, the training programme in development financing, the group training programme in techniques and procedures of United Nations technical assistance, the seminar on major problems of United Nations technical assistance and the training programme for

deputy resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme. The following additional programmes had been undertaken: a special training programme for Officers of the Organization of African Unity at the request of that organization; a seminar on the teaching of languages at the United Nations; and professional assistance to three programmes in diplomacy and international law held in Trinidad, Manila and Dar-es-Salaam.

602. The Institute had revised the programme for the training of diplomats. The training programme for foreign service officers offered in Geneva was being repeated in 1968 on a slightly modified basis. A much more advanced course, in the form of seminars in international organization and multilateral diplomacy, had been inaugurated in New York for members of permanent missions accredited to the United Nations at Headquarters. Implementing its new policy of regionalization of training in technical assistance, the Institute had begun a series of regional seminars on that subject. After describing a number of the other training programmes carried out in 1968 by the Institute, the Executive Director said that he hoped to submit to his Board of Trustees in September 1968 a paper containing his recommendations on the scope, limitations and strategy of UNITAR training.

603. The main studies included in the Institute's research programme concerned: evaluation methods and standards; motivations and conditions relating to the "brain drain"; the transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise; planning, programming, budgeting systems in relation to the economic and social activities of the United Nations; the comparative study of measures against racial discrimination; relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations; the use by mass media of information on the United Nations; wider acceptance and application of multilateral treaties; and the status of problems of very small States and territories.

604. Collaboration with the international and national institutions in eastern and western Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America had been intensified. The UNITAR Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowship programme, towards which the Government of the United States of America contributed \$100,000 annually, was continuing. The third such programme would begin in September 1968. Additional fellowship programmes would be established as soon as financial resources permitted.

605. Up to 15 May 1968, the total amount of cash pledged by governmental and non-governmental sources in support of UNITAR activities had been \$4,812,386, of which \$3,408,739 had been paid. The UNITAR budget as approved by the Board of Trustees for 1968 stood at \$1,290,000, not including the United States contribution towards the UNITAR Adlai E. Stevenson Fellowship programmes.

606. In his oral statement to the Council,^{10/} the Executive Director, referring to the general desire to ensure that the next Development Decade should

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{8/} E/SR.1542.

^{9/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 22.

^{10/} E/SR.1542.

be more successful than the current one, said that the Institute's research programme on evaluation would undoubtedly be a contribution to that end. The programme was being undertaken in co-operation with other United Nations agencies, and the extent to which the application of correct evaluation techniques would help in the future was already becoming evident. Citing examples of other current research projects, he stated in particular that the project regarding the transfer of technology was designed to show how technological expertise was transmitted from enterprise to enterprise, from a developed country to a less developed country. The study on small States and territories was being undertaken by UNITAR, primarily to examine their special problems and the obstacles that stood in the way of their economic development and to make suggestions for possible solutions.

607. As regards training, the recent seminar for Latin America, held at Santiago, Chile, with the co-operation of ECLA, had proved very valuable indeed. Similar results were expected from the seminar for Europe and the Middle East, to be held in September 1968, and from seminars to be held in Asia and the Far East and in Africa in 1969. A UNITAR manual on technical assistance had been distributed to all persons operating in the field of technical assistance.

608. As regards development financing, perhaps the most important factor in development, the Executive Director noted that insufficient money was being made available, and that there was insufficient understanding between donors and recipients. UNITAR was attempting to bring the two together to enable them to work more effectively in the future. It was the policy of UNITAR to include the dissemination of knowledge about economic problems, as far as possible, in all its training programmes. Thus, international trade and international economic development were included as subjects in the recent series of seminars held in New York on international organization and multilateral diplomacy. The regional seminar in international law, which UNITAR was soon to conduct in Latin America, would deal with the relationship between international law and development in particular areas. Such seminars on international law would be held annually in Latin America, Africa and Asia in turn.

609. The Executive Director said he thought the time had come to take a fresh look at the Institute's programmes and activities. He was happy to announce that a grant of \$100,000 had been received from the Ford Foundation towards the cost of a review of the planning of future research activities. His Board of Trustees had asked for a review of the Institute's training activities for its consideration at its seventh session, to be held in New York in September 1968.

610. The Executive Director alluded to the positive collaboration that already existed between UNITAR and the various departments of the United Nations Secretariat, and with related agencies. UNITAR had been able also to evolve collaborative arrangements with various national research and training institutions that were willing to co-operate in the carrying out of its programmes in various parts of the world.

The Institute provided assistance, whenever its limited resources permitted, to such national institutions and universities.

611. Although UNITAR had now been firmly established, it would be impossible to make the most of the promising foundation that had been laid unless greater financial support was forthcoming from both governmental and non-governmental sources. UNITAR was entirely dependent on voluntary contributions from such sources. Unless the finances of the Institute were placed on a firmer basis, UNITAR could not fulfil the hopes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the member countries, and justify the confidence of its many friends.

612. Several speakers in the Council commended the balance which UNITAR had been able to establish between training and research. They noted the direct relationship between the Institute's programmes and the needs of the United Nations system and of the developing countries. The importance of the research project on evaluation was also stressed.

613. Many members of the Council spoke in favour of the decentralization of the basic training programmes of the Institute, which was designed both to reduce the cost to the UNITAR budget and to increase the number of trainees. Reference was made to the decentralization of the programmes of technical assistance, and the hope was expressed that further measures would be taken in that direction. The undertaking of advanced training programmes in international organization and multilateral diplomacy was noted with interest. A number of representatives expressed their Government's particular interest in that programme conducted for members of permanent missions accredited to the United Nations at Headquarters. They also stressed the importance of the organization of courses for United Nations staff, with a view to introducing modern techniques of administrative management. Some speakers felt that in continuation of its current practice, the Institute should pursue the analysis of the results of training. Other speakers commented favourably on the seminars in international law.

614. Many representatives pointed to the fact that the Institute's research programme was designed to meet the needs of the United Nations system, which they felt would substantively benefit by that orientation. Some speakers referred to the importance of the scientific research to be undertaken by the Institute and remarked that UNITAR, through such research, could help to plan the use of new technology. Many speakers referred to the importance to developing countries of UNITAR's studies on the "brain drain". Some members expressed the hope that the ACC would take account and make use of the results of the study on evaluation.

615. The Council's discussion revealed the concern of Member States to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort with a view to conserving resources and promoting maximum efficiency. The Council welcomed the collaboration not only with members of the United Nations family of agencies and institutes, but also with governmental and non-governmental institutions outside the United Nations system engaged in tasks related to those of the Institute.

616. Members of the Council expressed their support of the case put forward by the Executive Director for increased financial assistance from both governmental and non-governmental sources to enable the Institute to continue its activities and plan for the future on a sure basis.

617. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1339 (XLV)) in which it took note of the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR and of his statement to the Council; noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Institute in the implementation of its current training programme and research project; and noted with satisfaction that the Executive Director was currently undertaking a comprehensive review of the scope, limitations and strategy of the Institute's work in both departments. It reaffirmed the importance of co-operation and co-ordination between the Institute and the United Nations Secretariat, other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, as well as with appropriate national and international institutions. It also noted with appreciation the increased assistance in various forms given or promised to the Institute by a number of Governments and non-governmental institutions and supported the case put by the Executive Director for greater financial support for the Institute through the fulfilment of the pledges already made by Governments as well as through additional voluntary contributions.

D. Economic and social consequences of disarmament*

618. On the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament, the Council had before it at its forty-fifth session a report entitled "Economic and social consequences of disarmament: conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament" (E/4494 and Add.1)^{11/} containing the replies of Governments to a note verbale and questionnaire by the Secretary-General. The replies indicated that Governments were keenly aware of the magnitude of the economic and social tasks associated with disarmament. However, there was little indication as to whether the resources released by disarmament would be made available for the purpose of providing economic assistance to developing countries.

619. In the ensuing discussion,^{12/} it was recalled that the Council had, at several of its previous sessions, stressed the importance of diverting resources from military uses to peaceful purposes so as to improve world economic and social conditions. In that connexion, attention was drawn to the view expressed in 1962 by the Secretary-General's Consultative Group that all the problems and difficulties of transition connected with disarmament could be met by appropriate national and international measures.^{13/} A

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament".

^{11/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

^{12/} E/SR.1551, 1552.

^{13/} See Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study of his Consultative Group (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.XI.1).

number of national studies carried out since then had strengthened the belief that disarmament would not cause any serious dislocation in the economies undertaking it. In the longer run, as the Consultative Group had said, disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to mankind.

620. The agreement reached on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, it was noted, represented a welcome event. Other promising developments, too, had occurred in recent months. It was to be hoped that such measures were but preliminary steps towards complete disarmament.

621. Several representatives emphasized that the resources diverted from weapons of death and destruction should be utilized for promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries. It was a matter of concern that, in the replies of Governments to the Secretary-General's note verbale, there were very few references to the possibility of using resources released by disarmament to augment the flow of assistance to developing countries.

622. It was noted that United Nations inquiries concerning economic and social consequences of disarmament had built up a useful fund of knowledge which had been further enhanced by many national studies. The discussions in the United Nations, in turn, had helped to dispel fears about any dislocations resulting from disarmament. Some representatives felt, however, that for the time being it might be more fruitful to examine the economic and social consequences of partial disarmament rather than of general and complete disarmament. It was also suggested that attention might be given to studying the factors impeding the attainment of disarmament. A number of representatives also thought that the time might be appropriate to request the Secretary-General to submit his periodic reports on the economic and social consequences of disarmament less frequently than was being done at present.

623. Some representatives stated that it was inappropriate to address an inquiry to, and include a reply in official documents from, the Federal Republic of Germany, which was not a Member of the United Nations. Some other representatives, however, expressed the view that disarmament had to be global in character, and not confined merely to Member States.

E. International Education Year**

624. In response to the General Assembly's decision (resolution 2306 (XXII)) to observe an International Education Year "to mobilize energies and inspire initiatives in educating and training", and pursuant to the Assembly's request, the Secretary-General consulted with UNESCO and other interested organizations regarding a suitable programme of activities for such a year. In a progress report which he submitted to the Council at its forty-fifth session (E/4518), the Secretary-General stated that the Director-General of UNESCO had expressed the readiness of his organization to assume primary responsibility in the preparatory work for the programme,

**Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

subject to decisions by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session and by the General Conference of UNESCO at its fifteenth session. In his report the Secretary-General outlined a number of proposals put forward by UNESCO in the ACC, the main objectives of which were: to make International Education Year an occasion for taking stock and for rethinking educational concepts and policies on a national and international scale, so that education might play an increasing role in economic and social progress; to mobilize increasing support for education in order to equalize educational opportunity at the highest possible level; and to increase international co-operation in order to further educational progress, among countries and the United Nations family, as well as non-governmental organizations active in that field. Referring to the subject in its thirty-fourth report to the Council (E/4486,^{14/} paras. 77-78), the ACC had stated that it agreed that 1970 would be a convenient time to celebrate International Education Year and had said that the volume and scope of the participation in the year by the agencies and programmes involved would have to be studied further. The question would be reviewed by the ACC when further information was available from the various organizations involved.

625. Addressing the Council at its forty-fifth session,^{15/} the representative of UNESCO explained the three principles on which International Education Year should be based, namely that education should be concerned in its widest sense, as embracing all aspects of the formation of man; that Education Year should be considered as a joint action by all United Nations bodies, and that it should provide a central point round which Governments and the international community could marshal not only their activities but also their ideas.

626. In the debate,^{16/} the representatives of the ILO and FAO pledged the co-operation of their organizations. Most of the representatives who spoke expressed support for the celebration of International Education Year, stressing the relevance of education to the development of human resources and to economic and social development in general, and to the achievement of the aims of the second Development Decade. One representative, however, regretted that a more specific programme of activities had not yet been established.

627. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1355 (XLV)) in which it invited all the United Nations agencies, bodies and organs to participate in the preparation of programmes of concerted action, and within the context of an overall strategy for development during the next Decade and in close co-operation with UNESCO, to devise proposals concerning major objectives on which they and the Member States could focus their attention and concentrate their efforts. It invited UNESCO to transmit to the General Assembly the resolution which the General Conference might adopt on the question at its fifteenth session to be held from 15 Oc-

tober to 21 November 1968. It recommended to the General Assembly that 1970 be definitely designated as International Education Year.

F. Activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters*

628. Pursuant to the decision of the General Assembly that it would review at its twenty-third session the experimental arrangements provided for in paragraph 5 of its resolution 2034 (XX), whereby it had authorized the Secretary-General "to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$100,000 for emergency aid in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster", the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its forty-fifth session a report (E/4544)^{17/} on the activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters. The report, while not covering emergency aid provided by the United Nations agencies such as FAO, WHO, the World Food Programme and UNICEF, contained information regarding the implementation of all parts of General Assembly resolution 2034 (XX). In response to Council resolution 1268 (XLIII), the report also contained information concerning the transfer to UNESCO of certain activities of the International Relief Union.

629. The report included a statement submitted by the League of Red Cross Societies relating to developments in connexion with the setting up by Governments of "appropriate national planning and operating machinery most suited to their own conditions, and designed to determine the degree and character of the relief required and to give unified direction to relief operations" and the setting up of national Red Cross or Red Crescent societies (resolution 2034 (XX), paragraphs 1 (a) and (b)). The Secretary-General also reported on the availability of a Norwegian Disaster Unit and Field Hygiene Team and the Swedish Standby Force for United Nations Service for use in connexion with natural disasters. He also outlined the arrangements which had been made for co-ordination of emergency assistance provided to Governments through the United Nations family of agencies and for exchange of information and consultations, and indicated the nature and type of assistance the United Nations had provided under resolution 2034 (XX) from the time of the adoption of the resolution until the end of May 1968. The report summarized action taken by UNESCO in respect of the transfer to it of certain activities of the International Relief Union. The thirty-fourth report of the ACC (E/4486 and Add.1-3)^{18/} also commented on the proposed transfer and its implications for the organizations in the United Nations family.

630. In his report, the Secretary-General proposed that the Council might wish to recommend to the General Assembly that the authority granted him in paragraph 5 of resolution 2034 (XX) be extended for a further three-year period, and that the Council review the situation again at its fifty-first session and the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. He also

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{17/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26.

^{18/} Ibid., agenda item 23.

^{14/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.

^{15/} E/AC.6/SR.460.

^{16/} E/AC.6/SR.460, 461, 463, 467, 468; E/SR.1559.

suggested that the rules governing the use of the Working Capital Fund under resolution 2034 (XX) be made more flexible to permit expenditures to assist Governments—at their request, in co-operation with appropriate United Nations agencies and the League of Red Cross Societies, in regard to preventive and precautionary measures aimed at lessening the effects of natural disasters—in developing plans and administrative arrangements for meeting such disasters. In any circumstances, the total amount that could be drawn from the Working Capital Fund for such purposes would remain at \$100,000 in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one natural disaster, and a ceiling of \$10,000 per country in the case of requests for pre-disaster assistance.

631. Most delegations which participated in the discussion expressed satisfaction with the Secretary-General's report. It was felt that the programme of disaster aid was typical of the humanitarian role which the United Nations and its family of organizations should play. While there was wide support for the proposals of the Secretary-General, several delegations considered it inappropriate to grant authorization to permit expenditures with respect to preventive and precautionary measures aimed at lessening the effects of disasters, since the resources made available under resolution 2034 (XX) were for emergency use. It was also said that use of the Working Capital Fund for pre-disaster assistance would be contrary to the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. A number of delegations expressed satisfaction with the standby arrangements established by the Governments of Norway and Sweden for the purpose of rendering emergency assistance at the request of the Members of the United Nations in areas stricken by major natural catastrophes, and the hope was expressed that other Governments would make similar arrangements. It was hoped that the Secretary-General would be able to report to the Council at a subsequent session on his study of the possibilities of providing some measure of international status to such relief units, in order to facilitate their operations. Attention was drawn to the recent proposal of the Shah of Iran for the establishment of a United Nations corps which could undertake humanitarian activities such as the provision of assistance to people in distress following natural disasters. It was also suggested that a future report on international action in cases of natural disasters should consist of a comprehensive review of the activities of all United Nations agencies in that important field of emergency aid.

632. While several delegations noted that although the amount spent for emergencies under resolution 2034 (XX) was less than the total which the Secretary-General was authorized to draw for the purpose, it was felt that the programme was not very widely known, and that in time more requests for assistance would be received. A few delegations, while supporting the Secretary-General's recommendations, were of the view that assistance in pre-disaster planning should not properly be charged against the Working Capital Fund but should rather be financed from the United Nations regular programme of technical as-

sistance. Since the matter would be considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, they felt that it would be appropriate to have the views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposal.

633. As regards the transfer of the activities and assets of the International Relief Union, the Council took note, after a brief exchange of ideas, of the statements of the representatives of UNESCO and the United Nations. According to those statements, when the General Conference of UNESCO had taken a decision regarding the proposed transfer, the questions that were still pending, if any, would be considered as soon as possible by the ACC on the basis of information to be received from UNESCO. The ACC would take appropriate action in that regard and would report to the Council at its next session.

634. The Council considered a proposal concerning the activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters. It included a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in which inter alia the Assembly would reiterate the importance it attached to adequate pre-disaster planning in order to mitigate the effects of natural disasters; urge Governments which had not already done so to carry out the recommendations contained in resolution 2034 (XX); extend the authority given to the Secretary-General in paragraph 5 of resolution 2034 (XX) to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$100,000 for emergency aid in connexion with natural disasters in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster, for a further three-year period; and broaden the authority for utilization of the Working Capital Fund to permit the Secretary-General to draw up to \$10,000 per country to assist Governments at their request, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies and the League of Red Cross Societies, in developing plans and administrative arrangements to meet such disasters.

635. In the course of the discussion of the proposal, several delegations, while expressing sympathy with its spirit and objectives, felt that there had not been enough time to study it thoroughly or to consult their Governments. They also had some reservations about utilizing Working Capital Fund resources for developing plans and administrative arrangements to meet natural disasters. Some delegations also had reservations as to their ability to accept the appeal contained in the draft resolution that Governments should consider extending to disaster relief units available through the United Nations the facilities extended by many countries to Red Cross units.

636. Following a discussion of possible ways of dealing with the draft resolution, the Council decided^{19/} to postpone the consideration of it until the resumed forty-fifth session.

G. International control of narcotics

637. The Council at its forty-fourth session considered^{20/} the report of the Commission on Narcotic

^{19/} E/SR.1561.

^{20/} E/AC.7/SR.588-590; E/SR.1520.

Drugs on its twenty-second session held from 8 to 26 January 1968 (E/4455),^{21/} and the final report of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and Drug Supervisory Body (E/OB/23-E/DSB/25 and Add.1-2).^{22/} In its resolution 1289 (XLIV), it took note of the reports with appreciation. It also adopted, with some drafting changes, six other resolutions based on texts proposed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (resolutions 1290 (XLIV)-1295 (XLIV)). A summary of activities in the field of narcotics control and an account of action taken by the Council are given below.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

638. The Council noted from the report of the Commission that in the period under review a number of countries had adhered to the existing international treaties on narcotic drugs. As of 1 May 1968, the total number of accessions or ratifications to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, was sixty-four. The Commission again requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Governments that were not already parties to the 1961 Convention to the importance of taking all measures to ratify or to accede to that Convention (E/4455, para. 35).

639. The Council noted the decision taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, upon the recommendation of WHO, to place in schedule IV of the 1961 Convention the drugs acetorphine and etorphine, which the Commission had agreed at its twenty-first session to include in schedule I, and to place codoxime in schedule I of that Convention. Ninety-three basic narcotic drugs, more than sixty of which were synthetic substances, were currently under international control.

640. The Council studied the annual report submitted by Governments in pursuance of treaty requirements and of decisions of the Commission and the Council; it was felt that the system worked well. Over 130 countries and territories had sent in their annual reports for the year 1966. It was noted however that in spite of reminders, the Secretariat had not yet received annual reports for 1965 from a considerable number of countries (E/4455, para. 45).

641. During 1967, Governments had communicated to the Secretary-General fifty-eight texts of laws and regulations applying to their own countries and their territories. An index to those laws had been produced by the Secretary-General.^{23/}

642. Governments had continued to report on the question of illicit traffic. During the period 1 January-1 October 1967, the Secretary-General had received

^{21/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2.

^{22/} Final Report of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and Drug Supervisory Body, November 1967 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XI.3); Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs and Estimates of World Production of Opium in 1968 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XI.1); and Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1966 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XI.2).

^{23/} "Summary of annual reports of Governments for 1965-66" (E/NR.1965-66/Summary). "Cumulative Index 1947-1965" (E/NL.1965/Index and E/NL.1965/Index/Add.1).

506 seizure reports covering a total of 601 individual seizures in respect of twenty-two countries. In approximately the same period, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) had received information in respect of 639 seizures from fifty countries. In all, 122 countries had supplied information concerning illicit traffic.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

643. The Commission reported that the world-wide pattern of the illicit drug traffic appeared in 1966/67 to be essentially the same as that noted at previous sessions. The main drugs involved had continued to be opium and the opiates (morphine and heroin), cocaine, coca leaf and cannabis. The flow of traffic had been at a very high level, as indicated by the total quantity seized during 1966, the significant quantities involved in several individual seizures, the large number of prosecutions made by many countries, and the relative stability of prices of drugs on the illicit market.

644. As regards opium and opiates, the traffic had been highly organized at all stages, from the production of raw material to the sale to the final consumer, and had been directed particularly to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan, in the Far East, to Iran and the United Arab Republic in the Middle East, and to the United States of America and Canada in the Americas.

645. During 1966, the quantity of morphine seized had been significantly higher than in previous years. There had still been a tendency to transform opium into morphine close to areas of production of opium, but recent seizures in Europe seemed to indicate that traffickers were returning to their earlier practice of locating illicit manufacture in different European countries. The United States of America and Canada had continued to be targets of the organized international illicit traffic in heroin, which had its sources in the Near East as well as the Far East. Several clandestine laboratories had been discovered in Iran, Hong Kong and Thailand, and large seizures had been made in those countries.

646. The Council was of the opinion that the illicit traffic situation in the Near and Middle East had not shown any improvement despite all the efforts made by the countries of the region. It adopted a resolution (1290 (XLIV)) recommending that the countries in the Near and Middle East which were concerned with the problem of illicit traffic should convene a meeting of their qualified representatives to make an effective study of all aspects of the campaign against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the region. It also invited the Secretary-General, within the limits of existing budgetary resources, to provide any necessary advice and assistance at such a meeting.

647. The cocaine traffic in South America had had its source mainly in those areas where large quantities of coca leaf were available, particularly in Bolivia and Peru. Several clandestine laboratories for the manufacture of cocaine had been discovered in 1966/67 in those countries and in Chile.

648. The Council noted the Commission's concern regarding the continuing heavy traffic in cannabis,

particularly in the Middle East, Africa and the Americas. An increase in the cannabis traffic had also been noted in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the United Kingdom.

ABUSE OF DRUGS (DRUG ADDICTION)

649. The Council and the Commission studied an analysis of the trends of drug abuse in the various regions of the world as disclosed in the annual reports of Governments for the years 1965/66. It was noted that, in Africa, 50 per cent of the Governments had reported a more or less widespread use of cannabis, the most prevalent drug of the region. The changes in African social structure and the dimensions of migration were mentioned as the causes of the spread of the use of cannabis in some African countries where it had formerly been unknown.

650. Drug addiction in America could be divided into four categories. The chewing of coca leaf continued to be quite prevalent in some South American countries; in 1965 there had been an increase in the clandestine production and abuse of cocaine. In North America the predominant form of drug addiction was the abuse of heroin; in the United States some 90 per cent of all addicts used heroin; in Canada the proportion was 70 to 80 per cent. In parts of North and South America the use of cannabis (marijuana, maconha etc.) was extremely widespread, but few firm statistics were available. In North America, the abuse of psychotropic substances (hallucinogens, sedatives, amphetamines etc.) was assuming alarming proportions.

651. In Europe only a few countries had a drug addiction problem. Except in the United Kingdom, where there were disturbingly sharp increases in the number of heroin addicts, particularly among persons under the age of thirty-five, the commonly abused drugs were morphine, other opiates and such synthetic drugs as pethidine, methadone and dextromoramide.

652. In the Far East, 60 per cent of the government reports mentioned the use and abuse of opium. Campaigns against opium abuse were meeting with success in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. With the aid of the United Nations, Thailand had carried out an important detailed survey of the economic and social conditions of the opium-producing regions. It was observed that coloured or "purple" heroin—a combination of heroin and barbiturates in different proportions with some other ingredients such as sugar and caffeine—was prevalent in that country as well as in Hong Kong.

653. In some countries the use of opium had gradually given way in recent years to heroin addiction. The number of persons using cannabis and the quantity of cannabis consumed in Asia were very considerable. In several countries in the Near and Middle East the lack of statistics made it impossible even to estimate the number of addicts, but in certain countries the number of opium users was very high. One country had reported an alarming increase in the abuse of

heroin, and another in the number of persons dependent on amphetamines and barbiturates.

654. The Council discussed the question of the doping of athletes and sportsmen for the sole purpose of artificially improving their performance and adopted a resolution on the subject (1295 (XLIV)) in which, considering the influence exercised by the behaviour of champions upon a great many young people and even adults and considering that such practices were dangerous to the health of sportsmen and inconsistent with the proper medical and scientific use of such substances, the Council drew the attention of Governments to the dangers of doping and recommended them to take, where necessary, all appropriate measures to prevent such practices. The Council gave expression to its belief that the time had come to take a stand in the matter in view of the special influence which sport was bound to have throughout the world, particularly in the current year of the Olympic Games.

655. Some representatives drew attention to the continuing campaigns of publicity in favour of legalizing or tolerating the use of cannabis for non-medical purposes. The Commission noted that no scientific information had been adduced that would justify its considering any relaxation of control; on the contrary, the spread of cannabis abuse to new areas, its association with other forms of drug abuse, particularly the use of LSD, and new data concerning the effects of the active principles of cannabis, made it even more necessary to maintain the existing restrictions. In a resolution which it adopted on the abuse of cannabis and the continuing need for strict control (1291 (XLIV)), the Council recommended that all countries should increase their efforts to eradicate the abuse of, and illicit traffic in, cannabis and that Governments should promote research and advance additional medical and sociological information regarding cannabis, and effectively deal with publicity which advocated legislation on tolerance of the non-medical use of cannabis as a harmless drug. The Council noted that the Commission had given serious attention to the problem of the illicit cultivation of cannabis (hashish) in Lebanon and to the project of the Government of Lebanon to introduce the subsidized cultivation of sunflower seeds and other crops as a substitute for cannabis cultivation. The Council expressed appreciation of the project. While material assistance and sales agreements were matters for bilateral negotiations, it had no hesitation in expressing its support of the Government of Lebanon in the sincere and determined effort it was making to eradicate cannabis cultivation. It was learned that France had already provided technical aid. In a resolution on the subject (1292 (XLIV)) the Council urged the Government of Lebanon to continue to give due priority to the project and recommended that the Government's effort should be supported by all possible technical assistance within the resources and criteria of the programmes of the United Nations and those of the specialized agencies, in particular FAO. It requested the Secretary-General to maintain close liaison with the Government of Lebanon on the development of its effort and to report thereupon periodically to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to the Council for such time as was necessary.

CONTROL OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES NOT UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

656. The Secretary-General had prepared for the Commission a study on legal, administrative and other questions involved in extending control over psychotropic substances, including amphetamines, barbiturates, hallucinogens and tranquillizers. The study had been prepared in consultation with the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and the World Health Organization. In the discussion two main points of view were represented. The majority of the members considered that for legal and practical reasons a new treaty should be drafted to provide the necessary control over all psychotropic substances. However, some delegations felt that, with some amendments, the Single Convention of 1961 was capable of being used for the control of psychotropic substances. The Commission invited the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to determine the actual content of the questionnaire to be sent to Governments about the extent of national legislation already in force, or contemplated, and the extent of international control they considered feasible and desirable. It invited the Secretary-General to undertake the formulation of the operative part of a draft international instrument and agreed that, at its forthcoming session, it should give the highest priority to the question of control of psychotropic substances.

657. Commenting on the problem of the relation between the use of psychotropic substances and road accidents, the Commission warned against the use of those substances without medical supervision during the operation of motor vehicles, aircraft or any form of heavy machinery.

658. Two resolutions were adopted by the Council, one recommending Governments to adopt legislation to give effect to specified measures of national control over psychotropic substances not under international control (1293 (XLIV)); and the other recommending to Governments that control measures concerning LSD be made more stringent (1294 (XLIV)).

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

659. In a report to the Commission at its twenty-second session (E/CN.7/510), the Secretary-General gave an account of the way in which the programme of technical assistance in narcotics control instituted under General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV) had been carried out during 1967. Several fellowships had been granted for training in various aspects of narcotics control and expert services had also been provided. Two major regional projects had been completed: a seminar in Addis Ababa for law enforcement officers in East Africa, attended by senior public health, police and customs officers; and a consultative group meeting on opium problems in New Delhi. The Secretary-General had addressed a questionnaire to Governments to ascertain the extent of their real needs in the field of narcotics control. In view of the increased number of requests for technical assistance in that field, the Commission had adopted a resolution (E/4455, para. 364, resolution 7 (XXII)) in which it requested the Council to review the existing financial arrangements for technical co-operation programmes in narcotics control and to recommend such additional

appropriations as it might consider necessary within the framework of the budget approved by the General Assembly, and taking into account existing priorities. So far, a yearly appropriation of \$75,000 had been equally disbursed between country and regional projects.

FINAL REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD AND DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

660. The Permanent Central Narcotics Board reported to the Council at its forty-fourth session for the last time before being superseded, together with the Drug Supervisory Body, by the new International Narcotics Control Board.

661. In introducing ^{24/}the report (E/OB/23-E/DSB/25)^{22/} on behalf of the PCNB, the President of the INCB paid a tribute to the great public spirit of those who, over the years, had served on the PCNB and DSB, and referred to the merging of the two organs as a new chapter in international narcotics control. As it was their final report and as in future there would be only one report covering the whole working of the control system, the PCNB and DSB had combined their reports into a single document and had produced the tables of narcotic drug estimates and statistics as separate addenda. They had also strongly recommended (E/OB/23-E/DSB/25, paras. 12-22) that in the interests of efficient international narcotics control the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should continue to meet every year; the President pointed out that the INCB also unanimously supported that recommendation.

662. During the existence of the PCNB and the DSB, substantial progress had been made in international narcotics control, mainly because of the effective application of the International Opium Convention of 1925 and the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, of 1931. Whereas in the early 1930's some 4000 tons of opium had been available annually for illicit purposes, the quantity currently available had been reduced to 1200 tons. The flow of legally manufactured morphine, heroin and cocaine into the illicit traffic, which had formerly been considerable, had also been eliminated and there was now virtually no leakage from the licit into the illicit market. Whereas in 1929, eighteen countries had permitted opium consumption for non-medical purposes to a total annual volume of 1600 tons, that consumption had been almost eradicated and would completely disappear in the foreseeable future.

663. The report traced the evolution of the narcotics treaties (E/OB/23-E/DSB/25, paras. 25-38). International legislation in that field had been progressively shaped to meet the exigencies of the changing situation, and had eventually been simplified, codified and somewhat extended by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. The Single Convention was a major achievement and if fully applied by all States would make for much more effective national and international control. So far, however, it had been ratified by only sixty-four Governments and the INCB hoped that the Council would prevail upon non-parties to ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

^{24/} E/AC.7/SR.588.

664. When the PCNB had first been appointed it had been primarily concerned with seven substances listed in the 1925 Convention. Almost 100 narcotic substances were now subject to control, although fortunately only about half of that number were in practical use. The Board continued to be preoccupied principally, however, with the opiates and with the coca leaf, cocaine and cannabis, but the new psychotropic substances not yet under international control presented problems of very real and growing concern.

665. As regards opium, the greater part of the licit production went into the manufacture of morphine, most of which was converted in turn into codeine. While virtually no opium escaped at the manufacturing stage into the illicit traffic, complete control over agricultural production was admittedly very difficult to obtain. Improvements in that respect could certainly be effected however by a stricter application of the Single Convention. A commendable step in that direction had been taken in October 1967 when a useful exchange of views had taken place at the meeting of the Consultative Group on Opium Problems held in New Delhi. Another promising development was the announcement of the Turkish Government's decision to reduce its poppy cultivation area by one half and to concentrate it in the centre of the country, remote from the frontiers of adjoining States. The control organization was also to be centralized and reformed.

666. A control problem presented itself also with the licit production of coca leaves in the Andean regions of South America. Out of an estimated annual production of 15,000 tons, only between 200 and 500 tons were used for medical purposes or as a flavouring agent, the remainder being chewed by the Andean Indians and some considerable quantity being converted into cocaine and directed into the illicit market. The elimination of the chewing habit and the replacement of the coca leaf by other crops was however an enormous task and rapid results could not be expected. The difficulties involved in the control of the licit production of opium and coca leaves was vastly overshadowed however by the problem of the uncontrolled production of those substances, particularly in South-East Asia where the illicit production of opium amounted to over 1000 tons per year. As long as heroin—the opium derivative preferred by addicts—could command wholesale prices as high as \$35,000 per kilo in North America, the illicit traffic in opiates would certainly continue to prosper. The suppression of the uncontrolled or illicit production of coca leaves in the Andean regions of South America and of opium in South-East Asia was a tremendous task since the producing areas were often geographically remote, and the opium and coca leaves were grown by people who were extremely poor and for whom those products represented the only cash crop. To replace opium and coca by other crops and to wean the indigenous population from the traditional practice would require an enormous plan of socio-economic development. The Board had renewed its proposal for a world plan to deal with the problem and had urged that a beginning be made by the launching of a preliminary study of the physical and financial proportions of the problem, making full use of the recent study carried out by the United Nations Survey Team in Thailand (E/OB/23-E/DSB/25, paras. 173-176).

667. The abusive consumption of cannabis had been growing considerably in recent years and now presented a frightening problem, spreading to countries in which it had previously been unknown. Ironically, while countries like India and Pakistan, with centuries of experience of the use of cannabis, were consciously endeavouring to reduce its consumption, and while the Government of Lebanon was commendably replacing the cultivation of cannabis by marketable crops such as sunflower seeds, individuals or groups of individuals in economically advanced countries were claiming that the consumption of cannabis was not dangerous or at least not dangerous enough to justify prohibition. The dangers of cannabis had been unequivocally confirmed by the Plenipotentiary Conference which had drafted the Single Convention. The Board had consistently supported that view, and in reaffirming its position in its final report, had recommended that research into all aspects of cannabis consumption be vigorously pursued and the results widely publicized in order to check the mounting consumption of that substance in certain countries, particularly amongst the younger generation.

668. Another grave problem of increasing dimensions was that posed by the misuse of dangerous psychotropic drugs—amphetamines, barbiturates and tranquillizers not yet under international control and of certain potent psycho-pharmacological agents such as LSD. Beginning in economically advanced countries, the misuse of such drugs was now extending to those which were less advanced, and unless arrested, could conceivably grow to dimensions far exceeding the extent of the abuse of narcotic drugs. The legitimate medical need for some of those psychotropic substances was considerable and constantly expanding as a result of the stresses of highly urbanized and industrialized society. Manufacture was therefore widespread (while that of narcotic drugs was concentrated) and the volume of trade was immense and increasing. The Board had readily and continuously participated in the study of the problem authorized by the Council in 1966 (resolution 1104 (XL)) and had come to the unanimous conclusion that in view of the peculiar difficulties presented by the extent of the manufacture and usage of those drugs, the most appropriate method of control would be provided through the conclusion of a separate treaty dealing specifically with the problem. The Board's study of the question leading to that conclusion was reproduced in its report (E/OB/23-E/DSB/25, paras. 112-164).

669. In its annual reports the Board had stressed the need for a more extensive knowledge of the aetiology of drug dependence and it had once again renewed its support for the efforts of WHO and the Commission to promote research in that field. There had in fact recently been a noticeable and significant reorientation of the approach in international narcotics control. While the current treaties were principally directed at the drugs themselves, attention was now being focused on the whole area surrounding drug abuse—the causative factors, economic, social, psychological, biological and pharmacological—entailing a much wider approach to the subject. The validity of that approach was unmistakable and, the President pointed out, the time had come for an integrated pro-

gramme in that sector, particularly since the close collaboration existing between the Division of Narcotic Drugs, WHO and the INCB made such a programme feasible. The President emphasized that however competent and energetic international organs might be and however strong their sense of purpose, their powers of action were limited by the provisions of the international treaties and, in the final analysis, real progress and ultimate success in international narcotics control depended on the co-operation and efforts of Governments.

670. In the debate in the Council,^{20/} many members expressed their appreciation of the final report of the PCNB and the DSB and note was taken of the need for urgent consideration of the proposals advanced in the report (paras. 173-176) for a world-wide plan to reduce the uncontrolled cultivation of opium and coca leaves. It was also suggested by some members that, in view of the increasing danger to public health created by the narcotic drug problem, the Commission should continue to meet annually.

H. Statistical questions

671. At its forty-fourth session, the Council considered^{25/} the report of the Statistical Commission on its fifteenth session (E/4471^{26/} and Add.1-2), and in its resolution 1304 (XLIV) took note of it and endorsed the work programme contained therein.

672. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1305 (XLIV)) in which it recommended that States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies compile basic data on industry for 1973 or a year close to 1973, taking into account as far as possible the international recommendations on that subject.

673. Also on the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (1306 (XLIV)) on the international work programme and co-ordination. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, to take steps to ensure the development of an integrated and co-ordinated international statistical programme, based on longer-term planning than was then in effect, and to arrange for joint consultations among representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and three members of the Commission with a view to providing a report to members of the Commission prior to its sixteenth session on the progress made in establishing an integrated programme and in ensuring the necessary co-ordination in fields where its absence was greatest. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed, through its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, of the progress made.

674. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council also adopted a resolution (1307 (XLIV)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake a World Programme for the Improvement of Vital Statistics, utilizing every means at his disposal. The Council recommended that States Members of

the United Nations endeavour to establish a system of vital records and statistics, or to improve the existing system, to the level where it would yield, in particular, reliable statistics of birth and death, adequate to meet the needs of economic and social development planning and especially to provide the statistical base for planning the development and utilization of human resources as called for in Council resolution 1274 (XLIII).

675. The Council took note of the report of the Expert Group on International Travel Statistics (E/CN.3/385) convened by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1109 (XL). The Expert Group had made recommendations on the methods and definitions designed to improve statistics on tourism, bearing in mind the desirability of avoiding the increase of tourist formalities.

676. The Council commended the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office for the newly adopted System of National Accounts (SNA) and the progress in relating it to the System of Material Product Balances (MPS), as well as for the work relating to statistics of the distribution of income and wealth. It also expressed satisfaction with the functioning of the International Trade Statistics Centre and suggested the expansion and strengthening of the Centre. The Council supported the early establishment of further training facilities for statistical personnel in developing countries.

I. Tax reform planning, and budget policy and management

677. The Council had before it at its forty-fifth session^{27/} a progress report by the Secretary-General on tax reform planning in developing countries (E/4523) and the report of the Second United Nations Inter-regional Workshop on Problems of Budget Policy and Management in Developing Countries (ST/TAO/Ser.C/101)^{28/} transmitted to the Council in accordance with the observations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in paragraph 12 of its report on the first part of its first session (E/4383/Rev.1).^{29/}

678. The progress report stated that, pursuant to Council resolution 1271 (XLIII), the Secretary-General had held consultations with the International Monetary Fund, which had expressed great interest in the work programme outlined in a note on tax reform planning (E/4366)^{30/} submitted to the Council at its forty-third session and had agreed to provide comments on the country studies included in that programme when they were completed. The regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut had also indicated their willingness to assist in the implementation of the programme. An outline of methodology designed to ensure more uniformity of approach in individual country studies and to strengthen their comparative

^{27/} E/AC.6/SR.468; E/SR.1560.

^{28/} Transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4550).

^{29/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9.

^{30/} Ibid., Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.

^{25/} E/AC.6/SR.435-437; E/SR.1529.

^{26/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10.

and analytical value was attached to the progress report.

679. The representatives who spoke commended the Secretariat for its work on tax reform planning and budget policy and management. Several speakers stressed the importance of the budget workshops. The representative of the International Monetary Fund said that the Fund would gladly continue to assist the Secretariat in its work on tax reform planning.

680. The Council, in its resolution 1360 (XLV), took note of the report of the Second Interregional Workshop and approved its conclusions and recommendations concerning the work programme.

J. Question of a meeting of specialists in economic development

681. The Council had before it at its forty-fourth session a note by the Secretary-General on the question of a meeting of specialists in economic development (E/4484)^{31/} prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1261 (XLIII), in which the Secretary-General had been requested to submit a report

^{31/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.

containing ideas and considerations on the feasibility and advisability of holding under United Nations auspices a meeting for an exchange of ideas, principles and experiences concerning economic development among specialists in that field who would participate in their personal capacities.

682. The note provided information on the relevant work on problems of economic development being carried out by United Nations bodies, and drew attention in particular to the activities of the Committee for Development Planning, comprising eighteen experts, appointed in their personal capacities. The note set out considerations bearing upon the purpose, scope, participation, timing and cost of a meeting of the type mentioned in Council resolution 1261 (XLIII).

683. The brief discussion in the Council^{32/} reflected general agreement that sufficient expertise was already available in the United Nations system on technical aspects of economic development and that duplication should be avoided. At the conclusion of the discussion the Council decided^{33/} to take note of the document submitted by the Secretary-General (E/4484).

^{32/} E/AC.6/SR.448, 449; E/SR.1529.

^{33/} E/AC.6/SR.449.

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS AND ITS BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

684. The Council, at its forty-fourth^{1/} and forty-fifth^{2/} sessions, considered the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements. It had before it the Secretary-General's report on the subject (E/4463 (Part I and Part II and Amend.1) and E/4463/ (Annex)/Rev.1^{3/} and Add.1-26^{4/}). At the forty-fourth session it also had before it the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on eight sectors of the work programme (E/4493 and Add.1-7), and at the forty-fifth session the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4493/Rev.1^{5/} and Rev.1/Add.1), extracts from the budgetary estimates for the financial year 1969 (A/7205),^{6/} and extracts (E/L.1225 and Add.1) from the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly (A/7207)^{7/} on the budget estimates for 1969.

685. The Secretary-General's report, prepared in pursuance to Council resolutions 1171 (XLI), 1177 (XLI) and 1275 (XLIII), consisted of four parts: an introduction; a general review of the work programme; a statistical annex; and addenda to the report giving detailed information on the 1968-1969 work programme, including staffing provisions and costs.

686. The introduction to the Secretary-General's report described his continuing efforts to establish a closer link between programme needs and budget proposals and to develop an integrated system of long-term planning, programme formulation and budget preparation as recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in its second report.^{8/} Those efforts related to the work of an internal budget review group set up to make a detailed scrutiny of programme requirements in 1969 as they emerged from the decisions of the programme-formulating organs and to establish the net minimum increases in resources required by the Secretary-General to meet those requirements. As a result of the review, the Secretary-General's budget estimates

for 1969 included, in addition to the staffing provisions for each major organizational unit, a concise description of its current activities and a summary of man-months requirements for project areas, linked with the more detailed information given in the documentation presented to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. The report pointed out that major problems which continued to exist included questions of timing, particularly the period of time required for a proper budget review and a time-table for the meetings of the Committee and the Council which would permit the Council's observations and conclusions to be taken account by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Referring to General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII), the report indicated that the Secretary-General would submit to the Committee and the Council in 1969 a broad outline of the requirements for 1971 as they emerged from the decisions of the Council and its subsidiary organs with a view to eliciting the observations and recommendations of the Committee and the Council which would assist the Secretary-General in preparing the planning targets for 1971.

687. The report noted further that in accordance with the Committee's discussions at its first session and Council resolution 1275 (XLIII), certain refinements had been introduced into the addenda: for example, world-wide programmes were shown separately from those at the regional levels; the scope of activities was extended by the inclusion of fascicles on UNICEF and UNITAR; and the quality of man-months data had been improved by the work of the internal budget review group.

688. Part II of the Secretary-General's report, containing a general survey of developments for 1967 and 1968, indicated that total direct expenditures financed from budgetary and extra-budgetary funds on economic and social matters showed an increase of 15 per cent, from \$89 million in 1967 to about \$103 million in 1968. Out of an increase of \$9 million in the regular budget for 1968 over 1967, \$7.3 million was due to economic and social activities. The increase was mainly due to expanding activities in the field of industrial development, particularly the establishment of UNIDO in Vienna, to the holding of the second session of UNCTAD, and to the increased activities in the field of human rights. The regular budget continued to account for 53 to 54 per cent of the total outlays required for work in the economic and social fields, with the balance made up of voluntary funds from UNDP and trust funds established for specific programmes.

689. Analysing the trends in expenditures, the report showed that those for UNIDO and UNCTAD were

^{1/} E/SR.1527, 1528.

^{2/} E/AC.24/SR.338-345, 354, 358 and E/SR.1560.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20.

^{4/} E/4463/Add.9, 18 and 19 were not issued as the programme information contained therein was included in the fascicles for each of the regional economic commissions.

^{5/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9.

^{6/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 5.

^{7/} Ibid., Supplement No. 7.

^{8/} Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/6343, paras. 68 and 73.

expected to rise by about 39 per cent between 1967 and 1968; those for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters by some 13 per cent, reflecting in part expenditures from trust funds; and the average increase for the secretariats of the regionaleconomic commissions and UNESOB by about 9 per cent. Expenditures on field activities for technical co-operation programmes had increased by some 14 per cent between 1966 and 1967 and at a somewhat slower rate between 1967 and 1968. Regional distribution of those programmes showed Africa with 34 per cent for both 1967 and 1968 as the largest recipient; Asia's share was expected to increase from 30 per cent in 1967 to 33 per cent in 1968; the respective shares of the other regions had declined moderately.

690. The report indicated the increasing importance of trust funds, comprising \$9.6 million pledged for industrial development, \$2.9 million for economic development planning, projections and policies, and \$800,000 for population studies. Expenditures from those sources were expected to rise substantially in 1968.

691. On a sectoral basis, there had, in absolute terms, been a larger increase in expenditures for economic services and a smaller increase in expenditures for social services and other services. In field activities, expenditures in industrial development were expected to rise by about 60 per cent in 1968 as compared to 1967, and in economic development planning, projections and policies, a 50 per cent increase was estimated. As for substantive activities, those in industrial development continued to represent the largest single segment of total expenditures in the economic field, approximately 27 to 28 per cent. In social services, substantive services were expected to increase in 1968 by about 18 per cent, the largest relative increase of about one third occurring in the population field. Increases of 12 to 13 per cent were expected with regard to general social development and housing, building and planning respectively. Field activities were expected to increase by about 7 per cent, with housing, building and planning showing an increase of almost 18 per cent and population 6 per cent. As regards expenditures on other services, the most significant factor was the doubling of expenditures on human rights, which had increased from \$900,000 in 1966 to an estimated \$1.8 million in 1968.

692. Expenditures for 1967 on country projects continued to represent almost one half of total outlays in economic and social fields and about 75 per cent of total expenditures on field activities. They exceeded by more than 30 per cent total outlays for substantive services, including conference services. Regional activities represented nearly 20 per cent and inter-regional services a little more than 5 per cent of total field expenditures.

693. The report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4493/Rev.1^{5/} and Add.1) contained general conclusions and recommendations relating to (a) the determination of priorities and the future work of the Committee, (b) a proposed format for the various sectors of the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights

fields, and (c) general conclusions relating to the work programme as a whole.^{9/} It then went on to cover the Committee's consideration of sixteen sections of the work programme relating to: economic development planning, projections and policies; natural resources; transport, including tourism; industrial development; statistical services; fiscal and financial questions; science and technology; social development; population programmes; housing, building and planning; public administration; administration of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation; the Economic Commission for Africa; the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; the Economic Commission for Europe; and the Economic Commission for Latin America.

694. The report stated that the lack of uniform and systematic statements of priorities in the economic, social and human rights fields was one of the most difficult problems that the Committee had encountered. There was a need to determine priorities between broad programmes, to examine within each programme priorities between broadly defined activities, and to determine priorities between different projects within a specific programme. The Committee noted that a number of regional and functional commissions had, in response to Council resolution 402 (XIII), developed systems of priority classification that had provided some guide-lines. It recommended that the Council request the Secretary-General to prepare for its first meeting in 1969 a short general survey indicating broad areas of priorities among major fields of activities and priorities within each programme.

695. The Committee also recommended that the draft programme projections to be submitted by the Secretariat should be confined to a brief identification of continuing projects, to a brief description of new or enlarged projects which could be anticipated, and to a broad indication of the additional resources (in terms of man-months) that might be required after allowing for resources released from completed or abandoned projects.

696. The Committee further recommended that the Council request the functional commissions and other programme-formulating bodies, including the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board, to classify items in their work programme into three categories, indicating (a) work of high priority, (b) work of priority, and (c) work of lesser priority. That classification would not be applied to technical assistance requests of Governments.

697. The Committee noted that a number of activities in the economic and social fields were not subject to review by a programme-formulating body, and proposed that it should act as the first reviewing authority for those programmes, on the basis of suggestions prepared by the Secretary-General.

698. The Committee also made a number of additional recommendations to the Council. First, it called for the observance of rules 34 and 80^{10/} of the Council on the part of its subsidiary bodies. Secondly, it

^{9/} The section of the report on co-ordination questions (E/4493/Rev.1, paras. 261-290) is dealt with in chapter XVI below.

^{10/} See chapter XVI, paragraphs 764-767 below.

suggested that the Council should recall to the functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies that their terms of reference required that the Council consider in advance of their implementation all proposals relating to their programme, particularly those involving financial implications. Thirdly, it recommended that all reports of the functional and regional economic commissions and other subsidiary organs, reports of conferences and seminars in so far as they affected activities in the economic, social and human rights fields, and all new proposals of the Secretary-General in those fields be submitted to the Committee in the first instance so that it could consider new proposals or programme changes and the degree of priority attached to them before they were referred to the Council.

699. The Committee examined its own working procedures and proposed that it should consider in depth all sectors of the United Nations work programmes in economic, social and human rights fields over a three-year period, covering approximately eight programmes annually. Its proposed schedule for 1969 would comprise (a) a general review of areas of priority; (b) a review of new proposals; (c) programme projections for 1971; (d) the examination of reports on an agreed number of sectoral programmes to be prepared in accordance with details specified by the Committee; (e) co-ordination questions; and (f) a review of the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts. It recommended that the Council call to the attention of the General Assembly the desirability of preparing the calendar of conferences in a way that would allow it to consider the reports of the various programme-formulating bodies, including UNIDO and UNCTAD, before they were considered by the Council itself.

700. Finally, in the consideration of the various sectors of the work programme, the Committee reached certain conclusions of a general character. It suggested that the Council give further consideration to limiting the number of conferences and that it request its subsidiary organs to keep the number of their meetings to the minimum considered desirable; that the various technical committees of the United Nations should meet as a rule at their headquarters; and that the Council should request the Secretary-General to continue to increase the range and depth of consultations and joint work with specialized agencies, IAEA and the regional economic commissions. It urged that long-term plans be prepared in the near future for as many sectors as possible in accordance with the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts.

701. The Committee welcomed the work under way for the planning of the strategy for the second Development Decade. It expressed the strong wish that all organs of the United Nations system would join actively in that undertaking and that attention would be given to the integration of social development planning in the comprehensive development strategy. In order to provide at the earliest possible time a comprehensive basis for formulating plans and programmes for the second Development Decade, it further recommended that the Council call for renewed efforts to ensure that, as far as practicable, various

reports on economic and social projections prepared in the United Nations system should be based on the same general assumptions, statistical data and common methodology and should cover the same period.

702. At the forty-fourth session, the Council had a preliminary discussion^{11/} on the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme and considered, in conjunction with the agenda items to which their subject-matter related, the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the following eight sectors of the programme; science and technology; population programmes; social development; fiscal and financial questions; statistical services; housing, building and planning; natural resources; and transport, including tourism (E/4493 and Add.1-7), which the Committee had taken up at the first part of its session.

703. It was generally felt that the Committee had achieved a better understanding of its tasks and would thus be able to perform its functions more effectively. It was stated that some of the difficulties which the Committee had encountered arose from the fact that its task was a complex and long-term one, a fact which made it hard to obtain positive results quickly. Some progress had, however, been achieved, and the suggestions contained in the report provided a sound basis for follow-up action. It was noted that several problems still remained, in particular, the question of the Committee's calendar of meetings. The date on which the Committee was expected to report to the Council could not be adhered to since it had been fixed without regard to the United Nations budgetary cycle. It was suggested that the Committee should not tackle too many questions at once, but should concentrate on four or five items and examine them thoroughly. It was further suggested that, instead of holding two or more annual sessions a year, it should hold only one annual session in the summer, when it would have before it all the necessary documentation.

704. The Council adopted a resolution (1303 (XLIV)) in which it expressed appreciation to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for the efforts it had made to review the United Nations work programme, and requested the Secretary-General to take into account the Committee's comments and observations with respect to it. The Council transmitted the relevant sections of the Committee's report to the subsidiary organs concerned for action, as appropriate, and authorized the Committee to transmit its final report on the first part of its second session direct to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in order to assist it in its review of the Secretary-General's budget estimates.

705. At the forty-fifth session the Council returned to the question of the work programme. The Secretary-General, in his opening statement to the Council,^{11/} stated that the need for an integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting was assuming major significance, particularly in the context of the requirements of the second Development Decade. Owing to the overcrowded time-table, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

^{11/} E/SR.1531.

were not in a position to co-operate effectively in the reconciliation of budgetary and programme requirements. Different arrangements, particularly perhaps the expansion of the period of budget preparation, might substantially improve the situation. A more active role by the Secretary-General in the formulation of the programmes also seemed to be desired by Governments. The trend of the deliberations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the implications of recent General Assembly resolutions seemed to indicate that the Secretary-General should prepare his own proposals for the work to be carried out in a given year, in the light of actions taken by programme-formulating bodies and of such medium-term planning as might have been developed. He should also have some leeway to suggest rearrangements and alterations consonant with the spirit of the decisions of the legislative bodies. He should, in fact, submit a plan of action indicating the total resources considered essential. On that basis the Council could readily determine in what way the planning targets submitted by the Secretary-General would meet the requirements or to what extent they should be further modified. If such an approach were adopted, the existing legislative and institutional arrangements would have to be examined to determine what changes should be introduced to make the existing system respond better to a more active role of the Secretary-General.

706. The Acting Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination introduced^{12/} the Committee's report (E/4493/Rev.1^{5/} and Add.1) in the Council and drew particular attention to the recommendations contained in chapter II of the report. He stated that the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination were generally convinced that even if the proposals outlined in the report were adopted, it might still be unable to function with full effectiveness unless it was adequately serviced by a permanent staff of its own. The Committee had been unable to examine the proposal in detail, however, owing to lack of time and the strong objections of some members to any proposal involving an increase in staff. The question would be discussed further at the forthcoming meetings of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in September 1968.

707. During the debate,^{2/} members of the Council commended the report and considered that the Committee had carried out its work in a realistic and practical way. There was general support for its recommendations, although some representatives felt that the Committee might have been too ambitious and that in future it should be more selective and reduce the scope of its work. It was also regretted that the Committee had not had more time to consider co-ordination questions. As regards the Committee's role, it was felt that it was essentially an instrument for programming, planning and co-ordination, but that in order to be effective, it had to take account of the financial implications of the various programmes and the over-all limitations on available and anticipated resources. The Committee's essential task was to ensure that the available resources should be

put to good use, to prevent overlapping of the various United Nations bodies, and to preserve the continuity of those activities in the economic and social field. It should aim to promote long-term planning within the United Nations itself and throughout the United Nations system as a whole; one of its major tasks was to help to establish priorities. It was also stated that since the economic and social work programme of the United Nations was dominated by technical assistance and other activities designed to enable the organization to play an active role in the field, priorities were determined largely by the needs of the recipient countries as those countries saw them.

708. The Council adopted a resolution (1366 (XLV)) in which, after noting the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme of the United Nations and the sections of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination relating to economic development planning, projects and policies, industrial development, public administration, administration of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Europe, and the Economic Commission for Latin America, it again expressed its appreciation to the Committee for the efforts it had made to review the work programme, and requested the Secretary-General to take the Committee's comments and observations into account. The Council transmitted the relevant sections of the Committee's report to the subsidiary organs concerned and to the Industrial Development Board for action, as appropriate. It also transmitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions the resolutions adopted at the forty-fifth session of the Council which concerned the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, and the relationship between the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

709. In resolution 1367 (XLV), on the enhancement of the co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council, the Council emphasized the urgent need to rationalize and enhance the effectiveness of its work on co-ordination of the programmes of the United Nations system in the field of economic and social development and human rights, and noted with satisfaction the work done by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in that direction, especially its suggestions for eliminating duplication, parallelism and redundancy in the work of all organs of the United Nations system. It approved the recommendations and proposals of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination concerning its future role and conduct of its work in programme matters, and requested the Committee, at its next session, to make further recommendations as necessary concerning its future role and conduct of its work in co-ordination matters. It re-emphasized the complementarity of the functions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budget Questions and (a) requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which was essentially a tool for programming and co-ordination, to

^{12/} E/AC.24/SR.338.

take into account, when considering and reviewing the programmes of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, their financial implications; and (b) invited the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, when considering the budgetary estimates of those programmes, to give, as a matter of continuing practice, due weight to the relevant comments and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

710. The Council further requested the functional commissions, the regional economic commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Council, and invited the Trade and Development Board to classify the items in their work programmes into categories of priority in the manner recommended by the Committee

for Programme and Co-ordination. It reminded the functional commissions and the regional economic commissions of the need to secure the observance of their rules corresponding to rule 34 of the rules of procedure of the Council, and reminded the functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Council that their terms of reference required that the Council consider, in advance of their implementation, all proposals relating to their work programmes. It requested the functional commissions, the regional economic commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Council to include, in the chapters of their reports dealing with programmes and priorities, a section entitled "Programme changes", in accordance with paragraph 16 (c) of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO EXAMINE THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES*

711. At the forty-fourth^{1/} and forty-fifth sessions^{2/} the Council considered the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. At both sessions it had before it the Secretary-General's report to the Council on the question (E/4460 and Add.1-2)^{3/} and at the forty-fifth session it also had before it the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly on the question (A/7124), the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4493/Rev.1^{4/} and Add.1) and extracts (E/L.1225 and Add.1) from the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly on the budget estimates for 1969 (A/7207).^{5/}

712. The Secretary-General's report (E/4460 and Add.1-2), which had been prepared in response to Council resolution 1275 (XLIII), outlined the developments that had taken place since the Council's forty-third session regarding steps taken or contemplated to carry out the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts "concerning the development of an integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting", bearing in mind paragraphs 41-47 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4383/Rev.1).^{6/} In the two addenda to the report, the Secretary-General also gave an indication of the action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Council and by the regional economic commissions on the subject as requested in Council resolution 1264 (XLIII).

713. The report, referring to efforts made to overcome the existing dichotomy between the processes of programme formulation and budget preparation, indicated that some progress had been made through the introduction of significant modifications in the form of the United Nations budget estimates for 1968, as summarized in the Secretary-General's foreword to the budget estimates.^{7/} Those changes involved further refinements in the section dealing with "salaries and wages", the annex to the budget estimates, and the expenditures for UNCTAD and to a lesser extent

for UNIDO, which were shown on a programme basis. In his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session on the form of the United Nations budget estimates, the Secretary-General had proposed the extension, to other selected sections of the budget, of the breakdown of expenditures according to major organizational units, the addition of detailed justification in support of the estimates for each main and subsidiary organizational unit in the text of the budget document, and the inclusion of descriptions of the principal programmes of work in the economic, social and human rights fields. In another attempt to bring the work programme into a closer relationship with budgetary requirements, an internal budget review group had been set up to assist the Secretary-General in preparing the 1969 budget estimates.

714. As regards the advantages and disadvantages of a biennial budget cycle for the United Nations, which had been discussed both in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and in the Council, the Secretary-General in a report to the General Assembly had concluded that the most constructive course of action would be first to take steps to introduce an integrated system of advanced programme and budget planning as a prerequisite of a biennial budget cycle (A/C.5/1122, para. 35). The Fifth Committee of the General Assembly had endorsed the view of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that additional information on a number of points in the Ad Hoc Committee's report should be received before the question was considered further.

715. In the foreword to his budget estimates for 1968, the Secretary-General had also drawn attention to the fundamental problems of reconciling the total work programme as determined by the main legislative organs of the Organization and the total resources which Member States were prepared to make available for its implementation (A/6705, para. 22).

716. As regards action taken by the subsidiary bodies, the functional commissions, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the Committee for Development Planning, as well as the regional economic commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America respectively, had all included in their agenda an item under which, in pursuance of Council resolution 1264 (XLIII), they reviewed (a) their methods of work and calendar of conferences with a view to reducing total meeting time; (b) their documentation, with a view to reducing the number of requests and volume of documentation; and (c) the terms of reference of their own subsidiary bodies with a view to rationalizing the system of subsidiary bodies. As a result, both documentation and meeting time had been reduced wherever possible. In some

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} E/SR.1527.

^{2/} E/AC.24/SR.356, 361; E/SR.1561.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19.

^{4/} Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9.

^{5/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 7.

^{6/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session Supplement No. 9.

^{7/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 5, para. 6.

cases, for instance, summary records had been dispensed with. The subsidiary bodies had also, in pursuance of resolution 1264 (XLIII), drawn up, wherever possible, long-range programmes of work containing clear indications of priority among the various projects.

717. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had considered the question at its second session. In its report (E/4493/Rev.1 and Add.1, paras. 286-287) it stated that the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly (A/7124) was a useful work of reference, facilitating comparisons between the existing arrangements at the United Nations and the specialized agencies. While many members of the Committee felt that the rate of progress in implementing the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations had been slow, the Committee noted that General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII) offered perhaps the greatest potential for speeding up the development of an integrated system of long-term planning, programme formulation and budget preparation as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee.

718. The Committee also made a number of recommendations with regard to the establishment of priorities and long-term planning.^{5/}

719. During the debate at the forty-fourth session of the Council, some members commended the Controller and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs for their efforts to establish closer links between the programme and the budget, and for the establishment of a joint review group for that purpose. Satisfaction was expressed that the 1969 budget estimates under Section 20 of the Budget relating to UNCTAD would be classified on a programme basis, and it was regretted that that method had not yet been adopted in the case of Section 21 (UNIDO). It was also pointed out that the question of over-all priorities still did not seem to be under complete control. Other members stated that, in their view, little had been done since September 1967 to implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee concerning long-term planning and programming.

720. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs stated that although it was not easy to change well-established budgetary procedures, the Secretariat had nevertheless tried to do the utmost to develop an integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting, without disregarding the ideas of the Governments of Member States and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Secretariat had repeatedly stated its readiness to implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, in particular with regard to the reform of budget presentation and approval, since a close link between the budget and the programme was the surest means of providing a basis for establishing a proper order of priorities and thus achieving the objectives set forth in the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee. The Council deferred further consideration of the question until the forty-fifth session.

721. During the debate at the forty-fifth session, members of the Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the

implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts (A/7124) and expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's report to the Council (E/4460 and Add.1-2). A number of representatives noted with satisfaction the improvements in systems of planning, programming and budgeting which had been introduced both by the United Nations and by several of the specialized agencies as a result of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts. Certain problems still remained, such as excessive flexibility for transferring funds between different budget sections. Some representatives urged that more of the subsidiary bodies should hold their meetings on a biennial basis and stressed the need to dispense with summary records whenever practicable. The representative of the ILO stated that in accordance with the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, the International Labour Conference had decided to put that agency's budget on a biennial basis, beginning with 1970. In WHO, summary records for certain of its subsidiary organs had been abolished. The Council agreed that it should continue periodically to review the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee.

722. The Council adopted two resolutions relating to the question. In resolution 1378 (XLV), on long-range planning, it endorsed the plans of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to assist the Council and the General Assembly in the establishment of priorities within the United Nations and the formulation of programmes clearly responsive to such priorities. It called for renewed efforts on the part of the United Nations for better co-ordination in planning to ensure that reports concerned with projections should be based, to the extent practicable, on the same general assumptions and common methodology, cover the same periods, and use the same statistical data, and that such arrangements should be made as early as possible so as to provide the United Nations system with a comprehensive basis on which to formulate the plans and programmes for the second United Nations Development Decade. The Council further expressed its belief that the implementation of those measures would effectively promote long-term planning, the setting of priorities, and the formulation of effective work programmes responsive to those priorities and thus make for optimum use of available and anticipated resources; and that those improvements in the setting of priorities and the formulation of work programmes would help to define more clearly the objectives of specific programmes and projects essential for the evaluation of the performance and achievements of the United Nations and its related organizations in the economic, social and related fields.

723. In the other resolution (1379 (XLV)), which dealt with summary records of meetings of the Council's subsidiary organs, the Council welcomed the action of the Statistical Commission, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Committee for Development Planning which had decided, in response to General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) and to Council resolution 1264 (XLIII), to dispense with summary records of their meetings. It requested those of its subsidiary organs which had not yet done so, to consider at their next sessions dispensing with such records for their

^{5/} See also chapter XIV, paragraphs 693-701.

meetings and for those of their own subsidiary bodies in the future; and in that connexion called to their attention the decision taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to replace summary records by shorter minutes, while reserving the right to ask for a summary record in respect of any discussion

which required exceptional treatment. It further requested the Secretary-General to consider ways and means whereby, in cases where summary records were deemed to be essential, the cost of producing such records could be reduced, and to report to the Council at its forty-sixth session.

Chapter XVI

DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. General development and review of activities

724. As in previous years, the Council at its forty-fifth session carried out a review of the development and co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and IAEA.^{1/} The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had, immediately before the Council's session, given preliminary consideration to some of the questions on the Council's agenda, and there had also been some discussion of co-ordination issues at the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC held early in July 1968. Besides the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4493/Rev.1 and Add.1)^{2/} and the report of the joint meetings (E/4557),^{3/} the Council had before it the reports and analytical summaries of the specialized agencies^{4/} and IAEA,^{5/} the thirty-fourth report of the ACC, which included five special reports (E/4486 and Add.1-3),^{3/} and the ACC reports on evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation (E/4486/Add.1)^{3/} and on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (E/4501 and Add.1).^{3/}

^{1/} E/AC.24/SR.337-346, 349-352, 354, 355; 359-361; E/SR.1560, 1561.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9.

^{3/} Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.

^{4/} "Twenty-second report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations" and Activities of the ILO, 1967; Report of the Director-General (Part 2) to the ILO Conference, forty-second session, 1968 (Geneva 1968) and addenda, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4540 and Add.1-2);

"Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session" (Rome, 1968), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4473); and "Progress of food production in developing countries with especial reference to high-yielding varieties" (E/4473/Add.1);

"Report of UNESCO to the Economic and Social Council", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4503);

International Civil Aviation Organization, Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1967 (Doc. 8724, A16-P/3, April 1968); and "Analytical summary of activities in 1967", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4522 and Add.1);

World Health Organization, The Work of WHO, 1967: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations (Geneva, 1968) (Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 164); and "Analytical summary of the World Health Organization's activities in 1967", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4507 and Add.1 and Corr.1);

Universal Postal Union, "Report on the Work of the Union, 1967" (Berne, 1968); and "Analytical report on the work of the Universal Postal Union in 1967" (Berne, 1968), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4524 and Add.1);

International Telecommunication Union, Report to the Economic and Social Council on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1967 (Geneva, 1968), and Seventh Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses

WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

725. In its report (E/4486 and Add.1-3),^{3/} the ACC stated that the past year had been marked by an impressive array of initiatives on the part of the United Nations family; it had, however, also been a year when certain limitations on international action, and deep-seated factors adversely affecting the world economy and the economic prospects of the developing countries, had become cruelly apparent. It was evident that, however valuable and encouraging the results of the international efforts were, those efforts fell far short of what was needed for the economic and social development of the developing countries.

726. The ACC report covered developments in sixteen programme areas, as well as technical co-operation, information and administrative questions. It contained as annexes special reports relating to population, agricultural education, vocational training for industry, marine science, and statistics, which had been prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1277 B (XLIII).

727. The ACC stated that it had given considerable thought to two questions which would be highlighted at the Council's forty-fifth session: the second Development Decade, and population policies and problems. The ACC viewed the second Development Decade, which formed a backdrop for many of the issues discussed in the report, as an opportunity for a co-operative effort to bring together the forces and influence of the United Nations system in the preparation of a global strategy to which Governments would feel committed. It reaffirmed its support for the concept of a global strategy, but stressed that the steps required for its execution must be very carefully planned in order to achieve a dynamic international policy for development. In the field of population, where the various organizations had a wide range of mandates and priorities, real progress had been made in developing co-operation; the ACC had given increasing attention to co-ordination and stimulation of

of Outer Space (Geneva, 1968), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4542 and Add.1);

World Meteorological Organization, Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1967 (WMO-No.222.RP.76); and "Analytical summary of annual report of the World Meteorological Organization for 1967 to the forty-fifth session of Economic and Social Council", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4506 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, "Annual Report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1968", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4502).

^{5/} International Atomic Energy Agency, "Annual report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1967-1968", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4490).

activities, and had set up a continuing interagency sub-committee. The ACC's special report on population (E/4486/Add.1) contained, inter alia, information on the co-operative arrangements which had been made in regard to studies and research, technical meetings and demographic projections and indicated steps which the ACC considered essential for furthering technical co-operation and co-ordination at the regional level.

728. The ACC stated that significant progress had been made in the field of agricultural education, science and training, where intensive consultations between the Directors-General of FAO, UNESCO and the ILO had resulted in full agreement on a new approach involving joint or complementary action instead of a division of competences. The Directors-General had undertaken to examine jointly the practical application of that new approach, with a view to working out detailed arrangements for co-operation.

729. Important agreements had also been reached in industrial development and international trade. In industrial development, the ILO and UNIDO had agreed on a division of competences and made arrangements for co-operation and consultation, while FAO and UNIDO had identified areas which offered immediate scope for promoting effective joint action. Bilateral discussions had also been held between UNIDO and UNESCO and between UNIDO and UNCTAD. In international trade, problems of co-ordination, particularly between UNCTAD and GATT, were being solved, and a joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre had been set up. Arrangements had been made for the appropriate officials of UNCTAD and GATT to meet periodically to review problems and explore possibilities of common action, particularly in the fields of export promotion, preferences and trade expansion and economic co-operation among developing countries.

730. The ACC also singled out two other programme questions for special mention, both because of their intrinsic importance and because of the co-ordination issues they presented: marine science and the development and utilization of human resources. The General Assembly had called for new action in the field of marine science and its applications, and co-operation between the agencies involved was gaining momentum. It was an area where several agencies had a broad responsibility and understandings therefore needed to be reached on the distribution and organization of work. The development and utilization of human resources also represented an area which concerned several organizations, and the ACC had taken steps to strengthen interagency co-ordination and collaboration in the execution of a concerted programme. The other programme areas covered in the ACC report included statistics, science and technology, environmental pollution, social development, education and training, housing, building and planning, outer space and human rights.

731. The ACC pointed out that one of the difficulties in co-ordination in all those areas was the old problem of conflicting decisions being taken in different inter-governmental organizations. Members of the ACC had expressed their appreciation of the Council's renewed attempt to deal with the problem, in resolution 1281

(XLIII), and had suggested that the Council might consider recommending to the General Assembly that its Second and Third Committees apply a rule similar to rule 80 of the Council's rules of procedure.

732. On the question of technical co-operation, the ACC stated that the work which had been done in the field of evaluation had helped to clarify some basic concepts and lay the basis for a further improvement in operations.^{6/}

733. The ACC welcomed the establishment of the Joint Inspection Unit and stated that the executive heads of the agencies individually and the ACC itself had had useful consultations with the inspectors. The ACC was confident that they would be able to make a significant contribution to the solution of many problems which it had itself been facing.

734. As regards other administrative questions, the ACC was continuing with the implementation of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Inter alia, the organizations had agreed on uniform definitions for over seventy financial and budgetary terms. The increasing emphasis upon co-ordination in the financial and budgetary field had led the ACC to revise the working arrangements for its Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions; that Committee would now give greater attention, on a more continuing basis, to financial and budgetary questions. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2359 B (XXII), the organizations were studying, in consultation with the International Civil Service Advisory Board, the question of incentives to professional staff to widen the knowledge and use of working languages in the secretariats. The ACC had decided to establish a Computer Users' Committee, comprising all interested organizations of the United Nations system. Its functions would be to deal with questions concerning the use of computers in Geneva and to develop inter-organization co-ordination and co-operation in matters of general concern regarding computers. The ACC had also, in response to General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), devoted attention to the harmonization of the publication programmes of the organizations members of the United Nations system and had decided to call a technical interagency meeting on publications early in 1969.

735. Finally, the report noted that co-ordination had expanded not only in coverage—with the opening up of new fields for international action—but in depth. That reflected the fact that, as individual organizations developed their activities, over-all co-ordination required more and more clarification and harmonization of objectives and approaches. While the extension of activities raised problems of co-ordination, it also enabled each organization to benefit increasingly from the work of its sister organizations.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

736. During its second session, in June 1968, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination con-

^{6/} See also chapter XII, section D.

sidered the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, concentrating on the report of the ACC (E/4486 and Add.1-3), and also made preparations for its joint meetings with the ACC.

737. The Committee discussed various questions relating to the second Development Decade and suggested that it could play a useful role in the co-ordination of activities in preparation for it. (The Council subsequently, in resolution 1356 (XLV) on the United Nations Development Decade, requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to assist the Economic Committee, as appropriate, in the performance of the task assigned to it under that resolution.)^{7/}

738. The Committee welcomed the Council's action, taken on the initiative of the Statistical Commission, in requesting the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, to "promote arrangements to ensure the development of an integrated and co-ordinated international statistical programme" based on longer-term planning than was then in effect (resolution 1306 (XLIV)). It looked forward to seeing the results of the consultations called for under that resolution.

739. It discussed briefly the ACC report on marine science and its applications (E/4486/Add.1) and expressed the hope that the large number of interagency projects listed in the appendix to that report would be properly co-ordinated.

740. It noted the agreement on co-operation between FAO, UNESCO and the ILO in agricultural education, science and training and trusted that it would prove effective. It felt, however, that that question still required the Council's close attention. It noted that the Joint Advisory Committee, set up under the agreement, was a costly mechanism and expressed the hope that it would not have to be used too often. The Committee welcomed the preliminary memorandum of guide-lines for co-operation between the ILO and UNIDO, and noted that arrangements for co-ordination had been made between UNIDO and FAO and between UNIDO and UNESCO.

741. The Committee urged that there should be a fully co-ordinated and integrated computer service in the United Nations system. It welcomed the establishment of a Computer Users' Committee, which would, *inter alia*, prepare a report on the co-ordination and integration of computer facilities. It suggested that the Computer Users' Committee should also include in its work an examination of the procedures for the storage and retrieval of information and data.

742. The Committee noted with interest the work of the ACC in improving techniques for evaluating multilateral assistance. It recommended that the ACC should report further on the question of the storage, retrieval and dissemination of information relating to technical assistance projects. The Committee was informed that the UNDP had initiated a study of the capacity of the United Nations system to carry out an expanded development programme.^{8/} It noted that

that study was closely related to some aspects of the work of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and hoped that there would be an opportunity for full discussions between the co-ordinator of the study and the Enlarged Committee, and that the results would be made available to it at the earliest possible stage.

743. The Committee also referred to the growing tendency of United Nations organizations to designate international years and anniversaries. While it realized that the practice could be beneficial, particularly to some organizations that were largely dependent on voluntary contributions, the Committee recommended that it should be used only for the most important occasions.

JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ACC AND THE OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

744. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC held joint meetings in Bucharest from 3 to 5 July 1968, in which the officers of the Council also participated. The agenda for the meetings, which had been carefully prepared by both the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC, included the second Development Decade, the development and utilization of human resources, and general co-ordination questions.

745. The report on the meetings (E/4557)^{3/} described the discussions, which concentrated mainly on the second Development Decade, but also covered the development and utilization of human resources, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII), the question of convening an international conference on problems of the human environment, future needs for pre-investment activity in relation to the administrative capacity of the United Nations system to programme and implement such activities, the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, the work of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and International Education Year.

746. In the report it was stated that those joint meetings had led to clarification and closer mutual understanding of a number of matters to be considered by the Council, and had also been useful in furthering the economic and social activities of the United Nations family. The importance of periodic informal and frank exchanges of view between government representatives and the executive heads of United Nations agencies and programmes, for which the joint meeting provided an opportunity, had once again been confirmed.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

747. During the discussion in the Council,^{2/} in which representatives of the agencies—in some cases their executive heads—participated, members of the Council welcomed the marked progress that had been made during the year in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. In

^{7/} See chapter III, paragraph 118.

^{8/} See chapter XII, paragraph 512.

^{2/} E/AC.24/SR.338, 339, 341-344; E/SR.1561.

particular, satisfaction was expressed over the agreement among the ILO, FAO and UNESCO in the field of agricultural education, science and training; the arrangements that were being made in industrial development between the ILO and UNIDO and between FAO and UNIDO; and the collaboration that had developed between UNCTAD and GATT, leading to the establishment of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. Representatives also welcomed the establishment of the Joint Inspection Unit, which would, inter alia, contribute towards improving co-ordination.

748. Members of the Council were pleased by a number of other developments described in the ACC report: the establishment of the Computer Users' Committee; the progress that had been made in working out definitions in the field of evaluation; the special efforts to improve co-ordination procedures in the field of population; and the co-operation with regard to the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development. It was also noted that co-ordination in planning, as well as in the implementation of programmes, was increasing; the collaboration of the organizations in planning for the Development Decade was particularly welcomed. Some misgivings were expressed with regard to co-ordination in the field of statistics; members of the Council, however, expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between a working group of the Statistical Commission and representatives of the international organizations would achieve satisfactory results.

749. The Council considered that the Joint Meetings between the ACC and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had been useful; they had been marked by fruitful discussions, particularly on the question of the second Development Decade, and had promoted mutual understanding between the two committees.

750. It was expected that the general review currently being undertaken by the Enlarged Committee under General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI) would produce useful results. The study on the capacity of the United Nations system to carry out an expanded development programme, which was to be undertaken on the initiative of the UNDP, was also welcomed. The two studies were complementary and were essential to ensure that the United Nations should profit by the lessons of past experience and set the best course for the next Decade.

751. One delegation expressed misgivings about certain recent decisions taken by the UPU. In its opinion, the increase in the so-called "extraordinary expenditures" sought by the Executive Council of UPU seemed of doubtful legality, since it was required to cover increased administrative expenditures, not operating costs. The Executive Council had exceeded its powers by approving the construction of a new headquarters at a cost of over 20 million Swiss francs; a decision of such importance should have been taken only by the UPU Congress. Furthermore, in deciding to engage extra staff and incur other unjustifiable items of expenditure under "extraordinary expenditures", the Executive Council had disregarded the expenditure ceiling fixed by the fifteenth UPU Congress. The delegation accordingly

reserved its position with regard to the payment of accounts on the above-mentioned "extraordinary expenditures".

752. The delegation also expressed itself strongly against what it considered to be unceasing attempts on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany to use UPU to further its revanchist policy and stated that that country was engaging in obstructive political manoeuvres with a view to securing acceptance in UPU as the representative of the German people "as a whole", and to utilize UPU publications for political purposes and for dissemination of revanchist claims.

753. The representative of UPU stated that in the five-year intervals between the meetings of the Congress, it was the Executive Council's responsibility to take the necessary decisions on matters concerning the budget. The increase in administrative expenses had resulted from the growth of technical assistance programmes, particularly those undertaken under UNDP. However, the extra staff referred to was of a directly operational character, as it consisted of three specialists to be recruited on a temporary and experimental basis to study the state of the postal service in the field and to help the local postal authorities to apply the best solution in regard to their needs. In the light of that experiment, the Congress would be able to reach appropriate decisions as regards future action. It was those costs that had been included—in a legal way—under extraordinary expenditure, which formally provided for such cases. The Executive Council had unanimously approved the construction of the new headquarters after deciding by 24 votes to 3 that it was competent to decide the question.

754. As regards the remarks about the activities of the Federal Republic of Germany, the UPU representative stated that the Union was a purely technical organization and both the Executive Council and the secretariat were bound by decisions taken by the Congress, the plenipotentiary Assembly of the Union.

755. Members of the Council stressed that one of the Council's most important functions was to co-ordinate the activities of the various organizations in the economic and social field. Since activities in that field had been intensified, and since a number of major new organs had been created, the Council's role as co-ordinator had become still more important. Regret was expressed that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, whose responsibility it was to act as a preparatory body for the Council in that respect, had not been able to devote more time to the co-ordination aspects of its work. Some representatives, while stressing the Council's central role in the field of co-ordination, considered that there had been too much emphasis on the machinery of co-ordination, which had led to a proliferation of meetings and documentation. The primary purpose of co-ordination was to ensure a rational use of resources and an intensification of activities.

B. Particular issues dealt with by the Council

ENHANCEMENT OF THE COUNCIL'S CO-ORDINATING ROLE

756. The Council recognized that the strengthening of co-ordination and co-operation among the various

organizations was taking on special significance in the context of the objectives of the forthcoming second United Nations Development Decade. In resolution 1367 (XLV) it took a number of measures designed to rationalize and enhance the effectiveness of its work on co-ordination of the programmes of the United Nations system in the field of economic and social development and human rights. It noted with satisfaction the work done by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in that direction, especially its suggestions for eliminating duplication in the work of all organs of the United Nations system. It approved the Committee's proposals for its future role in programme matters and requested it to make further recommendations, as necessary, concerning its role and the conduct of its work in co-ordination matters. It invited the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC if possible to prolong their joint meetings by one or two days and to ensure that such joint meetings should be prepared with a view to more concrete discussion of co-ordination problems.^{10/}

757. The Council also adopted another resolution (1370) (XLV) designed to facilitate its work; it related to the preparation of reports. After expressing concern at the continued increase in the number and length of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General in response to requests by the Council and its subsidiary bodies, and stressing that all possible measures should be taken to make those reports easier to read and discuss, the Council requested the Secretary-General to arrange in future for those passages in his reports which called for a decision by the body to which they were addressed to be suitably distinguished from the rest of the text and clearly marked, and where appropriate to present proposals or suggestions for action by the Council and by its subsidiary bodies.

CO-ORDINATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

758. The Council concurred with the comments of the ACC regarding co-ordination at the national level, and reaffirmed the need for different organizations within the United Nations system to take consistent decisions on related issues in order for the system to function properly. In resolution 1369 (XLV) it drew the attention of Governments to the desirability of taking further steps to ensure more appropriate co-ordination at the national level, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a survey for the forty-ninth session on (a) the means and methods currently employed by the Governments of Member States for the purpose of co-ordinating their national policies in respect of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations and (b) the difficulties generally encountered in ensuring such co-ordination, including suggestions for overcoming them. It urged the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the agencies to ensure the full implementation of rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Council and the relevant rules of the functional commissions and the regional economic commissions and of the agencies. It invited the ACC to keep under review the problem of decisions being taken in different organizations

within the United Nations system which might lead to duplication or divergent action and to indicate in its annual reports to the Council such decisions, if any, with a view to their possible harmonization. Finally, it invited the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to give special attention to that question in considering the ACC reports.

REPORTS OF THE ACC AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND IAEA

759. In resolution 1371 (XLV), after noting with satisfaction the development of interagency co-operation in the past years and the progress made towards solving certain difficult problems of co-ordination, the Council took note with appreciation of the annual reports and summaries thereof of the specialized agencies, the annual report of IAEA and the thirty-fourth report of the ACC, including in particular its annexes.

INTERNATIONAL YEARS AND ANNIVERSARIES

760. The Council took note of the comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the growing tendency of United Nations organizations to designate international years and anniversaries. It considered that the value of that practice would be impaired if it were used too frequently, and accordingly in resolution 1368 (XLV) it expressed the hope that new proposals for the designation of international years and anniversaries would be avoided except on the most important occasions and after consideration of the probable impact of such proposals on existing celebrations. It further requested that its views should be brought to the attention of all intergovernmental organizations in the United Nations system.

COMPUTERS

761. The Council, in resolution 1368 (XLV), part II, welcomed the establishment of a Computer Users' Committee and expressed the hope that it would devote as much attention to questions concerning the use of computers throughout the United Nations system as to questions concerning the use of computers in Geneva. It also expressed the hope that, in view of the high cost of computer facilities, the Committee would work on the basis of a maximum sharing of facilities, rather than of self-sufficiency for each organization in the United Nations system, and that organizations' plans for computer facilities would be fully discussed in the light of possible alternatives before being submitted to the governing bodies concerned. The Council requested the ACC to report further in 1969 on the progress made by the Computer Users' Committee.

STATISTICS

762. The Council decided (resolution 1368 (XLV), part III) that the special report submitted by the ACC on statistical research and publications (E/4486/Add.2)^{3/} should in the first instance be remitted to the joint consultations between representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and a working group of the Statistical Commission, which were to be held in accordance with resolution 1306 (XLIV), together with the summary records of the

^{10/} See also chapter XIV.

discussion of the subject at the forty-fifth session of the Council.

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN RELATION TO PROGRAMMES

763. The Council examined^{11/} with interest and appreciation the new layout of the ACC report on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (E/4501),^{3/} which it regarded as an improvement over the earlier layout. It also had before it the alternative layouts suggested by various agencies (E/4501/Add.1).^{3/} The Council believed that the headings, and the allocation of expenditures under each heading, needed to be reviewed in the light of the requirements of the bodies that had responsibility for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields as a whole, and wished to respond to the ACC's request for further guidance in the matter (E/4501, para.8). In that connexion, the Council noted that the report on the general review which was being prepared for the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in response to General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI) would utilize the framework provided by the ACC report as the basis for the "clear and comprehensive picture" of those activities. The Council therefore requested^{12/} the Enlarged Committee, when it examined that report in September 1968, to consider the framework of headings and the activities appearing under each of the headings from the standpoint of the needs of coherent programme review and co-ordination, as well as the alternative layouts, and to submit its comments or recommendations thereon to the Council through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1281 (XLIII)*

764. In resolution 1281 (XLIII), part I, the Council had recommended to the Secretary-General that he make special efforts to ensure the implementation of rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Council and had requested him to indicate to the Council and its subsidiary bodies, before the adoption of any proposal under consideration, the extent to which the proposal was already covered by existing projects or documentation, or fell more properly within the terms of reference of another organization.

765. At its forty-fourth session, the Council decided^{13/} that it should include in the agenda for its forty-fifth session the possibility of additions to the rules of procedure of the functional commissions and the regional economic commissions designed to implement Council resolution 1281 (XLIII). The Council also envisaged consideration of an amendment to the General Assembly's rules of procedure, pursuant to a recommendation of the ACC in its thirty-fourth report to the Council (E/4486),^{3/} to the effect that it might wish to consider recommending to the General Assembly that its Second and Third Committees apply a rule similar to rule 80 of the Council.

*Requires action by the General Assembly.

^{11/} E/AC.24/SR.344, 354; E/SR.1561.

^{12/} E/SR.1561.

^{13/} E/SR.1528.

766. At the forty-fifth session the Council accordingly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4543 and Add.1)^{3/} in which he pointed out that neither the rules of procedure of the functional commissions nor those of the regional economic commissions of the Council contained provisions corresponding to rule 80 of the Council's rules. He accordingly suggested that the Council might wish to consider the addition of an appropriate rule to the rules of procedure of the functional commissions and a recommendation to the regional economic commissions of a corresponding addition to their rules of procedure. As regards the General Assembly, the Secretary-General noted that its rules of procedure were generally uniform for all of its standing committees. Rule 154, relating to proposals requiring expenditures, was an exception, on which the text of a new rule could have been based. However, it appeared to the Secretary-General that, in that instance, it was the substance of the item rather than the Committee which dealt with it that would result in his responsibility for consultation with the General Assembly. He therefore suggested that the Council might recommend to the General Assembly that it amend its rules of procedure.

767. The Council at its forty-fifth session decided^{14/} to introduce a new rule along the lines of rule 80 into the rules of procedure of the functional commissions and also adopted resolutions 1375 (XLV), 1376 (XLV) and 1377 (XLV), recommending that the regional economic commissions should do likewise.

768. The Council also, in resolution 1374 (XLV), drew the General Assembly's attention to resolution 1281 (XLIII) and to the thirty-fourth report of the ACC (E/4486), and recommended to the General Assembly that it amend its rules of procedure by the insertion of a new chapter entitled "Co-ordination of economic and social questions" and a new rule 162 to read as follows:

"Consultation with specialized agencies and the IAEA

"Rule 162

"1. Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda or the supplementary list for a session, or as an additional item under rule 15, contains a proposal for new activities [of an economic and financial nature or of a social and humanitarian nature] to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Secretary-General shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the General Assembly on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

"2. Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting of either the General Assembly or a Main Committee for new activities [of an economic and financial nature or of a social and humanitarian nature] to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International

^{14/} E/AC.24/SR.361; E/SR.1561.

Atomic Energy Agency, the Secretary-General shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

"3. Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the General Assembly shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned."

769. The Council was thus putting forward alternatives to the General Assembly with regard to proposals for new activities: first, if the words between square brackets were omitted, all new proposals would be covered by the new procedures; secondly, if those words were retained, only new proposals involving economic, financial, social and humanitarian matters would be covered.

770. Finally, in its resolution, the Council recommended to the General Assembly that it request the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board to incorporate a similar rule in their own rules of procedure.

C. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations*

771. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2311 (XXII) concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, in which, inter alia, it requested the Council to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. At its resumed forty-third session, the Council authorized its President to undertake, with the Chairman of the Special Committee, the consultations envisaged in the resolution.

772. At its forty-fifth session, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the item (E/4546). The President reported at that session (E/4547) on his consultations, during which the Chairman of the Special Committee had suggested that the agencies should be invited to advance suggestions concerning measures to be taken. It had also been suggested during the consultations that, in the light of the discussion in the Council and of the information furnished by the specialized agencies, it would be desirable for further discussions to take place, as appropriate, between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee.

773. During the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the ACC and the

officers of the Council held shortly before the Council's forty-fifth session, the President took the opportunity to refer briefly to the matter and to his consultations. In the course of the discussions that followed, a number of ACC members outlined action already taken by their agencies. Those statements were summarized in the report on the joint meetings which the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC submitted jointly to the Council (E/4557).^{3/} Representatives of the specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations participated in the Council's debate on the matter.

774. During the debate in the Council,^{15/} a number of delegations drew attention to the need for more intensive activity on the part of the specialized agencies, aimed at the implementation of the Declaration. It was stated that the agencies fell into three categories, those successfully assisting, those making sincere efforts but facing difficulties, and those having concluded that action by them aimed at the implementation of the Declaration was incompatible with their statutes. In contrast to the views expressed by representatives of agencies, some delegations thought there was no inconsistency between paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII), where a distinction was made between peoples struggling for their independence and governing authorities in colonial territories. It was suggested that the agencies should increase their assistance to refugees, particularly in training, strengthen their programmes in colonial territories and cease assistance to minority and racist régimes. It was also suggested that certain Powers used hypocritical arguments based on the technical character of the specialized agencies to cover up their activities, and that the implementation of the Declaration could no longer be considered a political issue.

775. Questions were raised about the associate membership of Southern Rhodesia in certain specialized agencies. In any case, it was recognized that the situation varied from agency to agency, depending on the nature of its activities and its constitutional position. Finally, it was suggested that the statutes preventing the implementation of the Declaration should be brought to the attention of the Council.

776. Representatives of the specialized agencies indicated the status of the matter before their governing organs. In one agency, for example, the assembly had taken action in 1968; in others the matter would be taken up at the intergovernmental level later in the year. Agency representatives pointed out that diseases and crop pests did not respect frontiers and that it would be impossible for the agencies to work without the co-operation of governing authorities. Relations between the agencies and Southern Rhodesia were minimal; such contact as existed was established through the United Kingdom. According to one agency's legal position, endorsed by its executive directors, it was not free to comply with the Assembly's request to deny assistance to certain régimes: despite that, it had given assurances of its earnest desire to co-

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{15/} E/SR.1552, 1553, 1555, 1558, 1559.

operate with the United Nations. In response to requests for details of its lending policy, it was stated that the relationship of the agency with individual countries was confidential and that any departure from that relationship would impair the agency's ability to operate effectively.

777. At the conclusion of the debate and in view of the need to obtain further information, the Council decided^{16/} to postpone decisions on the question until its resumed forty-fifth session.

^{16/} E/SR.1559.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

A. Membership, sessions and officers of the Council

778. The Council was composed, for the year 1968, of the following twenty-seven members: Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Czechoslovakia,* France, Guatemala, India, Iran,* Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Morocco,* Panama,* Philippines,* Sierra Leone, Sweden,* Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta and Venezuela.*

779. Meetings of the resumed forty-third session of the Council took place on 1, 13 and 14 November, and on 18 December 1967 in New York.^{1/} The forty-fourth session was held in New York from 8 to 31 May 1968, and the forty-fifth session at Geneva from 8 July to 2 August 1968.

780. At its 1515th meeting, on 18 December 1967, the Council elected Mr. A. A. Attiga (Libya) Vice-President of the Council to replace Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner (Dahomey) upon the expiration on 31 December 1967 of the term of office of Dahomey as a member of the Council.

781. At the first meeting of its forty-fourth session,^{2/} the Council elected Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela) President and Mr. Börje F. Billner (Sweden), Mr. Akili B. C. Danieli (United Republic of Tanzania), and Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria) Vice-Presidents for 1968.

B. Subsidiary organs of the Council^{3/}

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

782. The following nine committees established by the Council met during the period under review. The list does not include Secretariat committees and bodies, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, or *ad hoc* committees of experts.

(a) Economic Committee. A sessional committee consisting of the twenty-seven members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. Börje F. Billner (Sweden), Vice-President of the Council.

(b) Social Committee. A sessional committee consisting of the twenty-seven members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria), Vice-President of the Council.

(c) Co-ordination Committee. A sessional committee consisting of the twenty-seven members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. Akili B. C. Danieli (United Republic of Tanzania), Vice-President of the Council.

Acting Chairman: Mr. Enrique López Herrarte (Guatemala).

(d) Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. Established by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV) as the Special Committee on Co-ordination. Reconstituted by Council resolution 1090 G (XXXIX) to consist of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, and ten members of the Council elected annually. By Council resolution 1171 (XLI) renamed "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination". Under Council resolution 1187 (XLI), reconstituted to consist of sixteen States Members of the United Nations. Under Council resolution 1189 (XLI), enlarged by five additional Member States designated by the President of the General Assembly, for the purpose of undertaking certain tasks set forth in General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI).

Chairman: Mr. C. S. Jha (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. I. Moraru (Romania), Mr. A. Patriota (Brazil).

Rapporteur: Mr. G. F. Bruce (Canada).

(e) Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. Established as a standing committee of fifteen members by Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI). Membership increased to eighteen by Council resolution 997 (XXXVI).

Chairman: Mr. Carlos Chagas (Brazil).

(f) Committee for Development Planning. Established as a standing committee of eighteen members by Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX).

Chairman: Mr. Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands).

(g) Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Established by Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) as a standing committee composed of eighteen Member States. Membership increased to twenty-one by Council decision of 19 December 1962, and to twenty-seven by Council resolution 1147 (XLI).

Chairman: Mr. Henri Eddé (Lebanon).

(h) Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. A standing committee composed of thirteen members of the Council elected annually under rule 82 of the rules of procedure.

Chairman: Mr. Per-Olof V. Forshell (Sweden).

*Members retiring on 31 December 1968.

^{1/} A report on the meetings which took place from 1 to 14 November was made to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session in document A/6703/Add.1 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 3A).

^{2/} E/SR.1516.

^{3/} For membership and dates of meetings, see annex II.

(i) Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Established by Council resolution 672 (XXV). Membership increased from twenty-four to twenty-five States by Council resolution 682 (XXVI), and to thirty States by General Assembly resolution 1958 (XVIII). Further enlarged by "one African State" by Council resolution 1288 (XLIII) of 18 December 1967.

Chairman: Mr. B. C. Hill (Australia).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

783. The Council has six functional commissions and one sub-commission as follows:

- (a) Statistical Commission;
- (b) Population Commission;
- (c) Commission for Social Development;
- (d) Commission on Human Rights; Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;
- (e) Commission on the Status of Women;
- (f) Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

784. The Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs meet biennially, while the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women meet once a year.

785. Five of the functional commissions (Statistical, Population, Social Development, Human Rights and Status of Women) are composed of representatives of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council. With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the Commission, the Secretary-General consults with the Governments so elected before the representatives are finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council.^{4/} In respect of the Commission for Social Development, the representatives nominated by the Governments elected to the Commission should be candidates who hold key positions in the planning or execution of national social development policies or other persons qualified to discuss the formulation of social policies in more than one sector of development.^{5/} The members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are elected from among the Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.^{6/}

786. The Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women are each composed of thirty-two members, the Population Commission is composed of twenty-seven members, and the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are each composed of twenty-four members. In the case of the commissions meeting annually, one third of the members are elected each year for a term of three years; in the case of the commissions meeting biennially, the term of office is four years.

^{4/} See Council resolutions 12 (II) and 3 (III).

^{5/} See Council resolution 1139 (XLI), part IV.

^{6/} See Council resolutions 845 (XXXII), section II, and 1147 (XLI).

787. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is composed of eighteen persons selected by the Commission on Human Rights in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of the Governments of which the persons are nationals. The term of office of members of the Sub-Commission is three years. At its forty-fourth session,^{7/} the Council decided to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission to twenty-six as from 1969 and requested the Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-fifth session, to elect the twenty-six members of the Sub-Commission from nominations of experts made by States Members of the United Nations.

788. At the forty-fourth session, the Council held elections to fill vacancies occurring on 31 December 1968 in the functional commissions.^{8/}

789. At the resumed forty-third session and the forty-fourth session, the Council confirmed members of functional commissions nominated by their Governments.^{9/}

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

790. The Economic Commission for Europe is composed of the European Members of the United Nations, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. Under the terms of reference of the Commission, Switzerland is entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the Commission's work.

791. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is composed of the Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in its terms of reference, and France, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Western Samoa. Brunei, Fiji and Hong Kong are associate members of the Commission. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 617 (XXII) of 20 July 1956 and 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961 respectively.

792. The Economic Commission for Latin America is composed of the Latin American members of the United Nations, and Barbados, Canada, France, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. British Honduras or Belize is an associate member. The Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia and the Territories of Montserrat and St. Vincent have also been admitted collectively as a single associate member.

^{7/} See Council resolution 1334 (XLIV).

^{8/} See E/SR.1530.

^{9/} For the names of the members confirmed, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1A, "Other decisions taken by the Council during its resumed forty-third session"; and ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1, "Other decisions taken by the Council during its forty-fourth session".

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission, by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII) respectively.

793. The Economic Commission for Africa is composed of the States Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission. The associate members of the Commission are the Non-Self-Governing Territories within the geographical scope of the Commission, and France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 763 D II (XXX) and 925 (XXXIV) respectively.

C. Other related bodies^{10/}

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

794. The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme established by General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX) is composed of thirty-seven members elected by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the provisions of that resolution and its annex. At its forty-fourth session, the Council held elections to fill the vacancies which would occur at the end of 1968.^{11/}

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

795. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1038 (XI), the Executive Board of UNICEF is composed of thirty States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, elected by the Council. At the forty-fourth session^{11/} the Council elected one-third of the members of the Board.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

796. In accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the International Narcotics Control Board consists of eleven members elected in their individual capacity by the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years. The International Narcotics Control Board, which came into existence on 2 March 1968, replaced the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and the Drug Supervisory Body.

797. On 4 March 1968 the Board elected Sir Harry Greenfield President, Professor Marcel Granier-Doyeux and Mr. Muhamad Aslam Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Leon Steinig Rapporteur.

D. Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Council

798. The Council at its forty-fourth session endorsed^{12/} a suggestion made by the Secretary-

General,^{13/} pursuant to Council resolution 1267 B (XLIII), that invitations should be extended to the Council of Europe, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the European Economic Community and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development to be represented by observers at the forty-fifth session of the Council and to participate, in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of Council resolution 1267 B (XLIII), in the discussion of international economic and social policy with particular reference to the question of population and its relation to economic and social development and to the problems and policies of economic development in the light of recent experience. Representatives of each of those organizations attended the session and took part in the Council's work.

799. Representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States also participated in the work of the Council during the year in accordance with the standing invitation extended to them by Council resolution 412 B (XIII), as did representatives of the International Union for the Protection of Intellectual Property, pursuant to Council resolution 1013 (XXXVII).

E. Programme of conferences and meetings for 1969 and 1970*

800. At its forty-fifth session, the Council considered^{14/} the programme of conferences and meetings for 1969 and the tentative programme for 1970. It had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/4556 and Corr.1) prepared in the light of General Assembly resolution 2239 (XXI).

801. In the course of the discussion, particular attention was drawn to the difficulties arising from the large number of meetings scheduled each year and to the urgency of finding a solution for the problem. The opinion was expressed by several representatives, and by the representative of WHO on behalf of the specialized agencies concerned and of IAEA, that it would be desirable for the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to meet once a year and to hold its meetings either at the Headquarters of the United Nations or at the headquarters of the agencies. Some representatives opposed the holding of sessions of the Committee for Development Planning away from Headquarters. Others, however, expressed the contrary view.

802. It was suggested that the Secretary-General should call to the attention of the functional commissions the reasons why it was desirable to hold certain of their sessions in the latter part of the year in order to avoid the concentration of meetings in the first three months of the year, which led to overlapping between sessions and difficulties in the production of documentation.

803. The Secretary-General was also requested to bear in mind, when establishing, in consultation with the Government of Singapore, dates for the

^{10/} For membership and dates of meeting, see annex II.

^{11/} E/SR.1530.

^{12/} E/SR.1528.

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Pattern of conferences".

^{13/} E/L.1202, para. 7.

^{14/} E/AC.24/SR.355, 356; E/SR.1560.

forthcoming session of ECAFE, the desirability of avoiding an overlap between that session and the session of ECLA, to be held at Lima from 15 to 26 April 1969.

804. Finally, the Secretary-General was requested to draw to the attention of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD the desirability of avoiding in so far as possible an overlap between a session of the Trade and Development Board or one of its main committees and the session of ECE, to be held in Geneva from 9 to 25 April 1969.

805. The calendar of conferences and meetings for 1969 and the tentative programme for 1970 as adopted by the Council are reproduced in annex III below.

F. Financial implications of actions of the Council

806. The financial implications of the actions taken by the Council at its forty-fifth session were brought to its attention^{15/} in summary form (E/4581). The Council was informed of the steps that the Secretary-General intended to take to secure the necessary financial provisions to comply with the decisions of the Council. Furthermore, in accordance with rule 34 of its rules of procedure, the Council received individual statements of financial implications of each of the proposals before it at the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions at the time of consideration of each proposal.

^{15/} E/SR.1561.

Chapter XVIII

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations

807. The existing criteria governing the admission of non-governmental organizations to consultative status, as well as the arrangements for consultation with the Council, were reviewed by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in accordance with Council resolution 1225 (XLII). After an extensive debate on the subject, the Committee had adopted the text of a draft resolution incorporating the new arrangements, which it recommended to the Council for adoption. An account of the work of the Committee and the text of the draft resolution—which was intended to replace Council resolution 288 B (X)—were given in the Committee's report (E/4485),^{1/} which was before the Council at its forty-fourth session.^{2/}

808. The Council, in its resolution 1296 (XLIV), adopted, as a whole, the new arrangements set forth in the Committee's draft. Certain delegations, however, registered objections to specific phrases in the text. The Council also approved the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that a foot-note be appended to the newly adopted resolution regarding its entry in force, stating that the Council had decided that the resolution would not take effect until after its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had completed its review of organizations currently in consultative status as requested in resolution 1225 (XLII) and the Council, at its forty-sixth session, had acted upon the recommendations to be contained in its Committee's report.

809. The Council was also informed that, in accordance with its resolution 1225 (XLII), the Committee had addressed an eight-point questionnaire to non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Council, to obtain information relating to their current activities and sources of financing them, with a view to ascertaining whether any were subject to undue influence by Member States and, if so, recommending appropriate action. The Committee also took note of a separate questionnaire sent to non-governmental organizations and of two background papers on non-governmental organizations prepared by the Secretariat, covering descriptions of the activities of selected non-governmental organizations (E/C.2/661) and a brief summary of consultative relationships between non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies (E/C.2/662).

B. Association of non-governmental organizations with the Office of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat

810. A report on the procedures for associating non-governmental organizations with the United Nations Office of Public Information, and on the possibilities of increasing the number of national organizations associated with that Office in order to increase their informational activities concerning economic and social affairs (E/4476), prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 1225 (XLII), was before the Council at its forty-fourth session. As stated in the report, that association was intended to encourage the widest possible public understanding of, and dissemination of information about, the United Nations. Organizations were associated with the Office of Public Information either at United Nations Headquarters, where 204 organizations were listed, or through the fifty United Nations Information Centres around the world. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council were placed on the list automatically upon request. Other organizations of recognized international or national standing were added if it was evident that they were willing and had effective means to disseminate information about the United Nations. The list was reviewed periodically, taking into account the use which each organization was actually making of the facilities provided.

811. The Secretary-General stated that a dual effort was planned, on the one hand by the Information Centres and on the other through the international non-governmental organizations, to seek closer co-operation with national organizations. Another possibility, he suggested, would be to organize regional conferences of non-governmental organizations.

812. During the discussion in the Council,^{3/} representatives stressed the importance of ensuring balanced participation by non-governmental organizations in the work of the Office of Public Information. It was pointed out that most of the organizations listed with the Office of Public Information were national organizations based in the United States of America. The view was expressed that some of those organizations used their listing merely to increase their own prestige or to try to influence delegations and members of the Secretariat. The Office of Public Information was advised to eliminate from its list those national organizations which engaged in questionable activities. Some representatives claimed that some organizations were agents of international Zionism, and that their activities were designed to mislead world public opinion. Other representatives

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item. 18.

^{2/} E/C.2/222-246; E/SR.1517-1521.

^{3/} E/SR.1520-1524.

thought it was more appropriate to achieve a balance by encouraging additional organizations from other areas to become affiliated with the Office of Public Information than by eliminating some that were already listed.

813. Particular reference was made to national organizations representing the black citizens of the United States of America and the United Kingdom. It was suggested that Afro-American organizations had been deliberately excluded from the list and that, therefore, some provision was needed to give special consideration to those organizations and to African non-governmental organizations of a national or regional character. Others cautioned against placing too much emphasis on race, and said that the Council was not obliged to authorize special treatment for any particular group.

814. There was general agreement that the United Nations should have nothing to do with organizations which preached racial or religious discrimination or nazi ideology.

815. The Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information, replying to questions asked by several representatives, stated that the Office of Public Information had at no time rejected any application from a non-governmental organization on grounds of colour. Nor had any application from a national organization representing the black citizens of the United States of America or the United Kingdom been rejected, he said. A directive to the Office of Public Information to accord association to such organizations was as unnecessary in practice as it was unjust in implication. The only reasons for which applications had been rejected were that the membership of the organization was local rather than broadly national or that the organization did not have the desire or the means to disseminate information about the United Nations. At the same time, the Office of Public Information would never entertain an application from an organization openly opposed to the basic principles of the United Nations.

816. Several representatives welcomed the Secretary-General's proposal for regional conferences of non-governmental organizations, and urged that the next one should be held in Africa. Such conferences, they said, made an important contribution to the effective dissemination of information about the United Nations. Other representatives questioned the use of United Nations funds for such conferences. The Council was informed that the financial implications, for the Office of Public Information, of organizing a regional non-governmental organization conference at Addis Ababa immediately following a major meeting at the Economic Commission for Africa would be \$5,280.

817. In taking note of the Secretary-General's report, the Council, in resolution 1297 (XLIV), addressed a number of recommendations to the Secretary-General. In associating non-governmental organizations with the Office of Public Information, the Secretary-General was asked: (a) to bear in mind the letter and spirit of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), governing consultative status; (b) to exclude all organizations whose aims and practices tended or con-

tributed to the propagation of nazi ideology and racial and/or religious discrimination; (c) to give immediate and sympathetic consideration to applications from organizations from inadequately represented regions, particularly in Africa, in order to accomplish a more equitable representation of national organizations from Member States; and (d) to encourage an increase in the number of national and international organizations from all Member States associated with the Office of Public Information, particularly those representing racial groups because of their diversity of experience in the fields of human rights and of economic and social affairs; in that connexion, special efforts should be made to encourage association with organizations representing people of African descent. The Secretary-General was also requested to hold the next regional conference of non-governmental organizations in Africa. Finally, he was asked to include information on the implementation of the resolution in his annual reports on the work of the Organization.

818. Prior to the adoption of the resolution, several representatives commented that it would be very difficult for the Office of Public Information to judge the tendencies of an organization's aims and practices, rather than their effects. Others maintained, however, that it was the tendencies which were important, and that the Secretariat could be trusted to act with intelligence and responsibility.

C. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

819. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status as of 31 August 1968 are listed below. Of these, 12 are in category A and 143 in category B. In addition, 223 organizations are on the Register of the Secretary-General for ad hoc consultations in accordance with resolution 288 B (X), paragraph 17. The organizations are international unless otherwise indicated.

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Co-operative Alliance
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
International Organization of Employers
International Union of Local Authorities
Inter-Parliamentary Union
United Towns Organization
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

Category B

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation
Agudas Israel World Organization
All African Women's Conference
All India Women's Conference (India)
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)
American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute
Amnesty International
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)
Associated Country Women of the World
Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem
Battelle Memorial Institute
CARE (Cooperative for American Relief to Everywhere, Inc.) (United States of America)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America)

Catholic International Union for Social Service
 Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States (United States of America)
 Christian Democratic World Union
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The
 Community Development Foundation, Inc.
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
 Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
 Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA)
 Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA)
 European Alliance of Press Agencies
 European Insurance Committee
 Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce, The
 Friends World Committee for Consultation
 Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)
 Indian Council of World Affairs (India)
 Industrial Co-ordination Bureau
 Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
 Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs
 Inter-American Federation of Public Relations Associations
 Inter-American Planning Society
 Inter-American Press Association
 Inter-American Statistical Institute
 International Abolitionist Federation
 International Air Transport Association
 International Alliance of Women-Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
 International Association for Social Progress
 International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers
 International Association of Penal Law
 International Association of Ports and Harbours, The
 International Association of Schools of Social Work
 International Association of Youth Magistrates
 International Astronautical Federation
 International Automobile Federation
 International Bar Association
 International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons
 International Catholic Child Bureau
 International Catholic Migration Commission
 International Catholic Press Union
 International Commission Against Concentration Camp Practices
 International Commission for Jurists
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
 International Committee of the Red Cross
 International Conference of Catholic Charities
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
 International Council for Scientific Management
 International Council of Jewish Women, The
 International Council on Social Welfare
 International Council of Women
 International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
 International Criminal Police Organization-INTERPOL
 International Federation for Housing and Planning
 International Federation for the Rights of Man, The
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women
 International Federation of Disabled Workmen and Civilian Handicapped
 International Federation of Journalists
 International Federation of Newspaper Publishers
 International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
 International Federation of Social Workers
 International Federation of University Women
 International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
 International Federation of Women Lawyers
 International Information Centre for Local Credit
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences
 International Institute of Public Finance
 International Law Association
 International League for the Rights of Man, The
 International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples
 International Organization for Standardization
 International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
 International Prisoners' Aid Association, The
 International Recreation Association
 International Road Federation
 International Road Transport Union
 International Social Service
 International Society for Criminology
 International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
 International Society of Social Defense
 International Statistical Institute
 International Touring Alliance
 International Union for Child Welfare

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
 International Union for Inland Navigation
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
 International Union of Architects
 International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations
 International Union of Family Organizations
 International Union of Marine Insurance
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
 International Union of Public Transport
 International Union of Railways
 International Union of Socialist Youth
 International Young Christian Workers
 Junior Chamber International
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
 League of Red Cross Societies
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States of America)
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The
 Pax Romana

International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
 International Movement of Catholic Students
 Research Group for Social and Visual Relationships (CIAM)
 Rotary International
 Salvation Army, The
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)
 Soroptimist International Association
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association
 Union of International Fairs
 Women's International Democratic Federation
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women's International Zionist Organization
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
 World Assembly of Youth
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind
 World Federation for Mental Health
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Jewish Congress
 World Movement of Mothers
 World Muslim Congress
 World Peace Through Law Centre
 World Power Conference
 World Union for Progressive Judaism, The
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
 World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 World Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Register

Aerospace Medical Association
 American Foreign Insurance Association (United States of America)
 Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
 Biometric Society, The
 Boy Scouts World Bureau
 Catholic International Education Office
 Central Council for Health Education (United Kingdom)
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
 Commission on Migration of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 Commission on Refugees of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 Committee for Economic Development (United States of America)
 Committee on Space Research
 Confédération internationale du crédit populaire
 Confederation of Latin American Teachers
 Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
 Econometric Society, The
 Engineers Joint Council
 European Association for Animal Production
 European Broadcasting Union
 European Bureau for Youth and Childhood
 European Confederation of Agriculture
 European Confederation of Woodworking Industries
 European Society of Culture
 European Union of Coachbuilders
 European Writers' Community
 Experiment in International Living, The

Fédération internationale des journalistes et écrivains du tourisme
 Fédération internationale libre des déportés et internés de la Résistance
 Federation of International Furniture Removers
 Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, The
 Institute of International Law
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering
 International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine
 International Aeronautical Federation
 International Airline Navigators Council
 International Amateur Radio Union
 International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Information
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom
 International Association for Mass Communication Research
 International Association for Prevention of Blindness
 International Association for Research in Income and Wealth
 International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE)
 International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments
 International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists
 International Association of Art (Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art)
 International Association of Art Critics
 International Association of Gerontology
 International Association of Horticultural Producers
 International Association of Hydatidology
 International Association of Legal Science
 International Association of Lighthouse Authorities
 International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics
 International Association of Microbiological Societies
 International Association of Physical Oceanography
 International Association of Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (AIESEC)
 International Association of Universities
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
 International Association of Wholesale Newspaper, Periodical and Book Distributors
 International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children
 International Astronomical Union
 International Board on Books for Young People
 International Brain Research Organization
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
 International Catholic Association for Radio and Television (UNDA)
 International Catholic Youth Federation
 International Center for Wholesale Trade
 International Chamber of Shipping
 International Commission of Agricultural Engineering
 International Commission on Illumination
 International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements
 International Commission on Radiological Protection
 International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses
 International Committee on Radio Electricity
 International Community of Booksellers' Associations
 International Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants
 International Confederation of Midwives
 International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems
 International Congress of University Adult Education
 International Container Bureau
 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies
 International Council of Commerce Employers
 International Council of Museums
 International Council of Nurses
 International Council of Scientific Unions
 International Council of Social Democratic Women
 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
 International Council of Societies of Pathology
 International Council of Sport and Physical Education
 International Council on Alcohol and Alcoholism
 International Council on Archives
 International Dairy Federation
 International Dental Federation
 International Diabetes Federation
 International Economic Association
 International Electrotechnical Commission
 International Epidemiological Association
 International Falcon Movement
 International Federation for Documentaion
 International Federation for Information Processing
 International Federation for Medical Electronics and Biological Engineering
 International Federation for Parent Education
 International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations
 International Federation of Building and Public Works
 International Federation of Children's Communities
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries
 International Federation of Free Journalists
 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
 International Federation of Home Economics
 International Federation of Independent Air Transport
 International Federation of Library Associations
 International Federation of Modern Language Teachers
 International Federation of Olive Growers
 International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges
 International Federation of Radio Officers
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers
 International Federation of Sportive Medicine
 International Federation of Surgical Colleges
 International Federation of the Periodical Press
 International Federation of Translators
 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
 International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations
 International Fertility Association
 International Film and Television Council
 International Fiscal Association
 International Gas Union
 International Geographical Union
 International Hospital Federation
 International Humanist and Ethical Union
 International League Against Rheumatism
 International League for Children's and Adults' Education
 International League of Dermatological Societies
 International Leprosy Association, The
 International Life-Boat Conference
 International Literary and Artistic Association
 International Marine Radio Association
 International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth
 International Music Council
 International Organization Against Trachoma
 International Organization of Consumers Unions
 International Paediatric Association
 International PEN Club—A World Association of Writers
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
 International Pharmaceutical Federation
 International Planned Parenthood Federation
 International Police Association
 International Political Science Association
 International Public Relations Association
 International Publishers' Association
 International Radio and Television Organization
 International Real Estate Federation
 International Savings Banks Institute
 International Schools Association
 International Scientific Radio Union
 International Shipping Federation Ltd., The
 International Social Science Council
 International Society for Education Through Art
 International Society of Biometeorology
 International Society of Blood Transfusion
 International Society of Cardiology
 International Society of Soil Science
 International Sociological Association
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference
 International Student Conference
 International Theatre Institute
 International Union Against Cancer
 International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses
 International Union Against Tuberculosis
 International Union of Aviation Insurers
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
 International Union of Health Education
 International Union of Nutritional Sciences
 International Union of Psychological Science
 International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
 International Voluntary Service

International Water Supply Association
 International World Calendar Association
 International Young Catholic Students
 International Youth Hostel Federation
 Joint International Committee for the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Ducts
 Lutheran World Federation
 Medical Women's International Association
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)
 Pacific Science Association
 Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health
 Permanent Committee for International Actuarial Congresses
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods
 Prévention routière internationale, La
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Society of African Culture
 Union of International Associations
 Union of International Engineering Organizations
 Universal Esperanto Association
 World Association for Christian Broadcasting
 World Association for Public Opinion Research
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy
 World Education Fellowship
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of Neurology
 World Federation of Occupational Therapists
 World Federation of Scientific Workers
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists
 World Medical Association, The
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 World Psychiatric Association
 World Student Christian Federation
 World Union of Catholic Teachers
 World Union OSE—World Wide Organization for Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews
 World University Service
 World Veterinary Association
 World's Poultry Science Association
 Zonta International

D. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

820. In the period under review, fifty-three statements were submitted to the Council or its subsidiary bodies, under paragraphs 22, 23, 28 and 29 of Council resolution 288 B (X), by forty-three individual non-governmental organizations. In addition, one joint statement was submitted by eleven organizations to the Council. References to written statements by non-governmental organizations to the subsidiary bodies of the Council are contained in the reports of those bodies to the Council. The names of the organizations in consultative status which submitted written statements to the Council and the subjects of the statements are indicated below.

Catholic International Union for Social Service
 International Association of Schools of Social Work
 International Catholic Child Bureau
 International Conference of Catholic Charities
 International Council of Women
 International Council on Social Welfare
 International Federation of University Women
 International Social Service
 Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association

World Union of Catholic Women's Associations
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 Report of the Commission for Social Development (E/C.2/660)
 World Veterans Federation
 Consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations (E/C.2/663)
 Anti-Slavery Society (United Kingdom)
 Slavery (E/C.2/664)
 International Chamber of Commerce
 Principles for taxation of company profits and dividends (E/C.2/665)
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Development and utilization of human resources (E/C.2/666)
 International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
 Tax reform planning and budget policy and management (E/C.2/667)
 Development and utilization of human resources and outflow of trained personnel from developing countries (E/C.2/670)
 International Education Year (E/C.2/671)
 Economic planning and projections (E/C.2/672)
 Women's International Democratic Federation
 International Education Year (E/C.2/668)
 Development and utilization of human resources (E/C.2/669)

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

821. During the forty-fourth session of the Council, three organizations in category A made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

International Union of Local Authorities, on item 18^{4/}
 World Federation of Trade Unions, on items 16 and 18^{5/}
 World Veterans Federation, on item 18^{4/}

822. During the forty-fourth session, seven organizations in category B were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on agenda item 18, under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:^{6/}

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
 Friends World Committee for Consultation
 International Council of Women
 International League for the Rights of Man
 League of Red Cross Societies
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
 World Young Women's Christian Association

823. The representative of the World Young Women's Christian Association also made brief statements on agenda item 18 on behalf of the International

^{4/} E/SR.1518.

^{5/} E/SR.1518; E/SR.1525.

^{6/} E/C.2/SR.248.

Abolitionist Federation and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, both organizations in category B, and on behalf of the International Council of Nurses, an organization on the Register.

824. During the forty-fifth session of the Council, five organizations in category A made statements^{7/} on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on item 2

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on items 2 and 4

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, on item 2

International Organization of Employers, on item 9

^{7/} E/C.2/SR.250.

World Federation of Trade Unions, on items 2 and 9

825. During the forty-fifth session,^{7/} four organizations in category B were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

Catholic International Union for Social Service, on items 2 and 9

International Catholic Migration Commission, on item 9

Pax Romana, on item 4

World Young Women's Christian Association, on items 2 and 9

826. References to oral statements made by non-governmental organizations to the subsidiary bodies of the Council are contained in the reports of those bodies to the Council.

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED FORTY-THIRD, FORTY-FOURTH AND FORTY-FIFTH SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED FORTY-THIRD SESSION

1. Report of the Trade and Development Board.^{a/}
2. External financing of economic development of the developing countries: promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries.^{a/}
3. Survey programme for the development of natural resources.
4. General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system.^{a/}
5. Proposal for a review of agencies and programmes within the United Nations family.^{a/}
6. Reports of the World Bank group and of the International Monetary Fund.^{a/}
7. Elections.^{a/}
8. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.^{a/}
9. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1968 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session.^{a/}
10. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1968.
11. Language services for the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic.
12. Expansion, by one, of the African membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
13. Replacement of a Vice-President of the Council.

AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1968.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Development of natural resources:
 - (a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources;
 - (b) Non-agricultural resources;
 - (c) Resources of the sea; ^{b/}
 - (d) Petroleum and natural gas resources.
4. Transport development.
5. Questions relating to science and technology:
 - (a) Fifth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;
 - (b) Science education;
 - (c) Environmental pollution;
 - (d) Conservation and rational use of the environment.
6. Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries.

^{a/} Item postponed from the forty-third session.

^{b/} The Council at its 1516th meeting decided to postpone consideration of this sub-item to the forty-fifth session.

7. Question of a meeting of specialists in economic development.
8. Report of the Statistical Commission.
9. Report of the Population Commission.
10. Report of the Commission for Social Development.
11. Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
12. Narcotic drugs.
13. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
14. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
15. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
16. Allegations regarding the infringements of trade-union rights.
17. International co-operation in cartography.
18. Non-governmental organizations.
19. Implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.
20. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields.
21. Elections.
22. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
23. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session.

AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. General discussion of international economic and social policy.
3. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.
4. United Nations Development Decade.
5. Population and its relation to economic and social development.
6. Economic planning and projections.
7. External financing of economic development of the developing countries:
 - (a) International flow of capital and assistance;
 - (b) Export credit.
8. Tax reform planning and budget policy and management.
9. Development and utilization of human resources.
10. Outflow of trained personnel from developing countries.
11. Questions relating to science and technology:
 - (a) Draft resolution on the transfer of technology, submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session;

- (b) Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries. ε/
12. Question of convening an international conference on problems of the human environment.
13. The sea:
(a) Resources of the sea;
(b) Marine science and technology.
14. Reports of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. δ/
15. Report of the Industrial Development Board.
16. Report on the United Nations Capital Development Fund.
17. Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme:
(a) United Nations Development Programme;
(b) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
18. Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation.
19. Multilateral food aid: ε/
(a) Programme of studies called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX);
(b) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme.
20. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.
21. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
22. Report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.
23. Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system:
(a) 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;
(b) Annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
- (c) Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;
(d) Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes;
(e) Activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field;
(f) Implementation of Council resolution 1281 (XLIII), part I, paragraphs 3 and 4.
24. Implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.
25. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
26. Activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters. ζ/
27. International Education Year.
28. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic social and human rights fields and its budgetary implications.
29. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1969 and 1970.
30. Question of a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation. ε/
31. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
32. Report of the Trade and Development Board. ε/
33. Reports of the World Bank Group and of the International Monetary Fund. ε/
34. Production and use of edible protein. ε/
35. Elections. ε/
36. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council. ε/
37. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1969 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session. ε/
- ε/ To be considered at a resumed session to be held during the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.
- δ/ The words "and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut" were added by the Council at its 1545th meeting, on 18 July 1968.
- ε/ The Council decided, at its 1559th meeting, on 2 August 1968, to postpone consideration of this item to the resumed forty-fifth session.
- ζ/ The Council decided, at its 1560th meeting, on 2 August 1968, that consideration of the draft resolution on this item should be deferred until early in the resumed forty-fifth session.
- ε/ To be considered at a resumed session to be held during or shortly after the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

Annex II

MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES

A. Economic and Social Council

Membership 1967	Membership 1968	Term of office expires on 31 December
Belgium	Argentina	1970
Cameroon	Belgium	1969
Canada	Bulgaria	1970
Czechoslovakia	Chad	1970
Dahomey	Congo (Brazzaville)	1970
France	Czechoslovakia*	1968
Gabon	France	1969
Guatemala	Guatemala	1969
India	India	1970
Iran	Iran*	1968
Kuwait	Ireland	1970
Libya	Japan	1970
Mexico	Kuwait	1969
Morocco	Libya	1969
Pakistan	Mexico	1969
Panama	Morocco*	1968
Peru	Panama*	1968
Philippines	Philippines*	1968
Romania	Sierra Leone	1969
Sierra Leone	Sweden*	1968
Sweden	Turkey	1969
Turk ^a	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	1968
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Republic of Tan- zania	1969
United Republic of Tanzania	United States of America .	1970
United States of America	Upper Volta	1970
Venezuela	Venezuela*	1968

RESUMED FORTY-THIRD SESSION (second part): 18 Decem-
ber 1967, New York

Plenary meetings 2 meetings

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION: 8-31 May 1968, New York

Plenary meetings 15 meetings
Economic Committee 21 meetings
Social Committee 25 meetings
*Committee on Non-Governmental Organi-
 zations* 2 meetings

Total for the session 63 meetings

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION: 8 July-2 August 1968, Geneva

Plenary meetings 31 meetings
Economic Committee 18 meetings
Co-ordination Committee 26 meetings
*Committee on Non-Governmental Organi-
 zations* 1 meeting

Total for the session 76 meetings

*Retiring members.

B. Committees and ad hoc committees of the Council

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

*Members elected by the Economic and Social Council for a
 period of three years, ending 31 December 1969:*

Algeria	Philippines
Brazil	Romania
Cameroon	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Canada	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	United Republic of Tanzania
France	United States of America
Ghana	Venezuela
India	
Pakistan	

Meetings:

15 April-9 May 1968, New York 34 meetings
 3-24 June 1968, New York 27 meetings

*Members designated by the President of the General Assembly
 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI) to serve
 on the Enlarged Committee:*

Czechoslovakia	Trinidad and Tobago
Jordan	United Arab Republic
Malta	

Meetings:

18 September-2 October 1967, New York . . . 9 meetings

Joint meetings of the Administrative Committee
 on Co-ordination and the Committee for Pro-
 gramme and Co-ordination: 3-5 July 1968,
 Bucharest 5 meetings

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

*Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on
 the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a period of
 three years ending 31 December 1969:*

Professor Svend Aage Andersen (Denmark)
 Dr. Pierre Victor Auger (France)
 Mr. Mamadou Aw (Mali)
 Dr. Carlos Chagas (Brazil)
 Dr. Josef Charvát (Czechoslovakia)
 Mr. Francisco García Olano (Argentina)
 Dr. Jermen M. Gvishiani (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Mr. Salah El-Din Hedayat (United Arab Republic)
 Professor Kankuro Kaneshige (Japan)
 Mr. Alexander Kenyan (Israel)^{a/}
 Professor Eni Njoku (Nigeria)
 Dr. Oliverio Phillips Michelsen (Colombia)
 Dr. Abdus Salam (Pakistan)
 Professor Irimie Staicu (Romania)^{b/}
 Dr. M. S. Thacker (India)
 Sir Ronald Walker (Australia)

^{a/} Appointed by the Council at its 1456th meeting on 19 December 1966 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Abba Eban (Israel) before the expiration of his term of office.

^{b/} Appointed by the Council at its 1501st meeting on 1 August 1967 to fill the vacancy created by the death on 28 April 1967 of Professor Nicolae Cernescu (Romania).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Professor Carroll L. Wilson (United States of America)
Sir Norman Wright (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Eighth session:

13-24 November 1967, Paris. 14 meetings

Ninth session:

1-11 April 1968, New York. 12 meetings

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a period of three years ending 31 December 1968:

Mr. Roque Carranza (Argentina)
Mr. Gamani Corea (Ceylon)
Mr. Nazih Deif (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Mohamed Diawara (Ivory Coast)
Mr. A. N. Efimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. K. S. Krishnaswamy (India) ^{2/}
Mr. Max F. Millikan (United States of America)
Mr. P. N. C. Okigbo (Nigeria)
Mr. Saburo Okita (Japan)
Mr. Józef Pajestka (Poland)
Mr. M. L. Qureshi (Pakistan)
Mr. W. B. Reddaway (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Jean Ripert (France)
Mr. Raúl Sáez (Chile)
Mr. Germánico Salgado (Ecuador)
Mr. Jakov Sirotković (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands)
Mr. Zdeněk Vergner (Czechoslovakia)

Third session:

29 April-10 May 1968, Addis Ababa 18 meetings

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
Canada	Canada	1969
Chile	Chile	1971
Colombia	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1972
Czechoslovakia	Denmark	1969
Denmark	France	1971
France	Ghana	1971
Gabon	Guatemala	1972
Ghana	Hungary	1972
India	Italy	1971
Italy	Japan	1972
Japan	Kenya	1971
Kenya	Kuwait	1972
Lebanon	Lebanon	1971
Panama	Netherlands	1972
Peru	Panama	1971
Poland	Peru	1969
Sierra Leone	Poland	1969
Singapore	Sierra Leone	1969
Sudan	Singapore	1969
Thailand	Thailand	1969
Togo	Togo	1969
Tunisia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1971
Turkey	United Arab Republic	1972
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		

^{2/} Resigned in April 1968.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING (continued)

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
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United States of America	United Republic of Tanzania	1972
Venezuela	United States of America	1972
	Venezuela	1969

Fifth session:

16-27 October 1967, Geneva 19 meetings

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Membership in 1968: Czechoslovakia, France, India, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Meetings:

17 November 1967, New York	1 meeting
22 January 1968, New York	2 meetings
12-15 March 1968, New York	7 meetings
1-5 April 1968, New York	10 meetings
9 April 1968, New York	1 meeting
12 April 1968, New York	2 meetings
3 May 1968, New York	2 meetings
9 May 1968, New York	1 meeting
17 May 1968, New York	1 meeting
9 July 1968, Geneva	1 meeting

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES

Membership in 1968: France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The Committee did not meet during the period under review.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Membership in 1968: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Eighteenth session:

30 October-7 November 1967, Geneva. 11 meetings

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE SURVEY PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ESTABLISHED BY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1218 (XLII)

Membership: Algeria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Meetings:

11-12, 27 September, 20 October, 1-8 December 1967.	8 meetings
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UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTERGOVERNMENTAL
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Membership in 1968

Members elected by the Council	Term of office expires on 31 December	Members elected by the FAO Council	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	1970	Argentina	1968
Brazil	1968	Canada	1968
Denmark	1968	Colombia	1969
Ghana	1968	Federal Republic of Germany	1970
Ireland	1969	France	1970
Pakistan	1969	India	1968
Peru	1970	Jamaica	1970
Sweden	1969	Netherlands	1969
Tunisia	1970	New Zealand	1970
Turkey	1968	Nigeria	1969
United Arab Republic	1969	Republic of Korea	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1970	United States of America	1968

Twelfth session:

5-13 October 1967, Rome 9 meetings

Thirteenth session:

17-24 April 1968, Rome 10 meetings

C. Functional Commissions and Sub-Commission

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	Australia	1971
Belgium	Belgium	1969
Canada	Brazil	1972
Cuba	Canada	1969
Czechoslovakia	Cuba	1971
Ecuador	Czechoslovakia	1971
France	Denmark	1972
Ghana	Ecuador	1969
Hungary	France	1972
India	Ghana	1971
Indonesia	India	1971
Japan	Indonesia	1971
Mali	Japan	1969
Morocco	Morocco	1969
Norway	Philippines	1972
Pakistan	Panama	1972
Panama	Poland	1972
Tunisia	Thailand	1972
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Tunisia	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1971
United Arab Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Republic	1971
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
Uruguay	United States of America	1969

Fifteenth session:

26 February-8 March 1968, New York 19 meetings

POPULATION COMMISSION

Membership 1968	Membership 1969 ^{d/}	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	Brazil	1972
Austria	Cameroon	1969
Cameroon	Central African Republic	1971
Central African Republic	Czechoslovakia	1972
Chile	Denmark	1972
Ecuador	Ecuador	1969
France	France	1971
Ghana	Ghana	1971
India	India	1972
Indonesia	Indonesia	1971
Jamaica	Jamaica	1971
Japan	Japan	1969
Malawi	Kenya	1972
Netherlands	Pakistan	1971
Nigeria	Peru	1969
Pakistan	Philippines	1969
Panama	Rwanda	1969
Peru	Spain	1972
Philippines	Sweden	1971
Rwanda	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1971
Sweden	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	United Arab Republic	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
United Arab Republic	United States of America	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Upper Volta	1972
United States of America	Venezuela	1972
Yugoslavia		

Fourteenth session:

30 October-10 November 1967, Geneva 20 meetings

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1970
Botswana	Botswana	1970
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Byelorussian Soviet So- cialist Republic	1971
Cameroon	Cameroon	1970
Canada	Canada	1969
Chile	Chile	1969
China	Congo (Brazzaville)	1971
Cyprus	Cuba	1971
Czechoslovakia	Cyprus	1970
France	Czechoslovakia	1969
Greece	France	1971
Iran	Gabon	1971
Israel	Greece	1969
Mauritania	India	1971
Mexico	Iran	1970
Morocco	Lebanon	1971
Netherlands	Mauritania	1969
Norway	Mexico	1970
Pakistan	Morocco	1969

^{d/} The twenty-seventh member of the Commission is to be elected at the resumed forty-fifth session of the Council.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
Peru	Netherlands	1971
Philippines	Norway	1969
Romania	Pakistan	1969
Spain	Philippines	1969
Tunisia	Romania	1970
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Spain	1970
United Arab Republic	Tunisia	1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1971
United Republic of Tanzania	United Arab Republic . . .	1970
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1970
Upper Volta	United States of America .	1971
Uruguay	Uruguay	1969
Venezuela	Venezuela	1971

Nineteenth session:

5 February-2 March 1968, New York 40 meetings

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Austria	1970
Austria	Chile	1971
Chile	Congo (Democratic Re- public of)	1969
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Finland	1971
Dahomey	France	1970
France	Greece	1969
Greece	Guatemala	1969
Guatemala	India	1970
India	Iran	1971
Iran	Israel	1970
Israel	Italy	1969
Italy	Jamaica	1970
Jamaica	Lebanon	1970
Lebanon	Madagascar	1970
Madagascar	Mauritania	1971
Morocco	Morocco	1969
New Zealand	New Zealand	1971
Nigeria	Nigeria	1969
Pakistan	Pakistan	1969
Peru	Peru	1969
Philippines	Philippines	1970
Poland	Poland	1969
Senegal	Senegal	1971
Sweden	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1971
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1970
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Arab Republic . . .	1971
United Arab Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Republic of Tan- zania	1970
United Republic of Tanzania	United States of America .	1971
United States of America	Uruguay	1971
Venezuela	Venezuela	1970
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1971

Twenty-fourth session:

5 February-12 March 1968, New York 31 meetings

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	Australia	1969
Botswana	Botswana	1970
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Byelorussian Soviet So- cialist Republic	1970
Chile	Chile	1971
Cyprus	Costa Rica	1971
Dominican Republic	Cyprus	1970
Finland	Dominican Republic	1970
France	France	1971
Ghana	Ghana	1970
Guatemala	Guatemala	1969
Guinea	Guinea	1969
Honduras	Hungary	1969
Hungary	Iran	1969
Iran	Iraq	1969
Iraq	Japan	1970
Japan	Liberia	1971
Liberia	Madagascar	1970
Madagascar	Malaysia	1971
Malaysia	Morocco	1971
Mauritania	Netherlands	1969
Mexico	Nicaragua	1971
Netherlands	Norway	1971
Peru	Peru	1969
Philippines	Philippines	1971
Poland	Romania	1971
Spain	Spain	1970
Tunisia	Tunisia	1969
Turkey	Turkey	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1970
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic . . .	1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1970
United States of America	United States of America .	1970

Twenty-first session: 29 January-19 February

1968, New York 30 meetings

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
Brazil	Brazil	1969
Canada	Canada	1971
China	China	1969
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	1971
Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Ger- many	1972
France	France	1971
Ghana	Ghana	1971
Hungary	Hungary	1972
India	India	1972
Iran	Iran	1972
Jamaica	Jamaica	1969
Japan	Japan	1969
Mexico	Mexico	1972
Morocco	Morocco	1969
Nigeria	Pakistan	1972
Peru	Peru	1971
Republic of Korea	Sweden	1972
Switzerland	Switzerland	1971
Turkey	Turkey	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic . . .	1972

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS (continued)

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
United States of America	United States of America	1971
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1971

Twenty-second session:
8-26 January 1968, Geneva 25 meetings

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Membership from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968 ^{e/}

Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan)
Mrs. Phoebe Asiyo (Kenya)
Mr. Mohammed Awad (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Francesco Capotorti (Italy)
Mr. C. Clyde Ferguson, Jr. (United States of America)
Mr. John P. Humphrey (Canada)
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)
Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)
Mr. Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland)
Mr. Antonio Martínez Báez (Mexico)
Mr. Nath Pai (India)
Mr. Yakov Arkadyévich Ostrovsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Vieno Voitto Saario (Finland)
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)
Dr. Eduard Schiller (Austria)
Mr. İlhan Unat (Turkey)
Mr. Zeev W. Zeltner (Israel)

Twentieth session:
25 September-12 October 1967, Geneva 24 meetings

D. Regional economic commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Members

Albania	Italy
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Malta
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Norway
Cyprus	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Portugal
Denmark	Romania
Federal Republic of Germany	Spain
Finland	Sweden
France	Turkey
Greece	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Hungary	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iceland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ireland	United States of America
	Yugoslavia

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the

^{e/} By resolution 1334 (XLIV) adopted on 31 May 1968 (E/SR.1530), the Council decided to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission to twenty-six as from 1969 and requested the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session to elect the twenty-six members of the Sub-Commission from nominations of experts made by States Members of the United Nations on the basis of a pattern set out in operative paragraph 2 of that resolution.

work of the Commission in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference.

Twenty-third session: ^{f/}
17 April-2 May 1968, Geneva

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Members

Afghanistan	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Burma	New Zealand
Cambodia	Pakistan
Ceylon	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
France	Republic of Viet-Nam
India	Singapore
Indonesia	Thailand
Iran	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Japan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Laos	United States of America
Malaysia	Western Samoa
Mongolia	

Associate members

Brunei	Fiji	Hong Kong
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The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 617 (XXII) and 860 (XXXII) respectively.

Twenty-fourth session: ^{g/}
17-30 April 1968, Canberra

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Members

Argentina	Haiti
Barbados	Honduras
Bolivia	Jamaica
Brazil	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
El Salvador	United States of America
France	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Guyana	

Associate members

British Honduras or Belize

The Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia and the Territories of Montserrat and St. Vincent (collectively, as a single member)

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII) respectively.

Committee of the Whole (twelfth session):
23-25 April 1968, ^{h/} Santiago

^{f/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

^{g/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2.*

^{h/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Members

Algeria	Madagascar
Botswana	Malawi
Burundi	Mali
Cameroon	Mauritania
Central African Republic	Morocco
Chad	Niger
Congo (Brazzaville)	Nigeria
Dahomey	Rwanda
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Senegal
Ethiopia	Sierra Leone
Gabon	Somalia
Gambia	South Africa ^{1/}
Ghana	Sudan
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Lesotho	United Arab Republic
Liberia	United Republic of Tanzania
Liha	Upper Volta
	Zambia

Associate members

According to paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference, Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa (including African islands), and Powers other than Portugal responsible for the international relations of those Territories (i.e. France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), are associate members of the Commission.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 763 D II (XXX) and 925 (XXXIV) respectively.

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.^{1/}

E. Other related bodies

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1970
Austria	Austria	1970
Belgium	Belgium	1970
Brazil	Brazil	1969
Bulgaria	Cameroon	1969
Cameroon	Canada	1970
Canada	Chile	1971
Chile	Congo (Brazzaville)	1971
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Czechoslovakia	1971
Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	1971
Federal Republic of Germany	Finland	1970
Finland	France	1970
France	India	1969
	Italy	1969

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (continued)

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
India	Japan	1969
Iraq	Jordan	1970
Italy	Malaysia	1970
Jamaica	Mauritania	1971
Japan	Netherlands	1971
Jordan	Norway	1969
Liberia	Pakistan	1970
Malaysia	Panama	1971
Netherlands	Paraguay	1969
Norway	Peru	1971
Pakistan	Poland	1970
Paraguay	Romania	1970
Peru	Senegal	1969
Poland	Sweden	1971
Romania	Switzerland	1971
Senegal	Syria	1971
Switzerland	Thailand	1969
Thailand	United Arab Republic	1970
Tunisia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1969
United Arab Republic	United Republic of Tanzania	1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	1969
United States of America	Venezuela	1970
Venezuela		

Fifth session:

9-29 January 1968, New York 25 meetings

Sixth session:

11-28 June 1968, Vienna 26 meetings

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CHILDREN'S FUND

Membership until 31 July 1968	Membership from 1 August 1968	Term of office expires on 31 July
Australia	Australia	1969
Belgium	Belgium	1971
Bulgaria	Brazil	1971
Cameroon	Bulgaria	1969
Canada	Cameroon	1970
Chile	Canada	1971
China	China	1970
Dominican Republic	Czechoslovakia	1971
Ecuador	Dominican Republic	1970
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	1969
Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	1971
France	France	1970
Guinea	Guinea	1970
India	India	1971
Iraq	Iraq	1970
Israel	Pakistan	1971
Morocco	Peru	1969
Pakistan	Philippines	1969
Peru	Poland	1970
Philippines	Senegal	1969
Poland	Sweden	1969
Senegal	Switzerland	1969
Sweden	Thailand	1971
Switzerland	Tunisia	1971
Turkey	Turkey	1969
Uganda	Uganda	1970

^{1/} The Council decided, by resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of 30 July 1963, that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, should find that conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in its racial policy.

^{1/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5.*

**EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CHILDREN'S FUND (continued)**

Membership until	Membership from	Term of office expires on
31 July 1968	1 August 1968	31 July
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1969
United States of America	United States of America .	1970
Yugoslavia	Venezuela	1971

Meetings:
6-19 June 1968 12 meetings

**PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD
AND DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY**

Permanent Central Narcotics Board ^{k/}

***Members elected by the Economic and Social Council for the
period 2 March 1963-1 March 1968:***

Dr. Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic)
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland)
Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece)
Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)
Dr. Vladimir Kusević (Yugoslavia) ^{l/}
Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil)
Professor Paul Reuter (France)
Mr. Leon Steinig (United States of America)

91st session:
30 October-2 November 1967, Geneva

^{k/} Replaced by the International Narcotics Control Board, effective 2 March 1968, in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

^{l/} Resigned, effective 30 June 1967.

Drug Supervisory Body ^{k/}

Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece), appointed by WHO
Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil), appointed by WHO
Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India), appointed by the Com-
mission on Narcotic Drugs
Dr. Vladimir Kusević (Yugoslavia), appointed by the Perma-
nent Central Narcotics Board ^{l/}

68th session:
23-27 October, 10 November 1967, Geneva

Joint sessions of the PCNB and the DSB

38th joint session:
3-10 November 1967, Geneva

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD ^{m/}

***Members elected by the Economic and Social Council for
a three-year term beginning 2 March 1968:***

Professor Paul Reuter (France)
Mr. I. Vertes (Hungary)
Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)
Dr. Tatsuo Kariyone (Japan)
Mr. M. Aslam (Pakistan)
Dr. M. A. Atisso (Senegal)
Dr. Sukru Kaymakcalan (Turkey)
Dr. Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic)
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland)
Mr. Leon Steinig (United States of America)
Dr. M. Granier Doyeux (Venezuela)

First session:
4-8 March 1968, Geneva
Second session:
27 May-1 June 1968, Geneva

^{m/} Established in accordance with the provisions of the International Conven-
tion on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

Annex III

CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1969 AND 1970 ^{a/}

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS IN 1969

(To be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations unless otherwise stated)

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies ^{b/}	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^{c/}
6-10 January	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile		
6-31 January	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights		
9-24 January		UNDP—Governing Council (seventh session)	
13-31 January	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva)		
21 January-7 February		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (eighth session) (Geneva)	
27-31 January	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights		
27 January-12 February	Commission on the Status of Women		
3-10 February	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group established under resolution 8 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights		
3-14 February	Economic Commission for Africa (ninth session) (Addis Ababa)		
17 February-5 March	Commission for Social Development		
17-28 February		UNCTAD—Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade (third session) (Geneva)	
17 February-21 March	Commission on Human Rights (Geneva)		
24-28 February	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		
24-28 March ^{d/}	Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders		
31 March-12 April	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development		
9-25 April	Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva)		

^{a/} Approved by the Council at its 1560th meeting, on 2 August 1968.^{b/} Meetings shown for information only. In the case of UNCTAD and UNIDO, the meetings included are limited to those for which the dates and location have already been determined.^{c/} The major annual conferences of the specialized agencies, the dates of which are established by the appropriate organs of the agencies themselves, are also shown. Where the biennial, quadrennial or quinquennial conferences of the agencies concerned do not fall in 1969, the probable dates of the sessions of their governing bodies are indicated.^{d/} With a possible extension of one or two days if necessary.

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies <u>b/</u>	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency <u>c/</u>
9-25 April		UNCTAD—Committee on Shipping (third session) (Geneva)	
15-26 April	Economic Commission for Latin America (Lima)		
24 April-15 May		UNIDO—Industrial Development Board (Vienna) (preceded by Working Group on Programme and Co-ordination 8-22 April)	
28 April-9 May	Committee for Development Planning (Bangkok)		
April-May			UNESCO—Executive Board (Paris)
21 April-9 May	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
28 April-9 May		UNCTAD—Special Committee on Preferences (second session) (Geneva)	
April, 2 weeks	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Singapore)		
3-23 May			ITU—Administrative Council (twenty-fourth session) (Geneva)
12 May-6 June	Economic and Social Council (forty-sixth session)		
May/June, 2 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)	
May/June, 4 days		UNICEF—Programme Committee (Santiago)	
May/June, 2 days		UNICEF—Committee on Administrative Budget (Santiago)	
May/June, 7 days		UNICEF—Executive Board (Santiago)	
27 May-13 June			WMO—Executive Committee (twenty-first session) (Geneva)
June, 3 weeks		UNDP—Governing Council (eighth session) (Geneva)	
4-26 June			International Labour Conference (fifty-third session) (Geneva)
9-27 June	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
23 June-4 July		UNCTAD — Intergovernmental Group on Supplementary Financing (fifth session) (Geneva)	
July			WHO (Assembly) (Boston) (subject to confirmation)
Week of 7-11 July	Joint Meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Geneva)		
14 July-8 August	Economic and Social Council (forty-seventh session) (Geneva)		

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies ^{b/}	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^{c/}
25 August- 12 September	Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities		
26 August- 12 September		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (ninth session) (Geneva)	
September			IAEA—General Conference (Vienna)
2-12 September	Committee for Housing, Building and Planning		
September- October			UNESCO—Executive Board (Paris)
16 September- 3 October		UNCTAD—Committee on Manufactures (fourth session) (Geneva)	
29 September- 3 October			IBRD and IDA—Board of Governors (Washington, D.C.)
29 September- 3 October			IMF—Board of Governors (Washington, D.C.)
29 September- 3 October			IFC—Board of Governors (Washington, D.C.)
16 September- December		General Assembly (twenty-fourth session)	
September, 2 weeks or more	Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
September/ December (and as required)		Committee on Conferences	
6-10 October		UNCTAD—Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes (third session) (Geneva)	
12-24 October		UNCTAD—Committee on Commodities (fourth session) (Geneva)	
15-30 October			IMCO—Assembly (sixth session) (London)
20-31 October		United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—Executive Committee (Geneva)	
October, 2 weeks	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (Addis Ababa)		
October, 1 day		UNDP—Pledging Conference	
October, 1 day		UNCDF—Pledging Conference	
October/ November, 3 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)	
October/ November, 4 days	Economic and Social Council (resumed forty-seventh session)		
3-14 November	Population Commission (Geneva)		Food and Agriculture Organization Conference (fifteenth session) (Rome)
December, 4 days	Economic and Social Council (resumed forty-seventh session)		

TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS IN 1970

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies
January		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (Geneva)
January		UNDP—Governing Council (ninth session)
January, 1 week	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights	
January/February, 3 weeks	Commission on the Status of Women (New York or Geneva ^{e/})	
January/February, 1 week	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	
2 February	Commission for Social Development (New York or Geneva ^{e/})	
February/March, 5 weeks	Commission on Human Rights (New York or Geneva ^{e/})	
March/April	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Afghanistan)	
March/April	Economic Commission for Latin America (Committee of the Whole) (Santiago)	
Spring, 2 weeks	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	
April, 2 weeks	Committee for Development Planning (New York or Headquarters of a regional commission)	
8-24 April	Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva)	
April/May, 3 weeks	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	
April/May		UNDIO—Industrial Development Board (fourth session) (Vienna)
18 May-12 June	Economic and Social Council (forty-eighth session)	
May, 3 weeks		UNICEF—Executive Board
May/June, 2 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)
June, 3 weeks		UNDP—Governing Council (tenth session) (Geneva)
June, 2 weeks	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	
Week of 6-10 July	Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (Geneva)	
13 July-7 August	Economic and Social Council (forty-ninth session) (Geneva)	
August/September		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (Geneva)
17-26 August		4th Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Kyoto, Japan)
15 September-December		General Assembly (twenty-fifth session)
Autumn, 2 weeks	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (meeting-place to be determined)	
October/November, 2 weeks	Statistical Commission (Geneva)	

^{e/} In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2116 (XXI), one Headquarters-based functional commission of the Council, to be determined by the Council, may meet in Geneva during the period from January to April.

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies
24 October- 7 November	Sixth United Nations Regional Carto- graphic Conference on Asia and the Far East (Council resolution 1313 (XLIV) (Teheran))	
October, 1 day		UNDP—Pledging Conference
October, 1 day		UNCDF—Pledging Conference
October/November, 3 weeks	Sub-Commission on Prevention of Dis- crimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva)	
October/November, 3-4 days	Economic and Social Council (resumed forty-ninth session)	
October/November, 3 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)
December, 3-4 days	Economic and Social Council (resumed forty-ninth session)	

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