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NATIONS

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**REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

1 August 1958 to 31 July 1959

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : FOURTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/4143)

NEW YORK

(98 p.)

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^c The provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Programmes of technical assistance".

^d Requires action by the General Assembly.

^e The provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Progress and operations of the Special Fund".

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^f Requires action by the General Assembly.

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¹ Requires action by the General Assembly.

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¹ Paragraph 584 of this section requires action by the General Assembly.

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/C.2/-	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/C.4/-	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
E/TAC/-	Technical Assistance Committee

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. The reference "*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5, document E/3219" means that document E/3219 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 5.

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 mainly of the reports of the various commissions of the Council. A list of the supplements to the resumed twenty-sixth, the twenty-seventh and the twenty-eighth sessions is given below:

Supplement No.	Resumed twenty-sixth session	Document No.
1A.	Resolutions adopted at the resumed twenty-sixth session	E/3169/Add.1
<i>Twenty-seventh session</i>		
1.	Resolutions adopted at the twenty-seventh session	E/3262
2.	Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (2-11 September 1958)	E/3136
2A.	Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (2-12 March 1959)	E/3223
3.	Report of the Population Commission (tenth session)	E/3207/Rev.1
<i>Twenty-eighth session</i>		
1.	Resolutions adopted at the twenty-eighth session	E/3290
2.	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (fifteenth session)	E/3214
3.	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe (fourteenth session)	E/3227
4.	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	E/3246/Rev.1
5.	Eleventh report of the Technical Assistance Board	E/3226
6.	Report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (seventh session)	E/3225
7.	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (thirteenth session)	E/3228
8.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights (fifteenth session)	E/3229
9.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (fourteenth session)	E/3254
10.	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa (first session)	E/3201
11.	Report of the Social Commission (twelfth session)	E/3265/Rev.1
12.	Report of the Transport and Communications Commission (ninth session)	E/3264

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
BANK	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
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
EEC	European Economic Community
Expanded Programme	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for economic development of under-developed countries
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCICA	Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMW	International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PCOB	Permanent Central Opium Board
TAA	Technical Assistance Administration
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
TAO	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNREF	United Nations Refugee Fund
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

This report of the Economic and Social Council which I have the honour to present to the General Assembly covers the period 1 August 1958 to 31 July 1959.

During that period the Council held major debates on both the world economic situation and the world social situation and in those debates—as indeed in all its discussions—its principal objective remained the promotion of the economic and social development of the under-developed countries.

In the economic sphere the Council concentrated its attention on some of the implications of the recent recession and subsequent recovery in industrial countries, and on the impact of instability and long-term trends in commodity markets on the economies of under-developed countries.

The Council noted with satisfaction the extent and speed of the recovery from the recession—despite earlier widespread fears that it might develop into a major and protracted set-back. It also noted, however, the statements made in the *World Economic Survey, 1958* to the effect that the possibility of future fluctuations assuming a graver form could not be excluded and that the long-term threat of inflation, which influenced recent anti-recession policy, might also come to have an important bearing on long-term growth.

The recent recession showed very clearly the dependence of under-developed countries on the course of output and demand in industrial countries. Despite its brevity, the recession entailed a substantial loss of external purchasing power and income for exporters of primary products. Moreover, the recovery in commodity markets appears to have lagged behind that of output in industrial countries. The Council agreed that the reduction of instability in world commodity trade was an important goal of international economic policy, but that long-term growth in industrial countries was no less important to the economic advancement of the less developed areas of the world. Continued economic expansion in industrial countries is all the more important to under-developed countries as import demand for primary products has tended in the long run to grow less rapidly than output in industrial countries, while the import demand of under-developed countries, stimulated by developmental activities, has tended to expand faster than their domestic output.

Economic aid and private capital from industrial countries have helped to cover the deficit in the external transactions of under-developed countries. At the same time, it was suggested in the Council that industrial countries could contribute towards a reduction of that imbalance by moderating rates of taxation on imported primary products. Under-developed countries, for their part, could contribute towards the solution of the problem both by applying appropriate policies to ensure internal stability and by maintaining, with the help of foreign economic aid and capital, a vigorous drive for economic expansion and the diversification of their economies.

The Council's concern with the problem of primary commodities was again evident during its debates on the economic development of under-developed countries, as was its consciousness of the need for accelerating economic growth. The Council devoted much attention to the intensification and systematization of the efforts of the United Nations to promote rapid industrialization and to relate it more closely to the technical assistance activities of the United Nations in that field. On the basis of comprehensive documentation, the Council reviewed the means which have been suggested for promoting economic development and the programmes and plans by which Governments are assisting such development. It urged Governments to proceed as fully and as rapidly as possible with practical plans for further assistance; and it entrusted the Secretary-General with the task of ensuring that needs should be properly assessed and that knowledge and experience acquired in rendering technical assistance should be properly assembled, analysed, disseminated and exchanged.

Aware of the great need for supplementing the domestic capital formation of the countries which are striving to increase their national income and raise their levels of living, the Council stressed the urgent need of further progress in the provision of international aid as well as in the volume and distribution of international private investment.

The Council's debate on the first progress report on the operations of the United Nations Special Fund showed clearly the great confidence which the members of the Council place in the future of this new United Nations venture. The Council was gratified to note that the Special Fund had confined its operations to important projects which were likely to show immediate results. It is to be hoped that Governments will now make every effort to help the Special Fund reach the financial target set by the General Assembly.

This year was marked by an important milestone in the progress of the Council's work for the economically less developed countries of the world: the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 222 (IX), which brought into being the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. This was one of the most constructive actions ever taken by the Council, and it is one of which it may be justly proud. Since operations began, over 140 countries and territories have benefited from the Programme, and they have been served not only by the 8,000 men and women who have gone out as experts, but also by the 14,000 fellowship holders who have returned home after training abroad. The organization and administration of the Programme have improved steadily over the years, despite the complex problems of inter-agency co-ordination, currency management, and uncertain finance with which those responsible have had to grapple.

A year ago the General Assembly accepted the Council's recommendation that the Secretary-General be authorized on an experimental basis and on a limited

scale to accept requests from Governments which wished to obtain the temporary assistance of externally recruited experts to perform duties of an operational, executive or administrative character. The Secretary-General has informed the Council that a large number of requests for such aid have been received and, on his proposal, the Council has recommended to the Assembly that the authority be given to continue the experiment for a further year and that he be asked to provide a report analysing the results in detail at the Council's thirtieth session.

The activities of the regional economic commissions have, as usual, held an important place in the Council's deliberations, and it is gratifying to note the unanimity with which the Council has come to regard the system of regional commissions as a most vital and dynamic part of the United Nations machinery for practical action in the economic field, including action with regard to the social aspects of economic development. As demonstrated in the regional technical assistance projects, the activities of the three commissions established a decade ago are closely interwoven with technical assistance operations, with highly effective and valuable results. The Economic Commission for Africa held its first session in January last and has already embarked on a number of important projects.

In the social sphere the Council this year reviewed the work of both its Population and Social Commissions. There was a general awareness of the effect that the rise in population throughout the world will have on economic and social development; of its implications for the less developed countries; of the problems created by the rapid increase in urban population in most countries throughout the world; and of the need for balanced development of rural and urban programmes.

The second *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development*, which the Council considered in some detail, included material on international as well as national measures taken to improve social conditions. The *Survey* indicated that the period under review—1953-1957—had been one of consolidation of previous social achievements and of relatively slow expansion. Members of the Council stressed the interdependence of social and economic progress and sought new means of removing obstacles to social development. The role of Governments and of voluntary organizations in finding solutions to social problems received attention in the debates and in the resolutions which the Council adopted.

The Council approved recommendations made by the Social Commission with regard to a long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing, stressing the need for intensifying United Nations action to meet the housing needs of the world's population. It also approved the Commission's recommendations regarding the development of national social service programmes and the future United Nations programme in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others; and the programme of work of the United Nations in the social field for the next two years. Finally, the Council concurred in the Commission's request to ask the General Assembly to give favourable consideration to an increase in funds for technical assistance to under-developed countries in the social field.

In addition, the Council requested the World Health Organization to give continuing attention to the prob-

lem of supplying drugs and preventive medical preparations at a cost within the reach of low-income groups; and, in keeping with the tenor of its debates, it asked Governments and the Secretary-General to give increased consideration to the social implications of economic planning and development.

In considering the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Council welcomed the action taken by the General Assembly in instituting a World Refugee Year and noted with interest the encouraging results already achieved. While it cannot be expected that the World Refugee Year will solve all refugee problems, it may well have a decisive effect on certain well-defined and long-standing ones. The Council learned from the High Commissioner that fifty-four countries had so far announced their participation in the Year. It is to be hoped that the national campaigns now being organized will result in a greater awareness of the tragic problems of the refugee.

The Council again reviewed the useful work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. In recommending the General Assembly to establish a programme of technical assistance in narcotics control to be borne on the regular budget of the United Nations, it has, I think, made a valuable suggestion for strengthening and supplementing the well-established treaty system of international narcotics control.

In so far as the Council's activities in the matter of human rights are concerned, the past few years have witnessed a change of emphasis. Whereas at an earlier stage the Council was primarily concerned with the enactment of international legislation, it is now attempting to develop an operational programme. This is not an easy thing to do in an area as politically delicate as human rights. Some progress has, however, been made. On the initiative of the Commission on Human Rights and with the co-operation of the General Assembly, the Council has organized a new programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, established a system for receiving triennial reports from Governments on developments in the matter of human rights, and organized a series of studies of specific rights or groups of rights.

Renewed interest in freedom of information led the Commission on Human Rights, at the request of the General Assembly and with the Council's approval, to undertake to review developments affecting that subject—including the provision of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries in the field of information—as a regular item on its agenda. To facilitate that review the Secretary-General has been requested to provide an annual report on developments affecting freedom of information. He has also been requested to prepare a substantive report for submission to the Council in 1961 on developments in regard to freedom of information since 1954. In the same field, the Council has decided to seek the views of Member States on the desirability of the adoption by the United Nations of a Declaration on Freedom of Information, and their comments on a proposed text.

In addition, the Council has forwarded to the General Assembly the draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child, completed this year by the Commission on Human Rights.

The Commission on the Status of Women is nearing the completion of two major projects, on the political rights of women and the nationality of married women,

and is giving increasing emphasis to the economic rights of women and the status of women in private law.

The Council's annual review of the development and co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields again benefited from the personal participation of the Secretary-General and the heads of many of the specialized agencies and IAEA. The Council noted with approval the efforts to achieve a greater concentration of United Nations activities in those fields and reviewed, in a preliminary manner, the Secretary-General's appraisal of United Nations programmes for the next five years. Next year the Council will have before it a consolidated report of the scope, trend and cost of the economic and social programmes of the United Nations and the principal specialized agencies. This will provide an opportunity for the Council to review for the first time, not only the co-ordination and concentration of existing work, but the way in which the resources, efforts and programmes of the international community might be directed and developed in future years to achieve a more effective combined response to the pressing and basic human needs of our time. The Council will no doubt also welcome this as an opportunity to reappraise and develop its own functions—possibly in the direction suggested by a number of speakers in its recent debates, that is, away from housekeeping functions and more fully towards the policy role for which, under the Charter, it was established.

In this brief review of the work of the Council during the year, mention should also be made of the interest taken by non-governmental organizations in the Council's activities and of the contribution which many of them have made to its debates.

The subjects to which I have briefly referred above, and the many other questions dealt with by the Council in the course of the year, are described in greater detail in the report which follows.

II

The report has, in general, the same form and character as previous reports of the Council to the General Assembly.¹ It consists of the present volume and the printed volumes of the resolutions of the resumed twenty-sixth session, the twenty-seventh session, and

¹ See E/L.835 and E/SR.1089.

the twenty-eighth session.² It contains references to the summary records of the Council and its committees, which are distributed to all Members of the United Nations. The annex appearing at the end of each chapter lists the relevant oral and written statements of non-governmental organizations.

The present volume comprises ten chapters, each of which is designed to be referred, should the General Committee of the General Assembly so recommend, to one of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, or to any joint meeting that the General Assembly may decide upon. Chapters II, III, IV and V are concerned with matters within the competence of the Second Committee, chapters VI and VII with matters within the competence of the Third Committee, and chapter X with matters within the competence of the Fifth Committee, while chapters I, VIII and IX could appropriately be taken up by the General Assembly in plenary session.

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

The agenda of the Council's sessions and information regarding the membership and dates of meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs are included as appendices to the report.

I should like to take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the help which I have received, during my term of office as President of the Council, from the Vice-Presidents and the other Chairmen of Committees. By allowing me to draw so freely on their ability and experience, they have made my task an enjoyable as well as a rewarding one. My sincere thanks are also due to all the members of the Council for the co-operative spirit which they have shown to me, and to the Secretariat for its assistance to me and to my fellow officers during the year and in the preparation of the report which follows.

(Signed) Daniel Cosío VILLEGAS

Geneva,
August 1959

President,
Economic and Social Council

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1A; Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1; Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Membership, sessions and officers of the Council

1. At its thirteenth session,¹ the General Assembly elected Afghanistan, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela to replace the six retiring members of the Economic and Social Council: Brazil, Canada, Greece, Indonesia, United States of America and Yugoslavia. The membership of the Council was therefore as follows for the year 1959: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Finland,* France, Mexico,* Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan,* Poland,* Spain, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America and Venezuela.

2. The resumed twenty-sixth session of the Council was held on 23 October and 10 and 11 December 1958 in New York. Upon the invitation of the Mexican Government and in pursuance of a decision taken by the Council on 23 October 1958,² the twenty-seventh session was held at Mexico City from 7 to 24 April 1959. The twenty-eighth session was held at Geneva from 30 June to 31 July 1959. Information regarding the number of plenary and committee meetings held during those sessions is contained in appendix II.

3. At the first meeting of its twenty-seventh session,³ the Council elected Mr. Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico) President, and Mr. Jerzy Michalowski (Poland) and Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmed (Pakistan) First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively, for 1959. At the first meeting of the twenty-eighth session,⁴ the Council elected Mr. G. A. Faruqi (Pakistan) Second Vice-President, to take the place of Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmed, who was unable to attend the session.

Section II. Subsidiary organs of the Council

A. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

4. The following eight committees established by the Council are committees composed of government representatives which 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, the Technical Assistance Board and committees of experts. The members and dates of meetings of the committees listed in this section are shown in appendix II.

(i) *Economic Committee*. A sessional committee of the whole.

Chairman: Mr. Jerzy Michalowski (Poland), First Vice-President of the Council.

* Members retiring on 31 December 1959.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 775th meeting.

² E/SR.1045.

³ E/SR.1048.

(ii) *Social Committee*. A sessional committee of the whole.

Chairman during the twenty-seventh session of the Council: Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmed (Pakistan), Second Vice-President of the Council.

Chairman during the twenty-eighth session of the Council: Mr. G. A. Faruqi (Pakistan), Second Vice-President of the Council.

(iii) *Co-ordination Committee*. A sessional committee of the whole.

Chairman: Mr. C. W. A. Schurmann (Netherlands).

(iv) *Technical Assistance Committee*. Established by Council resolution 222 (IX) as a standing committee of the whole. Membership increased to twenty-four by Council resolution 647 (XXIII).

Chairman for 1958: Mr. Hassan Mohamed Hassan (Sudan).

Acting Chairman: Mr. Eurico Penteadó (Brazil).

Chairman for 1959: Mr. Ernst Michanek (Sweden).

(v) *Administrative Review Group of the Technical Assistance Committee*. Established by TAC in its resolution of 27 July 1956⁵ and composed of eight members of TAC. Continued for a further year by TAC in its resolution of 22 July 1957⁶ and again for a year in its resolution of 25 July 1958.⁷ Membership increased to nine by TAC at its 157th meeting.

Chairman for 1958: Mr. Hassan Mohamed Hassan (Sudan).

Acting Chairman: Mr. Eurico Penteadó (Brazil).

(vi) *Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations*. A standing committee composed of seven members of the Council elected each year under rule 82 of the rules of procedure.

Chairman: Miss Jeanne D. Pelt (Netherlands).

(vii) *Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences*. A standing committee established

⁴ E/SR.1067.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 9, document E/2923, para. 65.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 9, document E/3041, para. 78.

⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document E/3175, para. 91.

by Council resolution 101 (V)⁸ and composed of five members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. Paul Buxton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

- (viii) *Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*. Established by Council resolution 672 (XXV) to take the place of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) Executive Committee, as of 1 January 1959.⁹ Membership increased by Council resolution 682 (XXVI) from twenty-four to twenty-five States.

Chairman for 1959: Mr. M. Wershof (Canada).

B. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

5. The Council has seven functional commissions and one sub-commission as follows:

- (i) Statistical Commission;**
- (ii) Population Commission;**
- (iii) Social Commission;**
- (iv) Commission on Human Rights; Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;
- (v) Commission on the Status of Women;
- (vi) Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- (vii) Commission on International Commodity Trade.

6. In accordance with Council resolution 693 B (XXVI), the Transport and Communications Commission submitted to the Council, at its twenty-eighth session, a final report on its work. In resolution 724 A (XXVIII), the Council decided to terminate the Commission and, as appropriate, to transfer its residual functions to the Council and to its regional economic commissions.¹⁰

7. Five of the functional commissions (Statistical, Population, Social, 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 commissions, the Secretary-General consults with the Governments so elected before the representatives are finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council.¹¹ The Commission on Narcotic Drugs¹² and the Commission on International Commodity Trade¹³ are composed of

⁸ The terms of reference of the Committee were modified by Council resolution 174 (VII).

⁹ The UNREF Executive Committee held its last session (ninth (special)) in September 1958 under the chairmanship of Dame May Curwen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

** Commissions which meet once every two years. The Statistical Commission did not meet during the period under review.

¹⁰ See Chapter V, section II.

¹¹ See Council resolutions 2/12 and 3 (III).

¹² See Council resolution 1/9.

¹³ As regards the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Council recommended in its resolution 557 F (XVIII) that "the States members of the Commission should appoint representatives who are qualified experts, familiar with the technical and practical problems of international commodity trade".

representatives appointed directly by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council.

8. The term of office of members of the commissions meeting biennially is four years;¹⁴ that of members of the commissions meeting annually is three years, except in the case of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, ten of whose members were elected for an indefinite term, the remaining five being elected for terms of three years.¹⁵

9. At its twenty-seventh session,¹⁶ the Council held elections for one-third of the membership of all the functional commissions, in accordance with the arrangements for renewal of membership on a system of rotation.

10. At the resumed twenty-sixth session and at the twenty-seventh session, the Council confirmed members of functional commissions nominated by their Governments.¹⁷

11. The membership and dates of meetings of the functional commissions and of the sub-commission are listed in appendix II of this report. The distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions is given in appendix III.

C. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

12. 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. Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

13. 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 Australia, France, Korea (Republic of), the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet-Nam (Republic of). Hong Kong, and Singapore and British Borneo are associate members.

14. The *Economic Commission for Latin America* is composed of the Latin American Members of the United Nations, and France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

15. The *Economic Commission for Africa* is composed of countries within its geographical scope and Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The associate members are the Federation of Nigeria; Gambia; Kenya and Zanzibar; Sierra Leone; Somalia (the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration); the Somaliland Protectorate; Tanganyika; and Uganda.

16. The members and dates of meetings of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA and ECA are listed in appendix II.

¹⁴ See Council resolution 591 (XX).

¹⁵ See Council resolution 199 (VIII).

¹⁶ E/SR.1065.

¹⁷ For the names of the members confirmed, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1A*, p. 2; and *ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1*, p. 13.

Section III. Special Fund

17. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), the Council, at its resumed twenty-sixth session,¹⁸ elected the eighteen members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund and decided on their terms of office by drawing lots.

18. The members and dates of meetings of the Governing Council are listed in appendix II.

Section IV. United Nations Children's Fund

19. 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.

20. At the twenty-seventh session,¹⁹ the Council elected ten members of the Board to hold office for a period of three years, and two members for a period of two years, beginning on 1 January 1960.

21. At its 214th meeting, on 12 December 1958, the Executive Board elected Mr. John E. Ryan (Australia) Chairman of the Board for 1959, and established for 1959 a Programme Committee composed of fifteen members and a Committee on Administrative Budget composed of ten members.

22. The members and dates of meetings of the Executive Board are listed in appendix II.

Section V. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body

23. Under the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Permanent Central Opium Board consists of eight members appointed in their individual capacity by the Economic and Social Council for a term of five years.

24. On 1 June 1959, the Board re-elected Sir Harry Greenfield President and Mr. Paul Reuter Vice-President, to hold office until the eve of the first meeting of the Board in 1960.

25. The Drug Supervisory Body, set up by the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, is composed of four members, two of whom are appointed by WHO, one by the Commission on Narcotics Drugs and one by the PCOB.

26. On 8 June 1958, the Drug Supervisory Body elected Mr. Charles Vaille President and Professor G. Joachimoglu Vice-President for 1959, to hold office until the eve of its first meeting in 1960.

Section VI. Question of the representation of China on the Council and its subsidiary organs

27. At the twenty-seventh session of the Council, statements were made concerning the representation of China on the Council.²⁰ The representative of the USSR expressed regret that the People's Republic of China was still not represented and that the seat to which it was lawfully entitled was occupied by the representative of the Kuomintang group. He was supported by the representative of Bulgaria. The representative of China opposed that view and stated that his Government was the only legitimate Government of China and the only

one qualified to represent the Chinese people at international conferences. This view was supported by the representative of the United States of America. The President received communications on the subject from the delegations of the USSR (E/L.820) and China (E/L.822 and 833).

28. At the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions the First Vice-President of the Council raised the question of the representation of China in connexion with the examination of the credentials of representatives (see E/3241 and E/3297).

29. At the twenty-eighth session, the President received a communication on the subject from the Chinese delegation (E/L.842).

30. Discussions regarding the representation of China also took place in the Commission on Human Rights,²¹ the Commission on the Status of Women,²² and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.²³

Section VII. Programme of conferences for 1960

31. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council considered²⁴ a report by the Secretary-General (E/3300) on his consultation with the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences regarding the calendar of conferences for 1960. The Council approved the calendar appended to the Secretary-General's report.²⁵

Section VIII. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters

32. This section of the report, which is included in accordance with Council resolution 450 (XIV), contains a record of replies received from Governments on the implementation of recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council on economic and social matters. It does not contain information on the substance of the replies but refers rather to the various sections of the report and to other documents which provide such information. It does not include an account of the information received from Governments, under the normal procedures, for use in the regular publications of the United Nations Statistical Office.

33. The questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies was transmitted to Governments in November 1958 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 520 B (VI) and Council resolutions 221 E (IX), 290 (XI), 371 B (XIII) and 654 C (XXIV). Part II of the *World Economic Survey, 1959* is based in part upon replies to this questionnaire.²⁶

34. Under General Assembly resolution 824 (IX) amended by resolution 1035 (XI), the Secretary-General inquired from Governments about the measures affecting the international flow of private capital which they had taken or which had come under consideration by them. Annex III of the report entitled *International Flow of Private Capital, 1956-1958* is based in part upon replies to this inquiry.²⁷

²¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8*, para. 6.

²² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7, para. 10.

²³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9, paras. 5-6.

²⁴ E/SR.1089.

²⁵ For the calendar of conferences approved by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1*, "Other decisions taken by the Council".

²⁶ See chapter II, section I.

²⁷ See chapter III, section III.

¹⁸ E/SR.1045.

¹⁹ E/SR.1065.

²⁰ E/SR.1048.

35. In resolution 1316 (XIII), the General Assembly requested Governments of developed countries to submit information on the measures they had taken or contemplated taking to assist the economic development of under-developed countries, and Governments of less developed countries to submit information on the measures they had taken in order to advance their economic and social progress. The replies received by the Secretary-General were presented to the Council in document E/3258 and Corr.1. They were taken into account in the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on international action to accelerate growth in less developed countries (E/3259),²⁸ submitted to the Council under General Assembly resolution 1323 (XIII).

36. Under General Assembly resolution 1321 (XIII) Governments were asked for their views on the compendium of extracts from resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council involving principles of international economic co-operation, prepared by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1157 (XII). Their replies were issued as addenda to the compendium (E/3202).

37. Since the adoption of Council resolutions 226 D (IX) and 378 B II (XIII) and General Assembly resolution 824 (IX), the Secretary-General has, from time to time, sent circular letters and special inquiries to Governments, requesting the texts, and information on the current status, of international tax agreements. The Secretary-General has been informed that the Governments of the following countries have, since 1 June 1958, concluded tax agreements on behalf of their countries or of territories for whose international relations they are responsible: Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Republic and United States of America. The relevant texts and information thus collected are published in the series *International Tax Agreements*.

38. With regard to Council resolution 518 C (XVII), on the situation with respect to ratification of the 1948 Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), and following the entry of the Convention into force on 17 March 1958, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in resolution 687 (XXVI), to make arrangements to transfer certain maritime functions to the new organization. These were transferred after the Assembly of IMCO at its first session, in January 1959, had authorized their acceptance. There are at present thirty-three States members of IMCO.

39. In connexion with Council resolution 645 C (XXIII), on the ratification of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic, there are now forty contracting parties to the Convention.

40. With regard to Council resolution 645 D (XXIII), there are now twenty-nine parties to the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, thirty-one parties to the Convention concerning Customs Formalities for Touring, and twenty-six parties to the Additional Protocol to the latter Convention, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Materials.

41. In resolution 663 B (XXIV) the Council invited Member States to furnish their observations on the *Report on a Co-ordinated Policy regarding Family Levels of Living* (ST/SOA/34),²⁹ prepared by a working group of experts in pursuance of Council resolution 585 F (XX). Replies were received from thirty-three Governments. An analysis of the replies is given in document E/CN.5/336.

42. Between January 1958 and April 1959 replies were received from fifty-seven Governments and sixteen non-governmental organizations to a questionnaire circulated in accordance with Council resolution 663 E (XXIV). The data contained in the replies received by the end of December 1958 were used in the preparation of the second *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/332-ST/SOA/39).³⁰

43. The views of twenty-three Governments on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 663 F (XXIV), are presented in documents E/CN.5/340 and Add.1-5.

44. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 317 (IV), three States have ratified or acceded to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others during the period under review, bringing the number of ratifications or accessions to twenty-five.

45. In regard to Council resolution 390 A (XIII), replies from Governments to a questionnaire have been used in the preparation of a report by the Secretary-General on "The Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others" (E/CN.5/338). They have also served as a basis for a note published as No. 13 in the series *International Review of Criminal Policy* (ST/SOA/SER.M/13).³¹

46. As regards the control of narcotic drugs,³² documents E/CN.7/356, chapter I, and E/CN.7/356/Add.1, chapter I and annex, paragraphs 2 to 5 and 87 to 129, contain information regarding action taken by Governments in accordance with General Assembly resolution 211 A (III) and Council resolutions 159 I (VII), 436 G (XIV), 548 H I (XVIII) and 588 D I (XX), relating to the Protocol of 19 November 1948; and Council resolutions 505 G (XVI) and 626 C II (XXII), relating to the 1953 Protocol.

47. Information received from Governments under Council resolutions 159 II B (VII) and 505 B (XVI), on the abolition of opium smoking, is summarized in documents E/NR.1957/SUMMARY and Add.1.³³

48. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolutions 159 II C (VII), 436 F (XIV) and 548 D (XVIII), concerning scientific research on opium, is contained in documents E/CN.7/356 and Add.1, chapter VI, and E/CN.7/357 and Add.1.

49. Document E/NM.1958/3 contains information provided by Governments under Council resolution 436 D (XIV), regarding illicit trafficking in narcotics by the crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft.

²⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.IV.7.

³⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.IV.2.

³¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.IV.4.

³² See chapter VI, section V.

³³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XI.1 and Add.1.

²⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

50. Information on measures taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolutions 588 B (XX), 626 C III (XXII) and 689 E (XXVI), relating to the international control of narcotics and implementation of the treaties, is contained in documents E/CN.7/356, chapter III, and E/CN.7/356/Add.1, chapter III and annex, paragraphs 109 to 117.

51. Information regarding action taken by Governments to implement Council resolution 548 E (XVIII) relating to the problem of the coca leaf is given in documents E/CN.7/356, chapter VIII, and E/CN.7/370.

52. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 548 G (XVIII), relating to the problem of diacetylmorphine, is contained in document E/CN.7/366.

53. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 548 H II (XVIII), relating to the drug ketobemidone, is contained in documents E/CN.7/356, chapter IX, E/CN.7/356/Add.1, annex, paragraphs 4 and 5, and E/CN.7/366.

54. Information on requests for technical assistance for narcotics control made by Governments in accordance with Council resolutions 626 D and E (XXII) is contained in document E/CN.7/364.

55. Information regarding action taken by Governments on Council resolution 689 C (XXVI), in which they were urged to keep a close watch over publicity for new narcotic drugs, is contained in document E/CN.7/356/Add.1, annex, paragraphs 87 to 95.

56. Information regarding action taken by Governments on Council resolution 689 D (XXVI), in which they were urged to place the drug normethadone under national control, is contained in document E/CN.7/356/Add.1, annex, paragraphs 96 to 108.

57. Information regarding action taken by Governments on the recommendation in Council resolution 689 F (XXVI) that they take measures to control narcotic drugs carried in the first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight, is contained in document E/CN.7/356/Add.1, annex, paragraphs 118 to 129.

58. Information regarding the comments by Governments on the draft single convention on narcotic drugs transmitted to them by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 689 J (XXVI) is contained in documents E/CN.7/356, chapter V, and E/CN.7/356/Add.1, chapter V.

59. In the field of human rights,³⁴ additional States became parties to conventions concluded under the auspices of the General Assembly or the Council as indicated below.

60. The General Assembly, in resolution 630 (VII), urged Member States, as well as certain other States, to become parties to the Convention on the International Right of Correction. During the period under review one additional State ratified the Convention. As of 1 June 1959, the Convention had been signed by nine and ratified or acceded to by five States. Ratification or accession by six States is needed to bring it into force.

61. In resolution 928 (X) the Assembly expressed the hope that Governments would take prompt action for the early ratification of, or accession to, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

Twenty-two States have signed the Convention. During the period under review, three additional accessions were received, bringing the total to five. Six ratifications or accessions are needed to bring the Convention into force.

62. By resolution 795 (VIII) the Assembly reiterated its appeal to States to accelerate their accession to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Two additional States acceded, bringing to sixty the total number of ratifications and accessions as of 1 June 1959.

63. In its resolution 794 (VIII) the General Assembly urged the parties to the 1926 Slavery Convention to sign or accept the Protocol of 1953 transferring to the United Nations functions formerly exercised by the League of Nations and recommended all other States to accede to the Convention as amended. The number of parties to the 1926 Slavery Convention, as amended by the Protocol of 1953, had increased to forty-four as of 1 June 1959. Eight additional States became parties to the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave-Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, bringing the total to twenty-eight as of 1 June 1959.

64. In connexion with General Assembly resolutions 640 (VII) and 793 (VIII), two additional States became parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. As of 1 June 1959, the Convention had been signed by forty-one States and ratified or acceded to by thirty-one.

65. The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women (General Assembly resolution 1040 (XI), annex), which entered into force on 11 August 1958, had been signed by twenty-five Member States and, as of 1 June 1959, ratified or acceded to by fifteen.

66. With regard to Council resolution 652 D (XXIV), as of 1 June 1959, the International Labour Convention, 1951 (No. 100) on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value had been ratified by thirty-one countries.

67. Replies concerning the implementation of other recommendations in the field of human rights were received as indicated below.

68. As of 1 June 1959, twenty-five States had transmitted information on the observance in their territory of the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in accordance with Council resolutions 651 B (XXIV) and 683 F (XXVI).

69. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 1189 A (XII) and 1313 C (XIII), twenty further Member States submitted their views on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information,³⁵ bringing to twenty-nine the total number of States that have submitted comments (A/3868 and addenda).

70. Pursuant to Council resolution 643 (XXIII), four further Governments transmitted data concerning media of information in under-developed countries,³⁵ making a total of twelve (E/3205 and Add.1).

71. Pursuant to Council resolution 683 C (XXVI), nine States members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies transmitted comments (E/CN.4/771 and Add.1-5) on the report of the Committee on Freedom of Information (E/CN.4/762) of the Commission on Human Rights.

³⁴ See chapter VII.

³⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 3*, para. 58.

72. Under Council resolution 624 B (XXII), States members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies were requested to submit periodic reports on human rights covering the years 1954-1956. Six additional Governments transmitted reports, bringing the total to forty-one. Summaries of the reports appear in documents E/CN.4/757 and Add.1-7.

73. The *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1956*, compiled under Council resolutions 303 H (XI) and 683 D (XXVI), includes information concerning developments in seventy-four States. Fifty-seven Governments have contributed material to it.

74. With regard to General Assembly resolution 56 (I), on political rights of women, three States granted such rights to women during the period under review. (See also paragraph 64.)

75. During the period under review, replies were received from Governments (E/CN.6/343 and addenda) to the questionnaire on the occupational outlook for women in the professions of law, architecture and engineering, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 652 E (XXIV); to the questionnaire on age of marriage, free consent and registration of marriages, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 680 B (XXVI)³⁶ and to part I, section C, part II and part III (dealing respectively with women in public services and functions,³⁶ property rights of women (E/CN.6/208/Add.4) and the status of women in family law (E/CN.6/185/Add.16)) of the questionnaire on the legal status and

treatment of women, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 2/11. Information was also received from Governments, pursuant to the request contained in Council resolution 652 H (XXIV), on tax legislation applicable to women and especially to married women employed gainfully (E/CN.6/344 and addenda).

76. Pursuant to Council resolution 651 E (XXIV), twenty-nine Member States replied to the request for comments on a draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child (E/CN.4/780 and Add.1-2).

77. Pursuant to Council resolution 651 E (XXIV), twenty-six Governments replied to the request for comments on the text of a draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum (E/CN.4/781 and Add.1-2).

78. Under resolution 572 (XIX), the Council convened a conference to complete the drafting of, and to sign, the Convention on the recovery abroad of claims for maintenance. The Convention has been signed by twenty-six States. Five additional States have adhered, bringing to twelve the total number of ratifications and accessions as of 1 June 1959.

79. Under resolution 369 (IV), the General Assembly convened a conference to complete the drafting of, and to sign, the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons. The validity of this Convention, which was due to expire on 23 January 1957, was extended by a Protocol for a period of ten years. One additional State acceded to the Protocol, bringing the number of parties to the amended Convention to six, as of 1 June 1959.

³⁶ To be issued in 1960.

WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

Section I. Survey of the world economic situation

80. Opening the Council's debate on the world economic situation at the twenty-eighth session, the Secretary-General said¹ that from the point of view of the short-term prospect there was reason to feel encouraged by recent events. Recovery from the recession was well under way: production in North America had already surpassed previous peaks, and the pace of economic activity in western Europe had quickened. It was gratifying that earlier fears that the recession might develop into a major set-back had proved to be wrong. At the same time the possibility that future declines might assume a graver form could not be excluded.

81. The long-term prospect gave less cause for optimism. Rates of economic expansion had been slackening for some time before the onset of the recession. While the slow-down had been partly attributable to the completion of post-war reconstruction, other factors had also been involved. In recent years there had been a shift in emphasis in the formulation of economic policies. In particular, the growing concern over price inflation had given rise to a tendency to resolve conflicts between the goals of stability and of growth perhaps unduly in favour of stability. The attitudes of Governments towards expansion had also been influenced by balance-of-payments considerations. Progressive liberalization of trade and payments in western Europe had greatly increased the interdependence of the countries of the area. In the circumstances, no country could maintain rates of expansion greatly in excess of those of its trading partners without experiencing considerable pressure on its external balance. The need to avoid such pressure might introduce a downward trend in the rates of economic growth.

82. As pointed out in the *World Economic Survey, 1958* (E/3244)² the major industrial countries, in shaping their own long-term rates of growth, went far towards determining the potential rate of economic advance of under-developed countries. The expansion of productive capacity in the under-developed countries depended primarily on imports of capital goods from the industrial countries, and the foreign exchange required for such imports was chiefly derived from exports of primary products. In industrial countries, import demand for primary products had over the long term tended to lag behind the expansion of output, while the import requirements of under-developed countries in the process of economic development had grown faster than their domestic output. In consequence, under-developed countries had shown a persistent tendency towards external imbalance, which had been aggravated in many cases by inflationary pressure.

83. Centrally planned economies had also experienced a conflict between the objectives of growth and

stability, which had in the past been more or less exclusively resolved in favour of growth. More recently, growth rates had tended to slow down and consumption had received greater emphasis in economic plans.

84. Although a sustained rate of expansion in the great creditor nations was a necessary condition of world-wide growth, it was not in itself sufficient. While industrial countries could make a contribution towards narrowing the foreign exchange gap of the under-developed countries by expanding imports of primary products through tariff reduction, that would provide a partial solution only. Instability of commodity prices, another factor hampering growth in primary producing countries, had persisted even during periods of rising economic activity.

85. While appropriate national policies were essential to healthy economic progress, a new approach to the problems of commodity instability, and a re-examination of policies regarding international economic aid, could make an important contribution towards the solution of the problem of the widening gap between under-developed and economically advanced countries.

86. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe said³ that the upward trend in the European economy described in the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1958* (E/ECE/345)⁴ had continued and accelerated. The chief expansionary forces had been the continued growth of consumption, the revival of building activity, and in some cases public expenditure. The rapid growth of exports during 1959 had provided an added stimulus to the economies. In eastern Europe high rates of increase in investment had been planned for 1959. Sectors such as agriculture and housing had received greater emphasis in current plans than they had received in the past and the hope had been expressed that consumption levels would be raised simultaneously with investment.

87. In western Europe private investment had been slow to respond to the reversal of restrictive policy measures, the application of new stimuli and the improved economic outlook. A steadily rising level of investment was considered essential to the achievement of the increases in productivity and the structural changes of output required to promote economic growth. Thought had been given to the possible re-emergence of inflationary problems during the current upturn, and to the consequent need to devise methods to deal with those problems without putting an early stop to expansion.

88. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America said⁵ that the long-term growth rate of the region had dropped appreciably in recent years with the passing of the relatively favourable conditions which had prevailed during the early post-

¹ E/SR.1068.

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.C.1. For a summary of the Survey see paragraphs 92 to 102.

³ E/SR.1069.

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.E.1.

⁵ E/SR.1071.

war years. It had become clear that modern technical methods could not be introduced, or industrialization speeded up, without transforming the traditional foreign-trade system, and that *per caput* income could not be raised to a reasonably satisfactory level without changing the economic structure of the countries of the area. In order to raise the rate of economic growth of the area to what it had been during the early post-war years, a far-reaching policy of import substitution would be necessary. The success of the policy depended on the establishment of vigorous industries especially for the manufacture of capital goods. The current fragmentation of the industrial effort and of the market had seriously impeded efficiency. A gradual economic integration of the area would therefore seem indicated. Progress had been made by the Working Group on the Latin American Regional Market in working out proposals for action, and it was hoped that a meeting of government experts would shortly be held to prepare a preliminary draft. In the payments field a recent meeting of the central banks of the area had produced concrete proposals for a system of multilateral transfers of bilateral balances arising out of existing bilateral agreements.

89. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East said⁶ that the year 1958 had seen some economic set-backs in the region, but that there had been an improvement towards the end of the year and it had continued in 1959. In particular, there had been a substantial increase in food supplies owing to better harvests. The decline in exports during 1958 had forced Asian countries to cut down imports of capital goods needed for economic development. In view of the importance of western Europe as a market for the countries of the region the Commission had maintained a lively interest in the progress towards convertibility and the establishment of the European Economic Community.

90. The most serious long-term problem of the region was that of population density and growth. In the circumstances, industrial development programmes had to be designed not only to help achieve diversification, but also to solve the problem of excess manpower. While certain problems, such as the population question and the question of the allocation of resources, could only be solved by national action, international action could help in the solution of other of the area's major problems, notably the instability of commodity prices, the shortage of capital and of foreign-exchange resources, and the recurrence of acute food shortages.

91. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in a brief review of the current economic development and major problems of Africa, said⁷ that considerable anxiety had been caused throughout Africa by the fall in commodity prices in 1958. Although the prices had ceased to decline by the end of the year, the experience had strengthened the feeling in the area that a long-term safeguard against instability would only be found in diversification. African countries were endeavouring to stabilize prices to producers, and to induce industrial countries to reduce tariffs on African products. Foreign capital was one of the major long-term needs of the area. Substantial official loans and grants had been obtained from various national and international sources and many of the African countries had introduced legislation to encourage private foreign investment. The inflow of capital had, however,

remained inadequate in relation to needs. At the same time efforts had been made by several countries to develop domestic capital markets. Economic development in Africa was delayed by lack of cheap power, insufficient knowledge of the natural resources, and lack of technical skills. The region could benefit greatly by intensified international assistance in many of those fields.

REPORTS ON THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

92. The Council's annual review of the world economic situation was based primarily on the *World Economic Survey, 1958* (E/3244).⁸ Besides a review of current economic trends in 1958 and a brief assessment of the prospects for 1959, the *Survey* contained a study of international commodity problems and policies.

93. The introduction to the *Survey* stated that recovery from recent set-backs in the industrial countries had been encouraging. Although the three post-war recessions in the United States of America had been of short duration, it was none the less unwise to assume that they had set a pattern for possible future recessions. While automatic stabilizers such as progressive tax systems, and social security and farm price support programmes, had appreciably strengthened the industrial countries, they could only moderate a rate of decline; they could not, in themselves, initiate an upturn. In the absence of adequate effective demand, vigorous government intervention could become necessary, not only in the field of monetary policy but also in the fiscal area.

94. A long-term threat of inflation had not only influenced anti-recession policy but might also come to have an important bearing on long-term growth. There was currently a tendency to emphasize the dangers of inflation while understating the risks and costs inherent in deflation. Idle resources of labour and equipment also involved social losses and hardships no less important than the losses caused by inflation.

95. A most serious aspect of the recent industrial recession had been its effect on markets for primary products. Equally significant was the fact that the longer-run export prospects of the primary producing countries were not encouraging. These depended upon the growth in the import demand of the industrial countries for primary products, but this had lagged considerably behind the growth of their income and output. By contrast, the import demand of most under-developed countries had tended to exceed the growth of their domestic output; economic development had necessitated a large expansion in imports, particularly of capital equipment. In face of the slow growth of export earnings, this had led to increased balance-of-payments difficulties. It was this conflict that threatened to jeopardize the possibility of attaining or sustaining adequate rates of growth in the primary producing countries. Developed countries could help appreciably if they undertook a selective moderation of rates of taxation on imported primary commodities; but, at the same time, progress was bound to be disappointingly slow in the absence of a greater volume of international aid.

96. The *Survey* noted that over the thirty-year period ending in 1957, exports from the under-developed countries of primary products other than petroleum had increased only 23 per cent in volume; this was less than one-sixth of the increase that had taken place in world manufacturing activity. Increases in the prices

⁶ E/SR.1070.

⁷ E/SR.1072.

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.C.1.

of primary products in relation to those of manufactures had made for less of a lag in the external purchasing power of primary product exports. Nevertheless, if petroleum was excluded, the growth in the external purchasing power of the under-developed countries over the thirty-year period had represented only two-fifths of the expansion in world manufacturing activity. Instability in primary commodity markets had also been a persistent post-war problem. While commodity trade had been somewhat more stable in the post-war period than in the inter-war years, the improvement had not been commensurate with gains in the internal economic stability of the industrial countries.

97. In reviewing national commodity policies, the *Survey* noted that the effect of the protective and price-support policies adopted in the industrial countries had been to hamper the growth of primary product imports, especially in western Europe, and to increase the export availability of certain agricultural products in the United States of America. Among the primary producing countries, long-term commodity policies had frequently been much influenced by the belief that the scope for continued expansion of commodity exports was severely limited; this had been an added incentive to industrialization. In attempting to counter short-term instability in commodity trade, many primary producing countries had adopted various policies designed to reduce the effect of external fluctuations on the domestic economy. But there were severe limitations to what any one country, acting alone, could accomplish.

98. The *Survey* indicated that, in view of the limitations on isolated national action, there was a valid case for international commodity policy. In face of conflicting national interests, however, international commodity arrangements had generally been limited to such uncontroversial areas as the provision of forums for the exchange of views. In more formal post-war agreements, the chief accomplishment had been the emergence of a new set of principles, such as that of equal representation of consumers and producers and that of making agreements consistent with a rational allocation of resources. The major post-war international commodity agreements had been successful, within limits, in providing stabilizing mechanisms. The *Survey* stated that, if Governments were dissatisfied with the scope of current activities, a bolder, more comprehensive approach might be indicated.

99. In the centrally planned economies, a major feature of post-war experience had been the persistent scarcity of most primary commodities. In part, the reason had lain in the heavy emphasis upon industrial development in economic plans. Despite the central planning and allocation of resources, prices of primary commodities had also influenced the demand-supply situation. While very high rates of growth in industrial production had been achieved during the post-war period in all the centrally planned economies, the expansion of agriculture, on the whole, had been very moderate; mineral production had also lagged, though less than agricultural output. The new long-term plans adopted during the past three years, however, provided for very substantial increases in the output and trade of primary commodities. Further, important steps had been taken in almost all countries after 1953 to correct the defects inherent in the prevailing pricing system.

100. In reviewing economic changes during 1958, the *Survey* noted that in the industrial group of coun-

tries, average production for the year had been slightly lower than in 1957. There had been a partial recovery in the last six months of 1958 and business activity had continued to expand in the early months of 1959. In the United States of America, the most important factor helping to reverse the recent downturn in economic activity had been the stimulus provided to the economy by government fiscal operations, which had been sufficient to offset the contractionist influence of the steep decline in fixed investment. In western Europe, there had been no appreciable decline in economic activity, although the rate of fixed investment had also slackened; confidence had not weakened to the same extent as in North America and inventory liquidation had been much more limited. Developments in the international trade and payments of the industrial countries during 1958 had been the opposite of what the world had come to expect in the wake of a recession in North America; United States gold reserves had dropped while gold and foreign exchange reserves of other industrial countries had increased at an almost unprecedented rate. Of considerable importance had been the fact that the recession had coincided with the termination of the boom in Japan and western Europe; this had adversely affected United States exports to those countries. In the industrial countries generally, production in 1959 was expected to be above the level of 1958. Under-utilization not only of equipment but also of labour was none the less likely to continue for some time.

101. The volume of exports of primary producing countries had failed to expand in 1958 for the first time since 1952. The immediate cause had been the set-backs in the industrial countries, but it was noted that the rates of expansion had been declining since 1955. Prices of primary commodities had weakened substantially while export unit values of manufactures had continued to rise. In consequence, the terms of exchange between primary products and manufactures had deteriorated on the average by some 8 per cent from 1957 to 1958. In the aggregate, imports into the primary producing countries had been about 7 per cent lower in 1958 than in 1957; this cut-back had been reflected in a widespread slowing down in the rate of economic growth. As recovery had begun to get under way in the industrial countries, demand for some primary commodities had improved somewhat in the second half of 1958, and this process had continued into 1959.

102. The *Survey* noted that in the centrally planned economies industrial production had continued to expand in 1958 at about the same rate as in 1957, a significant exception being mainland China, which had reported an unusually high rate of increase. In contrast to 1957 when the output of consumer goods had generally increased more rapidly than that of producer goods, the producer-goods sector had generally shown the greater advance in 1958. In most eastern European countries, the gains in agricultural output over the levels attained in 1957 had been moderate. But there had been a substantial increase in the Soviet Union, and a striking increase of over 60 per cent had been reported in mainland China. The rate of expansion in the foreign trade of all the centrally planned economies, excepting mainland China, had slackened considerably in 1958. Plans for 1959 provided for exceedingly high rates of growth in Bulgaria and mainland China, while those for the other centrally planned economies en-

visaged rates of growth generally below those achieved in 1958. The new long-term plans introduced or revised in most countries in 1958 provided for a slower rate of increase in industrial production than in the past. Planned rates of expansion in agriculture, on the other hand, were generally higher than the rates achieved in the past.

103. The *Economic Survey of Europe in 1958* (T/ECE/345)⁹ and the *Economic Bulletins for Europe* presented an analysis of current economic developments in the countries of eastern and western Europe and in the Soviet Union. The *Bulletins* also included special articles on the international effect of the United States recession of 1957/58, on recent developments in trade between western and eastern European countries, and on economic planning and management in Yugoslavia. The *Survey* devoted special chapters to the relation between economic expansion and external balance in the countries of western Europe, consumption and problems of distribution in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and consumption trends in western Europe.

104. The main factor contributing to the further large increments in domestic products recorded in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in 1958 was the fairly uniform growth of industry at rates little different from those of 1957. The industrial growth had been due mainly to a more intensive use of capital and higher labour productivity. *Per caput* real incomes had either remained stable or had risen more slowly than in the past, so that the strains on available resources in the two previous years had been substantially reduced. Much progress had been made by industry in 1958 in relieving some of the shortages and distortions discussed in previous *Surveys*. In agriculture, major institutional changes had taken place in most countries.

105. In western Europe there had been a marked change in the outlook of Governments and businessmen in the course of the year, as initial apprehension over the impact of the United States recession and the tendency to stagnation in western Europe had given way to moderate optimism. The *Survey* indicated that while on the one hand the rate of growth of production had been slowing down or had come to a halt, there had on the other hand been an improvement in balances of payments, greater price stability, and smaller increases in wages, which left more scope for subsequent re-expansion. It therefore paid particular attention to the possibility of gradually relaxing restraints and of adopting measures to stimulate demand. It concluded that the measures taken by the end of 1958 could not have, and were not intended to have, a profound effect on economic activity, and that easier conditions in money and capital markets could not in themselves induce a quick revival of industrial investment, in view of existing excess capacity.

106. The chapter on balances of payments in western Europe laid particular emphasis on the interrelation between economic expansion and external balance. It examined the connexion between the general economic structure of different countries, their export structure and their payments balance and found that, in general, rapid expansion of output tended to be associated with a favourable foreign balance. It also examined the relevance of the labour supply. A subsequent section analysed the balance-of-payments ex-

periences of a number of western European countries in illustration and elaboration of the general conclusions emerging from the preceding discussion. The chapter concluded with an assessment of the margin for future adjustment to external imbalance in the light of recent developments with regard to currency convertibility, and with a brief appraisal of the probable impact on the payments position of other countries of the gradual integration of the economies of the six countries forming the European Economic Community.

107. Another chapter of the *Survey* was devoted to consumption trends in western Europe. It paid particular attention to expenditure on food and consumers' durables. Reviewing the rise in real income *per caput* and in the share of consumption and investment in gross national product, the chapter concluded that the decline in the share of consumption since 1950 had been matched by an almost equal rise in personal savings, thus indicating that personal savings had made an important contribution towards financing the very sharp expansion of investment between 1950 and 1956. One of the principal findings of the study was the stability of the share of expenditure on food in total consumption expenditure. Changes in the composition of food expenditure were also examined. Much attention was given to the rising demand for consumers' durable goods, and in particular to the past and expected future growth of the demand for cars. A final section discussed the implications of the growing importance of consumption for future rates of over-all growth and the expansion of the service sector as an automatic stabilizer for the economy.

108. Finally, another chapter of the *Survey* attempted to take stock of the main problems of personal consumption in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. It assembled available data on past trends and the structure of consumption in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union since the end of the war. The study examined variations in supplies of food and other consumer goods and found that, in contrast to western European countries, *per caput* consumption, in physical terms, of nearly all staple foodstuffs had so far risen quite quickly with rising incomes. Available family budget data were analysed to show patterns of consumer expenditure, and differences with western European patterns were discussed. The probable course of future demand and the question of relative prices were also examined and the study concluded with a review of the problems involved in achieving a better adaptation of supply to demand.

109. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1958*¹⁰ gave a review of the economic situation in the region in 1958 and of post-war industrialization.

110. In general, the year 1958 had witnessed temporary economic set-backs in Asia and the Far East, except in mainland China. Rice production had declined following adverse weather in the 1957/58 season along the major rice belt stretching from central and north-eastern India to the Philippines. Although the decline had been temporary and estimates for the 1958/59 paddy crop were encouraging, the agricultural expansion in a number of the countries had not been as great as had been anticipated.

111. In 1958, moderate industrial production gains had been registered in some industrializing countries

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.E.1.

¹⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1959.II.F.1 (also issued as vol. IX, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

such as China (Taiwan), India, southern Korea, Pakistan and the Philippines. These gains had, however, been offset by a recession in Japan. On the whole, there had been no real drop in the industrial production of the region. There had been a levelling off in the latter part of 1957 of the previous steep rise, and, after some fluctuation, there had been a general resumption of the upward trend towards the end of 1958. A decline in the textile production of India and Japan had been associated with the implementation of plans for increased self-sufficiency in some of the importing countries. The *Survey* called attention to the need for international consultation (within the region as well as outside it) with a view to preventing the emergence of excessive competition.

112. The industrial recession which had begun in the United States in the third quarter of 1957 had caused some reduction in the earnings from the region's exports, notably rubber and tin. In particular, the comparatively sharp reduction in imports effected by Japan in order to protect its balance of payments had had an unfavourable effect on the region's primary exports. The foreign-exchange stringency caused by the recession had led to a reduction in imports, even of capital goods, which had in turn slowed down the economic development in most countries of the region. As western Europe continued to remain the largest market for the exports of the region's primary commodities, significance was attached to the first import duty reductions under the European Economic Community which had come into effect on 1 January 1959, and to the moves towards currency convertibility announced in December 1958. The gains to countries of the ECAFE region from the partial convertibility measures of western European countries were rather limited, but these measures were thought to afford opportunities for progress towards multilateralism. Some countries of the region had expressed concern lest the EEC, embracing as it did the overseas territories of its members, might lead to discrimination against certain Asian primary exports. The information available was not, however, sufficient to permit any definite conclusions.

113. The *Economic Survey for Latin America, 1958* (E/CN.12/498/Rev.1) analysed the effect on Latin America of trends outside the region, and studied developments in individual countries as well as recent trends in the region as a whole. A number of subjects were dealt with in annexes to the *Survey*: agreements on coffee and other Latin American export products; the United States quotas for imports of petroleum, lead and zinc; trade with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe; and development projects in the motor-vehicle and the iron and steel and other heavy industries in Latin America. The *Survey* showed that the falling off in Latin American export earnings had been due primarily to the slowing down of the growth rate of the industrial countries since 1955 rather than to the recession in the United States of America. The growth of the Latin American economies, which had given rise to increasing demand for imports, coupled with the stagnation or decline of exports, had led to increasingly serious balance-of-payments problems. Moreover, the inadequacy of the supply of imported goods in relation to needs had aggravated inflationary trends, although these had had their origin also in ill-balanced development programmes and misguided economic policies, especially in the fiscal and monetary fields. A number of Governments had adopted

measures to cope with these problems of internal and external imbalances which had in many instances slowed down economic growth.

114. The volume of United States imports of Latin American products had remained virtually unchanged despite the recession, but prices had declined. There had been a decline in imports into western Europe.

115. The contraction in world trade had brought with it a reduction in shipping rates, which had to some extent offset the effect of falling prices. In 1958, the value of the region's exports had dropped by some 8 per cent, or \$700 million. The inflow of private capital had also declined, and the flow of medium-term credit to finance imports of capital goods had ceased to expand. At the same time, higher amortization payments had offset the increased inflow of public capital. There had thus been a severe decline in the exchange available for imports, which had fallen by nearly \$1,000 million. The attempt to reduce imports further had exerted great pressure on foreign exchange markets in several countries which were in the process of liberalization. The effective exchange rates for imports had increased sharply in the course of the year, notably in Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Despite checks on imports, the deficit of the region had been over \$900 million, of which nearly \$400 million had been accounted for by Venezuela. The deficit in Venezuela had been financed from the country's foreign-exchange and gold reserves. The reserves of the rest of the region had also fallen by over \$200 million, to critically low levels. Moreover, many countries had been compelled to raise further short-term loans, mainly in the United States of America.

116. Given the world economic trends and the fact that external income was the principal dynamic factor in the Latin American economy, it was not surprising that the rate of growth of the gross product should have slowed down in 1958, increasing by only 3 per cent as against 5 per cent in 1957. Taking into account population growth, the *per caput* product had remained at a standstill.

117. A number of internal factors had helped to neutralize the depressive influence of the external sector. In some important Latin American countries the demand for domestic goods had tended to remain the same or to exceed the figures recorded in the preceding years. Agricultural production in nearly every Latin American country had also increased. In the manufacturing sector, the rate of growth of production, after slackening temporarily in 1957, had regained the intensity recorded in 1956, owing to the fact that the dynamic industries such as the iron and steel, metal and metal-transforming, motor-vehicle and tractor industries, had continued to gain momentum in 1958, although their importance in Latin American industry as a whole had remained slight.

118. Governments had also tended to offset the fall in external demand by compensatory policies consisting in the devaluation of the exchange rate for some exports, export subsidies or government financing or purchases of surpluses. Gross investment had exceeded its 1957 level thanks to the import substitution effort of several countries, and to official projects for developing the basic sectors of the economy. Public expenditure had been maintained at high levels and large budget deficits had been recorded. Consumer expenditure had also shown an upward trend. Inflation had been confined to the

same countries as in the past, although in some—Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay—prices had risen at a more rapid rate. In order to mitigate the effects of inflationary factors, some countries—Bolivia, and Chile in particular—had maintained austerity policies. Argentina had announced a drastic anti-inflationary policy, to be introduced early in 1959.

119. The report on *Economic Developments in the Middle East 1957-1958* (E/3256),¹¹ which was presented as a supplement to the *World Economic Survey*, gave a brief review of the main developments in agriculture, industry, petroleum, and foreign trade and payments. A statistical appendix covering the main economic activities of the countries of the area formed a substantial part of the report.

120. A major factor in current economic trends in the area in 1957 and 1958 had been the continued expansion of the oil industry. Despite the set-back in production in the latter part of 1956 and early part of 1957 as a result of the Suez crisis, output in 1957 had been 37 per cent higher than in 1956, and in 1958 nearly 21 per cent higher than in 1957. In agriculture there had been a modest increase in output in each of the years 1957 and 1958 and a continuance of the trend towards production of industrial cash crops with increased use of fertilizers and agricultural machinery. In many different countries within the area there had, however, been some wide fluctuations in agricultural output as a result of local variations in the weather. Manufacturing production had increased in most countries of the region, though in Iraq and Lebanon political developments in 1958 had affected production adversely. In Turkey, balance-of-payments difficulties had tended to slow down the rate of investment in industry in 1958. Exports, other than oil, had been about 7.5 per cent higher in 1957 than in 1956, but had dropped generally in 1958 as a result of the decrease in both the volume and the prices of agricultural exports. Imports had risen moderately in 1957 and had increased sharply in 1958 with the increase in oil revenues and in foreign credits.

121. Pursuant to its resolution 690 C (XXVI), the Council also had before it a preliminary report of the Secretary-General (E/3266 and Add.1)¹² which described the steps he had taken with a view to the preparation of a quarterly report on short-term changes in the world economic situation. International and national statistical material which might be presented in the proposed quarterly review of economic trends was given in an appendix to the report.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

122. In the debate in the Council¹³ representatives expressed their appreciation of the analysis given in the *World Economic Survey, 1958* (E/3244) of various aspects of the problem of commodity trade, as well as of various national and international measures for dealing with them, and their effect on the economies of under-developed countries.

123. Members of the Council observed that one of the most serious consequences of the recent recession had been its effect on world trade in primary products.

It had focused attention on the problem of commodity instability and its influence on the economic progress of under-developed countries. The decline of commodity prices and trade during the recession, together with some increase in industrial prices, represented a loss of about \$2,000 million in the real income of exporters of primary products and in their capacity to import. Moreover, as several members pointed out, the recovery in industrial output had thus far had only a limited effect on commodity prices.

124. Members noted that recent experience had demonstrated once more the disruptive effect of commodity instability on the economies of under-developed countries and on their growth. The inadequacy of foreign exchange reserves had in many cases prevented effective action to alleviate the effect of the loss of export receipts on imports, with the result that investment projects had had to be postponed for lack of the needed equipment.

125. Commodity stabilization was essentially an international concern: under-developed countries by themselves could do little to solve the problem. While some members were of the opinion that the control of cyclical fluctuations of demand in industrial countries would largely eliminate it, others felt that such control would provide only a partial solution and that other measures were needed as well. Direct stabilization measures so far applied had been confined to only a few individual commodities and had not proved very effective, but existing agreements could and should be strengthened and be given wider support. Some members suggested that a new approach to the problem of commodity stabilization should be considered. It was generally agreed that the long-term answer to the problem of economic instability caused by fluctuating commodity prices must be found through diversification of the economies. Diversification would reduce instability by widening the range of commodities exported, and it would mitigate the domestic effect of fluctuating export receipts by reducing the dependence of under-developed countries on imports.

126. Much of the Council's discussion was devoted to long-term trends and prospects of commodity trade in relation to the problem of world-wide balanced growth. Members noted that demand for imported primary products had, over the long term, shown a tendency to lag behind the expansion of output in industrial countries. It was observed that in so far as the lag resulted from technological and structural changes in industry, it was an inevitable by-product of industrial progress and was likely to persist. Concern was expressed by several members over the implications of this situation for the future course of economic development of primary producing countries. Since non-industrial countries had to import virtually all of the capital goods required for the expansion of their productive capacity, export receipts largely determined the rate of growth they could afford to maintain. In the circumstances, growth was bound to be slower than in industrial countries, the more so as expansion of output in under-developed countries tended to be associated with a more than proportionate increase in import demand. Attempts to speed up growth would consequently soon be frustrated by the emergence of balance-of-payments difficulties. Some members, however, considered this assessment of prospects too pessimistic.

127. Members of the Council agreed not only that the industrial countries had a serious responsibility in

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.C.2.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.*

¹³ E/SR.1068-1073, 1087; E/AC.6/SR.271.

the matter of assisting under-developed countries in their endeavour to develop their economies, but also that it was in their own interest to do so. Sustained expansion in industrial countries was a necessary condition of growth in the rest of the world. Measures to help solve the problem of the persistent external imbalance of under-developed countries were also needed. Several members advocated tariff concessions and the reduction of fiscal charges on imported primary products as a means of stimulating trade. It was also suggested that industrial countries should consider moderating the protection afforded to domestic agriculture and should increase imports of foodstuffs. It was argued that if a cheaper imported commodity were substituted for the high-priced domestic product, industrial countries would increase trade and at the same time total consumption would be likely to rise.

128. The continued and growing need for an adequate flow of capital to under-developed countries was repeatedly emphasized by members. It was pointed out that the flow of private capital had been inadequate in relation to needs during the post-war years, and that it had been unequally distributed. It was recognized that official loans and economic aid had supplemented private capital to an increasing extent, but some members felt that a major effort should be made to increase financing from this source. Reference was made in this connexion to the suggestion that countries might consider re-examining their earlier policy of making the expansion of aid to under-developed countries on an international basis contingent upon progress in world disarmament.

129. Economic diversification was essential to the solution of the long-term problem of under-developed countries as well as to that of commodity instability. Members noted that long-term growth in under-developed countries depended as much on the expansion of their import capacity as on their ability to substitute domestic products for imports.

130. Several members referred to the problem of growth and stability. It had been suggested that the increasing concern of Governments over price inflation might have given rise to a tendency to resolve conflicts between the goals of stability and of economic expansion perhaps too exclusively in favour of stability. There was agreement that both goals must continue to be pursued. Some members considered that price stability was not only compatible with growth; but also an essential element in achieving it. Other members noted that there might be a conflict of policies but that it should be possible to devise means for overcoming it.

131. Turning to the current situation, several members recalled that fears had been expressed in the previous year that the recession in the United States of America might come to be more serious than previous downturns. Events had proved that those fears had not been justified. Although the contraction had been sharper than in the earlier recessions, recovery had set in sooner and output had reached a new peak. The set-back in western European countries had been even milder and briefer. Attention was however drawn to the persistence of a relatively high rate of unemployment in some industrial countries during the recovery. Some members expressed the conviction that automatic stabilizers had made it unnecessary to fear a runaway spiral of deflation in any future recession. The industrial countries had learnt to confine recessions, if they occurred, within reasonable bounds.

132. Some members drew attention to the strengthening of reserves outside the United States during the recession which had been in sharp contrast to previous experiences. The outflow of funds from the United States had continued throughout the period of recovery. It was emphasized that the replenishment of reserves, especially those of the western European countries, had facilitated the liberalization of world trade and payments and had permitted substantial progress towards complete convertibility of European currencies.

133. With reference to the preliminary report (E/3266 and Add.1) on the work carried out to date in regard to short-term appraisals of the world economic situation, the suggestion was made that the statistical material should be supplemented with comments regarding trends beyond the immediate short-run. It was also noted that analysis of longer term trends would be needed for the formulation of international economic policies.

134. The representative of the International Monetary Fund expressed disagreement with two points made in the *World Economic Survey, 1958* (E/3244). He could not agree with the view that the goals of price stability and economic growth might prove inconsistent. With regard to the conclusion in the *Survey* that chronic balance-of-payments difficulties in under-developed countries could arise from the fact that the income elasticity of their import demand was higher than that of the important demand for primary products in industrial countries, he noted that a distinction must be made between a competitive situation and a situation in which competition was blocked; it was only in the latter case that the thesis of the *Survey* could be maintained.

135. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization said that agricultural production had continued to expand throughout the world and that the rate of increase had generally been slightly higher than the population increase. The recovery from the recent recession had done very little to improve the position of farm prices. The fact that industrial prices had tended to rise in relation to agricultural prices had had a very profound influence on the balance-of-payments situation of the less developed countries. The situation had reached a point where it jeopardized development plans. In the face of that situation, two courses were open: the first was international action to stabilize markets, for which there appeared to be little immediate prospect of success. The second was for the less developed countries to develop their industry to the point where they could pay for their imports of capital goods partly out of industrial exports. They would then also import more food. That situation had in fact been developing, but the process required heavy financing by the more prosperous countries. There were some indications that such financing was increasing.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

136. The Council adopted a resolution (741 (XXVIII)) in which, recognizing the necessity for adequate economic statistics and other pertinent current data and for appropriate and sound economic studies as aids in the consideration of investment and development policies and actions by Governments and individual domestic and foreign investors, it drew the attention of Member States to the continuing need in many countries for developing such statistics and data

as an essential basis for economic studies and surveys. The Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and other competent organizations, an evaluation of the techniques of long-term economic projections which had been developed, including those currently used in the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, their applicability to countries in different stages of development, and their possibilities and limitations. It further requested him to submit to it at its thirtieth session an initial report giving a summary account of such projections made to date and the problems encountered in their preparation, to be followed by other progress reports as appropriate.

137. In resolution 727 A (XXVIII), the Council, recalling its resolution 695 (XXVI) and General Assembly resolutions 1260 (XIII) and 1316 (XIII), expressed its satisfaction at the measures for developing the international exchange of scientific and technical experience taken recently in the regional economic commissions and other United Nations organs, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations. It considered that the rate of scientific and technical progress in the world and the continually extending human knowledge in various fields which could be used to accelerate economic development called for the closest attention to be given to the international exchange of scientific and technical experience. It expressed the belief that those considerations should continue to find their proper expression in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and would accordingly be given their proper place in the five-year programme appraisals of the United Nations and specialized agencies and in the consolidated report to be based thereon.¹⁴ Finally, the Council decided to reconsider the question at its thirty-first session in the light of the discussion of the five-year programme appraisals of the United Nations and the specialized agencies currently in preparation and of other relevant reports in process of compilation.

Section II. International commodity problems

138. For its consideration of international commodity problems at its twenty-eighth session¹⁵ the Council had before it the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on its seventh session (E/3225)¹⁶ and the 1959 report of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (E/3269).¹⁷ It also had available to it part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1958* (E/3244),¹⁸ concerning commodity trade and policies in the post-war period, which the Council discussed in connexion with its debate on the world economic situation (see section I above).

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

139. The Council considered the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on its seventh session,¹⁶ which was the first session held since the

Commission was reconstituted with new terms of reference (Council resolution 691 (XXVI)). The report drew attention to the fact that the index of the terms of exchange between primary commodities and manufactures had again declined in 1958 and was about 20 per cent below the 1950 level. The decline in 1958 was largely due to weaknesses in demand for current consumption and the running down of raw material inventories in the hands of users. In general, stocks of primary products in exporting countries had increased in 1958. The reduction in the prices of primary commodities was reflected in a decrease in the value of exports from primary exporting countries.

140. The Commission submitted a comprehensive programme of work (E/3225, chap. IV), which included studies of the impact of fluctuations in economic activity in industrial countries on international commodity trade, of national and international measures to deal with fluctuations in primary commodity markets, and of the prospective production of, and demand for, primary commodities. The Commission also agreed to consider, at its eighth session, international measures designed to compensate for fluctuations in foreign exchange receipts from the export of primary commodities.

141. The Commission informed the Council that the suggestion had been made that it would be desirable for the Council and the FAO Conference to consider the advisability of holding a joint session of the Commission and of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems for the purpose of studying the first substantive report on the prospective production of, and demand for, primary commodities.

REPORT OF THE INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

142. The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) pointed out that the period covered by its report (E/3269)—1958 and early 1959—had been marked by an unusual amount of inter-governmental consultation and action on the problems of individual commodities. While recognizing the importance of consultation on general principles and of the fact that relationships existed between certain commodities, the Committee considered that experience supported the view that solutions to commodity problems should continue to be sought on an individual basis. The Committee reviewed the experience of recent United Nations commodity conferences. The negotiations had taken into account both the development of ideas regarding new techniques and the changes that had occurred in marketing conditions. The renegotiated agreements on sugar and wheat covered a greater proportion of international trade and included a larger number of participating countries than the previous agreements. It was recognized that emergency action was sometimes necessary but it was pointed out that such action should not conflict with established principles and that consideration should at the same time be given to more permanent arrangements. The Committee believed that study groups were in a position to make a useful contribution to the solution of a number of the problems that arose in international trade in primary commodities. At times the Committee had considered it desirable to arrange preliminary consultations with interested Governments and it had found it convenient to request the Secretary-General to call exploratory meetings for that purpose.

¹⁴ See chapter VIII, section I, paragraphs 591 to 594.

¹⁵ E/AC.6/SR.267-270; E/SR.1085.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8.

¹⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.C.1.

143. The Committee had continued to co-ordinate the work of the various individual commodity groups. It gave a brief account, in its report, of inter-governmental consultation and action in 1958 and early 1959 with regard to cocoa, coco-nut and coco-nut products, coffee, copper, cotton, lead and zinc, olive oil, rice, rubber, sugar, tea, tin, tobacco, wheat and wool.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

144. As indicated in section I above, international commodity problems received considerable attention during the debate on the world economic situation owing to the fact that part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1958* (E/3244) dealt comprehensively with commodity trade and policies in the post-war period.

145. In the debate arising out of the reports of the Commission and of ICCICA, attention was drawn to the complexity of international commodity problems including the interrelationships between short-term fluctuations and long-term developments. Reference was made to the importance of inter-governmental consultation in this field and to the various conferences and meetings that had taken place in 1958 and early 1959. It was pointed out that consultations between interested Governments were essential in dealing with commodity problems and in this connexion particular reference was made to the disposal of surplus stocks. The possibility of consultations between the Secretary-General and Governments on the practical possibility of further measures relating to commodity problems was also envisaged.

146. The Council noted that the seventh session of the Commission had been marked both by the active participation of industrial countries now members of the Commission and by the attendance of a significant number of non-member countries in response to the invitation which the Council had extended in resolution 691 B (XXVI). An increasing role in the co-ordination of inter-governmental activities for dealing with commodity problems was envisaged for the Commission.

147. A number of delegations expressed the view that the work programme of the Commission represented a well-balanced attempt to study the main problems. The study of the impact of fluctuations in economic activity in the industrial countries was welcomed in view of the relationship of such variations to the short-term instability in the prices of, and volume of trade in, primary commodities. Stress was placed on the need to maintain the demand of the industrialized countries for such commodities. Importance was attached to the study of the possibilities of reducing the fluctuations in primary commodity markets or mitigating their harmful effects, through national and international measures. In this connexion particular attention was drawn to the international repercussions of national action. Interest was shown in the proposed study of the prospective production of, and demand for, primary commodities, and the Commission's initiative with regard to this matter was welcomed. Reference was also made to the proposed consideration by the Commission of compensatory financing and the hope was expressed that IMF would be able to assist the Commission in its examination of the matter.

148. The representative of FAO referred to the place of agriculture in world commodity trade and to recent trends in agricultural products. He outlined the work of FAO in connexion with those commodities

and stated that FAO was anxious to co-operate with the Commission.

149. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (726 (XXVIII)) in which it approved the programme of work submitted by the Commission on International Commodity Trade, including the study of national and international measures to deal with fluctuations in primary commodity markets. It also recommended that, in dealing with the problems of specific commodities, Governments should take into account the views of the Governments of interested countries—particularly the less developed countries and countries dependent to a high degree on the export of a narrow range of primary commodities—which were producers of such commodities as well as the possible harmful effects on them of any contemplated action. The Secretary-General was requested to bring the question of the suggested joint session of the Commission and of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems to the notice of the Director-General of FAO before the opening of the 1959 FAO Conference and to submit to the Council at its thirtieth session a report on the advisability of, and, if appropriate, on the practical arrangements for, such a joint session, taking into account the views of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and of FAO.

Section III. International trade and payments questions

150. At its twenty-seventh session the Council considered¹⁹ the annual report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1958 and a supplementary statement covering the period from 1 May to 31 December 1958.²⁰

151. In a statement to the Council, the Managing Director of IMF reviewed the main economic developments of the past twelve months, mentioning in particular the end of the recession in the United States and the fact that the United States' anti-recession policies had helped to strengthen the monetary reserves of other countries and had thus in turn facilitated their anti-recession policies. He mentioned the need to promote reabsorption of remaining unemployment while avoiding increases in costs and prices; the effects on primary producing countries of the fall in the prices of raw materials—owing partly to cyclical and partly to structural causes—and the developmental needs of those countries, which often resulted in inflationary pressures; the introduction of external convertibility by fourteen western European countries; the renewed expansion of world trade; and plans to increase the resources of IMF and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

152. During the past twelve months, repayments to the Fund (\$537.3 million) had exceeded drawings (\$269.9 million); \$1,157.3 million were committed under stand-by agreements. Since the inception of its activities the Fund had furnished members with some

¹⁹ E/SR.1052, 1053.

²⁰ International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1958* (Washington, D. C.), transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3197); and "Summary of activities from May 1, 1958, to December 31, 1958" and *Enlargement of Fund resources through increases in quotas: A report by the Executive Directors to the Board of Governors* (Washington, D. C.), transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3197/Add.1 and Corr.1).

\$4.200 million, of which approximately two-thirds had been provided since 1956. In addition, forty-one stand-by arrangements had been concluded. The improved position of western Europe had shifted the relative emphasis of the Fund's financial activities to other parts of the world. In the past twelve months the Fund had extended financial assistance to twenty countries, thirteen of them in Latin America. Of particular interest were the comprehensive stabilization programmes for Argentina and Turkey, in which member countries had participated with the Fund. Consultations had been held, mostly by means of missions, with thirty-four countries; the Fund had extended technical assistance to member States which had applied for it; and forty-one countries had taken advantage of its training programme.

153. The Board of Governors had approved an increase in quotas and if all countries took up the proposed increases, the Fund's resources would rise by \$5,800 million and its holdings of gold and of the six currencies drawn upon in recent years by 75 per cent.

154. Several representatives expressed appreciation of the Fund's contribution to external convertibility in western Europe and welcomed the proposed increase in the Fund's resources. The Fund was also commended for the financial assistance it had given to various countries, both directly and through stand-by agreements; for its consultations and for its help in drawing up economic stabilization programmes. It was noted that despite the improvement in the international payments situation the dollar crisis was not really over. It was suggested that it would be desirable for the Fund to study the possibility of using its increased resources to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in primary product prices and for it to deal with national monetary policies. Several representatives expressed concern at the effects on under-developed countries of the worsening of their international payments situation due to deteriorating terms of trade; in this connexion, reference was made to the special responsibilities of the great industrial

nations. Several representatives also referred to the dangers of inflation, which increased rather than solved the difficulties of under-developed countries, and to the fact that economic stabilization depended on monetary and fiscal policies only in the short run, requiring more fundamental policies in the long run.

155. In his reply, the Managing Director said he agreed that the large industrial countries had responsibilities towards under-developed countries with regard to the effects of falls in prices of primary products. Those responsibilities included the institution of anti-recession policies and more liberal trade policies; the provision of capital for development and of special commodity arrangements, to which the Fund intended to devote more attention in future. The suggestion that the Fund should use its increased resources to provide finance in connexion with problems of commodity prices should be judged on its own merits after the completion of the study that was being made by the United Nations. He did not agree that the Fund's only function was to correct maladjustments in normal relations, inasmuch as article I of the Articles of Agreement of the Fund called on it expressly to deal with general financial policies and problems of employment. It was important that all members of the Fund should participate in the Fund's consultations as they would be directed more and more towards general questions of policy as defined in article I of the Articles of Agreement. The *modus operandi* of such consultations would have to be examined closely in the near future.

156. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council took note (resolution 706 (XXVII)) of the report of IMF.

157. At its twenty-eighth session, in the course of its debates on the world economic situation, the Council had before it General Assembly resolution 1322 (XIII), on the promotion of international co-operation in the field of trade.

Annex

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-eighth session

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Survey of the world economic situation—E/SR.1072.
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International commodity problems—E/AC.6/SR.267.
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
World economic situation—E/SR.1073.
World Federation of Trade Unions
World economic situation—E/SR.1069.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-eighth session

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America
Survey of the world economic situation—E/C.2/SR.178.
Pax Romana
Survey of the world economic situation—E/C.2/SR.178.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
E/C.2/521. World economic problems.
International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/528. Customs valuation of imported goods.
World Federation of Trade Unions
E/C.2/535. World economic situation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES*

158. At its twenty-seventh session the Council dealt with particular aspects of the question of the economic development of under-developed countries, including problems of industrialization and productivity, sources of energy, international co-operation in cartography, and land reform. It also considered the annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. At its twenty-eighth session, in addition to giving further attention to some of the above problems, the Council examined the current situation of, and prospects for, international co-operation for economic development and reviewed the means which had been suggested for accelerating economic growth through international action.

159. The documentation before the Council and the action of the Council in relation to individual items of this discussion¹ are described in part A of the present chapter. Part B relates to the Council's discussions of questions of technical assistance and of the first report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.

160. The Council also had before it at its twenty-eighth session a progress report on techniques of resources and requirements surveys (E/3267 and Add.1)² which was presented to it by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 614 C (XXII). In pursuance of suggestions made by the Secretary-General at the twenty-sixth session (E/3134,³ para. 47) and approved by the Council at that time (resolution 693 B (XXVI), annex), the progress report related to techniques of surveys in three selected fields: demography (human resources), water resources and cartography.

A

Section I. International co-operation for economic development of under-developed countries**

161. The Council at its twenty-eighth session considered an interim report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/3258 and Add.1-2)⁴ in accordance with

* For information regarding the demographic activities of the Council see chapter VI, section II.

¹ E/SR.1085-1087, E/SR.1089; E/AC.6/SR.272-273.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5.

³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3.

** The provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the General Assembly includes the sub-item: "Economic development of under-developed countries: report of the Secretary-General on measures taken by the Governments of Member States to further the economic development of under-developed countries in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII)".

⁴ Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII) a final report will be submitted to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session.

General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII). The report contained statements submitted by Governments on the measures which they had taken or contemplated taking to assist under-developed countries, and, in the case of the Governments of the under-developed countries themselves, on the measures which they had decided to take in order to advance their economic and social progress. It contained also a summary of this information under the following headings: technical assistance, financing of economic development, scientific co-operation, long-term planning, and expansion of international trade.

162. In the course of the debate in the Council, note was taken of the increasing co-operation among States, which was evidenced by the active interest expressed and the measures reported by Governments. The magnitude of the task of narrowing the gap between developed and under-developed countries was such, however, that emphasis was put on the need to continue and intensify this co-operation by all possible means.

163. In its resolution 740 A (XXVIII) the Council urged Member States to proceed as fully and rapidly as possible with all practical programmes and plans for further assisting the economic development of the under-developed countries.

Section II. Suggested means of accelerating economic growth through international action

164. The Council also had before it, at its twenty-eighth session, a report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/3259)² under General Assembly resolution 1323 (XIII). The report gave an analytical summary of the various suggestions and proposals made in the United Nations economic bodies during recent years on such topics relating to economic development as primary commodities and international commodity trade, the development of resources, industrialization, technical assistance and financing. The report took account of the information transmitted by Governments to the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII).

165. The picture emerging from the Council's review of these suggestions and proposals was found to be an encouraging one. The Council recognized the effectiveness of the efforts being made through the United Nations and other international institutions and arrangements to promote the economic growth of less developed countries. Some delegations stressed the need for more practical steps and intensified concerted action to tackle the most important problems confronting under-developed countries. Among those problems, that of strengthening international commodity trade was mentioned in particular. In its resolution 740 A (XXVIII) the Council transmitted to the General Assembly the

analytical summary prepared by the Secretary-General (E/3259) together with the comments made thereon during the twenty-eighth session.

Section III. International flow of private capital

166. In the discussion of international co-operation and action for economic development, attention was drawn to the problems encountered in the financing of such development. With reference to the recognized need for supplementing domestic capital formation in under-developed countries with large and sustained inflows of foreign capital, the role that private investment from abroad could play was discussed on the basis of the report on the *International Flow of Private Capital, 1956-1958* (E/3249).⁵ Some delegations expressed the view that private investments were not a satisfactory form of outside help as they were made where the return was highest and not where the need was greatest. Several delegations, on the other hand, welcomed the main conclusions of the report, namely, that private capital invested abroad from the main capital-supplying countries had reached new high levels in recent years, that western Europe was re-emerging as an important supplier of capital and that international portfolio investments were regaining importance. It was recognized, however, that the distribution of capital remained very uneven with regard to both geographical regions and industries, the less developed countries which did not have important natural resources attracting little private investment. The provision of official capital in the form of grants or low-interest loans was considered to be indispensable.

167. In its resolution 740 D (XXVIII) the Council, noting General Assembly resolution 1317 (XIII) in which the Assembly urged Member States to continue working for the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund, called upon States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to give further consideration to the General Assembly resolution and to continue to examine the possibility of contributing financial resources that might serve to accelerate economic development, giving consideration to the means envisaged in that resolution as well as to other means which had been proposed or referred to in the discussions or documents of the Council or the General Assembly.

Section IV. International tax problems

168. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council had before it a survey of recent government measures relating to foreign investments (E/3249, annex III) covering *inter alia* relevant tax developments in capital-importing and capital-exporting countries. It was noted that, in recent years, many capital-importing countries had not only adopted measures to stimulate foreign private investment but had put the administration of those measures on a more systematic basis, while some capital-exporting countries had reappraised their tax treatment of profits derived from investment abroad.

169. The Council had before it also a study (E/3272) of the Swedish taxation of private Swedish investments abroad, the fourth in a series of country

studies of taxation of foreign private investments.⁶ The Secretary-General proposed⁷ that the series should be terminated since information of this kind was now being published in co-operation with the Secretariat by a private research institution, it being understood that the Secretariat would continue research on taxation of foreign investments for supporting technical assistance operations, for revenue programming in the under-developed countries and for the purposes of its current studies on industrial financing and on private capital movements. The Council agreed with this proposal.⁸

Section V. Reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation

170. At its twenty-seventh session the Council considered⁹ the annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation, together with supplements outlining the principal activities of those organizations to 31 January and 15 March 1959 respectively.¹⁰

171. In a statement to the Council, the President of the Bank referred to the expansion in the Bank's activity. During the past twelve months the Bank had made thirty-four loans totalling more than \$750 million. The loans had gone to Asia (\$400 million), Latin America (\$150 million), Africa (\$110 million) and Europe (\$90 million). During the same period the Bank had issued bonds in excess of \$630 million, three-fifths of them outside the United States and one-fifth in currencies other than the United States dollar.

172. The Governors of the Bank had approved the doubling of its capital. In view of that fact and of proposals for establishing new regional lending institutions in Latin America and the Middle East, there was a good prospect that the amount of public capital available for the promotion of economic growth would continue to increase. That prospect should be a powerful incentive to countries to mobilize their own capital resources, without which no lasting success could be achieved. The need for mobilizing domestic capital was especially important in relation to public utilities; the Bank had repeatedly stressed that charges should be adequate not only to cover the cost, but also to help finance expansion.

173. The Bank's non-financial activities in the period under review included missions to advise countries on measures for the development of their economies, work in connexion with the peaceful uses of atomic

⁶ Previous studies dealt with the Netherlands (E/2865/Add. 1), Belgium (E/2865/Add.2) and the United Kingdom (E/3074/Add.1).

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/3274, para. 13.

⁸ See chapter VIII, section II.

⁹ E/SR.1054, 1055.

¹⁰ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *Thirteenth Annual Report, 1957-1958* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3198); and "Supplement to the thirteenth annual report: A summary of Bank activities from July 1, 1958, to January 31, 1959", transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3198/Add.1). International Finance Corporation, *Second Annual Report, 1957-1958* (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3199); and "Supplement to the second annual report: A summary of developments in the Corporation from September 11, 1958, to March 15, 1959", transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3199/Add.1).

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.D.2. This report was the first of the triennial reports to be prepared under General Assembly resolution 824 (IX) as amended by resolution 1035 (XI).

energy, encouragement to industrial development banks, collaboration with the United Nations Special Fund, and mediation in disputes between member Governments.

174. Referring to the report of the IFC, the President of the Bank noted an increase in activities: so far the IFC had made fourteen investment commitments in seven countries, amounting to a total of \$13 million. The Corporation's staff had visited thirty-eight countries to examine specific projects or make contacts.

175. Several speakers expressed appreciation of the expansion in the Bank's financial and other activities, and especially of its help to under-developed countries. It was noted, however, that the amount of the Bank's loans was relatively small compared to the loss in importing capacity which the primary producing countries had sustained during the period. Several representatives stressed the difficulties experienced by under-developed countries and referred in particular to the problems involved in establishing adequate utility rates. It was recognized that the Bank's borrowing and lending activities had both been better balanced geographically. There was some discussion of the adequacy of the Bank's direct lending to agriculture and industry as compared to its lending for the purpose of expanding the economic infra-structure. Several representatives welcomed the increased flexibility in the Bank's lending operations, but suggested that the granting of loans might be speeded up. Reference was made to the Bank's collaboration with other existing public agencies and to the desirability of establishing new ones, such as the International Development Association and the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). Appreciation was expressed of the increase in private lending, without the Bank's guarantee, in conjunction with the Bank's loans.

176. Several representatives commended the work of the IFC and a suggestion was made that its activities should be expanded and that it should begin to issue its own bonds at an early date in order to increase the resources at its disposal. While the Corporation was praised for its increased flexibility, mention was made of the fact that it had so far operated only in the more advanced of the less developed countries and it was stated that it had attributed relatively little importance to the development of industries owned by the nationals of the borrowing countries.

177. In his reply, the President of the Bank said that almost 20 per cent of the Bank's loans had been made for industry but that it was often necessary to help countries establish their basic utilities first. In connexion with its aid to industry he mentioned the Bank's loans to national development banks. He also referred to indirect benefits to agriculture which had resulted from many of the Bank's loans to other sectors. The Bank was making a constant effort to reduce delays and formalities but sometimes the delays were caused by the Governments of borrowing countries, which were slow in adopting the necessary administrative and legal measures. Regarding the Bank's non-financial activities, he stated that the Bank had assisted sixteen countries in drafting development programmes and was now assisting three others. Finally, he said that the IFC would soon be ready to extend its activities further.

178. At the conclusion of the debate the Council took note (resolution 707 (XXVII)) of the reports of the Bank and the IFC.

Section VI. Industrialization and productivity

179. At its twenty-seventh session, the Council had before it the report of the Advisory Committee on the Work Programme on Industrialization to the Secretary-General (E/3213),¹¹ prepared in accordance with Council resolution 674 A (XXV); memoranda presented to the Committee for discussion by certain of its members (E/3213/Add.1);¹² the third progress report on implementation of the work programme on industrialization (E/3219),¹³ prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 597 A (XXI); the report on *Management of Industrial Enterprises in Under-Developed Countries*,¹⁴ prepared by the Secretariat under its programme of work, largely on the basis of the discussions of a panel of experts which met at Headquarters in the autumn of 1957, and the second issue of the *Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity*.¹⁵

180. In the debate,¹⁵ many representatives informed the Council of the progress of industrialization in their countries. Some representatives from economically under-developed countries drew attention to a certain number of difficulties which hampered their efforts in that direction, in particular the instability in foreign exchange earnings, due to fluctuations in world commodity prices and in the economic activity in the more advanced countries. They stressed the need for progressive economic integration and for the gradual diversification of economic activities, in particular of exports, as a means of strengthening their economies and promoting their industrial development.

181. Members of the Council generally approved of the basic criteria which the Advisory Committee had proposed for the general orientation of the programme of work of the United Nations Secretariat on industrialization. They agreed that the programme should be developed so as to contribute to the promotion of rapid industrialization of under-developed countries, and that the nature of the work should be such that Governments could use the results to meet their practical needs. There was general agreement that the central position and responsibilities of the United Nations in promoting economic development made it appropriate to entrust the Secretariat with certain tasks which could not be performed as efficiently elsewhere; and that even closer relations than in the past should be established between research projects under the programme of work on industrialization and the technical assistance operations of the United Nations, including activities of the Special Fund, as regards both servicing operations in the field and the orientation of research.

182. Most members agreed that projects such as those relating to industrial zones or estates and small-scale industries were consistent with the first criterion, since they should be of immediate use to under-developed countries. Many members of the Council stressed the usefulness of the research work which the Secretariat was doing on projects involving studies on industry and plant levels; others endorsed the view of the Advisory Committee that the scope of the Secretariat's

¹¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document E/3213 and Add.1-2.

¹² Ibid., agenda item 5.

¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.B.5.

¹⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.B.1.

¹⁵ E/SR.1049-1051, 1053, 1056-1058, 1060; E/AC.6/SR.256-261.

research work should be widened so as to include macro-economic studies (e.g., projects on planning and programming of industrial development).

183. As regards the second criterion, there was agreement that it was appropriate for the Secretariat to act as a clearing-house for the collection, analysis and dissemination of certain types of information, such as experience obtained in technical assistance operations carried out by various organizations. In a more general way, it was felt that it was desirable for the Secretariat to organize the pooling and dissemination of knowledge and experience on different subjects in the field of industry, by means of conferences, seminars, symposia and the like.

184. Members of the Council stated their approval of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee relating to substantive servicing of technical assistance operations and, in particular, of those tending to improve the selection and briefing of experts and to establish closer links between the provision of expert advice and the fellowship programme of the countries concerned. One representative favoured the provision of substantive servicing of technical assistance operations at the programming stage.

185. In reply to certain members who expressed concern at the number and scope of the projects proposed by the Advisory Committee, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that the Council's discussions over the past years had shown that most representatives had considered the Secretariat's work programme on industrialization to be inadequate in scope and coverage. Some representatives proposed that the question of priorities in the work programme should be further considered by the Council at its twenty-ninth session, in the light of the five-year programmes to be discussed at the twenty-eighth session.¹⁶

186. All members approved of the organizational arrangements made by the Secretary-General for implementing the programme. Different views, however, were expressed concerning the need to reconvene the Advisory Committee in 1960, and several representatives restated their view, expressed at previous sessions of the Council, that a special body or agency should be established within the United Nations to deal with industrialization problems.

187. Some members said that wider dissemination of the studies prepared by the Secretariat would considerably enhance their usefulness to Governments and suggested that measures be taken to that effect.

188. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (709 A (XXVII)) in which it commended the Secretary-General for the work carried out so far on the industrialization programme, and noted with appreciation the report and recommendations of the Advisory Committee, with regard to further development of the work programme and its implementation. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in the light of the five-year programmes to be discussed at the twenty-eighth session of the Council, proposals for future work on industrialization for consideration by the Council at its twenty-ninth session, with a view to further discussion by the Council of priorities in the work programme. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to give due emphasis in the programme to studies relating to methods of programming or planning of industrialization, bearing

in mind that such studies would provide a basis for technical assistance given to Governments in that field, and having regard to the work undertaken by the regional economic commissions; and, meanwhile, to lay particular emphasis on projects of direct practical value to economic development, e.g., projects concerning small industries, industrial zones and estates, management techniques, and technological research institutes. It welcomed the action of the Secretary-General in raising the status of the Secretariat's Industry Section to that of a branch of the Bureau of Economic Affairs and urged him to consider strengthening further the organization and the work programme of the United Nations in the field of industrialization and it also supported the use of consultants either individually or as an advisory group. It emphasized the desirability of encouraging, nationally and regionally, the organization of seminars, consultations and training centres for the practical implementation of the results of research and studies already carried out under the programme and to be carried out in the future; and invited the regional economic commissions to consider the inclusion in their work programmes of seminars and symposia on specific topics designed to further the purposes of the industrialization programme of the United Nations. The Council recommended that a closer relationship should be established between the industrialization programme and the activities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund; and expressed the desirability of continuing, and where necessary further extending, co-operation between the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies in the field of industrialization. Finally, it urged the Secretary-General to adopt appropriate measures for the widest possible dissemination of studies and reports carried out under the industrialization programme, including the *Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity*.

189. In resolution 709 B (XXVII), the Council noted with satisfaction the efforts which certain groups of under-developed countries were making to bring about their progressive economic integration and the gradual diversification of their economic activities; recognized the valuable co-operation which the United Nations, through the Council's regional economic commissions, and the specialized agencies were lending to the countries seeking those objectives; and recommended to the afore-mentioned organizations that they assign a high priority, in the elaboration of their programme of work, to the assistance needed by countries seeking to diversify their exports, especially where efforts to that end were undertaken jointly by the public and private sectors of industry.¹⁷

Section VII. Development of energy resources

190. At its twenty-seventh session, the Council had before it a report on "Work done and recommendations concerning energy development" (E/3212 and Add.1)¹⁸ and a report on "Recent developments relating to new sources of energy and recommendations regarding the agenda for an international conference" (E/3218).¹⁹ Both reports had been prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 653 (XXIV).

¹⁷ See also section VII below.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

¹⁶ See chapter VII., section II, paragraphs 591 to 594.

191. The review in the first-mentioned report was based on a survey of the studies, reports and work programmes of the United Nations in the energy field and took into account the related activities of the specialized agencies and other international organizations. The report covered the work in respect of general energy problems (resources, requirements, trade and prices), conventional fuels, non-conventional energy and electric power. It also included an analysis of experience gained and problems encountered in technical assistance in the energy field and presented a number of recommendations concerning future work.

192. One such recommendation was that the United Nations should at an early date attempt to develop methods for economic appraisals of energy resources on a comparable international basis, with the help of a panel of experts and in co-operation with international organizations concerned, such as the World Power Conference. Another was that long-term costs and prices of fuel and power should be analysed for selected countries as a priority task.

193. The report further pointed out that a number of economic aspects of energy development in under-developed countries had as yet received little attention, and suggested as one way of approaching this problem, the convening of seminars for various officials of public works and ministries.

194. Lastly, the report recommended that a comprehensive survey of technical assistance activities in the field of energy be undertaken as a first step towards improving co-ordination of the assistance rendered.

195. The report on "Recent developments relating to new sources of energy and recommendations regarding the agenda for an international conference" (E/3218)¹⁸ covered developments since the publication of the previous study, which was entitled *New sources of energy and economic development* (E/2997).¹⁹ It was based on material from various sources, including several scientific background papers provided by UNESCO.

196. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1319 (XIII), the Council had before it another document, namely, the report of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, held at New Delhi, in December 1958, under the auspices of ECAFE (E/3203).²⁰

197. In the debate,²¹ members of the Council expressed their appreciation of the report on energy development. The concrete proposals contained therein were regarded as deserving serious consideration. The report on new sources of energy was also commended, and the tentative agenda for an international conference was generally approved in principle.

198. The importance of providing countries which had a choice between alternative sources of power with the basis for a proper economic appraisal was generally stressed. In this connexion, the view was expressed that the scope of the responsibilities of the staff at Headquarters, that of the regional economic commissions and that of IAEA should be well defined to ensure co-ordination of effort and avoid overlapping and that the Secretary-General should be asked to prepare a memorandum on the division of work among those groups.

199. Some members doubted that studies on long-term costs and prices of fuel in selected countries should receive priority at the current stage. However, most members favoured the Secretary-General's recommendation concerning the holding of seminars on economic aspects of energy development.

200. As regards new sources of energy, members endorsed the selection, in the report, of solar energy, wind energy and geothermic energy as the three sources meriting emphasis of the current time. The suggestion was made, however, that future studies might include chemical fuels as well. There was general approval of the emphasis placed on practical application. It was recognized that the success of the forthcoming conference would greatly depend on careful advance preparation. Attention was called to the fact that the industrialized countries were in a position to make greater contributions in view of their advanced technical knowledge of the fields in question.

201. Some members felt that certain aspects of the proposed agenda should be clarified, either in consultation with the Governments concerned or in an *ad hoc* committee of experts, and it was suggested that the agenda and the timing of the conference should be left open until the results of the preliminary meetings were available. Other members felt however that the meetings of experts should serve to expedite the conference rather than to postpone it. A proposal that the terms of reference of the conference be extended to encompass conventional sources of energy received little support.

202. The Council also discussed the report on the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East. The view was expressed that the United Nations should encourage the organization of such symposia in other regions, as a means of ascertaining the problems common to different countries and of helping to co-ordinate efforts. It was also stressed that under-developed countries should be given concrete assistance in the prospecting for, and exploitation of, their petroleum deposits. The proposal was made that a committee of experts should be convened to examine specific ways of including the development of petroleum resources in the economic and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Lastly, it was proposed that the report on the Symposium, together with the records of the Council's discussion, should be transmitted to the regional economic commissions.

203. Statements were made by the representatives of IAEA and UNESCO on the work those agencies were doing in the energy field.

204. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted two resolutions (710 (XXVII) and 711 (XXVII)), each in two parts. In resolution 710 A (XXVII), the Council commended the Secretary-General for his report on new sources of energy and requested him to take appropriate measures for the holding of a United Nations conference on solar energy, wind power and geothermic energy, with particular reference to their application. The conference was to be held if possible in 1961 but not later than in 1962, on the basis of the agenda suggested in the report (E/3218, part I), taking into account any clarifications or modifications which the Governments of Member States and the specialized agencies concerned might wish to bring to the Secretary-General's attention. Moreover, the agenda was to take into account such modifications as might seem advisable after the meetings of experts which the

¹⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.II.B.1.

¹⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.F.3, part one.

²¹ E/SR.1049-1051, 1053, 1056-1058; E/AC.6/SR.256-261.

Secretary-General was also asked to convene, in consultation with the interested Governments and the specialized agencies, not later than the last quarter of 1960. The latter would be preliminary meetings for the purpose of exchanging information on research undertaken and results obtained in the application of the new sources, in particular geothermic energy and solar energy, the reports of which would be transmitted to the conference. The Secretary-General was also invited to report to the Council, not later than at its thirtieth session, on the action taken under the resolution.

205. In resolution 710 B (XXVII) the Council took note of the report on energy development and requested the Secretary-General to develop a methodology for the appraisal of energy resources on a usefully comparable basis on the national, regional or other appropriate level. The Governments of Member States were invited to provide the Secretary-General, at his request, with such information as might be required for developing the methodology. Further, the Secretary-General was asked to arrange, at the request of the Governments of interested Member States, for the preparation of seminars at the regional or other appropriate level to be held in order to promote better understanding of the economic problems connected with the development of energy resources in under-developed countries, taking into account the work done by governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions. Lastly, the Council decided that experts from scientific institutions and interested sectors of industry in participating countries might, at the request of their Governments, take part in such seminars.

206. On the basis of recommendations in the Secretary-General's report on energy development and in the report of the Advisory Committee on the Work Programme on Industrialization (E/3213 and Add.1-2)²², ²³ the Council also adopted a resolution (711 A (XXVII)) in which the Secretary-General was requested to report to the Council at its twenty-eighth session on the feasibility and potential usefulness of collecting, analysing and disseminating the experience obtained in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national technical assistance projects and related activities in the field of industrialization and energy resources.

207. In resolution 711 B (XXVII), the Council transmitted the report of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East and the relevant records of the twenty-seventh session to the regional economic commissions.

208. At its twenty-eighth session the Council had before it²⁴ the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 711 A (XXVII) (E/3273).²⁵ The report stated that in the time available it had not been possible to go into all aspects of the question. It was felt that a comprehensive survey and analysis of technical assistance experience would be useful, but that to undertake such a task on a comprehensive scale would make a heavy demand on the resources of the Secretariat. The feasibility of such a survey would depend partly upon the availability of material and partly upon its volume and the staff required to handle it. It was suggested that the Secretariat might

tackle the problem on a selective and experimental basis, concentrating first on the experience gathered, for example, as regards energy on electrification, and as regards industrialization on problems of programming and planning industrial development.

209. The Council concurred with the views expressed in the Secretary-General's report. In the debate it was noted that the proposed work had no financial implications for the time being and that, if the suggested arrangements proved successful, the Council would have an opportunity at a later date to examine the financial implications of broadening the scope of the work.

210. In its resolution 740 C (XXVIII), the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake, initially on a selective and experimental basis, the collection, analysis and dissemination of experience obtained in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national technical assistance in the field of industrialization and energy resources and to report to it from time to time on progress achieved in this work.

211. Recalling its resolutions 710 B (XXVII), 711 B (XXVII) and 345 A (XII), the Council, in resolution 740 B (XXVIII), requested the Secretary-General to inform it, if possible at its twenty-ninth session, of the studies so far undertaken by the United Nations and its subordinate bodies in connexion with the development of petroleum resources in under-developed countries, and to include in his report a list of the projects concerned with petroleum matters so far undertaken under the technical assistance and development programme of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It invited him to make available to interested participating Governments particulars of the specific ways in which the programmes established under the auspices of the United Nations could assist in the development of petroleum supplies in under-developed countries, and it decided to consider at a later session, in the light of the information provided and of the demand expressed by Member States, whether additional assistance to Governments in that field, within the framework of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, was called for.

Section VIII. International co-operation in cartography

212. The Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, convened in pursuance of Council resolution 600 (XXI), was held in Tokyo from 21 October to 1 November 1958. The Government of Japan acted as host. Representatives from twenty-eight Governments and observers from five inter-governmental or international non-governmental scientific organizations attended the meeting.

213. The Conference examined the questions of furthering regional co-operation in cartography and discussed technical questions in various branches of cartography. Information was exchanged on standard procedures and newly developed techniques of particular interest to the region. The Conference paid special attention to the application of accurate cartographic data and modern surveying methods in surveys and in the exploitation of natural resources, and in studies of economic and social planning. It also considered projects of world-wide interest such as the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW),

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

²³ See also section VI above.

²⁴ E/AC.6/SR.272, 273; E/SR.1085-1087, 1089.

²⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

general bathymetric charts, world aeronautical charts, and the international standardization of the spelling and transliteration of names. The Conference adopted thirty-five resolutions, which are set out in its report (E/CONF.25/3).²⁶

214. The Conference believed that its deliberations had provided valuable information for a better approach to the cartographic problems of the region at both the international and the national levels and recommended the convening of the next such conference not later than in 1961.

215. The Council considered²⁷ the report of the Conference together with the Secretary-General's report on the subject (E/3209 and Add.1-4)²⁸ at its twenty-seventh session. In view of the increasing interest shown by Governments in participating in the work of the previous conferences and taking into account the recommendation of the Tokyo conference, the Council requested the Secretary-General (resolution 714 (XXVII)) to consult the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies concerned on the convening, not later than in 1961, of a third United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East and on the date, place and agenda of the conference, and to report to the Council at its twenty-ninth session.

216. The Council also considered²⁷ the report of the Secretary-General (E/3209 and Add.1-4)²⁸ on consultations with Governments on his draft programme for achieving international uniformity in the writing of geographical names (E/3209, para. 11), prepared in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) of Council resolution 600 (XXI). The debates in the Council and the replies received indicated that many Governments had expressed their interest in the question. It was recognized that the work in this field involved two basic questions: the standardization in one form of geographical names at the national level by the country concerned and the agreement on standard methods of transliteration of the accepted form into other languages at the international level. There was also general agreement on the need for an extensive exchange of technical information through a central body, and on the implementation by the United Nations of the international standardization in the field.

217. The Council requested the Secretary-General (resolution 715 A (XXVII)) (a) to provide encouragement and guidance to those nations which had no national organization for the standardization and co-ordination of geographical names to establish such an organization and to produce national gazetteers at an early date; (b) to take the necessary steps to ensure the functions of a central clearing-house for geographical names, including: the collection of gazetteers; and the collection and dissemination of information concerning the technical procedures adopted by Member States for standardization of domestic names, and concerning the techniques and systems used by each Member State in the transliteration of the geographical names of other countries.

218. The Secretary-General was also requested to set up a small group of consultants chosen, with due

regard to equitable geographical distribution and to the different linguistic systems of the world, from those countries having the widest experience of the problems of geographical names to consider the technical problems of domestic standardization of geographical names, and to report to the Council at an appropriate session on the desirability of holding an international conference on the subject and of sponsoring working groups based on common linguistic systems. In addition, the Council invited the Governments of countries interested and experienced in the question to make available, at the request of the Secretary-General, and at their own expense, consultants to serve on the above group.

219. Finally, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its twenty-seventh session a report (E/3209 and Add.1-4)²⁸ on his consultations with the Governments of countries adhering to the conventions on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale regarding the draft proposal prepared by him on the Council's request for amending the existing specifications governing the preparation and publication of IMW sheets (E/3209, para. 21). The sixteen replies received showed general agreement with the principle of rendering specifications flexible for the purpose of accelerating the IMW world-wide coverage. But the replies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, both of which contained proposals for a more precise definition of the limit of flexibility, differed as to the definition they suggested.

220. In view of the above considerations, the Council requested the Secretary-General (resolution 715 B (XXVII)) to urge Governments to furnish their views on the draft proposal prepared by him. Furthermore, it asked him to submit to the Council at its twenty-ninth session specific recommendations for amending the specifications governing the preparation and publication of the IMW sheets, after considering the views of Governments and in consultation with appropriate experts.

221. Considering that a knowledge of renewable natural resources of a country was the indispensable basis for planning the development and better utilization of such resources, the Council requested the Secretary-General (resolution 715 C (XXVII)) to consult technical organizations with a view to studying the possibility of showing the existing plant cover on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, by means of suitable symbols, and to report to the Council at an appropriate session on the result of his consultations.

Section IX. Land reform

222. At its twenty-seventh session the Council considered a report on land reform (E/3208)²⁹ prepared by the Secretary-General, in co-operation particularly with FAO, pursuant to Council resolution 649 B (XXIII). Part I of the report gave an account of the work undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, either singly or jointly, with a view to supporting national measures for land reform. Part II presented a prospectus for a future report on national measures and their effect, to be submitted for consideration by the Council in 1962. It dealt with various topics selected as possible areas of study within the broad scope of the problem of land reform, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Council resolution 649 B (XXIII).

²⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 5.

²⁶ *Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, 20 October-1 November 1958, Tokyo, Japan, Vol. 1, Report of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.I.9).

²⁷ E/SR.1063, 1064, 1066.

²⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

223. In the debate on land reform³⁰ there was general agreement that the implementation of measures of reform—including measures to ensure long-term occupancy of land, economic size of holdings, development of land settlement, and supervised credit—stimulated capital formation and provided incentives for increased production, better use of land and resources and general economic development. A number of representatives pointed out that whenever landholdings were too small and dispersed, opportunities for land ownership scarce, taxes and government regulations too burdensome, and insecurity of tenure for tenant operators widespread, poor farming methods and general low productivity in agriculture discouraged individual initiative, retarded the application of technological improvements and created a situation in which labour and resources were wasted and social and economic growth impeded. Many members emphasized the beneficial results obtained by Governments through land reform measures.

224. With regard to the contribution of the United Nations, and of FAO and other specialized agencies, it was noted with regret that there had not been many requests from Governments for technical assistance in land reform or in integrating land reform programmes into general economic development plans. Certain representatives emphasized that the approach to land reform had become more technical than it had been in the past, and that the United Nations family, and especially FAO, was therefore particularly fitted to undertake the collection, collation and dissemination of information pertaining to that field, without which effective land reform measures were not possible. Other representatives suggested that in their view a successful national land reform programme should include measures for crop and animal husbandry improvement, rural education, and the extension of credit facilities for farm improvement, and that at the same time alternative employment in industrial enterprises for people displaced from the land should be provided. Some members of the Council emphasized that to promote the well-being of those who lived off the land, agricultural workers and landless farmers should be given access to land, and that agricultural co-operatives should be encouraged.

225. Some representatives regretted that the Secretary-General's report was limited to describing steps taken by the agencies concerned in the field of research and investigation, and that it did not give more information concerning progress made in individual countries or deal with the substance of land reform measures. Others suggested that to meet the special requirements and needs of countries in the various areas more practical studies should be attempted. It was recognized that the more emphasis the United Nations and the specialized agencies placed upon the exchange of knowledge acquired, the more useful the studies made and the seminars proposed would be. It was suggested that the organization of meetings and seminars should be continued as a means of strengthening the exchange of useful information among the participating neighbouring countries. The suggestion was also made that the United Nations agencies concerned with land reform might find it useful to establish contact with universities and institutions dealing with the matter in countries with a centrally planned economy.

³⁰ E/SR.1049-1051, 1053, 1056-1058, 1060-1061; E/AC.6/SR.256-261.

226. During the debate on the next report to be submitted, many representatives agreed with the general lines of the prospectus contained in part II of the report (E/3208), and welcomed the fact that it was proposed to concentrate on certain specific problems and to obtain information not only, as in the past, by means of a triennial questionnaire, but also by other means. While certain members advocated that Governments should be asked to provide more information than that requested in past questionnaires on land reform, others were of the opinion that the use of that method should be kept to a minimum. Some representatives suggested that the 1962 report should include a section summarizing the steps taken by the Governments concerned to implement Council resolution 370 (XIII), arguing that the importance of solving the problem of land reform was related to that of promoting national development of agriculture; they held that land reform was not solely an economic problem but was also a socio-economic one, and that efficiency considerations should not be allowed to stand in the way of a fairer distribution of land.

227. At the close of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (712 (XXVII)) in which it urged States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to continue to implement, as appropriate, Council and General Assembly resolutions on land reform. It commended the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned for activities undertaken for the advancement of land reform as summarized in the report on land reform (E/3208) and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, and especially FAO, to prepare a further report for the Council in 1962 along the lines of the prospectus contained in paragraph 57 of the current report (E/3208), taking into consideration the sources of information listed in paragraphs 59 and 60 of the report and the views which Members might express in the Council and the General Assembly. The Council invited States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to supply the Secretary-General and the agencies concerned, at their request, with the material required for the preparation of such a report. It also recommended that they consider the establishment, where appropriate, of regional research and training centres to assist with the continuous study of land tenure and land use, and it invited FAO and other competent international agencies to co-operate in the work of such centres.

B

Section X. United Nations programme of technical assistance*

228. At its twenty-eighth session the Council considered³¹ the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of technical assistance (E/3236),³² which set forth the activities carried out under General Assembly resolutions 200 (III), 304 (IV), 418 (V), 723 (VIII) and 926 (X). The Council also had before it information contained in the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the

* The provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Programmes of technical assistance".

³¹ E/TAC/SR.186, 187, 189, 191, 195, 196; E/SR.1088.

³² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.

³³ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5.

Technical Assistance Committee (E/3226³³ and Add.1) concerning the activities carried out by the United Nations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as well as the recommendations of TAC (E/3298),³² which had reviewed the above-mentioned reports at the Council's request.

229. The Secretary-General's report on the United Nations programme of technical assistance (E/3236) reviewed the services provided to Governments during 1958. The report, which was intended to be considered in conjunction with the annual report of TAB to TAC and to serve as a complement to it, covered the work both under the regular programmes and the Expanded Programme and summarized activities by fields of assistance, by countries and regions; it also provided financial and statistical tables, which included information regarding technical assistance rendered in the field of public administration (see section XI below). Discussing programme trends, the report referred to the fact that the importance that recipient Governments placed on maintaining the continuity of useful projects of technical assistance and of avoiding loss of their value by premature curtailment of assistance made it difficult to add new projects unless the total available resources were materially increased.

230. In presenting the report to TAC, the Commissioner for Technical Assistance laid stress on the need for rendering assistance to wide areas of the continent of Africa. Some progress had been made in that direction. However, much of the programme implemented had been made possible only by adjustments in the programmes of other countries and regions. The Commissioner mentioned the continuing difficulties encountered in the recruitment of experts and placement of fellows. The assistance rendered by various national committees was helpful in overcoming those difficulties. The Commissioner reported that the administrative and operational services costs had amounted to only 13.2 per cent of the total cost of operations and that an amount of \$140,000 originally allocated for such costs had been used for field projects. Finally, he referred to the reorganization of TAA within the Secretariat, which is discussed in paragraph 597 below.

231. As regards General Assembly resolution 1320 (XIII), on the subject of the desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining rosters of scientific and technical personnel of the under-developed countries, the Commissioner informed the Committee that some agencies maintained such registers on a regional and national basis. The consensus of the agencies was that the maintenance of a central roster would create problems of establishing standards for the inclusion of names, would be difficult to maintain on a current basis and might prove expensive. Further, they were satisfied that adequate machinery existed for the efficient recruitment of available personnel.

232. During the debate in TAC, members commented favourably on the achievements of TAA, and expressed approval of the application of savings in administrative and operational services costs to field projects.

233. With regard to the form of the Secretary-General's report, the Committee requested that in the future all of the technical assistance activities of the United Nations be reported on in a single document. The Committee asked that the report be expanded

to include analyses of the facts currently contained in it, particularly with regard to programme trends and to the conclusions to be drawn from those trends.

234. The Committee discussed the question of the desirability of introducing some form of supervision of the regular programme by an inter-governmental body. The Commissioner informed the Committee that the question was being discussed by the Secretary-General's representative with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

235. The Committee noted the Commissioner's statement regarding rosters of scientific and technical personnel.

236. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council, in resolution 738 (XXVIII), took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report (E/3236).

Section XI. United Nations assistance in public administration*

237. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council had before it³⁴ a report by the Secretary-General on technical assistance in public administration (E/3230)³⁵ and also a statement made by him (E/3230/Add.1)³⁵ regarding the progress of the experimental programme for the provision of operational and executive personnel which was initiated in 1958 in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1256 (XIII). The Council also had before it a report by TAC (E/3298),³⁵ to which the Council had referred those questions for examination.

238. As a result of a request made by the TAC at the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General's report continued the practice, begun in 1958, of presenting an extended and self-contained account of United Nations activities in the field of public administration under both the regular programme of technical assistance and the Expanded Programme.

239. During the debate in TAC several members emphasized the importance of sound and efficient administration for the successful achievement of economic development and social welfare. Some disappointment was expressed that requesting Governments were not making sufficient use of fellowships, and greater emphasis on regional training institutions and other forms of concerted action was also advocated. The hope was expressed that recruitment would be on a widespread scale and include experts chosen on a regional basis from under-developed countries familiar with the problems of countries similar to their own. The Committee took note of the Secretary-General's report (E/3230).

240. In his statement on the progress of the experimental programme, the Secretary-General reported that, by 8 July 1959, ninety firm requests had been received from twenty-eight countries. In the case of nine posts, nominees approved by Governments had already been appointed or were in the process of appointment, nominations submitted for a further five posts were awaiting Government approval, and recruitment action was in progress for another fifteen posts. As was to be expected in the implementation of a new programme, the formulation and clarification of requests and the selection of priorities by Governments took some time. It had also been considered necessary

* Requires action by the General Assembly. The provisional agenda for the fourteenth session includes the item: "Programmes of technical assistance".

³⁴ E/TAC/SR.190, 192, 195, 196. E/SR.1088.

³⁵ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.

³³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5.

to move slowly at first and to have a wider range of selection both among countries and among posts so as to ensure that the benefit of this new kind of technical assistance should be distributed equitably and with due regard to priority needs. Though the period of time that had elapsed since the commencement of the experiment was too short to justify final conclusions in regard to its success, it was clear that a significant and widespread need for the provision of executive and operational personnel existed and that the offer of aid in this form was being warmly welcomed by many Governments. The recruitment of acceptable nominees to serve as officers had also presented no serious difficulties. In fact, the Secretary-General regretted that the possibilities of meeting the expressed needs had been so severely restricted by the limits imposed on the scale of the experiment. In the light of those considerations, he proposed that the experimental programme should be continued, with some increase in its size.

241. A number of members of TAC expressed satisfaction with the programme and the manner in which it was being implemented, although some other members reiterated the doubts they had originally expressed regarding the advisability of undertaking it. Doubts were also expressed about the advisability of expanding the programme before a proper evaluation of it had been made. Most members however considered it desirable to allow adequate time and scope for the experiment to prove itself. Some members felt that while the continuation of the experiment was justified, a specific time limit should be set.

242. It was noted that the appropriation authorized for the programme in 1959 was unlikely to be fully utilized. The Committee also noted that the Secretary-General had proceeded on the understanding that the number of appointments to be made under the experimental programme should not exceed twenty-five. Some members had doubts whether such an understanding need necessarily have been drawn from the relevant discussions in the General Assembly and its Committees, but the majority agreed that, in any case, it should be made clear that in the future the scope of the programme was to be determined only by the financial resources made available and not by any specific limit as to the number of nominations.

243. On the proposal of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (739 (XXVII)) in which it recommended to the General Assembly that the experiment begun in 1959 be continued on the basis of General Assembly resolution 1256 (XIII); that, in deciding upon the question of continuing the experimental programme, the General Assembly take into account the views expressed in TAC on the current status of the programme and the desirability of allowing the Secretary-General adequate scope in the carrying out of the experiment within the limits of the resources it made available; and that the Secretary-General be requested to present a report analysing in detail the progress of the experiment, together with recommendations based thereon, at the thirtieth session of the Council.

Section XII. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance*

244. At its resumed twenty-sixth session the Council decided (resolution 704 (XXVI)) to amend its resolution 222 (IX) to enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to become a member of the Technical

Assistance Board and to participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance on the same conditions as the other participating organizations.

245. At its twenty-eighth session,³⁶ the Council had before it the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/3191)³⁷ on its session held in November and December 1958, at which the Committee had approved the programme activities for 1959, and authorized the allocation of funds to the participating organizations for the implementation of the approved projects.³⁸

246. The Council also had before it the annual report of TAB to TAC (E/3226³⁹ and Add.1) and the report of TAC (E/3298)³⁷ on its session held in June and July 1959. The Council noted that during its session TAC had examined the reports of TAB on country programming procedures (E/TAC/84), local cost arrangements (E/TAC/85), the level of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund (E/TAC/86), the views of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme on the question of the allocation of administrative and operational services costs between regular and Expanded Programme budgets (E/TAC/83 and Add.1-3 and E/TAC/89), as well as the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on this matter (A/4130), and a report by the ILO on the training abroad of middle-level technical personnel (E/TAC/87).

247. With regard to the question of the level of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund, TAC noted the TAB report (E/TAC/86) and decided to take no action on it for the time being. The other decisions and recommendations of TAC and the Council's action on them are described below.

THE FIRST DECADE OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

248. The TAC reviewed the development of the activities carried out under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the decade since its establishment. Some 8,000 experts had served under the Expanded Programme and over 14,000 fellowships had been awarded. Some 140 countries and territories had benefited from the Programme and the number of contributing countries had risen from 54 to 85. Contributions had gradually increased and this year would reach a grand total of some \$235 million for the ten-year period; to this sum should be added the counterpart expenditures of recipient Governments, which were about three times the cost of the field programme.

249. The Committee noted with satisfaction the increasingly multinational character of the Programme as reflected in the growing number of countries that were providing experts and training facilities for fellowship holders; what had begun as a programme of technical assistance had developed into a programme of technical co-operation on a world-wide scale. The Committee also noted the steady growth of inter-agency co-operation during the past ten years. The number of organiza-

* The provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Programmes of technical assistance".

³⁶ E/TAC/SR.182-191, 193-200; E/SR.1088.

³⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7.

³⁸ Subsequently, the General Assembly at its thirteenth session confirmed (resolution 1305 (XIII)) the allocation of funds to the participating organizations for the 1959 programme.

³⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5.*

tions participating in the Programme had risen from six to nine during that period.

REVIEW OF 1958 ACTIVITIES

250. The Council, in resolution 733 (XXVIII), took note with appreciation of the annual report of TAB to TAC (E/3226 and Add.1).

251. In reviewing the activities carried out in 1958, the Committee noted that expenditures for field operations had reached the highest level since 1950. In terms of assistance provided, there had been a slight increase in the number of man-months served by experts and in the value of supplies and equipment provided, while the number of fellowships awarded had decreased.

252. The Committee recognized that the work of the experts and the training of fellows constituted the *raison d'être* of the Programme. It was particularly pleased to note the number of experts that underdeveloped countries were able to supply. Attention was drawn to various problems connected with the recruitment of experts; some members stressed the need for further improvement in the procedures for recruitment and for briefing and consulting the experts at the end of their missions. The Committee noted that these problems were also being considered at a meeting of the European National Committees and welcomed the assurances given that every effort would be made to bring about more effective recruitment of experts from as many countries and territories as possible.

253. Concern was expressed at the decline in the number of fellowships awarded, although it was appreciated that, under the country programming procedures, the recipient Governments themselves decided the relative priorities between the different types of assistance. It was also noted that the decline had been partly offset by an increase in the number of fellowships awarded under the regular programmes of the participating organizations. In this connexion it was recognized that Governments, in formulating their requests, were taking increasingly into account the various sources from which assistance could be obtained at a given time, and might ask for more experts through the Expanded Programme and more fellowships through other multilateral or bilateral programmes.

254. As in past years, the Committee considered the geographical distribution of technical assistance and several members welcomed the increase in assistance to newly independent countries. Attention was drawn to the increased assistance provided to Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories. The improvement in the integration of Expanded Programme activities in national development plans and programmes was noted and the Committee looked forward to continued progress in this respect. With regard to continuing projects, the Committee welcomed the comprehensive analysis given by TAB in its annual report and, while some members expressed concern at the number of very long projects, it was noted that the increasing use of plans of operation should contribute to the improved regulation of such projects and to their gradual and orderly transfer to Governments.

255. The Committee expressed satisfaction at the expansion of technical assistance on a payment basis as further evidence of the value which Governments attached to the technical assistance provided through international organizations.

256. The Committee recorded its appreciation of the evaluation of the Programme given in the annual report. A few suggestions were made, particularly as regards the desirability of providing more information on unsuccessful projects and on the reasons for any such failures. The Committee agreed that future evaluations need not cover the whole of the Programme each year and might, after a brief review of major developments, be concentrated on selected items.

257. In the course of its consideration of the annual report of TAB, the Committee considered the appeal of the Congress of WMO to the Council (E/TAC/88 and Add.1) for the establishment of a minimum annual planning share so as to provide at least a small subtotal for each country known to need assistance from WMO, as well as a similar request by the representative of ITU. The Committee felt that the matter could best be left to the Executive Chairman with the request that he make such adjustments in the planning shares of the smaller agencies as might be possible within the amount placed at his disposal as a planning reserve.

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

258. The TAC expressed concern at the fact that in 1959, for the first time, the contributions had failed to show even a modest growth and that, in spite of increases in the pledges made by some Governments, the amount of new money available in that year would be approximately \$30 million, or some \$1.3 million less than in 1958. The Committee recalled that, in anticipation of a shortfall in the resources, it had approved, at its session in November 1958, the use of \$1.5 million from the Working Capital and Reserve Fund, but it noted that even with this supplement, the Programme could not be implemented in 1959 at more than 94 per cent of its approved level. The TAC also noted that various amounts representing voluntary pledges and local cost obligations for previous years were still outstanding and emphasized the importance of early payment.

259. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (734 (XXVIII)) in which it noted with profound satisfaction the results achieved thus far by the Programme. It recognized that those results had been made possible by voluntary contributions from States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as well as by the substantial participation of the countries receiving assistance, and that thereby a solid basis had been laid for the Programme at its current level. The Council expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the Governments and the organizations concerned further to increase the resources available for technical assistance by means of funds in trust and the expansion of field activities under the regular budgets of the organizations; it regretted, however, the slowing down of the rate of growth of the Expanded Programme in recent years, which was concurrent with a steady increase in the number and the size of the requests for assistance from both newly independent and other countries. In particular, it expressed concern at the reduction in the field programme for 1959 and in the estimates for planning the Programme for 1960 at a time when additional assistance was needed by certain countries in Africa and other regions as they obtained independence. The Council reaffirmed its belief that the results so far achieved justified a renewed expansion of the Pro-

gramme and its financial resources. In the light of those considerations, the Council expressed the hope that, at the outset of the second decade, countries participating in the Programme would be prepared to increase their contributions further; it requested the Secretary-General to convey its resolution to the Governments invited to attend the annual Technical Assistance Conference in October 1959 for the pledging of contributions to the Special Account for the Expanded Programme in 1960.

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

260. Pursuant to Council resolution 700 (XXVI), TAB presented to TAC proposals for simplifying country programming procedures and increasing the flexibility of the operations of the Programme.

261. The Committee considered this matter at length, giving particular attention to the Board's suggestion that the Programme should be planned, approved and implemented on a two-year basis rather than on the current one-year basis. It was generally recognized that a two-year cycle would give more time for the preparation of projects, recruitment of experts, selection of fellows and procurement of equipment. Provided funds were available, projects could be undertaken at the most appropriate time in the course of the two-year period—to be determined by consultation between the Governments and the participating organizations concerned. Two-year programming would lead to an improvement in the advance planning of projects and greater efficiency in the implementation of the programme.

262. The Committee recognized that, although it would be helpful if Governments could announce their contributions for more than one year, two-year programming need not be based on two-year pledges, which might present constitutional and other difficulties for a number of countries. The Committee did not therefore propose any change in the annual pledging procedure and stated that the allocation of funds to the participating organizations to carry out the projects would continue to be made on an annual basis. Under the two-year programming procedure, however, the organizations would be able to carry over projects, in consultation with the Governments concerned, from the first year to the second, and to advance them from the second to the first. Balances held by the participating organizations at the end of the first year would be retained by them for expenditures in the second year.

263. The Committee recognized that two-year programming might not entirely solve the difficulties experienced under the current system, and recommended that it should be adopted on an experimental basis, for the period 1961-1962. It gave preliminary consideration to other solutions, such as project budgeting and project programming, and requested the Board to submit to it, at its session in July 1960, a report on the desirability and practicability of introducing some form of project programming.

264. The Committee examined other suggestions of a technical nature designed to increase the flexibility of the programme, and considered the question of the size of the small reserve to be used by the participating organizations and the Executive Chairman for the purpose of making marginal adjustments in the programme at the planning stage.

265. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (735 (XXVIII)) on country pro-

gramming procedures, which embodied the principle that the Programme would, on an experimental basis and for the period 1961-1962, be planned and approved on a two-year basis, although the allocation of funds to each participating organization would continue to be made annually. The Council decided further that projects the planned duration of which was longer than the two-year period should be approved by the Government concerned for their full duration at the time they were first included in the country's programme. The Board was requested to submit to TAC in November 1959 detailed recommendations for the implementation of the Programme on a two-year basis after consulting recipient Governments through resident representatives. The TAC was requested to submit to the Council at its resumed twenty-eighth session any amendments necessary to the resolutions governing the Expanded Programme in order to establish and implement the Programme on a two-year basis. Finally, the Board and the participating organizations were requested to take such steps as might be necessary to make it possible for the Programme to be implemented on a biennial basis.

LOCAL COSTS ARRANGEMENTS

266. The Committee had before it a report of the Board (E/TAC/85) on local costs arrangements, in which it was recommended that, beginning with 1960, Governments be assessed on the basis of 12.5 per cent of the total cost of the expert services actually rendered in that year. The Executive Chairman indicated, however, that consultations with Governments had shown that there was little prospect of reaching substantial agreement on this recommendation, but that there was a continuing desire to simplify the current local costs scheme. He proposed that, for 1960, Governments' obligations should be based on a percentage of the total cost of the expert services provided, but that the percentage used should be established for each country on the basis of its actual obligations for the local living costs of experts in 1958.

267. The Committee generally felt that such a scheme would bring about a desirable simplification of the current method of assessment, although it would, not remove whatever inequities happened to exist in 1958. On the Committee's recommendation, the Council adopted a resolution (736 (XXVIII)) in which it decided, as an interim arrangement, to apply the scheme in 1960. It also requested the Executive Chairman to report to TAC in July 1960 on the means of securing a more equitable distribution of the local cost obligations among the Governments concerned.

ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES COSTS BETWEEN REGULAR AND EXPANDED PROGRAMME BUDGETS

268. The TAC had before it the comments and decisions of the governing organs of the participating organizations on the allocation of administrative and operational services costs between the budgets of the regular programme and the Expanded Programme, as well as the suggestions of the Advisory Committee on this matter. It resumed consideration of the question whether any part or all of the administrative and operational services costs should be assumed by the regular budgets of the organizations.⁴⁰ It was noted that the

⁴⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 252-257.

views of the governing organs of the participating organizations on this matter varied, although most favoured the continuation of some kind of reimbursement from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme, and that the Advisory Committee had suggested that a common percentage of 12 per cent of the project allocations, including local costs, be used to determine the lump-sum amounts to be allocated from the Special Account to the participating organizations for the administrative and operational services costs.

269. Some members of the Committee, while supporting the Advisory Committee's suggestions as an interim measure, felt that the costs should be progressively assumed by the regular budgets of the organizations. Other members considered that the Special Account should meet all expenditures arising from the Expanded Programme activities. In this connexion, two members stated that even a partial assumption of the costs by the regular budgets of the organizations would mean a departure from the principle of voluntary contribution and create a dangerous precedent of compulsory payment of membership dues in foreign currency. Other members felt that the real problem was to reduce the expenditures and simplify the current procedures. Still other members considered that TAC should not take a decision until all Governments had been consulted on the matter.

270. The Committee generally recognized that any scheme providing for lump-sum allocations to the participating organizations on the basis of a flat percentage should provide for varying transitional periods of adaptation in accordance with the differing budgetary cycles of the organizations, and should apply to the smaller organizations with some measure of flexibility.

271. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted a resolution (737 (XXVIII)) in which, recognizing the desirability of keeping the administrative and operational services costs of the Expanded Programme as low as possible in order to maximize the resources available for project implementation, and considering that a final decision should be made as soon as possible on the question of the allocation of those costs between the regular and Expanded Programme budgets, it decided, as an interim solution, that allocations from the Expanded Programme Special Account for administrative and operational services costs should be made in the form of lump-sum amounts on the following basis: for 1960 the amounts should not exceed the corresponding 1959 allocations; for 1961 the amounts should be half-way between the 1960 allocations and the equivalent of 12 per cent of the 1959 project allocations, including local costs assessments; for 1962 the amounts should be the equivalent of 12 per cent of the 1959 project allocations, including local costs assessments. The Council also decided that \$84,000 should be allocated to IAEA in 1960 towards its administrative and operational services costs and that its 1961 lump-sum allocation should be determined on the basis of the 1960 programme. The Council recognized that the measures decided upon should apply with some flexibility to the agencies with small budgets or small allocations for Expanded Programme activities. The participating organizations were invited to continue to make efforts to reduce their administrative and operational services costs to the lowest possible level compatible with efficient operation and were requested to consider, at the earliest practicable time, the possibility of including any excess in their regular budgets if those

costs could not be entirely covered by the allocations from the Special Account. Moreover, any portion of the funds allocated for administrative and operational services costs, but not required by an organization for that purpose, should be taken into account in establishing the programme-planning share of the organization concerned. The Council decided to consider further financial arrangements for administrative and operational services costs at its thirtieth session.

TRAINING ABROAD OF MIDDLE-LEVEL TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

272. The Committee took note of the report prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1255 (XIII) on the training abroad of middle-level technical personnel (E/TAC/87).

Section XIII. Special Fund*

273. The role of the Economic and Social Council in regard to the newly established Special Fund has been defined in General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), which provides, *inter alia*, that the Economic and Social Council shall be responsible for the formulation of the general rules and principles which will govern the administration and operations of the Special Fund; the review of the operations of the Fund on the basis of the annual reports to be submitted by the Governing Council; and the consideration of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and of the Special Fund in relation to each other.

274. The Council at its twenty-sixth session, when considering the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Fund, had concurred with a recommendation of that Committee that the Council should establish a committee of the Council to assist in the examination of the reports submitted to the Council concerning the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and of such questions relating to their operations as the Council might refer to it. In view of the preliminary character of the first report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund, the Council decided to defer for the time being the establishment of such a committee.⁴¹

275. The Council considered the first report of the Governing Council (E/3270)⁴² at its twenty-eighth session.⁴³ At the opening of the debate, the Managing Director recalled that the creation of the Fund had been referred to as a strategic break-through of incomparable significance for the economic development of the underdeveloped regions of the world. In that connexion he drew attention to the great gap between the average national and *per caput* incomes in the underdeveloped countries and those in the more developed countries. The current rate of increase of the national incomes in the less developed countries was far too slow and because of the rapid growth of population the net increase in national incomes was even slower. The goal for the next decade, 1960-1970, should be to double the net annual average increase of the national incomes of

* The provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Progress and operations of the Special Fund".

⁴¹ E/SR.1066.

⁴² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.

⁴³ E/SR.1081, 1082.

those countries from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. While that increase would, in terms of *per caput* income, be modest, it would nevertheless bring about a vast improvement in actual living conditions.

276. To attain this goal the under-developed countries must increase their own investments, and the advanced countries for their part should approximately double their investments in under-developed areas. The Managing Director added that one of the main objectives of the Special Fund was to speed up a country's capacity for absorption of investment capital.

277. The primary reason for under-development in most countries was under-utilization of resources, caused by a lack of knowledge of the physical and human resources available. The Managing Director considered that the role of the Special Fund was to carry the work of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance a step forward into special fields suitable for capital investment. The Governing Council had accepted his policy of placing major emphasis on projects which would demonstrate the wealth-producing potential of unsurveyed resources, on major training and research institutes and on surveys of limited cost leading to early investment. Some prominence would also be given to pre-investment surveys, which might take the form of preliminary engineering and feasibility reports.

278. He stated that the first projects approved by the Governing Council did not represent a typical pattern. As the Special Fund's operations developed, a better balanced programme would be obtained.

279. The Managing Director drew attention to the fact that about half of the \$100 million originally estimated to be required for financing the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance had been made available. He hoped that Governments would reconsider their contributions with a view to reaching the target indicated by the General Assembly.

280. In the opinion of the Managing Director, the next decade was crucial. The great need was to achieve a real break-through in at least some countries to give proof of what could be accomplished. The resulting momentum could lead to a victory over poverty, ignorance and ill health by the end of the century.

281. In the course of the debate, several representatives expressed high praise for the work done by the Managing Director and his staff in successfully launching the Special Fund. Within a few months, the Managing Director had been able to present to the Governing Council a first programme of thirteen projects which, after approval by the Governing Council, were now in the process of implementation. The projects selected were generally considered promising and representative of the aims of the Special Fund. There was wide agreement with the Managing Director's policy that the Special Fund should place emphasis on projects that would demonstrate the wealth-producing potential of unsurveyed resources and on major training and research activities. Some concern was expressed at the possibility of applying too rigidly the criterion that projects should be conducive to early investments or lead to an immediate increase in productivity; it was suggested that there were also cases where the Special Fund should assist in making good the lack of general and detailed studies on natural resources and available manpower. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the Special Fund should take into consideration pilot projects. Regarding the geographical distribution of

projects, several representatives expressed the hope that more assistance would be given to countries that had newly achieved their independence. The suggestion was also made that in order to enable the Governing Council to assess projects more accurately, the secretariat of the Special Fund should in future provide the Governing Council with more complete information regarding the projects the secretariat had examined.

282. On the question of the implementation of projects, several representatives were of the opinion that whenever a recipient Government had the necessary machinery to undertake the execution of a project, it should be given an opportunity to do so. The Managing Director should, however, be able to call upon the United Nations and the specialized agencies for assistance, if necessary. Praise was expressed, on the other hand, for the assistance given by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to Governments in working out economically and financially sound projects. Such co-operation could develop further during the execution stage, when the role of those agencies would become even more important. Serious concern was expressed by several representatives at the high overhead costs budgeted by the specialized agencies for the execution of projects. It was felt that as much as possible of the Fund's resources should be devoted to actual operations in the field.

283. Members of the Council were unanimous in the hope that there would be a considerable increase in 1960 both in the number of contributing countries and in the amounts contributed to the Special Fund. Every effort should be made to attain the target set by the General Assembly in its resolution 1240 (XIII). It was felt by some that the willingness of Governments to provide substantial support for the Special Fund might well determine to what extent future multilateral assistance to the less developed countries was in fact a practicable idea. Several representatives expressed the hope that an agreement on world-wide disarmament would release important resources for the Special Fund. Regarding the form of contributions, regret was voiced that some contributions had been pledged which would not be available for use, since they had been made in national currencies which were either not convertible or difficult to use. On the other hand, an appeal was made by several representatives for full use of contributions made in national currencies.

284. In reply to remarks made during the debate, the Managing Director declared that no distinction was made in the Special Fund operations between public and private investment. He shared the wish that the programme should be expanded and accelerated in the coming year and appealed to Governments to make their shares of the \$100 million target available during 1960. He had great confidence in the future of the programme, based on the realization that under-development was mainly the result of under-employment of resources and manpower, and that once the resources had been discovered, investment followed.

285. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council approved the report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund and decided to transmit the comments made on it to the General Assembly, together with the appreciation which had been expressed of the work of the Managing Director and his staff.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ E/SR. 1082.

Annex

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-seventh session

- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Economic development of under-developed countries—E/SR.1057.
- International Federation of Agricultural Producers
Economic development of under-developed countries—E/SR.1057.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
Economic development of under-developed countries—E/SR.1056.
- International Organization of Employers
Economic development of under-developed countries—E/SR.1056.

Twenty-eighth session

- International Chamber of Commerce
Economic development of under-developed countries—E/SR.1086.
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Economic development of under-developed countries—E/SR.1087.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
Economic development of under-developed countries—E/SR.1087.
- World Federation of Trade Unions
Economic development of under-developed countries—E/SR.1087.
- World Federation of United Nations Associations
Economic development of under-developed countries—E/SR.1086.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-eighth session

- International Federation of University Women
Technical assistance—E/C.2/SR.178.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

- International Fiscal Association
E/C.2/512. Taxation of revenue from patents, trademarks and designs, particularly from the international point of view.
- International Fiscal Association
E/C.2/513. The onus and methods of proof in income tax law.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
E/C.2/518. Economic development of under-developed countries—Land reform.
- International League for the Rights of Man
E/C.2/520. Economic development of under-developed countries—Land reform.
- World Federation of Trade Unions
E/C.2/522. Economic development of under-developed countries—Land reform.
- International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/526. Double taxation, settlement of disputes.
- International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/527. Taxation and the developing nations.
- International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/529. XVIIth Congress. Statements and resolutions 1957-1959.
- International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/530. Monetary stability.
- International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/531. Attracting foreign investment.
- International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/532. Export credits.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

286. In connexion with its discussion of the world economic situation, the Council at its twenty-eighth session considered the annual reports of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA and the first report of ECA, and a report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between the work of the United Nations regional economic commissions and the United Nations programmes in the social field (E/3250). A summary of the commissions' reports is given in paragraphs 289 to 391 below, and an account of the Council's debate on them in paragraphs 392 to 401.

287. The Council also discussed the question of the concentration of the commissions' work, and the appraisals of their work programmes for 1959-1964, which had been included as annexes in the annual reports. A report on the Council's debate on these subjects is given in chapter VIII. A summary of the regional economic surveys for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America, and a short account of recent economic developments in Africa, as reported to the Council by the Executive Secretary of ECA, all of which were discussed by the Council in connexion with the *World Economic Survey 1958*, are given in chapter II.

288. The Council also considered the question of proposed amendments to the terms of reference of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA. A report on the subject is given in paragraphs 399 to 401.

Section I. Reports of the regional economic commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

289. As indicated in its annual report (E/3227),¹ the Economic Commission for Europe, at its fourteenth session, reviewed the work of ECE as a whole, under a separate item of the agenda. It also examined the work of its subsidiary bodies and reviewed the economic situation in Europe on the basis of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1958* (E/ECE/345).²

290. The Commission considered the resolutions and decisions of concern to it that had been adopted by the Council and the General Assembly since the Commission's thirteenth session, paying special attention to Council resolution 693 B (XXVI). With regard to Council resolution 694 B (XXVI), the Commission decided to amend paragraph 3 of its rules of procedure to the effect that basic documents relating to the provisional agenda of a session should, as a general rule, be transmitted to Governments not less than forty-two days before the opening of the session. With respect to the Council's decision³ concerning proposed amendments to the terms of reference of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA, the Commis-

sion agreed, in view of the divergent opinions on the question, that the views expressed at the session should be appropriately reflected in the Commission's annual report to the Council for the latter's information.⁴

291. The Commission approved its programme of work and priorities for 1959-1960. It also had before it the appraisal of its work programme for 1959-1964, made under the terms of Council resolutions 665 C (XXIV) and 694 D (XXVI). It agreed to annex the appraisal to its annual report to the Council together with the records of the relevant discussions.

292. The Commission adopted a series of resolutions (E/3227, part III). On the subject of trade, it invited the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its next session on the further views of Governments concerning the Soviet proposals on the creation of an all-European regional trade organization and on the convening of a conference of Ministers on questions relating to the development of intra-European trade; it requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a study of long-term economic and trade agreements; and it expressed the hope that the countries taking part in various subregional economic groupings would keep constantly in mind the interests of third countries. It also adopted resolutions with regard to the continuation of work already in hand on automation, technical and economic documentation, productivity of labour and water pollution control. In a resolution on energy problems in Europe, the Commission recognized the potential usefulness of periodic special meetings on energy problems and agreed to consider at a later session the question of holding any further meeting of that nature. The Commission decided to make the *ad hoc* Working Party on Gas Problems a permanent body. In a resolution on inter-regional co-operation the Commission *inter alia* welcomed the interest shown by a number of countries of other regions in the work of its subsidiary bodies and stated that it favoured the Executive Secretary's participation in the preparation of any joint trade study carried out in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1322 (XIII). As regards new work, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a study on the nature and scope of production and exports of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering.

293. Experts from the Eastern Zone of Germany participated in some meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies in accordance with article 10 of the Commission's terms of reference. At the fourteenth session of the Commission several representatives recalled, in connexion with the designation "Eastern Zone of Germany", that the experts in question and a number of representatives had stated in the subsidiary bodies that the experts represented the German Democratic Republic and that article 10 had lost its meaning with reference

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.E.1.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 373-374.

⁴ See paragraphs 399 to 401 below.

to the German Democratic Republic. A number of other delegations declared that they were opposed to any change, maintaining that the provisions of article 10 of the Commission's terms of reference still applied.

294. The Commission continued its co-operation with the specialized agencies and maintained informal contacts at the secretariat level with a number of inter-governmental bodies outside the United Nations family. As before, a considerable number of non-governmental organizations co-operated with the secretariat and the subsidiary bodies of ECE.

295. Some of the principal activities of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, which are described in the Commission's report (E/3227), are briefly summarized below.

296. *Agriculture.* The Committee on Agricultural Problems continued to exchange information on recent changes in agricultural policy and other developments. It considered the short-term market outlook for several agricultural products. A group of experts studied factors affecting the demand for principal foodstuffs and undertook a comparison of the production objectives and consumption prospects of the different countries in 1965. The subsidiary bodies of the Committee dealing with standardization of perishable foodstuffs, the establishment of standard conditions of sale for certain agricultural products, and problems associated with the mechanization of agriculture carried on their work. In addition, collective visits were organized and exchanges of bibliographical material, films and other documentation arranged.

297. *Coal.* The Coal Committee and its subsidiary bodies focused their attention on production, trade, and statistical utilization problems. The Committee itself continued to study a number of long-term problems, including investments, connected with the future development of the coal industry and market in Europe. Procedures were worked out for extending the exchange of information and mutual visits of experts between participating countries, especially with regard to production problems. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee continued to follow short-term marketing problems. General conditions for the export and import of solid fuels were drawn up. The Utilization Working Party pursued its studies on low and medium temperature carbonization and selected a number of particular problems relating to the rational utilization of low-grade solid fuels for intensive study.

298. *Gas.* The Working Party on Gas Problems gave particular attention to a number of major problems affecting the gas industry in Europe, especially concerning the current and prospective influence of large supplies of natural gas, which is leading to a radical transformation of the industry. In this connexion the transportation and marketing of liquefied gas were studied. The Working Party also examined problems connected with the flexibility of the gas industry and reports were prepared on the underground storage of gas and on tariff policies as a means of evening out demand. The Working Party also studied methods of estimating the future demand for gas.

299. *Electric power.* The Committee on Electric Power continued to pay close attention to developments in its field, and in particular to questions relating to the financing of new electric power projects, the covering of peak loads and the rationalization of electric power consumption. Within the framework of its research into further possibilities of electric power ex-

changes between the countries of central and south-eastern Europe, the Committee made an appraisal of hydro-power developments on the Danube, whether existing, under construction, or planned. It embarked on the study of the rights and obligations of electric power production, transmission and supply undertakings vis-à-vis local authorities and private persons, and of the problem of guarantees in contracts for electric power exchanges and sales. It also published a series of seven reports on rural electrification questions. With a view to perfecting uniform methods of determining the exploitable hydro-power resources of Europe, the Committee agreed on the basic principles for determining the linear hydro-power potential of waterways and run-off irregularity indices. It also decided to publish regularly a bulletin containing flow data for the main European rivers. The Committee endeavoured to promote exchanges of information within the framework of its terms of reference and undertook an analysis of the reports submitted to the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, dealing with the economic aspects of the production of electric power by nuclear power-stations.

300. *Housing.* The Housing Committee reviewed the main current developments and prospects in the field of housing on the basis of a survey prepared by the secretariat on European housing trends and policies in 1957 (E/ECE/329). It considered certain long-term problems relating to the formulation of house-building programmes and to the financing of housing and, on the basis of a report prepared by the World Veterans Federation as rapporteur, the question of housing for the disabled. A comprehensive inquiry into rural housing was undertaken with the aid of a group of rapporteurs. Another group continued work on a report on slum clearance programmes and policies. The Committee asked a group of rapporteurs to undertake a pilot inquiry into particular questions of urban development and town planning. Problems relating to the high cost of construction were discussed by the Committee. Preparations were being made for the holding of a special meeting on standardization and its implications for international trade in building materials. Rapporteurs continued work on the preparation of a comprehensive report on the utilization of space in current types of dwellings.

301. The first issue of the *Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe* was published.

302. The Committee decided to hold seminars from time to time on specific housing questions of interest to less industrialized and developing countries, with the participation of experts from interested industrialized countries. As part of the effort to promote all-European co-operation on technical questions relating to house construction, there was increasing collaboration with international professional and specialized organizations in this field, and group visits to Czechoslovakia and Italy were undertaken by the Committee.

303. *Industry and materials.* Activities within the framework of the Industry and Materials Committee were carried out by the *ad hoc* Working Parties on Contract Practices in Engineering and on Agricultural Machinery. With the assistance of the secretariat, two governmental rapporteurs, from the United Kingdom and the USSR, prepared a report on the economic implications of automation (E/ECE/334-G, annex II).

304. *Inland transport.* A convention concerning the international transport of goods under cover of TIR

Carnets (TIR Convention) was signed early in 1959 by twelve countries. The new convention replaces the provisional one adopted in 1949 and is broader in scope.

305. Since 1958, twelve European countries have ceased to require customs documents for the temporary importation of private motor vehicles.

306. Progress was made with regard to proposals for the standardization of policing regulations and signalling systems in inland navigation and also with regard to the unification of identification markings and ships' papers.

307. In order to ensure the uniformity of road signs in Europe and thereby reduce the possibility of road traffic accidents, additional road signs were approved and detailed uniform regulations for road markings were recommended to Governments for incorporation into their domestic legislation.

308. The 1958 Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions of approval and reciprocal recognition of approval for motor vehicles was completed and opened for signature. Draft regulations relating to headlights and bulbs were accepted by a number of countries.

309. Annexes A and B to the European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) were adopted with a view, in particular, to bringing them into line with the European regulations concerning the carriage of dangerous goods by rail.

310. In order to facilitate the setting up of a European pallet pool, the Inland Transport Committee decided on unified dimensions to be adopted for pallets.

311. Governments were recommended to conduct a census in 1960 on main international traffic arteries, to ascertain the extent to which they were adequate for the traffic they carried.

312. *Manpower.* As the Committee on Manpower remained inoperative, the International Labour Office transmitted a report on manpower problems in Europe in 1958 to the Commission at its fourteenth session.

313. *Steel.* The Steel Committee reviewed the broad trends in the European and world steel markets in 1957 on the basis of a survey prepared by the secretariat (E/ECE/330). A comprehensive inquiry into the long-term prospects of the European steel industry continued during the year. The principal object of the inquiry is to determine what measures would help Europe to adapt itself to the probable long-term changes in the world steel market.

314. The *Quarterly Bulletins of Steel Statistics for Europe* were published in a new form in 1958 and for the first time in trilingual editions.

315. The Working Party on Steel Statistics considered problems concerning the regular collection of statistics on merchants' and consumers' stocks and real consumption of steel.

316. The Committee made further efforts to promote all-European co-operation on technical questions relating to steel. It was agreed that the secretariat should prepare by the end of each year a schedule of forthcoming technical steel congresses with international participation. Governments were invited to inform the secretariat of visits of experts which had been exchanged between eastern and western European countries and of plans for such visits for the following year. Several countries taking part in the Committee's work exchanged detailed information on the methodology of manning tables in selected steel plants. A group of experts continued work on methods for measuring

iron- and steel-making capacity. The Committee decided to reconvene the *ad hoc* Working Party to consider the feasibility of drawing up uniform clauses for standard conditions of sale of steel products.

317. *Timber.* The Timber Committee reviewed the development of the sawn softwood, small-sized roundwood, and hardwood markets during 1958 and the prospects for 1959. It also reviewed the study on trends in the utilization of wood for railway sleepers, and gave priority to further work on this study, to the study on trends in packaging, and to work on selected problems relating to the utilization of wood and wood waste.

318. The Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and the Training of Forest Workers continued its work in collaboration with the ILO. A small expert group was also convened to further the work of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics.

319. The Committee invited Governments to inform the secretariat whether they would be prepared to arrange reciprocal study tours, within the Committee's framework, to further the development of contacts.

320. *Development of trade.* The Committee on the Development of Trade reviewed the development of intra-European and especially east-west trade with particular reference to the difficulties and problems encountered, including a number of specific obstacles which countries were experiencing in trying to promote the development of east-west trade. The Committee considered the consequences for intra-European trade of the establishment of the European Economic Community and other efforts to achieve integration on a subregional basis and noted that the secretariat intended to continue to include in its regular publications, as far as possible, analyses of the economic consequences for intra-European trade of all efforts made on a subregional basis in Europe to achieve a higher degree of economic development.

321. The Committee discussed a series of suggestions on specific methods of expanding mutually advantageous European trade transmitted by a number of Governments in accordance with Commission resolution 12 (XIII).⁵ It was decided to convene in June 1959 a Special Meeting of Experts to expand knowledge of the organization and techniques of foreign trade (including payments) existing in European countries as a contribution to the improvement of mutual understanding. Among other questions considered by the Committee were arbitration, trade fairs and technical shows, standardization of general conditions of sale, problems of insurance, and payments arrangements. The Committee discussed questions of trade with countries of other regions. It noted with satisfaction the participation of countries from other regions in its seventh session.

322. The Committee requested the secretariat to prepare a report on problems connected with the protection of patents and other inventions and to study the possibilities of simplifying and standardizing export documents.

323. The sixth session of the Consultation of Experts on east-west trade and the meeting of government representatives to review the multilateral compensation procedures were held concurrently with the Commission's session.

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3, part III.*

324. *Economic development of southern Europe.* The committees of ECE worked on a number of projects relating to Commission resolution 7 (XI).⁶ The Committee on Agricultural Problems completed work on the elaboration of standard conditions of sale of citrus fruit, a project undertaken at the request of countries of southern Europe. The Conference of European Statisticians and FAO jointly sponsored a regional Seminar on Agricultural Censuses and Surveys which addressed itself mainly to problems relating to the improvement of statistical services in countries of the region eligible for technical assistance, that is, for the most part countries of southern Europe. The Committee on Electric Power continued work on the "Yuglexport" scheme and the secretariat inquiry into the possibilities of electric power exchanges between the countries of central and south-eastern Europe. The Housing Committee decided that seminars should be organized from time to time under its auspices on specific subjects of interest to less industrialized and developing countries. Work continued under the auspices of the Inland Transport Committee on the development of the road network in south-east Europe. The secretariat maintained close liaison with FAO on its Mediterranean Development Project.

325. *Statistics.* The Conference of European Statisticians discussed reports of its working groups on agricultural censuses and surveys, and on censuses of population and housing; and reports of its groups of rapporteurs on statistics of financial assets and liabilities, on comparisons of systems of national accounts, and on locality statistics and the urban-rural classification. The Conference also considered memoranda by the secretariat on statistics of private consumption expenditure and on seasonal and similar adjustments to economic time-series; reports by the secretariat, in co-operation with the ILO, on continuous family budget inquiries and on the extent of implementation of international recommendations for statistics of employment and unemployment; a paper prepared by FAO in co-operation with the secretariat of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation on index numbers of agricultural production; a memorandum by a national rapporteur on education and supplementary training of statisticians; a report by the secretariat on the statistical activities of the various committees of ECE; and reports by various international organizations on their statistical work. A regional statistical seminar on agricultural censuses was held in Poland under the joint sponsorship of FAO and the Conference. During the year, European programmes for statistics of fixed capital formation, censuses of population, censuses of housing and agricultural censuses were issued.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

326. As indicated in its annual report (E/3214),⁷ the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its fifteenth session considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reviewed its programme of work with a view to devoting greater attention to the promotion of intraregional and interregional co-operation in respect of economic development and planning, trade, resources development, transport and communications. The Commission considered the problems arising from

the decline during the year of primary commodity prices associated with the recession in industrial countries and the need to expand agricultural production. It recommended that a seminar be convened to evaluate and utilize the census data from the 1960 World Censuses Programme, and also that a regional population conference be held. The Commission also adopted resolutions (E/3214, part III) on land settlement and on population growth and economic development in the ECAFE region.

327. The Commission expressed appreciation of the realistic appraisal of its work made pursuant to Council resolutions 665 C (XXIV) and 694 D (XXVI). It adopted a resolution (E/3214, part III, resolution 29 (XV)) endorsing the general lines of the report on the subject, and noting with satisfaction that its programme of work and priorities for 1959-1960 took into account the proposals made in the report.

328. At the request of the Council,⁸ the Commission considered two proposed amendments to its terms of reference, one concerning the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors and the other concerning the establishment of appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional commissions. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/3214, part III, resolution 30 (XV)) recommending the Council to amend the Commission's terms of reference.⁹

329. At the request of the Council (resolution 694 B (XXVI)), the Commission amended its rules of procedure to provide for the distribution of basic documents six weeks before the commencement of a session.

330. The Commission continued to work closely with the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations in areas of work of common concern. As in the past, many international non-governmental organizations co-operated actively with the secretariat and the Commission's subsidiary bodies.

331. Some of the principal activities of the subsidiary bodies, which are described in the Commission's report (E/3214), are briefly summarized below.

332. *Economic development and planning.* The Commission endorsed the report of the fourth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.11/L.61), which had devoted special attention to the problems of industrialization in relation to economic development and planning as a whole. The Working Party had placed emphasis on government policies and measures required for the promotion of industrialization, particularly to overcome shortages of capital, foreign exchange, skilled labour, and entrepreneurial and managerial skills.

333. The Commission noted that it was desirable for countries to co-ordinate their plans for economic development, particularly with regard to the building up of industries which required larger markets than those provided by most countries individually. It considered the implications of the current accelerating rates of population growth in the countries of the region for food, investment and saving, and for economic development as a whole. It decided to convene working groups of experts on programming techniques and to establish a Conference of Asian (Economic) Planners which would meet every third year beginning in 1961. In

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, part III.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2.

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 373-374.

⁹ See paragraphs 399 to 401 below.

1959 the Working Party was to examine the problems involved in achieving a balance between economic and social development, and in 1960 the economic aspects of the development of transport.

334. *Trade.* The Committee on Trade, at its second session, reviewed developments in trade and trade policies. It discussed the implications of the European Economic Community for the trade of the countries of the region in the light of the views of member Governments and of the work of GATT relating to the EEC. The Committee considered that payments and exchange measures taken during the early part of 1959 in western Europe constituted a major step towards the establishment of a multilateral system, and were likely to result in intensified competition in respect of the imports and exports of the region.

335. The Committee noted the Executive Secretary's statement in his report on the Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.22) that the countries participating in the talks had found them useful. In reviewing the findings of the Working Party on Customs Administration (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.17), the Committee emphasized that customs administrations themselves could take the initiative in implementing some of the Working Party's recommendations.

336. The Commission noted the declining share of the non-industrialized countries in world export trade. It welcomed the readiness of industrially advanced countries to co-operate in stabilizing primary commodity prices through international action. The Commission decided to convene a second round of intraregional trade promotion talks, and a second session of the Working Party on Customs Administration. It also requested the Committee on Trade and the secretariat to keep under review further developments relating to the EEC and to ocean freight rates, and to keep it informed of the activities of the international bodies dealing with primary commodity problems. It stressed the necessity of developing tourist trade and requested the secretariat to continue work on commercial arbitration and market studies of specific commodities, for example, spices, minerals and mineral products, jute and jute products, and engineering goods.

337. *Industry and natural resources.* The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources at its eleventh session reviewed the progress and problems of industrialization in the region and suggested that the countries of the region establish industrial information centres, make a start on the manufacture of simple machines, mechanize their cottage industries, carry out demand surveys, and exchange information on their industrial development plans with a view to avoiding overproduction and to encouraging intraregional co-operation in the marketing of their industrial products.

338. In endorsing the report of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/I&NR/13), the Committee emphasized the need for a regional petroleum institution, for uniform statistics and for a co-ordinated development of the fuel and power resources of the region.

339. The Committee approved the eighth report of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel (E/CN.11/I&NR/12) and suggested that the countries of the region should explore the possibility of intraregional co-operation in respect of the production and trade in raw materials, iron and steel, pig-iron, and semi-finished and finished steel.

340. The Committee endorsed the fifth report of the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials (E/CN.11/I&NR/10), which had expressed concern over the deteriorating housing situation in the region. The Committee emphasized the need for both the public and the private sector to intensify their efforts to provide more houses and better water supply, drainage and other community facilities, and to introduce new techniques of construction through pilot projects. It also took note of the conclusions of the United Nations Seminar on Regional Planning in regard to the development of metropolitan and rural areas and to the location of industries, with a view to avoiding overcrowding in urban areas.

341. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources. It suggested that the specific problems in the field of industrialization should be examined by working parties, symposia, and seminars; and it endorsed the proposals to convene a Working Party on Basic Chemicals, a Meeting (in co-operation with FAO) of Experts on the Pulp and Paper Industry, a Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods, a second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources, a Seminar on the Management of Industrial Enterprises in the Public Sector, and a Symposium on Bauxite. It noted that the Geological Map of Asia and the Far East had been completed and that the work on regional mineral and tectonic maps would be undertaken shortly. It recommended that seminars and working parties be convened on selected cartographic and mapping problems relating to the development of natural resources and that co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the Cartographic Section of the United Nations at Headquarters be continued in order to promote regional and international co-operation in this field. It approved the widening of the scope of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel to cover foundries, and industries consuming steel and other metals, and renamed that body the "Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee". It took note of the offers of several Governments to make available to the countries of the region their national research and training institutes, for example, in the field of petroleum and small industries, and suggested that assistance from the Special Fund be provided to that end.

342. *Inland transport and communications.* The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the field of inland transport and communications, the fourth report of the Highway Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/TRANS/136) and the report of the Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport (E/CN.11/TRANS/137). It suggested that early concerted action should be taken by the countries of the region to develop international highways through a gradual programme covering the linking of existing roads, the progressive upgrading of standards, and the construction of new links or alignments between the neighbouring countries. It approved a proposal that the secretariat should organize groups of experts for each of the three zones for which international highway links were suggested. It recommended that countries of the region participate in the study week on highway safety to be organized by the Government of India in 1959. It approved the proposed study of the problems of highway transportation, to be followed by a seminar on the subject.

343. It took note of the work of the Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre at Rangoon and of the Regional

Railway Training Centre at Lahore. It emphasized the usefulness of demonstration projects such as those concerning hydrofoil craft. It stressed the role of research institutions in promoting low-cost transport and recommended that existing national research institutions be expanded to meet the needs of the region.

344. The Commission recommended that the countries of the region establish independent regulatory agencies with a view to achieving co-ordinated development of the various means of transport. It noted that, in 1960, the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning would deal with transport in relation to economic development, and that *ad hoc* working parties would deal with questions such as uniformity of accounting and statistical procedures, tariff co-ordination, taxation, subsidies, and the role of the State in transport matters.

345. The Commission noted that the proposed meeting of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts would be convened in 1959 in close co-operation with ITU.

346. *Flood control and water resources development.* The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, at its three sessions held during the period under review, gave special consideration to the co-ordination of various operations involved in the utilization of the aid given by France, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America as well as in the use of the services of the experts from the United Nations agencies. The programme of investigation was started with the collection of basic data and the reconnaissance survey of the tributaries. An FAO mission made initial studies along the river on irrigation, soil, forests, fisheries, crops, live-stock, and agricultural economies. A TAA team of experts concentrated on preliminary studies of mineral resources, inland navigation, flood control, the market for power, and the general economic aspects of the development of the lower Mekong basin. The WMO sent an expert to carry out studies on hydrologic and meteorological problems.

347. With the help of the Technical Assistance Board, the Committee also appointed an international advisory board of three members to assist in the assessment of the progress of investigations, and an Executive Agent with suitable staff to advise the Committee on the administration and technical co-ordination of the plans for the general development of the lower Mekong basin.

348. At the Commission's session, further offers of aid—by the Governments of Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom—were announced. The Commission commended the spirit of international co-operation displayed in connexion with the project and the support and assistance given by the ECAFE secretariat, all of which had made rapid progress on the project possible. It hoped that the Special Fund would assist in the completion of the programme of investigations.

349. The Commission also noted that the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development of ECAFE had organized, in co-operation with TAA, a tour of experts from the region to study water resources development in Europe and North America, had continued to publish the *Flood Control Journal* and *Flood Control Series*, and had carried out studies for the proposed ECAFE/WMO Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and for the ECAFE/Bureau of Economic Affairs Working Party on Earth-Moving Operations.

350. *Food and agriculture.* In reviewing the activities of the joint ECAFE/FAO Division, the Commission welcomed the establishment by the countries of the region of credit institutions to serve the special needs of cultivators. It emphasized the importance of techniques of target-setting in agricultural planning. It requested ECAFE and FAO jointly to draw up a programme of regional meetings on, and training centres for, agricultural economics.

351. *Statistics and other research.* The Commission approved the report and recommendations of the second Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/493). It emphasized the need for Governments to adopt measures and policies to strengthen their statistical services and organizations with a view to developing an integrated system of statistics for use in economic and social development planning and policy-making. It expressed its appreciation of the concerted United Nations/FAO programme of assistance to the countries of the region through the provision of training and advisory services in connexion with the 1960 World Censuses of Population and Agriculture. The Commission also adopted a resolution (28 (XV)) in which it took note with appreciation of the secretariat study on population trends and related problems of economic development in the ECAFE region and recommended that a regional seminar for the evaluation and utilization of census data in the ECAFE region and a regional population conference be organized and that the next session of the Population Commission be held in the ECAFE region (E/3214, part III).

352. *Social affairs.* The activities of the ECAFE Division of Social Affairs continued to cover, among other things, population questions, community development and social welfare. The Division carried out an analytical case study of the allocation of public funds for economic and social development in Ceylon, and participated in case studies in China (Taiwan), India and Pakistan on the economic aspects of community development. Besides participating in the study of the relationship between population growth and economic development, the Division continued to assist the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Bombay established by the Government of India and the United Nations. A United Nations Seminar on the Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes was convened.

353. *Technical assistance activities.* The Commission took note with appreciation of the information paper submitted by the TAB secretariat on technical assistance provided to the countries and territories of the ECAFE region under the Expanded Programme and the regular programme (E/CN.11/495). It noted that United Nations technical assistance could, as in the case of the Mekong project, be used as a catalyst to stimulate multilateral aid on international projects. It felt that the Commission's knowledge and experience could be used to create even closer relations between the Commission's work and the country programmes, and that the advisory services of the ECAFE secretariat could lead to the formulation of comprehensive programmes for surveys of resources and the development of research, training and other institutions in the region.

354. *Advisory services.* The ECAFE secretariat continued to promote the exchange of experience and information on scientific, technical and economic matters among the member countries. It rendered advisory services, in co-operation with the specialized agencies,

the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the Technical Assistance Board. The ECAFE secretariat was represented on the advisory boards of regional training centres dealing with, among other things, railways, and censuses and statistics, and on research centres such as those for housing. It continued to assist and advise the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

355. The Economic Commission for Latin America held its eighth session at Panama City in May 1959. As indicated in its annual report (E/3246/Rev.1),¹⁰ the Commission adopted a number of resolutions on such matters as the improvement of budget procedures, the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, the Joint ECLA/TAO Economic Development Training Programme, the establishment of economic development advisory groups, structural and institutional factors of agricultural development, a study of trends and prospects in the timber industry, the institutional framework of industrialization, the initiation of a study of the metal transforming industries, the planning and utilization of hydro-electric resources and the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Commission also took note of the report of the second session of the Trade Committee and accorded the highest priority to the implementation of the various resolutions adopted by the Committee. In reviewing its programme of work and priorities for 1959-1960, the Commission accorded top priority to projects falling within the Central American Economic Integration Programme. It introduced no major changes in policy, but added five projects to the current work programme and eliminated five others. The Commission also considered the appraisal of its work programme prepared under Council resolutions 665 C (XXIV) and 694 D (XXVI). It took note with satisfaction of its general purport and requested the Council and other United Nations bodies to give it all possible consideration.

356. At the request of the Council,¹¹ the Commission considered two proposed amendments to its terms of reference, one regarding the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors, and the other regarding the establishment of appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional commissions. The Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of both amendments.¹² On the recommendation of the Council (resolution 694 B (XXVI)), the Commission amended its rules of procedure to provide for the distribution of basic documents six weeks before the opening of each session.

357. Following upon the extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission held in New York in October 1958 to discuss proposals for the financing of the United Nations building in Santiago and the adoption by the General Assembly (resolution 1273 (XIII)) of the Committee's recommendation, negotiations began with the Government of Chile regarding the preparation of the site and other preliminary work of a technical nature.

358. The Commission and its secretariat continued to maintain close contact with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned with the economic problems of Latin America. In particular, the Bank and IMF worked closely with it in connexion with the Central American Integration Programme.

359. Some of the principal activities of ECLA, which are more fully described in the Commission's report (E/3246/Rev.1), are briefly summarized below.

360. *Trade policy.* At its second session, held at Panama City from 11 to 19 May 1959, the Trade Committee considered the reports of its subsidiary bodies (the Central Banks Working Group and the Working Group on the Latin American Regional Market), secretariat studies and the reports of the consultative meetings on trade policy.

361. At its second session, held at Rio de Janeiro in November 1958, the Central Banks Working Group approved a draft protocol on the establishment of a Latin American system for the multilateral compensation of bilateral balances, which has since come into effect.

362. The Working Group on the Latin American regional Market, which held its second session at Mexico City in February 1959, recommended the adoption of a series of guiding principles covering various structural and operational aspects of the Latin American common market. It suggested that such principles should be worked out in detail during the negotiations required for the formulation and adoption of a Latin American agreement on the common market and should include, *inter alia*, provisions on reciprocal trade benefits of the common market; stability in reciprocal treatment; equalization of customs duties; co-ordination of trade policy; rules of competition; measures to remedy balance-of-payments disequilibrium; special measures (escape clauses); customs and statistical co-ordination; participation of private enterprise; and the payments régime.

363. The Trade Committee agreed that the common market should be open to all Latin American countries which might wish to become members, and that it should operate on a competitive basis and comprise the greatest possible number of products.

364. It was agreed that Governments would appoint a group of experts which would meet not later than in February 1960 to prepare a draft agreement on the common market for subsequent consideration by the Trade Committee.¹³

365. *Central American Integration Programme.* At the fifth session of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, held at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in June 1958, the plenipotentiary representatives of the Central American countries signed the Multilateral Treaty on Free Trade and Central American Economic Integration, the Agreement on the Régime for Central American Integration Industries, the Central American Agreement on Road Traffic and the Central American Agreement on Uniform Road Signs and Signals. The Multilateral Treaty on Free Trade and Central American Economic Integration, signed by the five Central American Governments on 10 June 1958, entered into force between Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

¹¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 373-374.

¹² See paragraphs 399 to 401 below.

¹³ For further information on the discussion in the Trade Committee and the eighth session of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*, chap. II, sect. A.9 (c), and the report of the second session of the Trade Committee (E/CN.12/C.1/15/Rev.2).

upon the deposit of the third instrument of ratification in June 1959. In these countries the Agreement on the Régime for Central American Integration Industries has also been ratified, and will come into force upon the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification. These instruments mark an important stage in the work for the economic integration of Central America.

366. The Committee approved the work carried out under the Economic Integration Programme since its fourth session, and laid down fresh lines of policy for the Programme. It also reviewed the work of the various sub-committees and *ad hoc* meetings through which the Programme, with the assistance of the secretariat, is being carried out, and decided to set up new sub-committees on electric power; housing, building and planning; and transport.

367. The Central American Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination at its fourth session reviewed and evaluated the progress made in regard to statistical co-ordination, and adopted resolutions on agricultural, foreign trade, and population and fiscal statistics.

368. The Central American Trade Sub-Committee, at its fifth session, agreed on the equalization levels for import duties on a large number of the items covered by the Multilateral Treaty on Free Trade and Central American Economic Integration. A first Central American convention on customs equalization, covering approximately half the commodities listed in the schedule of the Treaty, was drafted and recommended to Governments for signature. In conformity with the resolutions adopted by the Sub-Committee, a group of consultants, consisting of ministerial representatives, agreed on uniform levels for most of the items included in the Treaty. Progressive equalization was also provided for in the case of goods for which it could not be immediately achieved.

369. The Central American Transport Sub-Committee, at its first session, approved, for experimental use in Central America, a complete set of technical specifications for road and bridge building.

370. At the first session of the Central American Housing, Building and Planning Sub-Committee, stress was laid on the importance of developing free trade in building materials and equipment and of establishing industries for the supply of such materials, within the economic integration programme. The Sub-Committee's work programme for 1958-1959 was approved. A discussion was held on future technical assistance needs for the fulfilment of the programme and on the co-operation which would be required from national bodies.

371. *Economic development.*¹⁴ During the year, increasing emphasis was placed on studies designed to serve as background material for the work on the common market and Central American integration. Work on individual country studies was concentrated on the Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama), and the study on the economic development of Argentina was completed.

372. The influence of the common market on the economic development of Latin America was analysed from the point of view of demand and sources of supply of capital goods and other products in the Latin Ameri-

can countries up to 1975. The prospects for the expansion of traditional exports were also examined, together with foreign financing and import substitution possibilities. A study was made of the level that inter-Latin American trade would have to reach if the Latin American economies were to develop at the same rate as in the past.

373. The Commission stressed the importance of extending to economic development programming the type of assistance which the ECLA secretariat, in co-operation with other United Nations departments and the specialized agencies, had for years been giving to Governments in various fields, including the pulp and paper industries and Central American integration. It therefore supported the organization of the economic development advisory groups undertaken jointly by the secretariat of the Commission and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations.

374. The seventh regular course of the ECLA/TAO Economic Development Training Programme was held at Santiago from July 1958 to February 1959, with the participation of nineteen trainees. Intensive courses were held at Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

375. *Industry.*¹⁴ A study on the industrial development of Peru was completed. As a result of the study made on the motor-vehicle industry in Brazil, work will proceed on a general study of industry in other Latin American countries. An inventory of Latin American industry is being prepared as part of the studies related to the common market. Preliminary material pertaining to this inventory was submitted to the Commission at its eighth session (E/CN.12/524/Add.1-3). The study on the chemical industries was started with a pilot study on Chile in co-operation with the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO). A meeting of railway industrialists and railway and government observers was convened in March 1959 to discuss ways and means of ensuring the development of the railway equipment industry in Latin America.

376. The ECLA/FAO/TAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group completed its field work in Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela and began studies in Brazil. Requests for the co-operation of the group were received from other countries.

377. *Energy, water resources and agriculture.*¹⁴ The Commission recommended that support be given to the work begun by IAEA in Latin America. A joint ECLA/TAO/WMO Water Resources Survey Group completed studies on Chile, Ecuador and North Patagonia (Argentina). Requests for the Group's services were received from Venezuela and Cuba.

378. The joint ECLA/FAO Programme was concentrated on studies on the role of agricultural commodities in the proposed Latin American common market and on continuation of the coffee survey. So far, seven commodities have been studied (oils and fats, wheat and wheat flour, dairy products, meat, wool, cotton and fruit); a preliminary version of three of the studies bearing on the common market (E/CN.12/499) was submitted to the Commission at its eighth session. After the publication of volume I of the series *Coffee in Latin America* (E/CN.12/490), which dealt with Colombia and El Salvador, field work was begun for a similar survey in Brazil.

379. *Social aspects of economic development.* The secretariat, in conjunction with the Bureau of Social

¹⁴ For further information on the discussions of the Commission at its eighth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*, chap. II, sect. A.9 (c); and *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4*.

Affairs and UNESCO, organized a seminar on urbanization, which was held at Santiago, Chile, in July 1959.

380. With respect to demographic questions, the Commission attributes special importance to labour supply, which has an important bearing on economic development in specific countries and areas and on the analyses and projections required for programming purposes. The Latin American Demographic Centre for Research and Training at Santiago, Chile, in which the Bureau of Social Affairs and ECLA collaborate, gave its first regular course in 1958.

381. The secretariat of ECLA, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the Pan American Union co-operated in organizing groups of experts on the financing of housing construction, under the United Nations technical assistance programme.

382. *Technical assistance activities.* The Commission expressed its appreciation of the help given by TAO to Governments in the region and to the secretariat. It requested that collaboration with TAO be maintained as a means of furthering the Central American Economic Integration Programme, and took note with satisfaction of the initiation of the work of the ECLA/TAO economic development advisory groups.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

383. The Economic Commission for Africa, established by the Council in April 1958 (resolution 671 (XXV)), held its first session from 29 December 1958 to 6 January 1959 at Parliament House in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A full account of the organization and proceedings of the session is contained in its first report (E/3201).¹⁵

384. The first session of the Commission was attended by all the Member States to which membership of the Commission is open, except the Union of South Africa, which had decided for the present not to participate in the Commission's work. All associate members of the Commission were also represented. Observers from seventeen States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission were present. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference (E/3201, annex III), nine specialized agencies were represented at the session. Representatives of a number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status also attended the session in accordance with paragraph 14 of the terms of reference.

385. During the session several delegations expressed the hope that all countries and territories within the Commission's geographical scope would participate in its work. The French delegation stated that the institutions of the Community established by the new Constitution would not be brought into operation before April 1959 and that it would therefore have to reserve the position of the Community on the decisions taken by the Commission.

386. In accordance with paragraph 15 of its terms of reference, the Commission adopted its rules of procedure (E/3201, annex IV), which are broadly similar to those of the other regional economic commissions and which take into account certain provisions which the Council has asked all its subsidiary bodies to adopt.

387. Having regard to the advantages which the other regional economic commissions have derived from their relations with inter-governmental organizations, and bearing in mind paragraph 13 and other provisions in its terms of reference relating to inter-governmental organizations, the Commission considered (E/3201, part III, resolution 1 (I)) that appropriate liaison with the Accra Conference of Independent African States, the Economic Committee of the Arab League, and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara was desirable. It requested the Executive Secretary to seek to establish as early as possible appropriate arrangements for liaison with those three organizations. It also authorized the Executive Secretary to bring to the notice of the Commission, either on his own initiative or at the request of any member, as soon as possible, details of any other inter-governmental organizations operating in Africa with which the Commission might wish to consider entering into a similar relationship; and stated that a decision on such relationship could be reached by correspondence between the Executive Secretary and the members and associate members of the Commission, provided that the members of the Commission agreed unanimously.

388. The Commission devoted considerable attention to problems relating to the expansion of technical and economic assistance to the States and territories of Africa. It noted that only a limited amount of such assistance was being given. It recommended (E/3201, part III, resolution 2 B (I)) that the Council, in its examination of the problems of technical and economic aid, continue to keep in mind the special needs of the States and territories of Africa, with a view to increasing the amount of such aid; expressed the hope that member States would find it possible to increase technical and economic assistance to African States and territories, special consideration being given to countries that were passing through a critical phase; and that the Governing Council of the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies would give sympathetic consideration, in their annual examination of technical assistance programmes, to the requests submitted by the African countries, keeping in mind their special needs.

389. It also adopted a resolution (E/3201, part III, resolution 2 A (I)) in which it referred to the recent admission of Guinea to membership of the United Nations and to the termination of external financial and other assistance pursuant to its accession to independence. The Commission recognized the need for special United Nations assistance to Guinea and expressed the hope that every consideration would be given to the special position of Guinea by the authorities responsible for administering the various technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

390. The Commission devoted a considerable part of its deliberations to the drawing up of a programme of work and priorities. It did so on the basis of a memorandum by the Executive Secretary in which he gave a general conspectus of the work that seemed to be called for by the functions that the Council had assigned to the Commission. The programme of work is contained in part V of the Commission's report. It includes a study on West Africa. The Commission agreed that, subject to the consent of the Governments of West Africa, the Executive Secretary should undertake a study on the spheres in which the countries

¹⁵ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10.

and territories of West Africa could mutually benefit from increasing their economic contacts with one another in such fields as trade, transportation, conservation of water, and the pooling of electric power. The Executive Secretary was also asked to make a study to determine the different aspects, particularly the agricultural and industrial aspects, of a Maghrebi economic unit. Other concerted action projects included the exploration of means of aiding Governments in North Africa to develop sea-fisheries and esparto grass; efforts to ensure more effective locust control; and the eradication of infectious diseases of live-stock in north-east Africa. The Commission emphasized the importance of undertaking on-the-job training courses within its secretariat and requested UNESCO to undertake a survey of facilities available for training in economics, statistics and related fields. It was decided to convene a workshop on community development and a meeting of economic experts. It was also decided to undertake a long-term statistical programme, including a statistical survey of Africa, and to convene a conference of African statisticians. The Commission recognized the great need for resources surveys, international trade and development programming. A programme of research was also authorized which would cover some of the most important problems of economic development in Africa, and their social aspects. Provision was made for consulting the specialized agencies before implementing the work programme, and it was proposed that special arrangements be made for the establishment of a joint programme with FAO.

391. The Commission decided (E/3201, part III, resolution 3 (I)) to convene its second session at Tangier, Morocco, early in 1960.

Section II. Discussion in the Council

392. The annual reports of ECE (E/3227), ECAFE (E/3214) and ECLA (E/3246/Rev.1)¹⁶ were presented to the Council at its twenty-eighth session by the Executive Secretaries concerned, who described in their statements some of the main developments in the work of the commissions and their secretariats. The Executive Secretary of ECA presented the first report of the Commission to the Council (E/3201)¹⁷ and gave an account of the progress that had been made in the establishment of its secretariat and with regard to the projects included in its work programme. He stated that he had undertaken negotiations with a view to initiating the study requested by the Commission on the question of closer economic contacts among West African countries and territories. Close relations had been established with FAO in regard to the work the Commission had requested on locust control and on the eradication of infectious diseases of live-stock in north-east Africa. An agreement had been made with FAO for the establishment of a joint FAO/ECA agricultural economics unit, whose chief had been provided by FAO. A Community Development Workshop and a Conference of African Statisticians were to be held in September and October 1959. Preparations had been made for a meeting of economic experts, to be held around the end of 1959. The Executive Secretary had also established valuable co-operation with UNESCO and made useful contacts with other specialized agencies.

393. In the debate,¹⁸ members of the Council expressed their satisfaction with the work that was being done by the regional economic commissions and with the programmes they had drawn up for the future. The regional economic commissions had played a significant role in the universal drive for the achievement of economic development, and were an important part of the machinery set up within the United Nations for dealing with economic matters. Several delegations felt that the work of the commissions was growing in importance as their efficiency and prestige increased. Reference was made to the advantages to be derived from closer co-operation and contacts among them.

394. Members of the Council considered that ECE had played a most valuable role in providing objective and thorough studies on the European economy and that it had established a unique position as a continuing meeting-place at which, in particular, problems of co-operation between Eastern and Western Europe were dealt with systematically and thoroughly. Special praise was expressed for the work done by a number of subsidiary bodies of ECE, particularly by the Committees on the Development of Trade and on Inland Transport. Reference was made to the importance of the studies made on trade in capital goods and on automation. A number of delegations felt that the potential usefulness of the Commission had not been fully exploited and expressed the hope that the reduction of international tension would make it possible for a constructive approach to be made to the major issues with which the Commission should be able to deal.

395. The members of the Council expressed their satisfaction with the work being done by ECAFE, particularly in the field of economic development. Several delegations spoke of the imaginative approach of ECAFE and its secretariat to a number of projects designed to benefit the region as a whole or groups of countries within it. The Commission was commended for the part it had continued to play in the plans for the development of the lower Mekong basin and for its initiative in elaborating realistic plans for the development, in stages, of an Asian highway which would eventually link the countries of the region from Viet-Nam to Iran. It was felt that these projects could hardly have been initiated without the prestige and authority that ECAFE had acquired. References were made to the value of the activities of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, and the work on statistics, small-scale industries, intra-regional trade and mineral resources development. The decision to convene a Conference of Asian Economic Planners was considered by a number of delegations as a sound development which might make a valuable contribution to the objectives of ECAFE and which might, in due course, serve as a pattern to be followed in some of the other regions of the world.

396. In discussing the activities of ECLA, members of the Council placed special emphasis on the expansion of the advisory services that ECLA was rendering to the countries of the region and on the promotion of economic integration in Latin America, in which ECLA had played such an important part. Members of the Council expressed their appreciation of the part ECLA had played in preparing plans for a regional market, the achievement of which might be facilitated by the relative homogeneity of the countries

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplements Nos. 3, 2 and 4, respectively.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 10.

¹⁸ E/AC.6/SR.262-265: E/SR. 1082.

of the region. Most delegations felt that the setting-up of advisory groups on economic development and programming was highly useful, and that the groups would contribute significantly to the advance towards economic development, which was the Latin American countries' immediate and paramount object. One delegation expressed concern lest the establishment of advisory groups might lead to some weakening of the broadly international character of the expert assistance that was being rendered to countries under the technical assistance programme, and wondered whether there was not a danger that the operation of the groups might go beyond what were considered the normal activities of the Commission. The secretariat explained that the service given to Governments would be considerably improved if it were rendered by experts whose technical assistance activities were not divorced from the research work that had been done in ECLA and whose thorough knowledge of the economic and social conditions in the various countries would make their advice more realistic and more beneficial. The staff of the advisory groups would be able to add to their wide research experience a familiarity with practical problems of economic development in the different countries. The advisory groups would not be limited to the experts of any particular continent and the international character of the expert groups would be maintained, especially as they would be operated in accordance with the regulations applicable to United Nations technical assistance.

397. Members of the Council were gratified at the progress made by the newly established Economic Commission for Africa. It was felt that ECA had embarked on a sensible and practical programme of work which would enable it to face some of the most urgent needs of the African continent. The Commission could benefit from the experience that the other regional commissions had gained over a period of more than ten years. Close collaboration with the specialized agencies would also help it in its work. Attention was called to the value of the projects that the Commission had included in its work programme concerning West Africa and a Maghrebi economic unit. Members of the Council wished the Commission success in its future work.

398. In resolution 723 (XXVIII) the Council noted the annual reports of the regional economic commissions and endorsed their programmes of work and priorities.

AMENDMENT OF THE COMMISSIONS' TERMS OF REFERENCE

399. At their sessions in 1959, ECE, ECAFE and ECLA had considered proposed amendments to their terms of reference which had been referred to them by the Council at its twenty-sixth session.¹⁹ The amendments were designed to include in the terms of reference a provision on the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors, and a provision on co-operation and liaison between the regional economic commissions.

400. The annual reports of the three commissions contained accounts of their debate on the question. Both ECAFE and ECLA had unanimously recommended (E/3214, part III, resolution 30 (XV); and E/3246/Rev.1, paras. 202-209) that the Council approve the amendments. In the discussion on the question in ECE, however, a divergence of opinion had arisen and the Commission had decided to have the views expressed appropriately reflected in its annual report for the Council's information.

401. Complying with the wish expressed by ECAFE and ECLA, the Council in resolution 723 (XXVIII), amended the terms of reference of those two commissions. No agreement could however be reached in the Council on whether the terms of reference of ECE should be changed, in the absence of a recommendation by the Commission. A number of delegations stated that at least that amendment which called for co-operation and liaison with the other regional commissions should be approved in view of the fact that the terms of reference of ECAFE and ECLA had been amended so as to provide for such co-operation and in view of the fact also that a similar provision had been included in the terms of reference of ECA. Other delegations, however, felt that the Council should not act if the Commission itself had been unable to agree. Moreover, they felt that neither of the two proposed amendments was really required in the case of ECE since, as stated by a number of its members and by the Executive Secretary, the Commission was already, on the basis of the existing terms of reference, dealing with the social aspects of economic development, when necessary, and was co-operating with other regional commissions.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 373-374.

Annex

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-eighth session

International Federation of University Women

Consideration of the reports of the regional economic commissions—E/C.2/SR.178.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
E/C.2/533. Economic development of Africa.

World Veterans Federation

E/C.2/540. Land settlement in Asia and the Far East.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

E/ECE/NGO/3. Situation of the coal-mining industry.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

E/CN.11/NGO/24. Recession in Asian textile industries.

E/CN.11/NGO/25. Statement on fluctuations in prices of primary products.

International Union of Official Travel Organizations
E/CN.11/NGO/26. Development of international travel and tourism.

World Federation of Trade Unions
E/CN.11/NGO/27. Economic situation in Asia.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
E/CN.11/NGO/28. Economic situation in Asia.

International Union of Official Travel Organizations
E/CN.11/NGO/29. Tourism in the ECAFE region.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers
E/CN.11/NGO/30. Trade and agriculture.

International Federation of Women Lawyers
E/CN.11/NGO/31. Programme of work and priorities.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
TO THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

International Road Federation, and
World Touring and Automobile Organizations
E/CN.14/NGO/1. Roads, road transport and travel in Africa.

International Federation of University Women
E/CN.14/NGO/2. General debate.

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
E/CN.14/NGO/3. Demographic data and economic and social development.

International Chamber of Commerce
E/CN.14/NGO/4. Problems created by the effect of an economic and social development programme on the private sector of the economy.

OTHER ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

402. An account of the Council's consideration of the world economic situation, of questions relating to economic development, and of the activities of the regional economic commissions is given in chapters II, III and IV above. In this chapter other important economic questions are considered. No mention is however made of the activities of the Statistical Commission, which held no session during the period under review. The continuing work carried out by the Statistical Office is described in the *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*.¹

Section I. Principles of international economic co-operation

403. At its twenty-eighth session the Council had before it² the compendium of extracts from resolutions concerning principles of international economic co-operation (E/3202) prepared by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 1157 (XII). It had also before it the views of a number of Governments on the question of the desirability of formulating, in the light of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the resolutions referred to in the compendium and of any other relevant international declarations, a statement of the economic objectives of the United Nations and of the means of international co-operation that might serve to attain those objectives (E/3202/Add.1-9), which views the Secretary-General had requested in response to General Assembly resolution 1321 (XIII).

404. In resolution 727 B (XXVIII) the Council took note of the compendium and of the views expressed by Governments, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States any further replies he might receive, and to prepare for the Council at its thirtieth session an analytical and comparative summary of all replies sent to him.

Section II. Transport and communications questions

405. The Council at its twenty-eighth session had before it the report of the Transport and Communications Commission on its ninth session (E/3264),³ which, in accordance with Council resolution 693 B (XXVI), constituted a final report on the work of the Commission and included recommendations for future arrangements for handling the residual activities hitherto performed by the Commission and not transferred to other agencies, including the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*, chapter II A, section 8.

² E/AC.6/SR.271; E/SR.1087.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 12*.

The report listed the subjects which in the view of the Commission should continue to be dealt with by the Council and its appropriate organs. As subjects primarily world-wide in scope it mentioned: the facilitation of international travel and transport, the international transport of dangerous goods, technical assistance, the activities of the specialized agencies, international travel and transport statistics and contractual freedom in transport insurance. As subjects primarily regional in scope, it listed regional developments in the field of transport and the co-ordination of inland transport.

406. In addition to the recommendations on arrangements for future work, the Commission had included in its report draft resolutions on the facilitation of international travel and transport and on the international transport of dangerous goods, for the Council's consideration.

407. In the course of the debate in the Council⁴ some members expressed concern lest the termination of the Commission might jeopardize important work in transport and communications. There was widespread appreciation of the valuable work which the Commission had done but most representatives felt that it had successfully accomplished the task for which it had been set up and that the important, and in some respects expanding, work remaining to be done could henceforth most expeditiously be performed by arrangements such as had been suggested by the Commission itself. The need for tackling problems of transport and communications more intensively in the regional economic commissions and particularly in ECLA was stressed by a number of representatives.

408. In resolution 724 A (XXVIII) the Council noted the report of the Commission and expressed its appreciation of the work undertaken by it. It approved the suggestions contained in the report regarding future arrangements for handling the remaining activities hitherto performed by the Commission, and decided to terminate the Commission and, as appropriate, to transfer its residual functions to the Council and to its regional economic commissions.

409. In resolution 724 B (XXVIII), dealing with the facilitation of international travel and transport, the Council, noting the views of the Transport and Communications Commission with regard to a resolution adopted in 1958 by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, requested the Secretary-General to bring up to date and pursue further the technical studies in the field of international travel and tourism and, after consultation with Governments of Member States, the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations, to make recommendations for the development of international travel and tourism, including recommendations regarding the desirability of convening an international conference on these subjects.

⁴ E/AC.6/SR.366; E/SR.1082.

410. In resolution 724 C (XXVIII), dealing with the international transport of dangerous goods, the Council noted the progress report of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/CN.2/191 and Add.1) and commended the experts for their valuable work. It requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to continue the Committee of Experts in existence, to consider increasing the number of experts from eight to nine, and to convene the next meeting in the late summer of 1960. It also requested the Secretary-General to set up a group of three experts on explosives. It further requested the Secretary-General to inform the International Atomic Energy Agency of the desire of the Council that the Agency be entrusted with the task of drafting recommendations on the transport of radioactive substances. The Council also urged Governments, regional economic commissions and international organizations concerned to take note of the revised recommendations of the Committee of Experts and to continue to keep the Secretary-General informed of the extent to which they could bring their own practices into conformity with them.

411. The Council also had before it a communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office (E/3282/Rev.1)⁵ informing the Council that a compromise agreement had been reached at the secretariat level on a symbol to be recommended for adoption by the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. The compromise symbol had been submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 142nd session, which had authorized the Director-General to recommend it to Governments for adoption, subject to its approval by the Economic and Social Council. The Council endorsed the agreement reached with regard to the symbol.

Section III. International commercial arbitration

412. The United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration, which was convened under Council resolution 604 (XXI) and held at United Nations Headquarters from 20 May to 10 June 1958,⁶ adopted a resolution expressing the wish that the United Nations, through its appropriate organs, would take such steps as it deemed feasible to encourage further study of measures for increasing the effectiveness of arbitration in the settlement of private law disputes.⁷ The Council considered the resolution at its twenty-seventh session. It had before it also a note submitted

by the Secretary-General (E/3211)⁸ indicating some of the areas in which concerted action could contribute to a more effective use of arbitration in connexion with international trade and other private law transactions.

413. The Council adopted a resolution (708 (XXVII)) in which it expressed the wish that arbitral associations would give particular attention to educational activities, to the establishment, where necessary, of new arbitration facilities or improvement of existing ones, and to facilitating private law arbitration. It invited Governments to consider sympathetically any measures for improving their arbitral legislation and institutions, to encourage interested organizations in the development of arbitration facilities and related activities, and to avail themselves of appropriate opportunities to obtain or to furnish, as the case might be, technical advice and assistance. It suggested that inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of international commercial arbitration should co-operate with each other and with the United Nations organs concerned. It recommended that the regional economic commissions of the United Nations which had not as yet included such a project in their programme of work consider the desirability of undertaking a study of measures for the more effective use of arbitration by member States in their regions; and requested the Secretary-General, within the limits of available staff and financial resources, to assist Governments and organizations in their efforts to improve arbitral legislation, practice and institutions, in particular by helping them to obtain technical advice and assistance from appropriate sources available for the purpose and by providing guidance to Governments and organizations concerned in co-ordinating their efforts and promoting more effective use of arbitration in connexion with international trade and other private law transactions.

414. During the discussion⁹ leading to the adoption of this proposal, most delegations associated themselves with the views expressed by the United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration and with the measures outlined in the proposal. Some representatives regretted, however, that the proposal did not contain an express endorsement of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards,⁶ and that it did not follow closely enough the language used in the resolution unanimously adopted by the Conference. Some delegations emphasized the need for greater unification of commercial arbitral legislation, while others felt that practical measures should be given at least the same attention and effort as legal measures. It was thought that the Secretariat could be of assistance to Governments and institutions in facilitating arbitration where, for one reason or another, the parties did not wish to use existing facilities, and that United Nations organs could provide the proper direction in the application of the practical measures outlined in the proposal.

⁵ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.

⁶ See United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration, New York, 20 May-10 June 1958, *Final Act and Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.V.6).

⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 16.

⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.

⁹ E/SR.1059-1060.

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STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-seventh session

International Chamber of Commerce
International commercial arbitration—E/SR.1059.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-eighth session

International Road Federation
Report of the Transport and Communications Commission—E/C.2/SR.179.

International Union of Official Travel Organizations
Report of the Transport and Communications Commission—E/C.2/SR.179.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Air Transport Association
E/C.2/541. Report of the Transport and Communications Commission.

International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/515. Improving raw materials statistics.

International Chamber of Commerce
E/C.2/516. Statistical data regarding distributive outlets.

International Co-operative Alliance
E/C.2/524. The role of co-operatives.

International Road Federation
E/C.2/539. Report of the Transport and Communications Commission.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

International Union of Official Travel Organizations
E/CN.2/NGO/14. Facilitation of international travel and transport.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Section I. World social situation

415. The Council, at its twenty-eighth session, engaged in a discussion on the world social situation,¹ centring its attention primarily on the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/332),² and the report of the Social Commission on its twelfth session (E/3265 and Add.1).³

416. The second *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/332), prepared by the United Nations in co-operation with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO and in accordance with Council resolutions 585 H (XX), 663 E (XXIV) and 663 H (XXIV), emphasized the changes which had taken place since the first *Survey* was issued in 1955 and included material on international as well as national measures taken to improve social conditions. In addition to reporting on health, nutrition and home economics, housing, labour and education programmes, it dealt with social security and related measures of income maintenance; special programmes of social development; protection and rehabilitation; public administration and social development; social research in relation to social programmes; programmes of rural development; rural community development programmes; and programmes and measures for meeting problems of rapid urbanization.

417. The report of the Social Commission on its twelfth session (E/3265 and Add.1) brought to the Council's attention the Commission's views not only on the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* but also on a long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities (E/CN.5/339), which the Secretary-General had prepared in pursuance of Council resolutions 663 A (XXIV), 664 (XXIV) (annex A I), and 694 C II (XXVI). It also contained the Commission's comments on the report of a group of experts on the development of national social service programmes (E/CN.5/333) prepared in accordance with Council resolution 663 G (XXIV) and on the Secretary-General's report on *Training for Social Work: Third International Survey* (E/CN.5/331)⁴ prepared in accordance with Council resolution 390 B (XIII). It reviewed the action taken, and proposals for future activities, in implementation of resolution 693 B (XXVI), annex, regarding the future of the United Nations social defence programme (E/CN.5/340), and gave an account of its discussion of a report prepared by the Secretary-General on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation

of the prostitution of others (E/CN.5/338). In its review of the progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1958 and proposals for the programme of work for 1959-1961 (E/CN.5/334 and Add.1-4), the Social Commission informed the Council of the action taken by the Secretary-General in implementing various aspects of the United Nations programme in the social field and proposals for future activities.

418. In introducing the debate on the world social situation, the Secretary-General stressed the need for a balance between economic development and social progress. While it was generally agreed that the tempo of social progress was limited by the level of productive resources, it was less generally recognized that social progress was not only an end in itself but also a means of promoting economic development.

419. The Secretary-General indicated that the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* showed that the implementation of the social development programme during the period under review (1953-1957) had not maintained the same rate of expansion as during the years immediately following the Second World War. The programmes covered wide fields and their planning and execution were being improved by more efficient methods and a better knowledge of social conditions; frequently, however, the programmes slowed down and sometimes came to a temporary halt as countries were confronted with serious financial, political or administrative difficulties. There were exceptions, however; in Latin America and the Middle East there was a new interest in land reform and in programmes designed to raise the standard of living of rural populations; in Africa there were successful efforts to improve education and public health; and in countries of eastern Europe, there had been increased social security benefits, and new housing projects had been initiated.

420. The Secretary-General drew attention particularly to the field of housing. He noted that the rate of progress had declined and that there had been a deterioration in general housing conditions in many countries. This had resulted from the difficulties experienced in the financing of low-cost housing, the unprecedented increase in world population and the increasing flow of population from rural to urban centres. He pointed out that the proposed long-range programme for low-cost housing should be closely related to community development projects in rural areas and to the industrialization and urbanization programmes. As regards the training of personnel for the carrying out of social programmes, the Secretary-General indicated that funds currently available did not permit the United Nations to meet justifiable requests for assistance in many urgent cases, much less to continue assistance throughout the period considered necessary to produce the desired results.

¹ E/SR.1078-1080, 1088; E/AC.7/SR. 400-404.

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.IV.2.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 11.*

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.IV.1.

421. A number of members commended the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned for the quality of the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/332). The Council stressed that the major purpose of the *Survey* was to help countries to benefit from one another's experience and especially to provide information useful to the economically less developed countries in the planning and implementation of their social programmes. In this connexion, some representatives felt that the *Survey* should have included more detailed information on such matters as the cost of social programmes, the proportion of national income devoted to such programmes and the degree to which existing needs had been met. The view was also expressed that more attention should have been devoted to difficulties encountered and that analysing the reasons for the failure of some social measures would have been as fruitful as describing those programmes which had been carried out successfully. Some representatives referred to inadequacies in the description of social programmes in individual countries, and suggested that staff members associated with the preparation of such documents should be recruited on a broader geographical basis.

422. Several suggestions were made with regard to the format of the series of reports on the world social situation and the programmes of social development, including the possibility of combining the two categories of reports into a single series in order to give a more comprehensive picture of the social needs and of the policies designed to meet them throughout the world.

423. It was stressed during the debate that the unprecedented rate of growth of the world's population and the mass movements of population from rural to urban areas, leading to rapid urbanization, represented a challenge of the first magnitude. The Council recognized the deterioration of the housing situation, much of which was attributed to those demographic trends, as one of the most serious social problems that both developed and under-developed countries had to face. Some representatives expressed the view that the slowing down of the rate of social development observed in many countries during the period covered by the *Survey* was not unavoidable and that effective measures to reduce political tensions and military expenditures would have made larger resources available for the improvement of welfare.

424. The Council stressed the interdependence of economic development and social development and pointed out that progress in any one of the various social fields was closely related to progress in others, so that delay in one field might impede the development of other programmes. Special reference was made to the usefulness of the study of balanced economic and social development which would be carried out in accordance with Council resolution 663 E (XXIV) and incorporated in the next report on the world social situation. Several representatives expressed the view that, with due consideration to the importance of the participation of the people themselves, it should be stressed that the planning and financing of social programmes were primarily a government responsibility; other representatives emphasized that voluntary initiative had a significant part to play in the development of such programmes.

425. The Council adopted a resolution (731 C (XXVIII)) in which it took note of the second *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/332) and requested the Secretary-General to collect information from Member States concerning experience gained, difficulties encountered and lessons learned in the field of social development which would be of assistance to under-developed countries in planning and carrying out relevant programmes; this material would be included as appropriate in future reports in the series, together with the Secretary-General's suggestions and recommendations on the subject.

426. The Council adopted another resolution (731 J (XXVIII)) in which it expressed the hope that special efforts would be devoted to the development at the national and international levels of social programmes designed to meet more adequately the problems of population growth, urbanization and housing shortages. The Council urged Member States to consider the social implications of economic planning and development; it recommended to that effect that Member States review in detail the situation with regard to the availability of trained personnel with an understanding of broad socio-economic problems and consider plans for overcoming any deficiencies that might be revealed. The Council also emphasized the importance of the community development approach and the need to explore further its applicability to the problems related to urbanization. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, to give special attention to the inclusion of social experts in the planning and implementation of economic development projects at appropriate stages.

427. In connexion with its discussion of the *Survey*, the Council considered a proposal which dealt with the possibilities of assuring to all sections of the population the availability of drugs and preventive medicines at a cost within the reach of low-income groups. The view was expressed that obstacles to international trade in drugs and preventive medicines should be removed as far as possible, and that the reduction of their prices and an expansion of trade in them should be encouraged. On the other hand, it was pointed out that international action was already being taken in that regard, in the form of technical assistance by WHO; the furnishing of supplies by UNICEF and the elimination of trade barriers by GATT. There was agreement that the matter was of great importance but differences of opinion were expressed with regard to the action to be taken.

428. The Council adopted a resolution (731 I (XXVIII)) in which it recommended that the national and international services and organizations, including voluntary organizations, concerned with medical care, give special attention to the possibilities of supplying drugs and preventive medical preparations at a cost within the reach of low-income groups and it invited WHO, on the basis of information collected, to give special attention to this question in the preparation of its second report on the world health situation.

LONG-RANGE PROGRAMME OF CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING

429. Several members of the Council reviewed the housing situation in their countries, drawing attention

to those aspects of the problem which had impeded progress. It was pointed out that in many cases the planning of housing programmes was not integrated with other economic and social plans. Methods for the financing of housing and the provision of technical and architectural services through governmental or quasi-governmental agencies were discussed. The use of private capital for the initiation of housing schemes was suggested. There was a feeling that in some countries insufficient attention had been given to informing the general public of the many aspects of the housing problem and of the measures which the local population could take to improve its own housing through the use of local materials. It was suggested that the use of State-granted aid in the form of credits, building materials and construction plans would help relieve housing shortages.

430. Certain representatives noted that although the housing problem was of concern to both under-developed and highly industrialized countries, the problem of the two groups was often quite dissimilar. It was felt that some caution should be exercised in dealing with so comprehensive and complex a problem. There was agreement with regard to the plans for studies in low-cost housing and the use of self-help techniques, which were an important element in the work programme. Similarly, the encouragement of home-ownership by means of tax exemptions and by the extension of credit facilities was suggested.

431. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (731 B (XXVIII)) in which it noted and approved the principles and general lines of the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities (E/CN.5/339), and recommended that Governments institute or accelerate programmes for the extension of low-cost housing and community facilities and services as part of national programmes for housing, urban and rural development, and general economic and social development, and facilitate a more extensive use, within those programmes, of efforts of individuals and groups, including self-help, mutual aid, co-operation and similar methods. It recognized that assistance by international organizations to Governments in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities should be organized on a long-term basis and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirtieth session and to the Social Commission at its thirteenth session on specific joint and individual projects planned by the participating organizations on a long-term basis.

SOCIAL SERVICES

432. The Council stressed the importance of extending social services for the protection and strengthening of family life and of continuing to give high priority, at the national and international levels, to the training of social welfare personnel. It was felt that the report by a group of experts on the development of national social service programmes (E/CN.5/333) provided a useful basis for discussion of the question and offered a number of constructive suggestions. One member questioned the priority suggested by the experts of what might be called "community-building" activities over individualized services of a remedial character and expressed the view that both categories

of social services were equally needed. It was suggested that the next Survey might concentrate on the training of social work personnel at different levels and give special attention to the training of administrators. The opinion was also expressed that the Social Commission had devoted too much attention to social services in a narrow sense and to social work training, which were of interest only to a limited number of countries.

433. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (731 D (XXVIII)) in which it expressed its appreciation to the group of experts for its report (E/CN.5/333) and its thanks to those concerned with the preparation of the report entitled *Training for Social Work: Third International Survey* (E/CN.5/331). It requested the Secretary-General to invite the comments of Member States, the specialized agencies concerned and appropriate non-governmental organizations on the experts' report, on the observations of the Secretary-General thereon and on the *Third International Survey*, taking into account the views expressed in the Social Commission. The Council also authorized the Secretary-General to convene a new expert group to analyse recent national experience and to identify underlying principles and effective methods in the organization and administration of social services.

434. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council also adopted a resolution (731 E (XXVIII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to assisting Governments in the planning and implementation of national social services for family and child welfare, and particularly to co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund regarding UNICEF aid to social services for children and the social welfare aspects of other UNICEF-aided programmes. The Secretary-General was also requested to take account of the additional budgetary provisions needed for the technical services required for the planning and implementation of such UNICEF aid, and the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned were invited to co-operate, in aspects of special interest to them, in the supporting of technical services.

SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

435. There was general agreement among the members of the Council regarding the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report to the Social Commission on the subject of the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others (E/CN.5/338). The Council adopted a resolution (731 E (XXVIII)) based on a text recommended by the Social Commission. In its resolution, the Council requested Governments to take all appropriate measures for the elimination of the causes leading to the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others through constant improvement of the social and economic living conditions of their peoples and invited the Governments mentioned in article 23 of the 1949 Convention on the subject (General Assembly resolution 317 (IV)) to give consideration to the adoption of measures proposed in chapter IX of the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.5/338), as part of the development of effective policies in this field and to inform the Secretary-General of the progress being made in regard to the adoption of such measures.

436. Noting the close relation between the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, on the one hand, and questions of urbanization, industrialization housing and community development, on the other, members of the Council expressed their support for the Secretary-General's proposal (E/CN.5/340), as approved by the Social Commission, that he concentrate more of the United Nations' resources on practical action to help Governments in the field of social defence, and that all essential activities in that field remain a responsibility of the United Nations. Greater reliance would be placed on co-operation with non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations. Several delegations emphasized that the United Nations must retain leadership in international activities in the field of social defence. The importance of establishing the regional social defence institutes in the Far East and Latin America was also stressed.

437. The Council adopted a resolution (731 F (XXVIII)) on this subject, in which it stressed the above-mentioned points. It considered that the United Nations should provide for the continuation of the direction and co-ordination of the programme at Headquarters. With a view to achieving better co-ordination with the non-governmental organizations, the Council recommended that the activities of the European Office of the United Nations in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders be enlarged and requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultation with the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation and other non-governmental organizations with a view to finding the best arrangements for associating them more closely with United Nations activities. It also requested him to proceed with measures to bring into operation the regional social defence institutes in Latin America and in Asia and the Far East.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

438. The Council paid special attention to the role of community development in the solution of problems of social development. It was felt that many Governments and specialized agencies were now using the community development approach mainly as a means for gaining local popular support for the execution of national development plans; its original purpose, however, was to strengthen local ties and stimulate local initiative and self-help in building up activities and institutions. Experience with the community development approach had demonstrated its usefulness in establishing greater cohesion within local communities and in encouraging co-operation and increasing self-confidence. The hope was expressed that the United Nations programme in this field would receive increasing attention in the future in view of the need to encourage self-help which existed in newly developing countries. It was pointed out by several representatives that Governments were realizing that rural backwardness and urbanization problems had to be considered in conjunction with each other and that community development programmes offered a means for slow and steady progress rather than a panacea. The hope was expressed that the programme in this field would be further examined from the point of view of its relation to urban development.

439. Regret was expressed that at its twelfth session the Social Commission had not discussed as fully as it might have done the work of the United Nations in community development, which was one of the most significant developments in the whole field of social action; it was noted however that emphasis was given to this field of work in the Commission's work programme for 1959-1961.

440. Although the Council did not adopt a specific resolution on this subject, it did, in its resolutions on the social aspects of economic development (731 J (XXVIII)) and the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing (731 B (XXVIII)), take note of its implications for those subjects. In the course of its debate on community development, the Council also had before it a report on the progress and prospects for concerted action in this field (E/CN.5/334/Add.2).

ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES*

441. The Social Commission had brought to the Council's attention the shortage of funds available for technical assistance in the social field and had recommended that ways and means be found to remedy the situation whereby the Secretary-General had been prevented from meeting many urgent and valid requests for assistance from Governments, particularly in Africa. The Council, in noting that technical assistance was an essential means of aiding Governments in the development of their social policies and programmes, stressed the importance it attached to the programme of advisory social welfare services and the need for increasing the financial resources for that programme. The Secretary-General's budgetary proposals for meeting the expanded needs of the programme would be before the General Assembly at its fourteenth session.

442. The Council adopted a resolution (731 G (XXVIII)) in which it emphasized the importance of technical assistance to Governments for the achievement of their national goals in the raising of levels of living and in the strengthening of family and community life. It expressed concern that the current allocation in the United Nations budget for advisory social welfare services did not permit the Secretary-General to meet urgent and valid requests from the newly developing countries, especially in Africa, in the fields covered by resolution 418 (V) of the General Assembly. The Secretary-General was requested to study with the newly developing countries, at their request, the question to what extent the existing technical assistance services in the social field rendered through the United Nations suited their needs; to carry out pilot projects, at the request of Governments, designed to improve national social welfare programmes and to find new and more effective approaches to the training of social welfare personnel; and to report to the Social Commission on the operation of existing programmes and to make recommendations for strengthening them, including suggestions regarding possible new forms of technical assistance. The Council also requested the General Assembly, when it considered the level of budgetary appropriations for 1960 and following years, to take into consideration the necessity for further development of the programme of advisory social welfare services and the desirability of increasing the relevant financial provisions to that end.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

443. The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1958 and proposals for the programme of work 1959-1961 (E/CN.5/334 and Add.1-4). During the discussions, references were made to various projects making up the programme of work for the next two years. Special note was taken of plans for the 1961 report on the world social situation, which would include a study of balanced economic and social development and planned studies relating to the subject of urban community development and the public administration aspects of community development. The Council adopted a resolution (731 A (XXVIII)) in which it took note of the Social Commission's report (E/3265/Rev.1) and endorsed its programme of work and priorities for 1959-1961.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH YEAR

444. The General Assembly, in its resolution 1283 (XIII), invited WHO to consider a recommendation to organize, primarily on a national basis, an International Health and Medical Research Year, preferably in 1961, and to adopt methods for intensifying international co-operation in that field. A resolution on the subject adopted by the Twelfth World Health Assembly and two related resolutions of the WHO Executive Board were brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council (E/3281).⁵ There was general support for plans for the organization of such a Year, since it would serve to draw attention to the importance of health problems and publicize the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in that humanitarian field. The Twelfth World Health Assembly had decided to defer its decision until the Thirteenth Assembly and, in the meantime, to request the views of its member States on plans for an International Health and Medical Research Year.

445. The Council adopted a resolution (731 K (XXVIII)) in which it took note of the decisions of the Twelfth World Health Assembly concerning the organization of the Year and transmitted them to the General Assembly. A proposal to the effect that the General Assembly should confirm its decision to have the Year in 1961 was not adopted.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIST OF NATIONAL PARKS AND EQUIVALENT RESERVES

446. At its twenty-seventh session, the Council adopted a resolution (713 (XXVII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish, in co-operation with UNESCO, FAO and other interested specialized agencies, a list of national parks and equivalent reserves, with a brief description of each, for consideration by the Council at its twenty-ninth session, together with his recommendations for maintaining and developing the list on a current basis and for its distribution. The Council invited States members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to transmit to the Secretary-General a description of the areas they desired to have internationally registered as national parks or equivalent reserves. It further invited the International Union for the Conservation

of Nature and Natural Resources and other interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status to assist the Secretary-General, upon his request, in the preparation of the proposed list.

447. During the discussion⁶ leading to the adoption of the resolution some members of the Council, while recognizing the need for conservation of national parks and reserves, expressed the view that the establishment of the list in question could more appropriately be undertaken by UNESCO. Some members also regretted that the proposal was addressed only to States members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Section II. Population

448. The report of the Population Commission on its tenth session (E/3207/Rev.1)⁷ came before the Council at its twenty-seventh session. The Council's discussion⁸ indicated general satisfaction with the report and agreement with the Commission's recommendations. In its resolution 721 A (XXVII), the Council took note of the report and endorsed the work programme and priorities contained therein.

WORLD POPULATION SITUATION

449. In the report on its tenth session, as in its previous report, the Population Commission called the Council's attention to the accelerating growth of population, particularly in the less developed countries, and referred to the secretariat's population projections, which indicated that the world population would increase from about 2,800 million to between 3,600 million and 3,900 million by 1975 and between 4,900 million and 6,900 million by the year 2000. The Commission stated its belief that each Government had a responsibility to study the interrelation between population growth and economic and social progress, and to take the results of such studies into account in its policy decisions and action programmes. That responsibility was especially grave in cases where population growth was rapid and poverty widespread. The Commission emphasized the importance of the task of the United Nations, which was to assist Member States in this field by undertaking certain studies, aiding in the training of specialized personnel and the development of techniques for population studies, and helping to extend and improve basic population statistics.

450. During the Council's discussion, several delegations commented on the importance of the population problems of the less developed countries and the need for research and action. Although there was some divergence of views with regard to the policies which Member States should follow, the discussion revealed wide agreement with the Commission's statement of the problem and its definition of the objectives of the United Nations in this field.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION

451. In view of the increasing magnitude and urgency of population problems of the less developed countries, the Commission recommended intensification of the secretariat's work in this field, with particular

⁶ E/SR.1063.

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3.*

⁸ E/AC.7/SR.388-389; E/SR.1066.

⁵ Issued also as document A/4133.

emphasis on the following matters: (a) publication of surveys of various aspects of the world demographic situation as it relates to economic and social conditions and problems; (b) development of methods of population projections and other methods of demographic analysis, which are essential means of obtaining the required information on population trends and their economic and social implications; (c) aid and encouragement to Governments of under-developed countries in developing their own research on these subjects by means of demographic pilot studies and missions of technical assistance experts; (d) studies of internal migration, especially rural-urban migration, in under-developed countries, as one of the problems of economic and social development. The Commission also included in its report some suggestions to the regional economic commissions for parallel development of their work on population questions.

452. In the course of the Council's discussions, various delegations expressed the interest of their Governments in intensified United Nations activities along the lines mentioned above, and also in the continuation of other activities within the population field in which the secretariat is now engaged. In general these expressions of special national interests confirmed the common interest in development of the work programme along the lines indicated by the Commission.

453. As one means of encouraging and assisting Governments to undertake studies of population trends and their implications, the Commission recommended a series of pilot studies to be carried out as co-operative projects of the United Nations and interested Governments, for the purpose of demonstrating the value of using available data, especially the results of censuses, in planning and carrying out development programmes. Upon the Commission's recommendation, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (721 B (XXVII)), in which the Secretary-General was requested, *inter alia*, to put at the disposal of interested Governments of under-developed countries the co-operation of the United Nations in carrying out a limited number of such studies during the next few years.

454. One aspect of the population problem which has been rapidly increasing in importance during recent years in most of the less developed countries is the migration from rural areas to the cities. Information concerning the magnitude and characteristics of this movement and its relation to the problems of industrialization and urbanization is inadequate in most countries, and as yet the international organizations have not done much to help the Governments concerned to obtain needed data on this subject. Upon the recommendation of the Population Commission, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (721 C (XXVII)), requesting the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to offer the co-operation of the United Nations to less developed countries in the process of industrialization which desired to undertake studies of the magnitude and characteristics of internal migration, especially between rural and urban areas.

Section III. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

455. The Council, at its twenty-seventh session, considered⁹ the reports of the Executive Board of

UNICEF on its sessions in September 1958 (E/3136)¹⁰ and March 1959.¹¹

456. In a statement to the Council, the Chairman of the Executive Board pointed out that UNICEF aid was being given to 368 projects in 105 countries and territories. The aid was designed not only to meet the existing needs of children but also to encourage preventive measures and to enable countries to undertake new action on a continuing and expanding basis. The influence of UNICEF could not be measured solely by the number of beneficiaries; its work had also an important effect on government planning and on the provision of permanent services designed to raise economic and social levels. Because of the type of aid UNICEF provided and the manner in which its work was co-ordinated with that of other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, its activities had become an essential complement to technical assistance.

457. He pointed out that the 55 million mothers and children benefiting directly from UNICEF-aided projects represented only a fraction of the number in need of assistance; there were 550 million children in the countries receiving UNICEF aid. The child population in those countries was expected to increase by 12 per cent in the next five years; UNICEF would only be holding its own if its assistance grew at a rate proportionate to that increase. In 1959 the Executive Board was expected to approve allocations totalling \$27 million. It was to be hoped that growing government support would ensure the attainment of a target of \$32 million by 1963.

458. Recently UNICEF aid had been extended to new approaches to child nutrition problems, to certain aspects of community development and social services for children, and to the improvement of the training of primary school teachers in subjects related to existing fields of UNICEF aid (such as health, nutrition education, and home economics). Whereas several years previously UNICEF had been associated mainly with WHO, it now had close relations also with FAO and with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and it had recently entered into a closer relationship with UNESCO.

459. The Chairman of the Executive Board said that, while UNICEF continued to be interested in providing aid to large numbers of children, it was placing increasing emphasis on the quality of the programmes aided and was endeavouring to encourage the training of national personnel, especially those responsible for the direction and supervision of the programmes.

460. In the course of the debate in the Council many representatives praised the activities of UNICEF, characterizing it as a model international agency whose work had roused enthusiastic and widespread support and had been exempt from political differences. They commended the soundness of UNICEF policies and the efficient manner in which they were carried out by the Executive Director and his staff. A number of representatives cited their own countries' experience of UNICEF aid in illustration of the effectiveness of the work done by UNICEF in helping Governments carry out programmes of economic and social improvement.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2A.

⁹ E/SR.1064-1065.

461. While a number of representatives expressed satisfaction with the increases in UNICEF resources and aid in recent years, some voiced concern at the fact that the increases were not keeping pace with the increase in child needs resulting from population growth. With regard to trends in programme emphasis, some expressed the hope that UNICEF would not disperse its limited resources over too wide a range of activities; others emphasized the need of flexibility in helping Governments deal with the various interrelated needs of children. The importance of a continuous appraisal and re-examination of policies and activities was stressed. Some representatives welcomed the increasing emphasis on maternal and child welfare services, on child nutrition, and on the training of national personnel. The Executive Board was commended for the decision it had taken in March 1959 to provide aid for social services for children. The co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the cautious approach towards such aid were welcomed. Several representatives stressed the importance of continuing to place emphasis on aid for large-scale disease control campaigns, in order not to jeopardize the good results already achieved in that field. A number of representatives commented on the extent of the aid provided by UNICEF for malaria eradication, and expressed special interest in the review to be made by the UNICEF Board in September 1959 of its financial participation in malaria eradication. The co-ordination which UNICEF had achieved with other United Nations agencies and the efforts being made to increase co-operation with non-governmental organizations were also welcomed.

462. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (716 (XXVII)) in which it took note with satisfaction of the reports of the Executive Board and congratulated the Executive Director of UNICEF and the Director-General of WHO, UNESCO and FAO on the close co-operation achieved by their agencies. It also took note of the Executive Board's recommendations for the submission of two reports on the results of the malaria eradication campaign—one by the WHO and the other by the UNICEF secretariat—to the Board at its session in September 1959, and expressed the hope that the reports would be communicated to Governments as soon as possible. It urged Governments of Member States to continue to give their own malaria eradication programmes the greatest possible support and to communicate to WHO and UNICEF, for the benefit of other Governments, their views on the most suitable methods of organizing such campaigns within the framework of governmental administration, taking into account the above-mentioned reports.

Section IV. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

463. The Council at its twenty-eighth session considered¹² the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/4104/Rev.1)¹³ covering the period from May 1958 to May 1959. The principal subjects dealt with in the report were international protection, the results achieved under the programme

of the United Nations Refugee Fund, the new programmes to be undertaken in 1959, and special refugee problems, particularly that of refugees in Morocco and Tunisia. The report also gave a short account of the measures taken to further the World Refugee Year, which had been instituted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1285 (XIII). The reports of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its first and first special sessions were annexed to the High Commissioner's report. At its first session the Executive Committee had approved for the 1959 refugee programmes a minimum target of \$4.7 million, within a total target of \$6 million. At its first special session the Committee had recognized that a special effort would be needed in connexion with the World Refugee Year and had adopted the exceptional target of \$12 million for 1960.

464. In presenting his report the High Commissioner informed the Council that his Office was co-operating closely with that of the Special Representative appointed by the Secretary-General for the World Refugee Year. The Year had been officially launched in June 1959 and already fifty-four States had announced their participation and contributions totalling \$2.4 million had been made by Governments, including over \$1 million to the High Commissioner's Office.

465. Analysing the problems facing his Office, the High Commissioner said that he had good reason to hope that the legal protection which it afforded would be more widely applied as a result of ratifications of, or accessions to, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.¹⁴ With regard to emigration, he hoped that other countries would follow the encouraging examples set recently by a number of Governments which had liberalized their selection criteria in favour of older or handicapped refugees.

466. It was likely that the target of \$4.7 million for the 1959 programmes would be reached. Forty-one Governments had already contributed to those programmes, five of them contributing for the first time. The two principal programmes for 1959 were the camp clearance programme and the Far Eastern operation. The number of refugees to be assisted under the camp clearance programme had fallen to 17,000 by 1 May 1959, a reduction of 4,000 since 1 July 1958, while in the same period the total number of refugees in camps had fallen from 39,400 to 25,500. Under the Far Eastern operation some 900 refugees of European origin had been moved abroad from the mainland of China since the beginning of 1959, but funds were still needed for the transportation of another 5,400 persons. Already, however, significant contributions had been made towards both programmes within the framework of the World Refugee Year.

467. In addition to his programmes for well-defined groups of non-settled refugees, the High Commissioner had also to deal with emergency problems, the most serious of which at present was that of refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia. In co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, his Office had established a basic feeding programme for 180,000 persons. Thanks to the generosity of Governments and Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the minimum re-

* Separate item on the provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

¹² E/SR.1083, 1084.

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 11*, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3263 and Add.1).

¹⁴ United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 2 to 25 July 1951, *Final Act and Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1951.IV.4).

quired calorie level under the feeding programme had almost been reached, but there was still some under-nourishment, particularly among young children. He was also following the situation of a new problem, that of the refugees from Tibet.

468. In conclusion, the High Commissioner drew the Council's attention to the appraisal of the programmes of his Office (E/3260/Add.2).¹⁵ It had been difficult to make forecasts on refugee programmes since the refugee problem was in every way a dynamic one and called for dynamic solutions.

469. A number of representatives commended the work of the High Commissioner's Office and expressed satisfaction at the decrease in the number of non-settled refugees as a result of the camp clearance programme.

470. Representatives welcomed the institution by the General Assembly of a World Refugee Year and were pleased to note that as a result of the action taken by Governments, voluntary agencies, the High Commissioner and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General it had every prospect of success. Details were given of the measures being taken in a number of countries to ensure that success. In addition to special contributions to assist refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner's Office and other groups of refugees, those measures included the granting of increased resettlement opportunities, in particular for handicapped refugees, and the establishment of national committees to promote the World Refugee Year. In certain countries active steps were being taken to accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

471. Attention was drawn by certain representatives to the burden borne by the countries of first asylum. The burden became heavier with each new influx of refugees, as the number of aged or handicapped refugees who could not easily be resettled overseas increased. The problem of handicapped refugees was assuming ever increasing importance. Experience had shown however that even handicapped refugees were in some cases able to make a definite contribution to the economy of a country. It was emphasized that the care and settlement of refugees was still one of the most urgent humanitarian tasks facing the United Nations since the refugee presented a challenge to the world's social conscience.

472. In the course of the debate, reference was also made to the High Commissioner's successful visit to Latin America and interest was expressed in measures being planned by the High Commissioner's Office and the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration to promote the resettlement of refugees in that area. Concern was voiced with regard to the situation of the refugees from Tibet. Appreciation was expressed of the action taken by the Council of Europe towards the abolition of visas for refugees.

473. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (725 (XXVIII)) in which it took note of the report prepared by the High Commissioner (A/4104/Rev.I) for transmission to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session.

Section V. International control of narcotics

474. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council considered¹⁶ the report of the Commission on Narcotic

Drugs on its fourteenth session (E/3254),¹⁷ the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on the work of the Board in 1958 (E/OB/14 and Addendum)¹⁸ and a report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance for narcotics control (E/3268 and Add.1).¹⁹ It adopted a resolution (730 A (XXVIII)) taking note of the report of the Commission and approving the programme and priorities in the field of narcotic drugs contained therein. It also adopted a resolution (730 B (XXVIII)) taking note of the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board. Some of the main activities of the Commission and the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Council's action with regard to the Commission's recommendations are summarized below.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

475. It appeared from the Commission's report that, in general, Governments were complying with their obligations under the various narcotics treaties to supply information and reports. Annual reports for 1957 were submitted in respect of 139 countries and territories as against 122 for 1954, 134 for 1955 and 134 for 1956. The Commission felt obliged, however, to ask the Secretary-General to remind certain countries, some of which had been in default for several years, to communicate their annual reports and texts of their laws and regulations.

Extension of international participation in the multilateral narcotic treaties

476. Reviewing the situation with regard to adherence to the multilateral treaties on narcotic drugs, the Commission once more stressed the importance of the Paris Protocol of 19 November 1948, bringing new narcotic drugs not covered by the Convention of 1931 under international control. Only four States had adhered to the Protocol during the past twelve months; the total number of adherences as of 6 May 1959 was 53. Participation in the Protocol was very limited in some regions, notably in the Americas, where only four States out of twenty-two were Parties to it. On the Commission's recommendation, the Council adopted a resolution (730 C (XXVIII)) in which it urged Governments which had not yet done so to accede to the Protocol within the shortest possible time.

Control of new drugs

477. Two new drugs were placed under international control during the year. The Commission also decided to place under provisional international control, pending a decision of WHO, a new synthetic drug known as NIH 7519, which was regarded as addiction-producing and dangerous.

478. Attention was drawn to difficulties encountered in the international control system in recent years as a result of the fact that some Governments had delayed in placing new narcotics under national control and had thereby made it possible for them to enter international trade without proper safeguards. The drugs

¹⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 9.*

¹⁸ Permanent Central Opium Board, *Report to the Economic and Social Council on the Work of the Board in 1958 and Addendum* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XI.5 and Addendum).

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 14.*

¹⁵ See chapter VIII.

¹⁶ E/AC.7/SR.398, 399; E/TAC/SR.198; E/SR.1088.

normethadone and dextromoramide were cited in this connexion. Upon the Commission's recommendation the Council adopted a resolution (730 D (XXVIII)) drawing attention to the dangers of the situation. Governments were urged to ensure the effective control of new drugs produced in their own countries for which properties were claimed which made it appear likely that they were narcotics, by examining the possibility of subjecting them initially, and until WHO had pronounced upon them, to provisional control. Governments were also asked to examine the possibility of imposing the necessary controls, as a matter of urgency, upon receipt of a communication by the Secretary-General under article 1 of the 1948 Protocol announcing, in connexion with a particular drug, that a Government considered it liable to produce addiction. In addition, the Council reminded Governments that on the communication to them by the Secretary-General of a finding by WHO or of a decision by the Commission on Narcotics Drugs for provisional control, relating to a particular drug, they should impose the necessary controls with the least possible delay as a matter of urgency.

479. During the debate in the Council it was observed that the resolution was not intended to lay any moral obligation on Governments to impose provisional control in the case of every notification; they were asked to examine the possibility of applying control and that would entail consideration of each case on its merits. Nor was there any intention of changing in any way the Secretary-General's current practice as to the information which he communicated to Governments. It was hoped, however, that Governments would include in their notifications to the Secretary-General regarding any drug which they considered to be liable to be addiction-producing sufficient information to enable other Governments to make their own evaluation.

Quinquennial summary of laws and regulations

480. Endorsing the opinion of the Commission that the effort and expenditure required to produce the quinquennial summary of national laws and regulations relating to narcotic drugs called for in paragraph 2 (d) of Council resolution 626 C III (XXII) was no longer justified, as the existing periodical documentation was adequate (E/3254, paras. 394-397), the Council adopted a resolution (730 H (XXVIII)) rescinding paragraph 2 (d) of its resolution 626 C III (XXII).

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

481. The International Convention of 19 February 1925 on narcotic drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, stipulates that the Permanent Central Opium Board shall report each year to the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-eighth session the Council considered the Board's report on its work in 1958 (E/OB/14 and Addendum).

482. The report reasserted that the system of control instituted by the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 had virtually eliminated the risk of diversion of narcotic drugs from the licit to the illicit market, and that to that extent the two Conventions could be said to have achieved their purpose. In presenting the Board's report to the Council, the President of the Board stressed the continued improvement in statistical control and commended the almost universal co-operation of Governments, whether or not they were parties to the

Conventions. The few Governments which had consistently failed to co-operate with the Board were named in the report.

483. Information received by the Board showed that the licit production of manufactured drugs was limited to medical and scientific requirements. On the other hand, substances liable to produce addiction had been placed on the market and for a time escaped the control contemplated by the Conventions. In the case of two of these substances, normethadone and dextromoramide, the Board had summarized the situation in its report. The Board again appealed to Governments to give effect with due dispatch to the provisions of the conventions establishing control of newly discovered drugs. In view of the constantly increasing number of narcotic drugs placed under international control by virtue of the Protocol of 1948, the Board considered that it was much to be regretted that one major manufacturing country should still have withheld its accession to that Protocol.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

484. In its study of the latest information on the illicit traffic the Commission was assisted by observers from several Governments, from the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States and from the International Criminal Police Organization. While expressing its appreciation of the help given by them, the Commission observed that its work had been hampered by the lack of information from several countries, and by the absence of observers from those countries, even though invitations to be represented had been addressed to them.

485. The total seizures so far reported for 1958 were appreciably below those for 1957 in certain categories, but on the whole the flow of illicit drugs remained at a high level and the Commission felt that there were no grounds for complacency. While recognizing the vigorous efforts that were being made by Governments to combat organized international drug traffic, the Commission still thought it necessary to draw the attention of all Governments to the need of closer international co-operation.

486. The most important drugs in the international illicit traffic were still opium, the opiates and cannabis, the general picture of traffic being similar to that presented in the Commission's reports for previous years. The Commission emphasized that a serious aspect of the traffic in opium and opiates was the existence of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy in several parts of the world, and requested all Governments to increase their efforts to suppress it.

487. In the period under review the Commission had received somewhat fuller information relating to the cocaine traffic. It expressed concern at what appeared to be a well-organized and increasing traffic in clandestinely manufactured cocaine affecting a number of South American countries. It was also particularly disturbed by indications of the absence of full co-operation between the national authorities responsible for combating illicit traffic in those countries and called upon the Governments concerned to encourage close co-operation among themselves, and to work closely with the international bodies interested in the subject.

488. There was no evidence of organized international trafficking in other derivatives of the natural narcotic drugs and most of the reports of seizures of

such substances concerned diversions from licit channels or small thefts.

489. Declared seizures of synthetic narcotics formed only a relatively small proportion of all seizures of narcotics, but the Commission felt that their significance should not be underrated.

490. The Council observed that preparations were being made for the Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission, established by Council resolution 689 I (XXVI), to commence its work in the early part of September 1959.

ABUSE OF DRUGS (DRUG ADDICTION)

491. The Commission made its annual review of the complex problem of drug addiction, paying particular attention to the questions of the collection of statistical information, addiction in the medical profession, and publicity for new narcotics.

492. As regards the collection of information, it was noted that although the situation had improved, more data were needed and that it was difficult to ensure comparability between the data from different countries. There was a danger that greater weight might be given to incomplete reports than their contents warranted and that in consequence they might be taken as the basis for decisions on control by authorities in other countries not fully aware of the defects of the reports.

493. Much concern was expressed at evidence of the prevalence of addiction in the medical profession. This was a serious matter in itself but was even more disturbing in the wider context of the narcotics problem since the medical profession was an indispensable element in the machinery of narcotics control.

494. As regards publicity for new narcotics, it was noted that it frequently contained assertions that new analgesic drugs were harmless. There had however been cases in which incorrect claims had led to addiction. The Commission considered that it was important that Governments be urged to keep a close watch on such publicity to ensure, as far as was compatible with considerations of freedom of the Press, that claims should be based only on comprehensive and clinical tests.

PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Plenipotentiary conference

495. The Council agreed with the view of the Commission that the plenipotentiary conference to be called under Council resolution 689 J (XXVI) should be organized on the basis of a single meeting at a time (except for a simultaneous meeting of technical experts lasting about two weeks). In the light of the administrative and financial considerations involved, the Council thought it preferable for the conference to be scheduled during the period January-April 1961, at Headquarters, rather than for the period September-December 1960, in Geneva, as previously proposed, and made a recommendation to that effect.²⁰

496. The Commission had thought that the conference would require about fourteen weeks to complete its task. The Council considered that a period of eight weeks should be scheduled. If it proved impossible to complete the work in that time the conference could recommend to the Council that it be reconvened at a later date.

Exempted preparations

497. Preparations containing narcotic drugs which, because of their composition, constitute no risk of addiction, are exempted from the administrative control measures provided by the Geneva Convention of 1925.²¹ The Commission had decided that the single convention should, in schedule III, contain a list of preparations which would be similarly exempted, and had asked the Secretariat to include in the draft of this schedule the preparations exempted under the existing treaty system. Having been informed by WHO that many of the preparations concerned were obsolete, the Commission adopted a resolution (E/3254, para. 118, resolution 5 (XIV)) inviting WHO to prepare a revised list of exempted preparations for inclusion in the single convention, taking into account current therapeutic practice.

OPIMUM AND OPIATES

Scientific research

498. Although an increasing number of authenticated opium samples have been received from opium-producing countries, the Commission noted that there were still three main gaps in the collection held by the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory, no samples having been received in respect of some countries in South-East Asia, the Middle East and the American continent.

499. Several members of the Commission observed that the progress made since the last session in the development of simple, rapid and easily reproducible methods for determining the use of opium was encouraging.

500. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/3254, para. 271, resolution 6 (XIV)) pointing out that the determination of the origin of opium was directly linked with the number of authenticated samples for each region at the disposal of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory, in particular those regions especially affected by the illicit traffic. It expressed its thanks to Governments which had sent samples, in particular to the Governments of India, Iran and Turkey for the extensive range of samples supplied by them, but renewed its urgent request for sufficient authenticated opium samples from countries in which the production of opium was licit, including Burma, Japan and Pakistan. It also renewed its request to countries where the opium poppy might be illicitly grown to supply, where authentication was possible, samples of any opium produced from such plants which they might seize. It drew this request to the special attention of Governments in regions directly affected by the illicit traffic in opium and those in the immediate vicinity of the sources of such traffic, in particular Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ecuador, Laos, Mexico, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet-Nam. It called for samples of seized opium of unknown origin, so that tests might be made to determine their origin. Finally, it approved the continuation and development by the Secretariat of its work on analysis, within present resources.

COCA LEAF

501. The Commission reviewed the various aspects of the question of the coca leaf and the situation in the countries concerned on the basis, in particular,

²⁰ E/AC.7/SR.398; E/C.4/SR.41; E/SR.1089.

²¹ International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

of a conspectus prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/370).

502. It was noted that Argentina had decided gradually to limit imports of coca leaves for chewing purposes and that Chile had prohibited them completely. Colombia had continued its policy of prohibition with good general results except that a sizable problem remained in two provinces. However, in Bolivia and Peru, the main producers and consumers of the coca leaf, the number of chewers was still considerable.

503. It was recognized that the question of the coca leaf was closely related to that of technical assistance for narcotics control, since the solution of the many difficult economic and social problems which were at the root of the habit of chewing the coca leaf made heavy demands on the limited resources of the Governments concerned.

CANNABIS (INDIAN HEMP)

Medical use

504. In view of the opinion of the WHO Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs that the use of cannabis for medical purposes was practically obsolete and no longer justified, the Council had recommended, in resolution 548 F I (XVIII), that Governments explore the possibility of discontinuing the medical use of cannabis as rapidly as possible. The provisions of the third draft of the single convention on narcotic drugs relating to cannabis (E/CN.7/AC.3/9, paras. 269-274) were consequently based on the assumption that the medical use of cannabis should in principle be prohibited. The Commission advised the Council, however, of recent research which had been brought to its notice on the possible antibiotic value of cannabis products. It considered that the basic assumptions upon which the relevant provisions of the draft convention were based might perhaps have to be re-examined.

505. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (730 E (XXVIII)), in which it requested WHO to prepare, in the light of recent research, a report on the use of cannabis for the extraction of useful drugs, particularly antibiotics.

Identification and related scientific research

506. The Commission again expressed interest in tests which could be used by enforcement officers to identify cannabis. It adopted a resolution (E/3254, para. 308, resolution 8 (XIV) in which Governments were invited to make available the results of research work for the improvement of methods of identification. The Secretariat of the United Nations was requested, within the limits of its present resources and having regard to the priority to be given to the laboratory work on the determination of the geographical origin of opium, to assist in co-ordinating the work done on the national level for improving the methods of identifying cannabis drugs, primarily by (i) maintaining a centre for the exchange of information and for the distribution of cannabis samples; (ii) arranging collaborative studies by national scientists; (iii) carrying out chemical experiments for the purpose of assisting in the work done on the national level, in particular in order to test the comparability and reproducibility of techniques of cannabis identification. Governments were invited to nominate scientists to co-operate in this work.

CARRIAGE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN FIRST-AID KITS OF AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT

507. Pursuant to Council resolution 689 F (XXVI), the Commission studied the medical, legal and administrative aspects of the carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight. The view was expressed by WHO that it was necessary to have narcotics available in aircraft first-aid kits (E/CN.7/L.208). The Legal Office of the United Nations gave the opinion (E/CN.7/367) that narcotics so transported were not subject to the system of import certificates and export authorizations established by the International Opium Convention of 1925, provided that they were carried under appropriate safeguards solely for administration under suitable circumstances to persons aboard the aircraft and would not be removed from the aircraft or cross customs stations at points outside the country of registration of the aircraft concerned. The Commission also took into consideration the views of the International Criminal Police Organization (E/CN.7/363) on the safeguards required to prevent diversions of such narcotics for illicit purposes. It came to the conclusion that the wisest course would be to frame a set of essential requirements which Governments could use as a basis for their own regulations rather than to attempt to elaborate very detailed rules.

508. On the recommendation of the Commission the Council adopted a resolution (730 G (XXVIII)) in which it invited the Secretary-General, in co-operation with ICAO and WHO and in consultation with the International Criminal Police Organization, to prepare and distribute to Governments in sufficient time for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its next session, a set of requirements essential to the prevention of the abuse of such narcotic drugs and their diversion for illicit purposes, such requirements to be recommended to Governments as a basis for the control of narcotics carried in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight.

SYNTHETIC AND OTHER NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS

509. The Commission considered various problems connected with synthetic and other new narcotic drugs. Particular attention was paid to the problem of provisional control measures to be applied to new drugs which are likely to be addiction-producing pending a decision by WHO as to their addictive properties, and to that of the identification of synthetic and other new narcotics by enforcement officers.

510. In connexion with provisional control, the Council adopted resolution 730 D (XXVIII) (see paragraph 478 above).

511. As regards the problem of the identification of narcotics by enforcement officers, the Commission noted the increasing difficulty arising from the large number and complicated designation of synthetic and other new narcotics.

512. It decided to authorize the Secretariat to consult the Governments of States members of the Commission in order to obtain preliminary information that might be used as a basis for a study of a proposal to facilitate the identification of narcotic drugs moving over frontiers; and to ask the Council again to urge Governments to require the use of a clearly visible double red band on any packages containing narcotics and moving in trade.

513. The Council decided however (resolution 730 F (XXVIII)) not to take action on the latter proposal for the present, since the matter would be before the plenipotentiary conference on the single convention.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NARCOTICS CONTROL*

514. The Council, in resolution 688 (XXVI), requested the Secretary-General in consultation with the interested specialized agencies, to review the nature and scope of the assistance requested by Governments in the field of narcotics control, to explore the extent to which such assistance could be made available under existing programmes, and to formulate, as necessary, proposals regarding the assistance which might be made available by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with an estimate of the cost. The Secretary-General was asked to report on the matter to the Commission and to the Council.

515. After consultations with WHO and FAO the Secretary-General submitted reports to the Commission (E/CN.7/364 and Add.1) and to the Council (E/3268 and Add.1). These reports contained details of technical assistance already given for narcotics control and the latest information on prospective requirements in the field communicated to the Secretary-General, which showed that nineteen Governments were interested in receiving various forms of assistance.

516. Both WHO and FAO indicated that the assistance called for from them being essentially of the same type as they had already been providing, they were not contemplating any change in their technical assistance arrangements. With regard to the United Nations, the report of the Secretary-General confirmed

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

the situation which had led to the adoption of resolution 688 (XXVI), namely, that the existing arrangements for technical assistance for narcotics control were not proving sufficient to ensure satisfactory utilization of technical assistance in that field. He suggested that provision be made in the regular budget of the United Nations for a continuing programme.

517. The Commission addressed a resolution to the Council (E/3254, chap. XIV, resolution II (XIV)) expressing the view that the availability of technical assistance would significantly increase the effectiveness of the control system embodied in the international narcotics treaties; noting that many countries in need of technical assistance for narcotics control had not been able to include projects in their regular technical assistance programmes and that it was difficult, under the present system, to request regional programmes despite the urgent need for co-operation on a regional level in some parts of the world; and recommending that a continuing programme of technical assistance in narcotics control be established within the regular budget of the United Nations.

518. The Council approved the recommendation of the Commission and adopted a resolution (730 I (XXVIII)) in which it recommended that the General Assembly decide to establish a continuing programme of technical assistance in narcotics control within the regular budget of the United Nations, the assistance to be provided by the Secretary-General at the request of Governments, subject to the direction of the Council and in co-operation with the specialized agencies. It further recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to take this programme into account when preparing the budgetary estimates of the United Nations.

Annex

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-seventh session

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of a list of national parks and equivalent reserves—E/C.2/SR.176.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-eighth session

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
World social situation—E/SR.1080.

World Federation of Trade Unions
World social situation—E/SR.1080.

World Federation of United Nations Associations
Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—E/SR.1083.

World Veterans Federation
Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—E/SR.1083.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

International Abolitionist Federation
Report of the Social Commission—E/C.2/SR.178.

International Catholic Migration Commission
Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—E/C.2/SR.178.

International Federation of University Women
Report of the Social Commission—E/C.2/SR.178.

International Federation of University Women
Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—E/C.2/SR.178.

International Federation of Women Lawyers
Report of the Social Commission—E/C.2/SR.178.

International Federation of Women Lawyers
International control of narcotic drugs—E/C.2/SR.178.

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance
Report of the Social Commission—E/C.2/SR.179.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
E/C.2/517. Establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of a list of national parks and equivalent reserves.

Catholic International Union for Social Service
E/C.2/536. World social situation.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
TO THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

E/CN.5/NGO/61. Report of the Sixth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in Migration.

Catholic International Union for Social Service

E/CN.5/NGO/62. Progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1957—31 December 1958 and proposals for the programme of work 1959-1961.

E/CN.5/NGO/63. Scope and development of national social service programmes.

International Union against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses

E/CN.5/NGO/64. The suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others.

International Conference of Social Work

E/CN.5/NGO/65. The development of national social service programmes.

International Federation of Women Lawyers

E/CN.5/NGO/66. The suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others.

Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association

E/CN.5/NGO/67. Juvenile delinquency.

International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons

E/CN.5/NGO/68. The suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others.

International Conference of Social Work

E/CN.5/NGO/69. Progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1957—31 December 1958 and proposals for the programme of work 1959-1961.

International Union of Local Authorities and
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning
E/CN.5/NGO/70. Long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities.

International Federation of Women Lawyers

E/CN.5/NGO/71. Future of the United Nations social defence programme.

International Association of Schools of Social Work.

E/CN.5/NGO/72. Social work training.

Catholic International Union for Social Service

E/CN.5/NGO/73. Social work training.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

NGO Committee on UNICEF

E/ICEF/NGO/55. Report of the Committee, 1958.

World Federation for Mental Health

E/ICEF/NGO/56. Resolutions in support of UNICEF.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women

E/ICEF/NGO/57. Resolutions in support of UNICEF.

International Union of Family Organizations

E/ICEF/NGO/58. Manifesto.

NGO Committee on UNICEF

E/ICEF/NGO/59. Report of the Committee, 1959.

World Young Women's Christian Association

E/ICEF/NGO/60. Possibilities of UNICEF aid for social services for children.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
TO THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

International Federation of Women Lawyers

E/CN.7/362. Abuse of drugs (drug addiction).

HUMAN RIGHTS

519. This chapter gives an account of the activities of the Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and the Commission on the Status of Women in the field of human rights.

520. At its twenty-seventh session the Council considered¹ a special report on freedom of information submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/3224).² The Council also took note of a report on the protection by copyright of news and other press information submitted in accordance with Council resolution 522 D (XVII) by the Director-General of UNESCO (E/3204).³ At its twenty-eighth session the Council considered⁴ and took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifteenth session (E/3229)⁵ (resolution 728 A (XXVIII)), the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirteenth session (E/3228)⁶ (resolution 722 A (XXVIII)), and the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/3253 and Add.1-2)⁷ (resolution 729 (XXVIII)); and considered the question of a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information (resolution 731 (XXVIII)). A summary of further action taken by the Council and its subsidiary bodies on these subjects is given below.

521. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1094 (XI) and Council resolution 665 C (XXIV), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council an appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of the regular United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields for the period 1959-1964 (E/3260 and Add.1). The action of the Council on this matter is described in chapter VIII.

A

Section I. Freedom of information

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIA OF INFORMATION
IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

522. The General Assembly, in resolution 1313 A (XIII), expressed the hope that the Council, taking into account recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights to be submitted in response to Council resolution 683 C (XXVI), would prepare a programme of concrete action and measures on the international

plane for the development of information enterprises in under-developed countries, and invited the Council to request the Commission to give particular attention to procedures by which constant review of the problems of providing technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of information might be assured, and to report regularly to the Council on progress in this field. At the same time UNESCO and other appropriate specialized agencies were invited to prepare concrete proposals to assist in meeting the needs of less developed countries in building up adequate media of information.

523. The Council, at its resumed twenty-sixth session,⁸ transmitted the General Assembly resolution on freedom of information to the Commission on Human Rights with the request that the Commission report to it at its twenty-seventh session on the matter.

524. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/3229, para. 49, resolution 1 (XV)), by which it decided to review developments affecting freedom of information, including the problems of providing technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of information, as a regular item on its agenda, and proposed that the Council should entrust the next stage of the study of the development of media of information in under-developed countries to UNESCO.

525. Members of the Council expressed their interest in the UNESCO plans for initiating a series of regional technical meetings, beginning with a meeting in South-East Asia in 1960, to draw up a development programme and to study related questions (E/3206 and Add.1).⁹ The Council, in resolution 718 (XXVII), part I, requested UNESCO, in consultation with other specialized agencies concerned, Governments of member States and organizations actively engaged in the field of information, to undertake, within the scope of its programme, a survey of the problems of providing technical assistance to under-developed countries in that field, bearing in mind the conclusions and suggestions on the subject contained in the report of the Committee on Freedom of Information of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/762 and Corr.1), and General Assembly resolution 1313 (XIII), and to forward its report and recommendations to the Commission and the Council before the summer of 1961 to enable the Council to make an evaluation of the material, financial and professional requirements and resources for implementation of the programme envisaged in that resolution.

PREPARATION OF REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

526. The Council at its twenty-seventh session noted with approval the decision which the Commission on Human Rights had taken to review developments affect-

¹ E/AC.7/SR.387-388; E/SR.1061, 1062, 1066.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. II.

³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.

⁴ E/AC.7/SR.393-396; E/SR.1088.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8*.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.

⁸ E/SR.1046.

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 10*.

ing freedom of information as a regular item on its agenda (see paragraph 524 above), and requested the Secretary-General, in resolution 718 (XXVII), part II, to facilitate those regular reviews by providing an annual report on developments affecting freedom of information on the basis of material furnished by UNESCO and other interested specialized agencies, as well as any other information available. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, and the professional organizations concerned, both national and international, a substantive report for submission to the Council in 1961 on developments in the field of freedom of information since 1954.

527. On behalf of the Secretary-General it was stated in the Council that he would have no difficulty in implementing the first request if, as interpreted by one member of the Council, the information sought would be based primarily upon official and public sources. With regard to the substantive report on developments in the field of freedom of information since 1954, it was stated on behalf of the Secretary-General that he would not have the report prepared by his permanent staff but would, if that solution were acceptable to the Council, entrust the task to a consultant and transmit the consultant's report to the Council. The Council approved this arrangement.¹⁰

REDUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL PRESS TELEGRAM RATES

528. At its twenty-seventh session the Council considered a draft resolution submitted to it for action by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifteenth session (E/3229, chap. XIV, draft resolution II), on the reduction of international press telegram rates, and comments thereon submitted by the secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union (E/3234).¹¹ In resolution 719 (XXVII) the Council noted with commendation the efforts of ITU, UNESCO and other bodies towards reduction of international press telegram rates, and expressed the hope that such efforts would be continued at appropriate conferences of ITU or through other arrangements to bring into effect reduced international press telegram rates as expeditiously as possible.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

529. At its twenty-seventh session¹² the Council received the text of a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, and considered a proposal that it should recommend that the General Assembly give consideration to the adoption of such a declaration. Under the proposal States Members of the United Nations would have been invited to submit their comments on the draft Declaration to the Secretary-General, who would have transmitted them to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session. The Council decided, in resolution 720 (XXVII), to place the question of a draft Declaration on the agenda of its next session.

530. At its twenty-eighth session¹³ the Council received a revised draft Declaration on Freedom of In-

formation, and considered a proposal that it should accept the text for submission to the Governments of Member States and request the Secretary-General to obtain their comments, by 1 January 1960, on the desirability of such a Declaration and on the draft text, and to prepare a consolidated report embodying those comments for further consideration by the Council.

531. Those who favoured the proposal recalled that the drafting and adoption of a declaration on freedom of information had been suggested as early as 1953 by the Council's Rapporteur on Freedom of Information,¹⁴ and that a draft text had been before the Council since its twenty-seventh session. The declaration which they envisaged would complement, and would not in any sense be incompatible with, the proposed Convention on Freedom of Information,¹⁵ the text of which the General Assembly had decided, in resolution 1313 (XIII), to discuss at its fourteenth session. Nor did they feel that the action which they proposed would prejudice the General Assembly's action. They saw little possibility that the draft Convention on Freedom of Information could be completed by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session in view of the deadlock on the question of formulating the limitations on that freedom which had obtained since the text was prepared in 1948. Moreover, they pointed out that the proposal did not call upon the Council to take any action until it knew the attitude taken by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session. Adoption of a declaration proclaiming the principles of freedom of information would, in their opinion, be a further step towards the promotion of that freedom as a fundamental human right essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter.

532. In opposition to the proposal it was said that the programme which it established bypassed the Commission on Human Rights, which normally initiated such matters, that it was untimely, and that it called for unwarranted speed of action. The simultaneous elaboration of two documents on freedom of information, it was said, could only delay the solution of the problem, create confusion, and disturb the atmosphere in which the General Assembly had by a substantial majority reached agreement to prepare a Convention on Freedom of Information as the most constructive approach to this question. It was pointed out that the convention, when adopted, would be a precise juridical instrument placing legally-binding obligations upon ratifying States and setting forth both the rights and the duties of those responsible for the handling of information media, while a new declaration probably could only repeat principles already proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and would have no legal force.

533. The Council, in resolution 731 (XXVIII), accepted for submission to the Governments of Member States the draft text of the Declaration on Freedom of Information, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution and the annexed text of the draft Declaration. The Council invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General by 1 January 1960 comments on the desirability of the adoption by the United Nations of a Declaration on Freedom of Information, and also on the draft text submitted. The

¹⁰ E/SR.1066.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.*

¹² E/SR.1061, 1062, 1066; E/AC.7/SR.387, 388.

¹³ E/AC.7/SR.405, 406; E/SR.1088.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 12, chap. VI, draft resolution 12.*

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/AC.42/7, annex.*

Secretary-General was requested to prepare a consolidated report embodying those comments. The Council decided that it would consider the question further at its twenty-ninth session, in the light of the comments received.

Section II. Right of asylum

534. At its fifteenth session the Commission on Human Rights again considered the right of asylum, which it had previously dealt with at its twelfth¹⁶ and thirteenth¹⁷ sessions. To meet a number of points raised in observations by Governments on the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum submitted by France (E/CN.4/L.454 and Rev.1) at its thirteenth session and in the discussion of the draft Declaration in the Commission and the Council, the representative of France submitted a revised Declaration in the form of a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. The Commission decided (E/3229, para. 74, resolution 3 (XV)) to undertake at its sixteenth session the drafting of a Declaration on the Right of Asylum, and invited the Secretary-General to send the revised French draft and relevant documentation to Governments, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status, with the request that they send him their comments by 31 December 1959.

Section III. Study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile

535. The Commission on Human Rights at its fifteenth session considered a supplement to the progress report of its Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile (E/CN.4/779/Add.1), in which it was indicated that the Committee had requested its Chairman-Rapporteur to prepare by November 1959, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a draft report on the right under study. The Committee expressed the hope that it would be in a position to prepare its final report in the course of 1960, in time for consideration and approval by the Commission on Human Rights at its seventeenth session in 1961.

Section IV. Periodic reports on human rights

536. At its fourteenth session, in 1958,¹⁸ the Commission on Human Rights had begun to consider the first series of government reports on human rights submitted in accordance with Council resolution 624 B (XXII),¹⁹ and had asked the Secretary-General to prepare for it, in consultation with the specialized agencies, suggestions for a more detailed plan to guide Governments in preparing future triennial reports, and for the avoidance of duplication between his summary of the reports of Governments and the reports of specialized agencies.

537. At its fifteenth session the Commission considered the suggestions prepared by the Secretary-General (see E/3229, para. 96). The Secretary-General

was of the opinion that Governments should be asked to submit concise statements, describing and explaining significant developments in human rights, and mentioning the difficulties encountered and the manner in which they had been overcome, as well as progress achieved. Such reports would enable Governments to exchange knowledge and experiences, and assist one another in the promotion of human rights. They would also maintain the distinction which the Council had drawn, in resolution 683 D (XXVI), between the information to be furnished for the *Yearbook on Human Rights* and the information to be furnished in the triennial reports.

538. The Commission took note of the Secretary-General's memorandum. On its recommendation, the Council adopted a resolution (728 B (XXVIII)) by which it requested States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to take full account of the suggestions submitted by the Secretary-General in drafting their triennial reports on human rights.

Section V. Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child*

539. The Commission on Human Rights at its fifteenth session considered (see E/3229, chap. VII) the draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child which had been prepared by the Social Commission in 1950²⁰ and considered by the Commission on Human Rights for the first time at its thirteenth session in 1957. The draft took into account the comments which had been received from twenty-one Governments and two non-governmental organizations. The Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women suggested to the Commission on Human Rights that it might wish to refer the draft Declaration to the Commission on the Status of Women for study and comment. The Commission on Human Rights transmitted its observations on the draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child prepared by the Social Commission to the Council in the form of a new draft Declaration (E/3229, para. 197, resolution 5 (XV)), together with the records and documents of its proceedings.

540. In its debate,²¹ the Council welcomed the completion of the draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child by the Commission on Human Rights. Some representatives felt that the text should be shortened, made more specific, or otherwise amended, while others felt that if it were made too concise or specific, the various countries, whose social and economic structures differed widely, would have difficulty in adapting it to their particular circumstances.

541. The Council considered the question whether it should examine the draft Declaration in detail and act upon amendments proposed to the text; refer the draft back to the Commission on Human Rights with a view to enabling more Member States, as well as the Commission on the Status of Women, to express their opinion on the draft before its adoption; or transmit the draft, with the relevant documents, to the General Assembly. In resolution 728 C (XXVIII) the Council decided to transmit chapter VII of the Commission's report (E/3229), relating to the draft Declaration, together with the records of the discussion of the subject

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 109-112.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4*, paras. 206-215.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8*, chap. II.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 21-46.

* Requires action by the General Assembly.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, *Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 3*, annex II, part IV.

²¹ E/SR.393-396; E/SR.1088.

in the Council and the documents before the Council, to the General Assembly for consideration at its fourteenth session.

Section VI. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATION ON DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

542. On the recommendation of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/778 and Corr.1, para. 45, resolution A) and the Commission on Human Rights (E/3229, para. 214), the Council at its twenty-eighth session adopted a resolution (resolution 728 D (XXVIII)) noting with great satisfaction the adoption by the ILO of a Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (Convention 111) and a Recommendation on the same subject (Recommendation 111)²² and inviting the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the ILO to ratify or to take other appropriate action with regard to the Convention, and to adjust their policies to the Recommendation.

PREPARATION OF DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS AND A DRAFT CONVENTION ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

543. The Sub-Commission at its eleventh session and the Commission at its fifteenth session were informed (E/3229, paras. 202-203) of the decision of the General Conference of UNESCO "to take responsibility for drafting recommendations to member States and an international convention on the various aspects of discrimination in education" and authorizing the Director-General "to prepare a preliminary report, draft recommendations and a draft convention to be circulated to member States for comments, and to convene in 1960 a committee of technical and legal experts appointed by member States with a view to submitting revised drafts of such recommendations and of a convention to the eleventh session of the General Conference of UNESCO".

544. The Sub-Commission, which had completed the *Study on Discrimination in Education*²³ in 1957 and made recommendations thereon to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/740, chap. IV), requested the Secretary-General to arrange to have the preliminary report, recommendations and draft convention—which were to be prepared by UNESCO and circulated to States members of UNESCO for comment—made available also to the Sub-Commission at its twelfth session in 1960, and decided to examine them at that time. The Commission, which had at its fourteenth session expressed itself as being in favour of drafting fundamental principles on the eradication of discrimination in education²⁴ and held a preliminary discussion on the advisability of preparing one or more international instruments designed to eradicate discrimination in education, took note with satisfaction (E/3229, para. 208, resolution 6 (XV)) of the action taken by UNESCO,

²² International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. XLI, 1958, No. 2.

²³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.XIV.3.

²⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8*, para. 62, resolution 2 (XIV).

and requested UNESCO to submit a progress report so that the Commission itself could consider it at its sixteenth session.

STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION

545. Under the work programme approved by the Council and the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is continuing its series of studies on discrimination in various fields.

546. In 1959, at its eleventh session, the Sub-Commission examined a supplement (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.123/Add.1) to the draft report on discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices which it had considered at its tenth session. The Special Rapporteur for the study, Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami, was requested to complete his final report for consideration by the Sub-Commission at its twelfth session.

547. At its eleventh session the Sub-Commission also examined the progress report on the study of discrimination in the matter of political rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.147) submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to enable the Special Rapporteur to submit a draft report to the Sub-Commission at its twelfth session and a final report at its thirteenth session. The Sub-Commission was however advised, on behalf of the Secretary-General, that while it would be possible to produce a skeleton draft report in time for the twelfth session (January 1960), based, however, on fewer "country studies" than had been the practice in the past, the final report could be produced in time for the following session (January 1961) only if new funds for staff beyond the existing level were provided.

548. The Council considered that the study of discrimination in the matter of political rights should be completed without additional cost, and that therefore the Sub-Commission and the Commission should adjust their programmes accordingly.²⁵

549. At the eleventh session the Sub-Commission also received and discussed a preliminary study of discrimination in the matter of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, as provided in article 13, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, prepared at its request by Mr. José D. Ingles. Recognizing that, in view of the limitations of staff and the Secretariat's prior commitments, a full study of this subject could not be undertaken before 1960, the Sub-Commission expressed its gratitude to Mr. Ingles and requested him to continue such preparatory work as he found useful and feasible for consideration by the Sub-Commission at its twelfth session, including the preparation of a proposed questionnaire or list of topics which might serve as an outline or framework for the study.

550. The scope of the proposed study was discussed in the Sub-Commission, the Commission and the Council. Some members of the Sub-Commission and of the Commission considered that the study should deal with the substance of paragraph 1, as well as that of paragraph 2, of article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Others, however, felt that the Council had already clearly limited the Sub-Commission's study, in resolution 545 D (XVIII), to "the right of

²⁵ See chapter VIII, section II.

everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, as provided in article 13, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights", and that the Council had subsequently reaffirmed that decision in resolution 586 B (XX). The discussion in the Council at its twenty-eighth session indicated that the Council was not prepared to broaden the scope of the study beyond the terms of its earlier resolutions.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

551. As the term of office of the present members of the Sub-Commission will expire on 31 December 1959, the Commission on Human Rights at its fifteenth session decided to elect new members for a three-year term ending on 31 December 1962. Before doing so, the Commission considered the desirability of increasing the number of members in the Sub-Commission with a view to securing a more equitable geographical distribution and suitable representation from among new Members of the United Nations. The Commission decided to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission from twelve to fourteen unless it was determined otherwise by the Council.

552. From a list of candidates nominated by its members (E/CN.4/786 and Add.1-7) and by States non-members of the Commission (E/CN.4/788 and Add.1-4), the Commission elected twelve persons, subject to the consent of their Governments, as members of the Sub-Commission.²⁰

553. The Council, in resolution 728 E (XXVIII), approved the decision of the Commission to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission from twelve to fourteen, and decided to elect the two additional members at its resumed twenty-eighth session.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN THE ERADICATION OF PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

554. As requested by the Council in resolution 683 E (XXVI), the Secretary-General convened a Second Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination at Geneva from 22 to 26 June 1959. Eighty-four non-governmental organizations in consultative status sent authorized representatives and alternates to the Conference, chosen on the basis of their stature, leadership and competence.

555. In accordance with Council resolution 683 E (XXVI), the Commission on Human Rights requested (E/3229, para. 245, resolution 12 (XV)) the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to include, in its next report to the Commission, its observations on the proceedings of the Conference.

Section VII. Communications

556. At its fourteenth session the Commission on Human Rights, desiring to recommend to the Council that it should re-examine its resolutions establishing a procedure for handling communications relating to human rights, had appointed a committee to study the question and prepare recommendations for consideration

at its fifteenth session.²⁷ In its report (E/CN.4/782), the Committee emphasized its desire that it should be clearly understood that no illusion should be created that the Commission could or did take any action on the substance of communications containing complaints and allegations against States. On the other hand, the Committee was unanimously of the opinion that communications asking for United Nations assistance or advice in various personal problems should not be handled under the procedure relating to communications concerning human rights. It was confident that these could be left to the Secretariat to deal with within the limits of the resources available to it, being aware of the fact that the actions of the Secretariat, which for the most part consisted in referring the applicant to existing international or national authorities, would of necessity be of a limited nature.

557. At its fifteenth session the Commission considered the Committee's report and adopted three resolutions (E/3229, paras. 256, 258 and 260) on the procedure for handling communications concerning human rights. On the recommendation of the Committee and the Commission (E/3229, para. 256, resolution 13 (XV)), the Council at its twenty-eighth session adopted a resolution (resolution 728 F (XXVIII)), amending its previous resolutions on the handling of communications concerning human rights (resolutions 75 (V), 192 A (VIII), 275 B (X) and 454 (XIV)) and consolidating them into a single text. The only substantive amendment was intended to give effect to the consideration that no illusion concerning the powers and actions of the Commission on Human Rights should be created in the mind of those receiving replies to their communications. While in paragraph (d) of the original text of Council resolution 75 (V) the Council had requested the Secretary-General to inform the writers of all communications concerning human rights, however addressed, "that their communications have been received and duly noted for consideration in accordance with the procedure laid down by the United Nations", in the new text it requested him to inform them that their communications would be handled "in accordance with this resolution". While in the original text it was provided that "where necessary" the Secretary-General should indicate that the Commission had no power to take any action in regard to any complaint concerning human rights, the amended text made it mandatory for him so to indicate.

558. The Commission at its fifteenth session requested (E/3229, para. 258, resolution 14 (XV)) the Secretary-General to prepare and furnish, with the confidential list of communications concerning human rights submitted to each session of the Commission, a confidential document of a statistical nature to be based on that list, without disclosing either the names of writers of communications or the countries to which they related. The Commission laid down in detail the manner in which the document was to be drawn up.

559. The Commission requested the Secretary-General (E/3229, para. 260, resolution 15 (XV)) to distribute to its members on the opening day of each session the confidential list of communications and replies received from Governments to communications sent to them.

560. On the recommendation of the Committee (E/CN.4/782, para. 19), the Commission further decided

²⁰ For the members elected, see appendix II.

²⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8*, para. 194.

(E/3229, para. 261) to discontinue the practice of taking note of the distribution of the confidential list of communications and of the replies of Governments, but to continue to mention in its report to the Council that the list and the replies had been circulated by the Secretary-General and received by the members of the Commission.

B

Section VIII. Status of women

561. The Council, at its twenty-eighth session, considered²⁸ the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirteenth session (E/3228)²⁹ and in resolution 722 A (XXVIII) took note of the report. The recommendations of the Commission on some of the main items considered at its thirteenth session, and the action of the Council thereon, are summarized below. The résumé of the programme of advisory services in human rights contained in section IX of this chapter includes references to the activities under this programme which relate to the status of women.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

562. During the debate in the Council, several members noted with satisfaction the increasing number of countries in which women had been granted full political rights. Many members felt that the stage had been reached when the Commission's main objective should be to encourage women to make effective use of those rights and to participate more fully in public life. They considered regional seminars an important means of promoting the exercise of political rights, especially in less developed areas of the world. The Commission's decision (E/3228, para. 35, resolution 2 (XIII)) to invite non-governmental organizations to further the exchange of experience among women was welcomed as was its request to the Secretary-General (E/3228, para. 30, resolution I B (XIII)) to make the report of the Bogota seminar available to the members of the Commission before its fourteenth session.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

563. The Council's discussion of the status of women in private law centred on the question of consent to marriage and requirements as to age of marriage, free consent, and registration of marriages. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council had decided (resolution 680 B I (XXVI)) to invite the Secretary-General to prepare a recommendation on these subjects, rather than a draft convention as had been requested by the Commission on the Status of Women.³⁰ Subsequently, the Commission at its thirteenth session had expressed the view (E/3228, para. 49, resolution 3 (XIII)) that the importance of the problems might make it appropriate to prescribe standards in those fields by means of an international instrument carrying great authority which would give effect to the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Commission had therefore invited the Council to reconsider its earlier decision in which it had requested the preparation of a recommendation rather than a convention.

²⁸ E/AC.7/SR.390-392; E/SR.1078.

²⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7, chap. IV*, para. 56, and chap. XVI, draft resolution B I.

564. There was general agreement in the Council on the objectives but not on the methods of dealing with the questions involved. Several members felt that, if a convention was supplemented by an international instrument in the form of a recommendation with provisions for periodic reporting by Member States, it would be easier to apply the principles in all countries. Other members felt that a convention would be a more effective instrument than a recommendation, but they did not oppose the proposal to add such an instrument. After a discussion on the form of the proposed recommendation and on the manner of its operation, the Council amended the text which the Commission had proposed to it. In resolution 722 B (XXVIII) the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft convention and a draft recommendation dealing with age of marriage, free consent, and registration of marriages, including provisions for regular reporting by the Governments of Member States.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

565. The Council noted that the report on the nationality of married women prepared for the Commission (E/CN.6/254/Add.5) indicated general progress and that sixteen States had signed and ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

566. The Council adopted a resolution (722 C (XXVIII)) requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a publication containing the history of the Convention and a commentary on its provisions and arrange for its issuance at an early date, and to make preparations for a later publication which would bring up to date the information on legislation affecting the nationality of married women.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

567. At its thirteenth session, the Commission on the Status of Women had considered a revised draft pamphlet on equal pay for equal work (E/CN.6/341), which had been prepared by the International Labour Office and the Secretary-General. The Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, adopted a resolution (722 D (XXVIII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to issue the draft pamphlet in the form of a publication as soon as possible.

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

568. At its thirteenth session, the Commission had considered a report prepared by UNESCO on the access of women to the teaching profession (E/CN.6/345). The Council adopted a resolution (722 E (XXVIII)), recommended by the Commission, in which it called the attention of Governments to its resolutions 547 K (XVIII) and 587 G (XX) and invited UNESCO to prepare for the fifteenth session of the Commission a further report on the access of women to the teaching profession.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

569. The consideration of the question of economic opportunities for women by the Commission and subsequently by the Council was in the main directed to the occupational outlook for women in the principal professional and technical fields and to further discussion of the age of retirement and the right to pension.

570. In connexion with the occupational outlook for women, the Secretary-General had prepared for the Commission reports on women's opportunities for training and employment in the professions of architecture, engineering and law (E/CN.6/343 and Add.1-3). Many members of the Commission noted that few legal barriers existed against women in those fields and stressed that existing prejudices and traditional attitudes would have to be overcome before complete equality of opportunity could be achieved. The importance of adequate vocational guidance and of the various media of communication in informing and influencing public opinion was repeatedly mentioned, as was the useful work done by non-governmental organizations to promote fuller understanding of the potential contribution of women in those professions. Several members of the Council expressed their agreement with those views.

571. At the invitation of the Council (resolution 680 C II (XXVI)), the Commission at its thirteenth session reconsidered the question of the age of retirement and right to pension of women workers. All members of the Commission recognized the complexities of the present state of this question and noted the differences that existed in various countries according to their social pattern. After considerable debate, the Commission adopted a resolution (E/3228, para. 118, resolution 8 (XIII)) in which it expressed the belief that there should be no difference between men and women workers with respect to the age of retirement, whether optional or compulsory, and with respect to the right to pension, and recommended that the Council adopt a resolution embodying that principle.

572. In the course of the debate in the Council, several members pointed out that the Commission was still divided on the question. They felt that the Council should therefore take no action. Some members stated that absolute equality in the optional age of retirement of men and women would be a step backward and would deprive women of great advantages. Other members supported the draft resolution proposed by the Commission, and pointed out that it had been adopted by a larger majority at the thirteenth session than at the twelfth session and that an earlier age of retirement constituted serious discrimination against women workers.

573. The Council adopted a resolution (722 F (XXVIII)) in which it affirmed the principle that arrangements in regard to pensionable age and retirement age should not place women workers at any disadvantage as compared with men, but, recognizing that differences of opinion continued to exist as to whether an earlier age for women violated that principle, decided to take no action at the current time on the draft resolution proposed by the Commission (E/3228, chap. XVII, draft resolution F).

C

Section IX. Programme of advisory services in the field of human rights

574. Pursuant to Council resolution 684 (XXVI) and General Assembly resolution 1261 (XIII) the Secretary-General organized three regional seminars in

1959: two seminars on judicial and other remedies against the illegal exercise or abuse of administrative authority, one at Peredeniya (Kandy), Ceylon, from 4 to 15 May and the other at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 31 August to 11 September, and a third seminar on the participation of women in public life, at Bogota, Colombia, from 18 to 29 May.

575. In his report to the Council on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights³¹ the Secretary-General stated that he would organize three regional seminars on human rights in 1960, one in Asia, one in Africa and a third in Europe. The first, to be convened in Japan, would discuss certain problems of substantive criminal law. The second, in Ethiopia, would deal with the participation of women in public life. The third, in Austria, would consider the protection of human rights in criminal procedure.

576. In the Council at its twenty-eighth session³² some representatives expressed disappointment that, although the programme of advisory services authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 926 (X) included advisory services of experts and the provision of fellowships and scholarships as well as the organization of seminars, the Secretary-General had so far concentrated upon the organization of seminars. Others however approved the emphasis upon seminars, particularly since few Governments had requested advisory services of experts, fellowships, or scholarships.

577. With regard to the topics for the seminars on human rights, some representatives regretted the frequent choice of purely legal subjects while others approved subjects of that nature, which were precisely defined and of direct practical interest. It was however pointed out that the choice of subjects for seminars was in each case made by the Government concerned. In so far as economic and social rights were concerned, seminars on these subjects would normally be organized by the competent specialized agencies. It was also suggested that seminars on such questions as the status of women in family law should be organized.

578. On the question whether future seminars should be regional or more broadly international in character, some representatives expressed the view that in the case of subjects of interest to countries in more than one region, dissipation of efforts and funds could be avoided by holding a single international seminar with a large number of participants. Others however indicated their satisfaction with, and approval of, the Secretary-General's plan for organizing seminars on the same subject in different regions, as they did not consider the time ripe for convening a more broadly international seminar and felt that it was not yet clear how such a seminar could be organized or what subjects it could usefully consider.

579. The Council, in resolution 729 (XXVIII), noted with satisfaction the success achieved in the seminars held since its twenty-sixth session, and approved the plan presented by the Secretary-General for holding three seminars in 1960.

³¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document E/3253 and Add.1-2.

³² E/AC.7/SR.396-397; E/SR.1088.

Annex

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-seventh session

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Freedom of information—E/SR.1061.

Twenty-eighth session

World Federation of Trade Unions
Report of the Commission on the Status of Women—E/AC.7/SR.390.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-eighth session

International Federation of University Women
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.178.
International Federation of University Women
Report of the Commission on the Status of Women—E/C.2/SR.178.

International Federation of University Women
Question of a draft declaration on freedom of information—E/C.2/SR.178.

International Federation of Women Lawyers
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.178.
International Union for Child Welfare
Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.178.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
E/C.2/519. Trade-union rights.
International League for the Rights of Man
E/C.2/523. Freedom of information.
International League for the Rights of Man
E/C.2/534. Question of a draft declaration on freedom of information.
International Federation of University Women
E/C.2/537. Access of women to the teaching profession.

International Union for Child Welfare
E/C.2/538. Draft declaration of the rights of the child.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

International League for the Rights of Man
E/CN.4/NGO/83. Application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

International Union for Child Welfare
E/CN.4/NGO/84. Draft declaration of the rights of the child.

International Federation of Women Lawyers
E/CN.4/NGO/85. Draft declaration of the rights of the child.

International League for the Rights of Man
E/CN.4/NGO/86. Communications concerning human rights.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

International Council of Social Democratic Women
E/CN.6/NGO/59. Economic opportunities for women.

International Council of Women
E/CN.6/NGO/60. Economic opportunities for women: occupational outlook for women in the professions of architect, engineer and jurist.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations
E/CN.6/NGO/61. Economic opportunities for women.
E/CN.6/NGO/62. Status of women in private law.

International Federation of University Women
E/CN.6/NGO/63. Access of women to the teaching profession.

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance
E/CN.6/NGO/64. Status of women in private law.
E/CN.6/NGO/65. Economic opportunities for women.

International Federation of University Women
E/CN.6/NGO/66. Occupational outlook for women.

Pan-Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association
E/CN.6/NGO/67. Status of women in private law.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
E/CN.6/NGO/68. Access of women to education.

Open Door International
E/CN.6/NGO/69. Equal pay for equal work.

International Alliance of Women
E/CN.6/NGO/70. Access of women to education.
E/CN.6/NGO/71. Political rights of women.

QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

580. In accordance with the established procedure, the Council at its twenty-eighth session¹ undertook a general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole. This review was based on the following documents: the Secretary-General's observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3274);² a statement by the Secretary-General entitled "Consolidated work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields" (E/3277); the Secretary-General's five-year programme appraisals of the work of the United Nations in the economic, social, human rights and related fields, 1959-1964 (E/3260 and Add.1-2) prepared in response to Council resolutions 665 C (XXIV) and 694 D (XXVI); a progress report by the Secretary-General on the survey regarding co-ordination of results of scientific research called for by General Assembly resolution 1260 (XIII) (E/3261); a progress report of the Secretary-General entitled "Progress and prospects for concerted action in community development" (E/CN.5/334/Add.2); the twenty-third report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/3247);³ the annual reports of the ILO (E/3245 and Add.1),⁴ FAO (E/3251),⁵ UNESCO (E/3242),⁶ WHO (E/3235 and Add.1-2),⁷ IAEA (E/3248),⁸ ICAO (E/3238 and Add.1-2),⁹ UPU (E/3216),¹⁰ ITU (E/3275),¹¹ WMO (E/3231),¹² and

IMCO (E/3271);¹³ the report on the consultations between the Council's Committee established in Council resolution 694 F (XXVI) and representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (E/3186);¹⁴ and a communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office (E/3222).¹⁵ The reports of the regional and functional commissions, which were considered under other items of the Council's agenda, were among the background documents relating to the item. The Council also took into account General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII), on the control and limitation of documentation, to which it had, at its resumed twenty-sixth session, drawn the attention of its subsidiary bodies.

581. The Council gave special attention to the following questions: the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), co-ordination in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, concerted action, the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign, and programme appraisals for the period 1959 to 1964. The Council also considered proposals put to it by the Secretariat on the concentration of activities and on the control and limitation of documentation.

582. The discussion opened with a statement by the Secretary-General.¹⁶ Statements, which included references to the annual reports of their respective organizations, were made by the executive heads of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IAEA, ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO and IMCO or by their representatives.

Section I. Co-ordination of activities*

WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

583. The Council expressed the hope that the ACC would report further to it at its thirtieth session on the question of its machinery and procedures, and that the review would include a survey of the inter-agency structure of technical committees, working groups and such bodies, together with an indication of the terms of reference and membership of those bodies. It hoped that the ACC would examine the question of the steps that might be desirable to promote co-ordination among the organizations concerned as regards the peaceful uses of outer space. It also suggested that the ACC might devote attention to methods of exchanging information between countries in the field of community development and to the publication of bibliographies relating to the experience of various countries in that field.

584. As regards mutual consultations between the various organizations, the Council agreed to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the desirability of

¹ E/AC.24/SR.183-194; E/SR.1074-1077, 1089.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

³ ILO, *Activities of the I.L.O. 1958-1959, Report of the Director-General (Part II) to the International Labour Conference, Forty-third Session, 1959; Thirteenth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations (Geneva, 1959);* and "Annex to the thirteenth report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations".

⁴ FAO, "Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session".

⁵ UNESCO, "United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Report to the United Nations for 1958-1959".

⁶ WHO, *The Work of WHO, 1958: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations: Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 90* (Geneva, March 1959); "Report of the World Health Organization, Supplementary Report"; and "Index to the report of the World Health Organization".

⁷ IAEA, "Annual Report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1958-59".

⁸ ICAO, *Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1958* (Doc. 7960 A12-P/1); *Budget Estimates: Financial Years 1960-1961-1962* (Doc. 7962 A12-AD/1) (*Supporting documentation for the twelfth session of the Assembly, San Diego (California, USA), June-July 1959*); and *Supplementary Report of the Council to the Assembly on the Activities of the Organization*.

⁹ UPU, "Report on the Work of the Union, 1958" (Berne).

¹⁰ ITU, *Annual Report by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, 1958* (Geneva, 1959).

¹¹ WMO, *Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1958* (WMO—No. 86.RP.37) (Geneva, 1959).

¹² IMCO, "Annual Report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1959".

¹³ E/SR.1074.

* Paragraph 584 below requires action by the General Assembly.

adopting a procedure similar to that outlined in rule 80 of the Council's rules of procedure, providing for consultation with the specialized agency concerned before the adoption of any project or proposal relating to matters of direct concern to that agency.

CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

585. The Council considered matters of co-ordination arising in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, with particular regard to the effects of radiation resulting from the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Council based its discussion on the study of the matter undertaken by the ACC (E/3247, section VII, and annexes I, section F, and II).

586. In resolution 743 B (XXVIII), the Council noted with satisfaction the measures taken with a view to establishing close relations between the United Nations and IAEA as well as between IAEA and the specialized agencies, the acceptance of the invitation to IAEA to participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance¹⁴ and the establishment of a Scientific Advisory Committee by the Board of Governors of IAEA. The Council expressed the hope that the organizations concerned would continue their endeavours to implement the arrangements for practical co-operation foreshadowed in the relationship agreements, and requested the ACC to give further attention to multi-lateral and other measures directed to co-ordinated and concerted action in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to provide reports thereon on a continuing basis. As regards the effects of radiation resulting from the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the Council endorsed the view expressed by the ACC (E/3247, annex I, para. 57) that in this field there remained a need for intensification of the scientific and administrative co-operation between the organizations concerned in each of the diverse disciplines involved.

587. In this general connexion, the Council also noted that the programme of conferences, symposia and seminars of IAEA was being communicated to members of the ACC for comment and expressed the hope that the United Nations and the specialized agencies would likewise communicate to IAEA for comment, their programmes of conferences and meetings relating to atomic energy.

CONCERTED ACTION

588. The Council gave consideration to possibilities of concerted action—or further steps in that direction—in the various fields on which it had received a report from the ACC (E/3247, section VI and annex I) in response to resolution 694 C II (XXVI). There was general agreement on the necessity for an integrated approach to problems in the field of water resources. In resolution 743 A (XXVIII), the Council recalled its resolution 675 (XXV) on water resources as an aspect of the economic development of under-developed countries; noted with satisfaction that the Water Resources Development Centre had been set up at United Nations Headquarters and had become the focal point for concerted action among United Nations agencies in the field of water resources; and further noted that hydrology was a field where concerted action might have useful results for the development of water resources, and that on 20 April 1959 the Third World Meteorological

Congress had decided to establish a new Technical Commission on Hydrological Meteorology. The Council commended WMO for the establishment of the Commission and expressed the hope that the Governments of States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies would make appropriate use of, and would co-operate fully with, the Water Resources Development Centre of the United Nations and with the work of WMO and its new Technical Commission on Hydrological Meteorology. The Council further invited the competent United Nations agencies and bodies to inform the Centre regularly of requests that might be received from member States in respect of the development of their water resources and requested the ACC to continue its efforts to bring about programmes of concerted action in that field.

"FREEDOM FROM HUNGER" CAMPAIGN

589. As a basis for its discussion on the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign, the Council had before it the observations of the ACC (E/3247, paras. 42-45) and heard a statement by the Director-General of FAO¹⁵ on the progress made in developing the campaign.

590. In resolution 743 C (XXVIII), after noting that the project had been unanimously approved in principle by the FAO Council and would be before the tenth session of the FAO Conference in November 1959 for final approval, the Council welcomed the initiative taken by the Director-General and the FAO Council to centre world attention and to speed action, both national and international, on the continuing problem of hunger and malnutrition. The Council invited the Secretary-General to continue to offer the co-operation of the United Nations in the project in the light of the decision which would be taken by the FAO Conference on the subject, and further invited the specialized agencies, IAEA and the ACC to continue to co-operate in the project to ensure its success and effective execution. It recommended that States members of the co-operating agencies, and non-governmental organizations accredited to them, should co-operate in the project in the ways which each would find most appropriate, and it invited the Director-General of FAO to keep the Council advised of the progress in developing the campaign.

PROGRAMME APPRAISALS FOR THE PERIOD 1959 TO 1964

591. The discussion in the Council on the programme appraisals for the period 1959 to 1964 was based on the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations programmes (E/3260 and Add.1-2) prepared in response to Council resolution 665 C (XXIV). The Council also had before it the observations of the ACC on certain procedural questions (E/3247, paras. 19-21), the report (E/3186) on the consultations between a committee of the Council and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which had taken place on 14 October 1958 in pursuance of Council resolution 694 F (XXVI), and a communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office (E/3222).

592. The Secretary-General's report (E/3260 and Add.1-2) was prepared in two parts, the first containing a general appraisal of the needs, opportunities,

¹⁴ See chapter III, section XII, paragraph 244.

¹⁵ E/SR.1074.

trends and possible further developments of the United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields and the second consisting of the more detailed appraisals of the main areas of work upon which the general appraisal was based.

593. The Secretary-General informed the Council that the report was in many respects tentative and that he might feel it desirable subsequently to put forward supplementary findings. He also drew particular attention to the suggestions in the report relating to the possibility of the Secretariat's submitting to the Council and the General Assembly every year a summary of the main developments and policy recommendations bearing on problems of economic development and of preparing at, say, five-year intervals, a special study of major economic developments and problems. The Council—and perhaps, also the General Assembly—might, in his view, consider the setting aside at similar intervals of special meetings for the purpose of reviewing those long-term developments, the problems encountered and the need for changes in economic policy.

594. After members had discussed both the form and the content of the report, the Council adopted a resolution (743 D (XXVIII)) in which it noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (E/3260 and Add.1-2) on the scope, trend and cost of the programmes of the United Nations for 1959 to 1964 prepared in response to Council resolution 694 D (XXVI), and authorized the Secretary-General, after making such changes as might seem advisable in the light of the comments made in the debates and the resolutions adopted during the twenty-eighth session of the Council, to submit the revised report to the Council's Committee on Programme Appraisals by 1 December 1959. The Council expressed appreciation to the participating agencies for their part in preparing the appraisals and to the ACC for striving to ensure a measure of comparability. It noted that the proposed programme appraisals of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social, human rights and related fields would not be complete without reference to the programmes of IAEA, and invited IAEA to consider the possibility of participating in the appraisals by submitting to the Council's Committee on Programme Appraisals a statement giving information on its programme, with an indication, where possible, of future trends in those activities which might have a bearing on the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies participating in the five-year appraisals. The Council further requested the Committee, in preparing its report, to take appropriate action, in accordance with the functions ascribed to it in paragraph 10 of Council resolution 694 D (XXVI), on the statement which IAEA might submit.

Section II. Concentration of activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, and control and limitation of documentation

595. As a basis for its discussions on the concentration of activities and control and limitation of documentation, the Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General containing observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3274) and the relevant sections of the reports of the functional and regional economic commissions.

CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

596. As regards the concentration of activities, the Council adopted a resolution (742 (XXVIII), part I), in which, after noting that the Secretary-General's review of the work programme of the Council was a continuing process and was not designed primarily to bring about financial savings but to enable the Council to consider how best to use the limited resources available in the light of changing requirements, the Council approved the efforts to achieve a greater concentration of activities in the economic, social, and human rights fields, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General (E/3274), and requested the Secretary-General to prepare annually a similar report for the consideration of the Council at its summer session. The Council requested its subsidiary bodies to utilize existing studies or publications where possible, or where they could be adapted to the purpose of the work programme concerned, and, whenever possible, to accept the Secretary-General's time schedule for the completion of studies, provided they could be completed in the most economical way within a reasonable period of time.

597. In an annex to the resolution, the Council expressed its appreciation of the importance and timeliness of the merger of the Technical Assistance Administration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It agreed with the views of the Secretary-General (E/3274, para. 5) that the merger should gear more effectively the research and information activities of the Secretariat to the needs of technical assistance operations and render research and information services more effective by utilizing operational experience. The Council stated that it understood that the merger would not alter existing arrangements, which provided that technical assistance activities were to be undertaken only in response to requests from Governments, under the terms of reference and rules governing the technical assistance programmes as set forth by the Technical Assistance Committee and the Council, so as to preserve the identity of those programmes.

598. With reference to economic activities, the Council hoped that the Secretary-General would make the fullest use, in appropriate cases, of the services of public and private research institutions outside the United Nations for the purpose of carrying forward studies and surveys. It agreed with the Secretary-General's proposal (E/3274, para. 13) that publication of the series of country studies on the taxation of private foreign investment by capital exporting and capital importing countries should be discontinued, since, on the basis of studies carried out in co-operation with the United Nations Secretariat, information of that kind was now being published by a private research institution.

599. As regards regional economic activities, the Council noted with satisfaction the response of the regional economic commissions to the Council's request in resolution 694 B II (XXVI) that their rules of procedure should contain a provision for the distribution of documentation six weeks in advance of meetings. The Council continued to regard it as essential that the regional economic commissions should have before them in good time all pertinent information with respect to proposed programmes or projects. In this connexion, the Council noted that the Executive Secretaries were submitting to the commissions statements of the financial implications of new programmes or projects prior to

their approval and expressed the hope that that practice would be continued.

600. With regard to human rights activities, the Council considered that the study on discrimination in the matter of political rights should be completed without additional costs and that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights should adjust their programmes accordingly.

601. In pursuance of resolution 693 (XXVI), annex, paragraph 19, the Council also considered the question whether the Secretary-General's consolidated statement of work programmes might be dispensed with or, alternatively, be produced not annually but biennially or triennially. The Council felt that, for the time being, the statement should continue to be produced annually.

CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

602. With reference to the control and limitation of documentation, the Council adopted a resolution (742 (XXVIII), part II), in which, after taking note of General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII), it recalled that it had requested its subsidiary bodies to include that question in their agenda and noted that the reports of those bodies contained descriptions of the various measures taken. The Council further recalled the decisions taken by it in the past, as a part of its efforts to achieve a greater concentration of activities, which had had considerable results on the control and limitation of documentation, and undertook to keep the question under review. Considering that a primary objective should be to ensure the distribution of documents, in all the working languages of the Council, within the six

weeks' time limit, the Council called the attention of its subsidiary bodies to the fact that the problem was a continuing one and should be constantly borne in mind. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of action taken by the Council and its subsidiary bodies in response to General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII), for inclusion in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its fourteenth or fifteenth session or in the report which he would submit to the General Assembly in response to that resolution, and further requested the Secretary-General to ensure the distribution of documents in all the working languages of the Council in good time.

Section III. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

603. At the Council's resumed twenty-sixth session,¹⁶ the Secretary-General proposed to the Council that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies be made applicable to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and suggested the text of a draft annex to the Convention which the Council might wish to recommend to IMCO. The Council adopted a resolution (705 (XXVI)) recommending to IMCO a draft annex to the Convention.¹⁷

¹⁶ E/SR.1046.

¹⁷ The First Assembly of IMCO, held in London in January 1959, accepted the standard clauses of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies as modified by the annex applicable to IMCO.

Annex

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Twenty-eighth session

International Federation of University Women

General review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole—E/C.2/SR.178.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. List of non-governmental organizations in consultative status

604. Seven applications and re-applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Council were considered¹ by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations during the period under review and reported on by the Committee at the twenty-seventh session (E/3217).² The Council reviewed³ the report of the Committee and discussed one suggested amendment to the report. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council decided (resolution 717 (XXVII)) to grant the request of one international organization for reclassification from the Register to category B. It decided to grant the requests of four international organizations for category B consultative status. The Council further decided not to grant category B consultative status to two other international organizations.

605. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in pursuance of Article 71 of the Charter, as of 1 August 1959, are listed below. Of these, 10 are in category A and 117 in category B. An additional 200 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 all 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 Organisation of Employers
Inter-Parliamentary Union
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

Category B

Agudas Israel World Organization
All India Women's Conference (India)
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)
Associated Country Women of the World
CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.) (United States of America)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America)
Catholic International Union for Social Service
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (United States of America)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The
Confédération internationale du crédit populaire
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)
Indian Council of World Affairs (India)
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs
Inter-American Planning Society
Inter-American Press Association
Inter-American Statistical Institute
International Abolitionist Federation
International African Institute
International Air Transport Association
International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
International Association for Social Progress
International Association of Juvenile Court Judges
International Association of Penal Law
International Association of Schools of Social Work
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 of Jurists
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
International Committee of Scientific Management
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Conference of Catholic Charities
International Conference of Social Work
International Congresses for Modern Architecture
International Co-operative Women's Guild
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
International Council of Women
International Criminal Police Organization
International Federation "Amies de la jeune fille"
International Federation for Housing and Planning
International Federation for the Rights of Man
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Journalists
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (Proprietors) and Editors
International Federation of Settlements
International Federation of Social Workers
International Federation of University Women
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Fiscal Association
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Public Finance
International Islamic Economic Organization
International Labour Assistance
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 Road Federation
International Road Transport Union
International Social Service
International Society for Criminology
International Society for the Welfare of Cripples
International Society of Social Defence
International Statistical Institute

¹ E/C.2/SR.175.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.

³ E/SR.1065.

International Thrift 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 Family Organizations
 International Union of Local Authorities
 International Union of Marine Insurance
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power
 International Union of Public Transport
 International Union of Railways
 International Union of Socialist Youth
 Junior Chamber International
 League of Red Cross Societies
 Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States of America)
 Nouvelles équipes internationales—Union des démocrates chrétiens
 Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association
 Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
 Pax Romana—International Movement of Catholic Students
 Rotary International
 Salvation Army
 Société belge d'études et d'expansion (Belgium)
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)
 South American Petroleum Institute
 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 of Catholic Young Women and Girls
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Jewish Congress
 World Movement of Mothers
 World Power Conference
 World Union for Progressive Judaism
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
 Young Christian Workers

Register

Aero Medical Association
 American Foreign Insurance Association (United States of America)
 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (United States of America)
 Arab Union
 Association internationale des intérêts radio-maritimes
 Biometric Society, The
 Boy Scouts' International Bureau
 Catholic International Education Office
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
 Committee for Economic Development (United States of America)
 Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools
 Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
 Dairy Industries Society International
 Econometric Society
 Engineers Joint Council
 European Association for Animal Production
 European Broadcasting Union
 European Bureau for Youth and Childhood
 European Confederation of Agriculture
 European Union of Coachbuilders

Experiment in International Living
 Fédération internationale libre des déportés et internés de la résistance
 Federation of International Furniture Removers
 Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government
 Institute of International Law
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering
 International Academy of Ceramics
 International Academy of Forensic and Social Medicine
 International Aeronautical Federation
 International Amateur Radio Union
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Information
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom
 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
 International Association for the Prevention of Blindness
 International Association for Vocational Guidance
 International Association of Art Critics
 International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
 International Association of Gerontology
 International Association of Horticultural Producers
 International Association of Legal Science
 International Association of Microbiological Societies
 International Association of Physical Oceanography
 International Association of Plastic Arts
 International Association of Universities
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
 International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children
 International Astronautical Federation
 International Astronomical Union
 International Broadcasting Organization
 International Bureau of Motor Cycle Manufacturers
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
 International Catholic Association for Radio and Television
 International Catholic Film Office
 International Center for Wholesale Trade
 International Chamber of Shipping
 International Commission on Illumination
 International Commission on Radiological Protection
 International Commission on Radiological Units
 International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses
 International Committee on Radio Electricity
 International Community of Booksellers' Associations
 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 Container Bureau
 International Council for Educational Films
 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 on Archives
 International Dairy Federation
 International Dental Federation
 International Diabetes Federation
 International Economic Association
 International Falcon Movement
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations
 International Federation of Art Film
 International Federation of Building and Public Works (Employers' Confederation)

International Federation of Catholic Youth
 International Federation of Children's Communities
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries
 International Federation of Film Producers Associations
 International Federation of Free Journalists (of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries)
 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 Organisations for School Correspondence and Exchanges
 International Federation of Radio Officers
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers
 International Federation of the Periodical Press
 International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
 International Federation of Translators
 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
 International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations
 International Fertility Association
 International Gas Union
 International Geographical Union
 International Hospital Federation
 International House Association
 International Humanist and Ethical Union
 International Hydatidological Association
 International Institute of Differing Civilizations
 International Institute of Public Law
 International Institution of the Middle Classes
 International Landworkers' Federation
 International League Against Rheumatism
 International League of Dermatological Societies
 International Leprosy Association, The
 International Literary and Artistic Association
 International Medical Federation for Sport
 International Music Council
 International Olive Growers' Federation
 International Organization Against Trachoma
 International Paediatric Association
 International PEN Club—A World Association of Writers
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
 International Pharmaceutical Federation
 International Political Science Association
 International Publishers Association
 International Radio Maritime Committee
 International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee
 International Real Estate Federation
 International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers
 International Schools Association
 International Scientific Film Association
 International Scientific Radio Union
 International Shipping Federation Ltd., The
 International Social Science Council
 International Society for Blood Transfusion
 International Society for Education Through Art
 International Society of Soil Science
 International Sociological Association
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference
 International Studies Conference
 International Temperance Union
 International Theatre Institute
 International Union Against Cancer
 International Union Against Tuberculosis
 International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses
 International Union for Health Education of the Public
 International Union for Protecting Public Morality
 International Union for the Liberty of Education
 International Union of Aviation Insurers
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
 International Union of Nutritional Sciences
 International Union of Scientific Psychology
 International Vegetarian Union
 International World Calendar Association
 International Youth Hostel Federation

Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations
 Joint International Committee for Tests relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts
 Liberal International, World Liberal Union
 Lutheran World Federation
 Medical Women's International Association
 New Education Fellowship (The International)
 Open Door International
 Pacific Science Association
 Permanent Committee for the International Veterinary Congresses
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods
 St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance
 Service civil international
 Société européenne de culture
 Society of African Culture
 Soroptimist International Association
 Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies Working for Refugees
 Union of International Associations
 Union of International Engineering Organizations
 Union O.S.E.—World Wide Organisation for Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews
 Universal Esperanto Association
 World Association for Public Opinion Research
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The
 World Brotherhood
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy
 World Federation for Mental Health
 World Federation for the Protection of Animals
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of Occupational Therapists
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists
 World Friendship Federation
 World Medical Association
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 World O.R.T. Union
 World Poultry Science Association
 World Union of Catholic Teachers
 World Union of Jewish Students
 World University Service
 World's Student Christian Federation

Section II. Operating consultative arrangements

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

606. In the period under review, seventy-nine written statements were submitted to the Council or its commissions, under paragraphs 22, 23, 28 and 29 of resolution 288 B (X), by thirty-nine individual organizations. The subjects of these written statements and the names of the organizations which submitted them are listed in the annexes to the various chapters of the present report as appropriate.

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

607. During the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions of the Council, eight organizations in category A made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

Twenty-seventh session

International Chamber of Commerce on item 8;⁴
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on items 5 and 10;⁵
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers on item 5;⁶

⁴ E/SR.1059.

⁵ E/SR.1057, 1061.

⁶ E/SR.1057.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions on item 5;⁷
International Organization of Employers on item 5.⁸

Twenty-eighth session

International Chamber of Commerce on item 5;⁹
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on items 2 (a), 5 and 8;¹⁰
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions on items 2, 3 and 5;¹¹
World Federation of Trade Unions on items 2, 3, 5 and 11;¹²
World Federation of United Nations Associations on items 5 and 15;¹³
World Veterans Federation on item 15.¹⁴

608. During the twenty-seventh session one organization in category B was heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on an agenda item under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources on item 7.¹⁵

609. During the twenty-eighth session nine organizations in category B and one organization on the Register were heard by the Council Committee on Non-

Governmental Organizations on agenda items under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America on item 2 (a);¹⁶
International Abolitionist Federation on item 3 (a);¹⁷
International Catholic Migration Commission on item 15;¹⁸
International Federation of University Women on items 2 (b), 3 (a), 4, 7, 10, 11, 13 and 15;¹⁹
International Federation of Women Lawyers on items 3 (a), 10 and 14;²⁰
International Road Federation on item 9;²¹
International Union for Child Welfare on item 10;²²
International Union of Official Travel Organizations on item 9;²³
Pax Romana on item 2;²⁴
St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance on item 3 (a).²⁵

610. The Committee also heard brief statements by representatives of organizations in category A on the agenda items on which they were later heard by the Council.²⁶

611. Many organizations were heard by the commissions of the Council as noted *passim* in previous chapters, and in the reports of the commissions.

⁷ E/SR.1056.

⁸ E/SR.1056.

⁹ E/SR.1086.

¹⁰ E/SR.1072, 1087; E/AC.6/SR.267.

¹¹ E/SR.1073, 1080, 1087.

¹² E/SR.1069, 1080, 1087; E/AC.7/SR.390.

¹³ E/SR.1086, 1083.

¹⁴ E/SR.1083.

¹⁵ E/C.2/SR.176.

¹⁶ E/C.2/SR.178.

¹⁷ E/C.2/SR.178.

¹⁸ E/C.2/SR.178.

¹⁹ E/C.2/SR.178.

²⁰ E/C.2/SR.178.

²¹ E/C.2/SR.179.

²² E/C.2/SR.178.

²³ E/C.2/SR.179.

²⁴ E/C.2/SR.178.

²⁵ E/C.2/SR.179.

²⁶ E/C.2/SR.177, 179. These oral statements are listed in the annexes to the chapters to which they relate.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

612. In accordance with rule 34 of its rules of procedure, General Assembly resolution 533 C (VI) and Council resolution 664 (XXIV), the Council was provided with statements of the financial implications of proposals and decisions made at its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions.

613. Towards the end of the twenty-seventh session a list was issued summarizing the financial implications of actions taken by the Council at that session (E/3243 and Corr.1). At the beginning of the twenty-eighth session the Secretary-General submitted a provisional statement of financial implications of the work of the Council in 1959 (E/3288 and Corr.1), which included a revised estimate of the financial implications of decisions taken by the Council at its twenty-seventh session and an estimate of the costs associated with the proposals before the Council up to 29 June 1959. Before the end of the session a final estimate (E/3301)¹ was submitted to the Council.

614. The Council also had before it a statement of financial implications of the calendar of conferences for 1960 (E/3276/Add.1).

615. The Secretary-General submitted to the Council a consolidated statement of the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3277):² observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3274); and an analysis of the Secretary-General's initial budget estimates for 1960 by main fields of activity (E/3289).

616. The following decisions taken by the Council at the two sessions in 1959 have continuing financial implications, with or without additional non-recurring expenditure in 1960 and/or subsequent years:

(a) Resolution 709 A (XXVII), on industrialization;

(b) Resolution 716 (XXVII), on the United Nations Children's Fund.

(c) Resolution 718 (XXVII), on freedom of information;

(d) Resolution 721 (XXVII), on the report of the Population Commission;

(e) Resolution 722 (XXVIII), on the report of the Commission on the Status of Women;

(f) Resolution 723 (XXVIII), on the annual reports of the regional economic commissions;³

(g) Resolution 726 (XXVIII), on international commodity problems;

(h) Resolution 728 E (XXVIII), on membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(i) Resolution 741 B (XXVIII) on evaluation of techniques of long-term economic projections;

(j) Resolution 731 G (XXVIII), on progress made by the United Nations in the social field and proposals for the programme of work;

(k) Resolution 730 I (XXVIII), on technical assistance in the field of narcotics control; and

(l) Approval by the Council of the report of the Secretary-General on short-term appraisals of the world economic situation (E/3266 and Add.1).⁴

617. The decisions taken by the Council at its two sessions in 1959 having financial implications of a non-recurring nature are as follows:

(a) Council resolution 710 A (XXVII), relating to the holding of a United Nations conference on solar energy, wind power and geothermic energy;

(b) Resolution 710 B (XXVII), relating to the development of a methodology for appraising energy resources and of seminars to promote better understanding of the economic problems connected with energy development in under-developed countries;

(c) Resolution 714 (XXVII), relating to the convening of a third cartography conference for Asia and the Far East;

(d) Resolution 724 C (XXVIII), relating to further work in the transport of dangerous goods;

(e) Resolution 731 D (XXVIII), relating to a meeting of experts on social services; and

(f) Approval by the Council⁵ of the calendar of conferences for 1960 as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/3300).

618. Resolution 739 (XXVIII), on technical assistance in public administration, which is designed to remove any limitation upon the total number of nominations of operational, executive or administrative personnel under the programme, does not in itself have financial implications. The Council was informed that the Secretary-General might wish later this year to present to the General Assembly a financial analysis and forecast of the programme.

619. Resolution 737 (XXVIII), on the allocation of administrative and operational services costs between the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the regular budget, contains a formula for the progressive reduction in 1961 and 1962 of lump-sum allocations from the Expanded Programme Special Account in respect of such overhead costs. The application of this

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.*

² See also chapter VIII, section II, paragraph 601.

³ Resolutions 723 A (XXVIII), concerning ECE, 723 B (XXVIII), concerning ECAFE, and 723 C (XXVIII), concerning ECLA, have financial implications in addition to those indicated in the Secretary-General's initial estimates for 1960. The 1960 budget requirements of ECA, based on its annual report to the Council, have been included in the Secretary-General's initial budget estimates for 1960. Council resolution 723 D (XXVIII), concerning ECA, has therefore no further financial implication.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.*

⁵ E/SR.1089.

formula will reduce the miscellaneous income received by the United Nations from the Special Account from the anticipated 1960 level of \$1,100,000 to approximately \$940,000 in 1961 and \$780,000 in 1962.

620. Resolution 724 A (XXVIII), by which the Council decided to terminate the Transport and Communications Commission, results in a biennial saving, as from 1961, of the costs of a session of the Commission.

621. In the statements on financial implications submitted to the Council at its twenty-eighth session, the Secretary-General informed the Council that he would follow the policy proposed in his initial budget submission to the General Assembly for 1960, that is, that he would stabilize the total level of professional posts for one year, during which time efforts would be made to redeploy posts according to priority needs. The Secretary-General therefore suggested (E/3288, para. 3) that the post requirements arising out of actions taken by the Council in 1959 would be met to the extent possible by redeployment of existing posts and not by requesting additional posts in 1960, although it was foreseen that a certain portion of the new post require-

ments would be included in the budget estimates for 1961. He said that that would mean that, with the concurrence of the Council, the new work emanating from Council decisions in 1959 would not be implemented with full and equal speed in all the priority areas involved. In the case of requirements for *ad hoc* expert groups and the employment of individual short-term consultants, appropriations would be sought in revised 1960 estimates to cover the full costs involved. He foresaw also that a lump-sum temporary assistance appropriation in lieu of additional established posts would be sought to ensure means of dealing with possible requirements of the highest urgency.

622. The Council took note (resolution 744 (XXVIII)) of the statements on financial implications of actions of the Council submitted by the Secretary-General (E/3277, E/3288, E/3289 and E/3301).

623. In the debate in the Council, the view was expressed that, when it was not possible to offset new commitments by economies, it was important that the Secretariat should be given the means to carry out work to which the Council attached high priority.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Agenda of the resumed twenty-sixth, the twenty-seventh and the twenty-eighth sessions of the Council

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION^a

19. Admission of further associate members to the Economic Commission for Africa.^b
23. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
24. Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.
25. Work of the Council in 1959.
27. Election of the members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.^c
28. Invitation from the Government of Mexico to hold the twenty-seventh session of the Council in Mexico City.^c
29. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.^c
30. Participation of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.^c
31. Election of a member of the Technical Assistance Committee.^c

AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1959.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Report of the International Monetary Fund.
4. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation.
5. Economic development of under-developed countries:
(a) Industrialization;
(b) Land reform;
(c) Sources of energy.
6. International co-operation on cartography.
7. Establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of a list of national parks and equivalent reserves.
8. International commercial arbitration.
9. Report of the Population Commission.
10. Freedom of information:
(a) Report by the Secretary-General on media of information in under-developed countries

^a Items 1-18, items 20-22 and item 26 of the agenda for the twenty-sixth session were considered at the first part of the session.

^b Part of this item was considered at the first part of the twenty-sixth session.

^c At its 1045th meeting, on 23 October 1958, the Council decided to include this supplementary item in its agenda.

(Council resolutions 574 D (XIX) and 643 (XXIII));

- (b) Relevant sections of the reports of the Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies, requested in General Assembly resolution 1313 A (XIII).
11. United Nations Children's Fund.
12. Non-governmental organizations.
13. Elections.
14. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
15. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
16. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.

AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the sessional agenda.
2. World economic situation:
(a) Survey of the world economic situation;
(b) Consideration of the reports of the regional economic commissions;
(c) General Assembly requests pertaining to international co-operation in economic fields.
3. World social situation:
(a) Report of the Social Commission;
(b) Survey of programmes of social development;
(c) General Assembly resolution 1283 (XIII) entitled "International health and medical research year".
4. General review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole:
(a) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;
(b) Concentration of activities and General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII) on control and limitation of documentation;
(c) Appraisal report on the scope, trend and cost of the United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields;
(d) Concerted action.
5. Economic development of under-developed countries.
6. Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.
7. Technical assistance.

8. International commodity problems.
9. Report of the Transport and Communications Commission.
10. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
11. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
12. Programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.
13. Question of a draft declaration on freedom of information.
14. International control of narcotic drugs.
15. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
16. Non-governmental organizations.
17. Calendar of conferences for 1960.
18. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
19. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
20. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.*
21. Elections.*
22. Work of the Council in 1960.*

*To be considered at the resumed twenty-eighth session.

Appendix II

Membership and meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs

A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

<i>Membership 1958</i>	<i>Membership 1959</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Brazil	Afghanistan	1961
Canada	Bulgaria	1961
Chile	Chile	1960
China	China	1960
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	1960
Finland	Finland*	1959
France	France	1960
Greece	Mexico*	1959
Indonesia	Netherlands	1960
Mexico	New Zealand	1961
Netherlands	Pakistan*	1959
Pakistan	Poland*	1959
Poland	Spain	1961
Sudan	Sudan	1960
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	1959
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire- land*	1959
United States of America	United States of America..	1961
Yugoslavia	Venezuela	1961

RESUMED TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION: 23 October, 10-11 December 1958, New York 3 plenary meetings

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION: 7-24 April 1959, Mexico City 19 plenary meetings
Economic Committee 6 meetings
Social Committee 3 meetings
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations 1 meeting
 Total for the session 29 meetings

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION: 30 June-31 July 1959, Geneva 23 plenary meetings
Economic Committee 10 meetings
Social Committee 17 meetings
Co-ordination Committee 12 meetings
Technical Assistance Committee 17 meetings^a
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations 3 meetings
Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences 1 meeting
 Total for the session 83 meetings

B. COMMITTEES AND Ad Hoc COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL^b

Technical Assistance Committee

<i>Membership 1958</i>	<i>Membership 1959</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Brazil	Afghanistan	1961
Canada	Brazil**	1959

* Retiring members.

** Non-member of the Council.

^a In addition, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its 1066th meeting on 24 April 1959, the Technical Assistance Committee met on 29 June 1959. It held 2 meetings.

Chile	Bulgaria	1961
China	Chile	1960
Costa Rica	China	1960
Czechoslovakia**	Costa Rica	1960
Finland	Czechoslovakia**	1960
France	Finland	1959
Greece	France	1960
India**	Germany (Federal Repub- lic of)**	1960
Indonesia	India**	1959
Mexico	Mexico	1959
Morocco**	Netherlands	1960
Netherlands	New Zealand	1961
Pakistan	Pakistan	1959
Poland	Poland	1959
Sudan	Spain	1961
Sweden**	Sudan	1960
Switzerland**	Sweden**	1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1959
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Republic**... ..	1960
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire- land	1959
Venezuela**	United States of America..	1961
Yugoslavia	Venezuela	1961

Meetings: 24 November-4 December 1958, New York 6 meetings
 29 June-29 July 1959, Geneva 19 meetings

Administrative Review Group of the Technical Assistance Committee

Membership in 1958: Brazil, France, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Meetings: 20 and 26 November 1958, New York 2 meetings

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Membership in 1959: Costa Rica, China, France, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.^c

Meetings: 2 March 1959, New York 1 meeting
 8 April 1959, Mexico City 1 meeting
 1, 3 and 8 July 1959, Geneva 3 meetings

Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences

Membership: China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Meetings: 29 July 1959, Geneva 1 meeting

** Non-members of the Council.

^b Excluding sessional committees.

^c Elected at the 1046th meeting of the Council (E/SR.1046).

*Executive Committee of the Programme
of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Membership: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Meetings: 26-30 January 1959, Geneva 8 meetings
15-19 June 1959, Geneva 8 meetings

Committee on Programme Appraisals^d

Membership: Mr. Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico)
Mr. George F. Davidson (Canada)
Mr. Walter Kotschnig (United States of America)
Mr. Sergije Makiedo (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Mohammad Mir Khan (Pakistan)

Meetings: 26-27 March 1959, New York 3 meetings

*Advisory Committee on the Work Programme on
Industrialization^e*

Membership: Mr. B. N. Adarkar (India)
Mr. Koichi Aki (Japan)
Mr. Czeslaw Bobrowski (Poland)
Mr. Charles Sylvester Booth (Australia)
Mr. Vojin Guzina (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Stacy May (United States of America)
Mr. Alessandro Molinari (Italy)
Mr. Gonzalo Robles (Mexico)
Mr. Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands)
Mr. Evgeny Pavlovich Unkov
(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Meetings: 4-14 February 1959,
New York 11 meetings

*Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International
Commodity Arrangements*

Membership: Sir Edwin McCarthy, Chairman
Mr. Georges Peter
Mr. Walter Müller
Mr. Robert C. Tetto
Mr. Howard M. Gabbert

Meetings: 7-8 May 1959, New York 4 meetings

C. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

Transport and Communications Commission^f

Membership in 1959: Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, China, Ecuador, France, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Ninth session, New York, 4-12 May 1959 (9 meetings)

Statistical Commission

Membership 1959	Membership 1960	Term of office expires on 31 December
Canada*	Australia***	1963
China	Brazil***	1963
Cuba	China	1961

Denmark	Cuba	1960
Dominican Republic*	Denmark	1960
France	France	1960
India*	India**	1963
Ireland	Ireland	1961
Netherlands	Netherlands	1961
New Zealand*	New Zealand**	1963
Romania	Romania	1960
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic**	1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1960
United States of America	United States of America..	1961

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

Population Commission

Membership 1959	Membership 1960	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1960
Belgium	Belgium	1960
Brazil	Brazil	1960
Canada	Canada	1960
China*	China**	1963
El Salvador	El Salvador	1961
France*	France**	1963
Israel*	Italy***	1963
Japan	Japan	1961
Norway*	Norway**	1963
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic**	1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1960
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1961
United States of America	United States of America..	1961

Tenth session, Geneva, 9-20 February 1959 (18 meetings).

Social Commission

Membership 1959	Membership 1960	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	Australia	1961
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Brazil***	1963
China	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1960
Colombia*	China	1960
Czechoslovakia*	Ecuador	1960
Dominican Republic*	Finland***	1963
Ecuador	France	1961
France	Indonesia	1961
Indonesia	Italy	1961
Italy	Netherlands	1960
Netherlands	New Zealand	1960
New Zealand	Spain	1960
Spain	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
Sweden*	United Arab Republic**	1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	1963
United Arab Republic*	United States of America..	1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	Uruguay***	1963
United States of America	Yugoslavia***	1963

Twelfth session, New York, 27 April-15 May 1959 (25 meetings)

* Retiring nominating States

** Re-elected nominating States.

*** Newly elected nominating States.

^d Established by Council resolution 694 D (XXVI).

^e Committee of experts established under Council resolution 674 A (XXV).

^f The Commission was terminated by Council resolution 724 A (XXVIII).

Commission on Human Rights

Membership 1959	Membership 1960	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina*	Argentina**	1962
Belgium	Austria***	1962
Ceylon*	Belgium	1960
China	China	1960
France	Denmark***	1962
India	France	1961
Iran*	India	1961
Iraq	Iraq	1961
Israel*	Lebanon	1960
Italy*	Mexico	1960
Lebanon	Pakistan***	1962
Mexico	Philippines	1961
Philippines	Poland	1960
Poland	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1961
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1960
United States of America	United States of America**	1962
	Venezuela***	1962

Fifteenth session, New York, 16 March-10 April 1959
(33 meetings).

Commission on the Status of Women

Membership 1959	Membership 1960	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1960
Canada	Canada	1960
China	China	1960
Cuba*	Colombia***	1962
Czechoslovakia	Cuba**	1962
Dominican Republic*	Czechoslovakia	1960
France*	Finland***	1962
Greece	France**	1962
Israel	Greece	1961
Japan	Israel	1961
Mexico*	Japan	1960
Netherlands	Mexico**	1962
Pakistan	Netherlands	1961
Poland*	Pakistan	1960
Sweden*	Poland**	1962
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1961
United States of America	United States of America..	1961

Thirteenth session, New York, 9-27 March 1959 (26 meetings).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Members elected at the ninth session of the Council for an indefinite term	Members elected at the twenty-seventh session of the Council for a term of three years
Canada	Hungary
China	Iran
France	Mexico
India	Netherlands
Peru	United Arab Republic
Turkey	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	

* Retiring nominating States.

** Re-elected nominating States.

*** Newly elected nominating States.

United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern
Ireland
United States of America
Yugoslavia

Fourteenth session, Geneva, 27 April-15 May 1959 (23 meetings).

Commission on International Commodity Trade

Membership 1959	Membership 1960	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina*	Argentina**	1962
Australia	Australia	1960
Belgium	Belgium	1961
Brazil*	Brazil**	1962
Canada	Canada	1961
Chile	Chile	1961
France	Czechoslovakia***	1962
Greece	France	1961
India	Greece	1960
Indonesia	India	1961
Pakistan*	Indonesia	1960
Poland*	Pakistan**	1962
Sudan	Sudan	1960
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**	1962
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire- land**	1962
United States of America	United States of America..	1960
Uruguay	Uruguay	1961
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1960

Seventh session, New York, 9-24 March 1959 (14 meetings).

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Membership until 31 December 1959

Mr. Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon)
Mr. Mohammed Awad (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Pierre Chatenet (France)
Mr. A. A. Fomin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Philip Halpern (United States of America)
Mr. C. Richard Hiscocks (United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)
Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami (India)
Mr. Hérard Roy (Haiti)
Mr. Voitto Saario (Finland)
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)
Mr. Joseph Winiewicz (Poland)

Eleventh session, New York, 5-23 January 1959 (25 meetings).

Membership from 1 January 1960*

Mr. Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon)
Mr. A. A. Fomin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Philip Halpern (United States of America)
Mr. C. Richard Hiscocks (United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)
Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)
Mr. Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland)
Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami (India)
Mr. Franz Matsch (Austria)
Mr. Voitto Saario (Finland)
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)

* Retiring States.

** Re-elected States.

*** Newly elected States.

* Elected at the fifteenth session of the Commission on Human rights to serve for a period of three years ending 31 December 1962. See also chapter VII, section VI.

D. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe

Members

Albania	Luxembourg
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Romania
Denmark	Spain
Finland	Sweden
France	Turkey
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Hungary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iceland	Ireland
Ireland	United States of America
Italy	Yugoslavia

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

Fourteenth session,^h Geneva, 20 April-6 May 1959.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Members

Afghanistan	Laos
Australia	Nepal
Burma	Netherlands
Cambodia	New Zealand
Ceylon	Pakistan
China	Philippines
Federation of Malaya	Thailand
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
India	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Indonesia	Ireland
Iran	United States of America
Japan	Viet-Nam (Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)	

Associate members

Hong Kong	Singapore and British Borneo
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Fifteenth session,ⁱ Broadbeach (Australia), 9-19 March 1959.

Economic Commission for Latin America

Members

Argentina	Honduras
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	Ireland
El Salvador	United States of America
France	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Haiti	

Extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole, New York, 1-3 October 1958.

Eighth session,^j Panama City, 14-23 May 1959.

^h For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3*.

ⁱ For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2*.

^j For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4*.

Economic Commission for Africa

Members

Belgium	Morocco
Ethiopia	Portugal
France	Spain
Ghana	Sudan
Guinea	Tunisia
Italy	United Arab Republic
Liberia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Libya	

Associate members

Federation of Nigeria	Somalia (Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration)
Gambia	Somaliland Protectorate
Kenya and Zanzibar	Tanganyika
Sierra Leone	Uganda

First session, Addis Ababa, 29 December 1958-6 January 1959.

E. SPECIAL FUND

Governing Council

Membership 1959	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	1961
Canada*	1959
Chile	1960
Denmark	1960
France	1961
Ghana	1960
India	1961
Italy	1960
Japan*	1959
Mexico	1961
Netherlands	1960
Pakistan*	1959
Peru*	1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	1959
United Arab Republic	1960
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1961
United States of America	1961
Yugoslavia*	1959

First session, 26-27 January 1959, New York 3 meetings

Second session, 26-28 May 1959, New York 6 meetings

F. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Executive Board

Membership 1959	Membership 1960	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	Australia	1961
Austria*	Belgium	1961
Belgium	Brazil	1960
Brazil	Bulgaria***	1961
Chile	Chile	1961
China	China	1960
Colombia*	Dominican Republic**	1961
Czechoslovakia*	Ecuador**	1962
Dominican Republic*	El Salvador	1960
Ecuador*	France	1960

* Retiring States.

El Salvador	Germany	
France	(Federal Republic of) ..	1961
Germany	Greece***	1962
(Federal Republic of)	India	1960
India	Indonesia**	1962
Indonesia*	Iran**	1962
Iran*	Italy	1961
Israel*	Mexico***	1962
Italy	New Zealand	1961
New Zealand	Pakistan	1961
Pakistan	Philippines	1960
Philippines	Poland	1960
Poland	Sweden**	1962
Sweden*	Switzerland**	1962
Switzerland*	Tunisia	1960
Tunisia	Turkey***	1962
Union of Soviet	Union of Soviet	
Socialist Republics	Socialist Republics	1960
United Arab Republic*	United Kingdom	
United Kingdom	of Great Britain	
of Great Britain	and Northern Ireland** ..	1962
and Northern Ireland*	United States of America..	1960
United States	Viet-Nam***	1962
of America	Yugoslavia	1961
Yugoslavia		

Sessions:		
2, 3, 4, 8 and 11 September 1958, New York	11 meetings	
12 December 1958	1 meeting	
2-6, 11 and 12 March 1959, Geneva	14 meetings	

- * Retiring States.
 ** Re-elected States.
 *** Newly elected States.

G. OTHER BODIES

Permanent Central Opium Board

Mr. Ibrahim El Tersawi (United Arab Republic)
 Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece)
 Mr. Vladimir Kusevič (Yugoslavia)
 Dr. Estefanus Loohe (Indonesia)
 Mr. Herbert L. May (United States of America)
 Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil)
 Professor Paul Reuter (France)
 73rd session: Geneva, 31 October-7 November 1958
 74th session: Geneva, 1-5 June 1959

Drug Supervisory Body

Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece), appointed by WHO
 Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil), appointed by WHO
 Mr. Charles Vaille (France), appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
 Mr. Herbert L. May (United States of America), appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board
 50th session: Geneva, 20-26 October 1958
 51st session: Geneva, 8-12 June 1959

Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body

20th joint session: Geneva, 27-30 October 1958
 21st joint session: Geneva, 8-12 June 1959

Appendix III

Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions

presented on			Entitled to nominate members of						
States Members of the United Nations	Council (composed of Member States) (18 members)	Functional commissions, including Commissions on Narcotics, Drugs and International Commodity Trade	Commission on Narcotic Drugs ^a (functional commission composed of Member States) (15 members)	Commission on International Commodity Trade ^a (functional commission composed of Member States) (18 members)	Statistical Commission ^b (15 members)	Population Commission ^b (15 members)	Social Commission ^b (18 members)	Commission on Human Rights ^a (18 members)	Commission on the Status of Women ^a (18 members)
(Term of office expires on 31 December unless otherwise indicated)									
Afghanistan	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	—	4	—	1962	—	1960	—	1962	1960
Australia	—	3	—	1960	1963	—	1961	—	—
Austria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1962	—
Belgium	—	3	—	1961	—	1960	—	1960	—
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	4	—	1962	1963	1960	1963	—	—
Bulgaria	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byelorussian SSR	—	1	—	—	—	—	1960	—	—
Cambodia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	4	Indefinite	1961	—	1960	—	—	1960
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	1960	1	—	1961	—	—	—	—	—
China	1960	6	Indefinite	—	1961	1963	1960	1960	1960
Colombia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1962
Costa Rica	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1962
Cuba	—	2	—	—	1960	—	—	—	1962
Czechoslovakia	—	2	—	1962	—	—	—	—	1962
Denmark	—	2	—	—	1960	—	—	1962	—
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	—	1	—	—	—	—	1960	—	—
El Salvador	—	1	—	—	—	1961	—	—	—
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federation of Malaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	1959	2	—	—	—	—	1963	—	1962
France	1960	7	Indefinite	1961	1960	1963	1961	1961	1962
Ghana	—	—	—	1960	—	—	—	—	1961
Greece	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary	—	1	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	—	4	Indefinite	1961	1963	—	—	1961	—
Indonesia	—	2	—	1960	—	—	1961	—	—
Iran	—	1	*	—	—	—	—	—	—

