



ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT

OF THE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-THIRD SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3A (A/7203/Add.1)

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NOTE

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

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^{a/} The addendum to the report of the Economic and Social Council consists of a report on the Council's consideration at the 1562nd to 1573rd meetings of its resumed forty-fifth session, which were held between 30 October and 6 December 1968, of items on the agenda of the resumed session arising out of or giving rise to action by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

Chapter I

REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

1. At its resumed forty-fifth session the Council had before it^{1/} the report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) covering the period 10 September 1967 to 23 September 1968.^{2/}

2. In introducing the report, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD stated^{3/} that, in the light of the proceedings of the second session of the Conference, the Board had decided to review the institutional machinery and the methods of work of UNCTAD. The review had been carried out at the seventh session of the Board in a spirit of constructive self-criticism. It had been agreed that the Conference, the Board, the main committees and their subsidiary bodies should together form a coherent network in which the process of purposeful and continuous intergovernmental co-operation should take place. Fuller use would be made of the permanent machinery of UNCTAD so as to ensure that at its future sessions the Conference should be able to concentrate on a few outstanding issues. The Board had decided that it would normally meet once a year and that, to the extent possible, there would be no proliferation of subsidiary bodies.

3. The recommendation to the General Assembly that UNCTAD should be given the status of a participating agency of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which had been adopted unanimously,^{4/} reflected the consensus amongst member Governments that trade and invisibles should have their proper place in the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations. In that context, the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre should be provided with the resources required to assist developing countries in their trade promotion efforts.

4. The institutional reforms adopted would no doubt strengthen the ability of UNCTAD to deal with the problems within its competence. The Board had recognized that the task of negotiation—including exploration, consultation and agreement on solutions—was a single process. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD stressed that the results of the United Nations Sugar Conference held in 1968 indicated clearly that, when there existed the political will to reach concrete agreements, UNCTAD could serve as an adequate framework for the negotiation of practical measures. The Sugar Conference had also shown that the secretariat could play a useful role in as-

sisting Governments in the negotiation of intergovernmental agreements.

5. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD also referred to the consideration by the Board of the role of UNCTAD in the preparation and implementation of the second United Nations Development Decade. He stressed the significant role that UNCTAD should play in the combination of substantive efforts required to formulate a strategy for development. The Economic and Social Council had an important function of co-ordination, and since the second Development Decade would require the integration of the contributions to be made by the various organizations of the United Nations system, the Council—not necessarily in its present form—should undertake that task. The discussion in the Board had reflected, however, the importance that member Governments attached to the formulation, within UNCTAD, of policy measures in the field of trade and development financing intended to close the trade gap and the savings gap and to attenuate the external vulnerability of the developing countries. No confusion should thus exist between, on the one hand, the over-all co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council and, on the other, the responsibility that had been vested in organizations like UNCTAD to make substantive contributions to the preparation of the second Development Decade. That should apply at both the intergovernmental and the secretariat levels.

6. In the ensuing debate, a number of representatives expressed their satisfaction with the Board's review of the institutional arrangements and methods of work of UNCTAD. The decisions of the Board would result in increased dynamism and efficiency and would also strengthen the possibilities of arriving at practical agreements and positive solutions. Some representatives felt that the decisions adopted were somewhat limited in scope and had not corrected some of the institutional deficiencies that had become evident at the second session of the Conference. It was generally felt that UNCTAD, by becoming a participating agency of UNDP, would be able to increase its assistance to the developing countries in their attempts to promote trade. Many representatives emphasized that the Board should see to it that the institutional improvements decided upon at its seventh session were fully utilized by Governments in the future activities of UNCTAD. Political will should prevail in the work of the permanent machinery of UNCTAD so that gradual progress could be made in the adoption and implementation of trade and development policies. In that connexion reference was made to the resolutions adopted at the second session of the Conference, which could provide a good basis for future work, as well as to those proposals which had

*Agenda item 34 (b) of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} E/SR.1563.

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7214).

^{3/} See E/L.1237.

^{4/} Trade and Development Board resolution 44 (VII).

been referred by the Conference to its permanent machinery for consideration.

7. Many representatives welcomed the remarks made by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD concerning the role of UNCTAD in the preparation of the second Development Decade. It was stated that the role that UNCTAD should play in the formulation of substantive policy measures in fields within its competence could not be discharged by any other organ of the United Nations; UNCTAD had been es-

tablished with very clearly defined objectives and should be enabled to make a meaningful contribution to the second Development Decade.

8. At the conclusion of the discussion the Council, by its resolution 1383 (XLV), transmitted the annual report of the Trade and Development Board to the General Assembly and drew the Assembly's attention to the comments and observations on the subject contained in the present report.

Chapter II

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

A. REPORTS OF THE WORLD BANK GROUP AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

9. The Council considered^{5/} jointly at its resumed forty-fifth session the annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA),^{6/} the annual report of the International Finance Corporation (IFC)^{7/} and the report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) covering the financial year ended 30 April 1967.^{8/}

Reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation

10. The reports of the World Bank Group were presented, on behalf of the President of the Group, who was unable to be present, by Mr. J. Burke Knapp, Vice-President of IBRD and IDA. In his statement to the Council, the Vice-President observed that in the financial year ended 30 June 1968 the amount of finance provided for economic development by IBRD and IDA had totalled \$953.5 million, compared with \$1,130.3 million in the previous financial year. He stressed that the availability of international finance for development was lagging behind the poor countries' growing ability to put capital to good use. The reduction in the development aid effort of the United States of America, in particular, was so severe as to offset what would otherwise have been a rising trend.

11. During the next five years the World Bank Group would probably lend twice as much as in the previous five years. Lending should more than double in Asia, triple in Africa and increase rapidly in Latin America.

12. The Bank would pay special attention to projects relating to agriculture and education. Over the next five years the Group's agricultural lending should quadruple, and its financing of industrial development should also increase. The Bank and IDA were now ready to finance government-owned development banks and to increase greatly their support for development banks in general.

^{5/} E/SR.1571-1573.

^{6/} International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association, Annual Report, 1968 (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4593).

^{7/} International Finance Corporation, Annual Report, 1968 (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4594).

^{8/} International Monetary Fund, Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1968 (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4596).

13. The other major field of the future activities of IBRD would be assistance for education in developing countries, with special emphasis on educational planning and the use of modern communications—radio, film and television—for teaching purposes.

14. Population policy should be put at the centre of the future development strategy. Although IBRD did not attempt to dictate population policies, it would seek to ensure that Governments that sought its assistance should evolve a serious strategy for stabilizing the rate of growth of their population.

15. The Bank was now ready to go more deeply into the administration of policy and the execution of projects, and in that respect it wanted to contribute to the improvement in managerial skills. It paid great attention to co-ordination with other United Nations institutions, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

16. The Vice-President emphasized the need to replenish the resources of IDA, which were practically exhausted; IDA had been able to lend only some \$100 million in the period under review. He concluded by expressing the hope that the recently established Pearson Commission would help to lay the foundations for a development campaign that would continue for several decades.

17. In the ensuing debate, several members welcomed the intention of the World Bank Group to increase its operations and to pay greater attention to the financing of agriculture and education. Some representatives said that it was not for IBRD to formulate an over-all world policy in the field of population growth; it was the prerogative of each Member State to work out its own policy in that field.

18. A number of representatives felt that close co-ordination and co-operation between the World Bank Group and other international bodies, especially United Nations agencies, was of primary importance. Some members welcomed the establishment of the Pearson Commission, which they felt should play an important role in the preparations for the second United Nations Development Decade.

19. Some representatives advocated better geographical distribution of IBRD loans. The need to expedite the preparation of the study on the stabilization of prices of primary products was emphasized, as was the need to follow it up by concrete action. The urgency of mobilizing additional financial resources for development was also stressed. One representative drew attention to the high cost of credits for developing countries, and another underlined the need to ease the terms of IBRD lending.

20. Several representatives expressed their disappointment at the delay in replenishing the resources of IDA. One representative pointed out that there had been no marked increase in the activities of IBRD during the past ten years. A number of representatives stressed the need to increase the effectiveness of existing funds and aid.

21. The Vice-President of IBRD and IDA thanked the members of the Council for their comments. In reply to a question, he said that IBRD was ready to finance not only government-owned development banks but other government-owned enterprises.

22. The Council took note with appreciation of the report of IBRD and IDA and of the report of IFC (resolution 1386 (XLV)).

Report of the International Monetary Fund

23. Introducing the report of the International Monetary Fund, the Managing Director of the Fund referred to the recent disturbances in the world monetary system and the measures taken by the Fund to remedy the situation. The fabric of the international monetary system established at Bretton Woods had been weakened by the protracted deficits of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and recent strains had underlined the basic need for improving the adjustment policies.

24. The Fund had experienced a very active year: aggregate drawings equivalent to over \$2,100 million had been made by the United Kingdom and France; Canada and the United States had drawn the equivalent of some \$600 million; and outstanding financial assistance provided by the Fund to forty developing countries now amounted to over \$1,700 million.

25. In 1968, a consensus had been reached on special drawing rights to supplement existing reserve assets in case of need. The special drawing rights scheme had an important bearing on the welfare of the developing countries. The newly created assets would be distributed among participants in proportion to their quotas in the Fund. Although the Fund had considerably extended its compensatory financing facility in 1966, the question of fluctuations in the prices of primary products still required urgent attention.

26. The Managing Director emphasized the role of stand-by arrangements in the Fund's activities and their importance for the developing countries. During periods of stress, the stand-by arrangements helped countries to restore balance within the economy without losing the momentum of development.

27. In conclusion, the Managing Director stressed the need to provide adequate external support for the developing countries' efforts.

28. During the discussion, a number of members welcomed the reappointment of Mr. P. P. Schweitzer as Managing Director of the Fund. Several members noted with satisfaction the increased activities of the Fund and the measures it had taken to improve the world monetary situation, and one representative welcomed the joint measures taken by the Bank and the Fund against gold speculation. A number of rep-

representatives observed that the Fund had done much in the field of stand-by arrangements; in particular, several representatives welcomed the evolution of the scheme for special drawing rights, which they considered important for developing countries. Satisfaction was expressed with the principles upon which the special drawing rights agreement was based, and Member States were urged to ratify the special drawing rights agreement promptly. The continued growth of the Fund's technical assistance facilities was also welcomed. Support was expressed for the Managing Director's view that there should be close co-ordination between national budgets and development plans of member countries. One member welcomed the more flexible approach taken by the Fund to the needs of the developing countries.

29. A number of representatives stressed the importance of the Fund's compensatory financing procedure to help primary producing countries suffering from export deficits. They were glad to note from the Managing Director's statement that a study was under way on possible courses of action by the Fund to deal with the stabilization of commodity prices. Strong support was expressed by one representative for the view that the Fund's stand-by arrangements were a most valuable device for sound stabilization and development policies.

30. In his concluding remarks, the Managing Director of the Fund emphasized that the new special drawing rights facility must be used to supplement and not to replace existing reserve assets. He assured the members of the Council that their comments and suggestions would be studied carefully.

31. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council took note with appreciation of the report of the International Monetary Fund (resolution 1387 (XLV)).

B. PROMOTION OF PRIVATE FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

32. When the Council considered the question of the promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries at its resumed forty-fifth session,^{2/} it had before it a progress report submitted by the Secretary-General (E/4600) in response to Council resolution 1359 (XLV). In his report the Secretary-General informed the Council that the Panel on Foreign Investment, which had been set up pursuant to the same resolution, was scheduled to meet from 16 to 20 February 1969 at Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Annexed to the report was a draft agenda for the Panel, which took into account the replies received from a few Member States and from several international organizations to an inquiry addressed to Governments of Member States and international organizations pursuant to Council resolution 1286 (XLIII).

33. Much of the discussion in the Council concerned the terms of the draft agenda. With respect to the amount of emphasis that was to be placed on the establishment of investment promotion centres, varying opinions were expressed on the desirability of setting up one or more such centres, on their functions and on whether they should be set up within or outside

^{2/} E/SR.1566.

the organizational structure of the United Nations. It was pointed out that the Panel would ultimately decide on its own agenda, and it was understood that the question would be properly covered. Representatives of Latin American countries questioned the propriety of the Panel's considering the issue of the

protection of foreign investment and the recourse to external arbitration in settlement of arbitration disputes.

34. At the conclusion of the debate the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General.

Chapter III

MULTILATERAL FOOD AID*

35. The Council at its resumed forty-fifth session considered the question of multilateral food aid.^{10/} It had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the programme of studies called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) (E/4538);^{11/} an extract from the report of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems on its forty-third session (E/4602), which contained comments on the Secretary-General's report; and the sixth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/4541).

36. The Secretary-General's report had been prepared in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO. It completed the examination begun in an earlier report (E/4352)^{12/} and took into account the views expressed by Governments at the forty-third session of the Council,^{13/} the forty-second session of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems,^{14/} the fourteenth session of the FAO Conference,^{15/} the twenty-second session of the General Assembly^{16/} and the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.^{17/}

37. The report was divided into three sections. The first contained an appraisal of the current and prospective food situation as it affected the developing countries with food deficits and discussed the role of food aid. The second section examined, in the light of global projections of supplies of the principal food-aid commodities, the problems confronting the food-exporting countries and the developed food-importing countries in their capacity as potential sources of food aid. Specific attention was also directed towards the place of food aid in the total economic assistance programmes of donor countries. The final section of the report contained proposals for institutional arrangements to expand over-all food aid as a spe-

*Agenda item 45 of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.
^{10/} E/SR.1564, 1565, 1567.

^{11/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.

^{12/} Ibid., Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda items 2 and 13.

^{13/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/6703), chap. IV.

^{14/} See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Committee on Commodity Problems, report of the forty-second session (CL.49/2).

^{15/} See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference, provisional report, paras. 153-165.

^{16/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Plenary Meetings, 1623rd and 1626th meetings; ibid., Second Committee, 1162nd to 1168th and 1175th meetings.

^{17/} For the Declaration on the world food problem adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, see Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), annex I, resolution 9 (II).

cialized form of development assistance to be used in conjunction with other forms of aid.

38. The sixth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme covered the activities of the World Food Programme from 21 April 1967 to 24 April 1968, during which period the Committee had held its twelfth and thirteenth sessions. At its thirteenth session the Committee had considered the implications of the availability to the Programme of additional quantities of food-stuffs, as well as the inclusion of non-food items in the Programme's resources.

39. Opening the discussion in the Council, the representative of FAO noted several of the premises upon which the Secretary-General's report was based: though the basic solution to the food problem was an expansion in food production within the deficit countries themselves, and while considerable progress had been achieved in that direction, food aid on a large scale would still be required in the foreseeable future; surplus stocks, which in the past had provided the main source of food aid, were for the most part no longer available and there was a need for greater emphasis on planned production of food supplies for developing countries with food deficits. He noted the need for a new approach to large-scale emergency relief. In that respect, Governments might co-operate in determining minimum desirable levels of reserve stocks of the principal food commodities in order to prevent widespread crop failures from resulting in famine. The Director-General of FAO had recently established an early warning system designed to give advance warning of serious impending food shortages due to crop failures. A number of representatives stressed the need for short-term, medium-term and long-term forecasting, although one delegation questioned the validity of long-term forecasting.

40. The representative of FAO emphasized the need to increase the cash resources of the World Food Programme; requests for emergency food aid had virtually exhausted the emergency funds of the Programme and a number of requests for assistance had had to be turned down. As had been stated in the Secretary-General's report, though the level of food aid operations would essentially be determined by the production and financing decisions of Governments, the most efficient use of resources required that those decisions should be made in an international framework.

41. The extension of co-operation between the World Food Programme and other United Nations agencies and multilateral institutions was endorsed by a number of delegations.

42. Some representatives expressed the view that the World Food Programme could not provide a long-term solution to the food problem that confronted the developing countries, but could provide additional time in which to work out the problem.

43. The need to introduce improvements in the agricultural sector, both in the techniques used and in the supply of various production inputs, was stressed. One representative suggested that the World Food Programme might be given the authority to accept and distribute donations of production requisites. Some representatives mentioned, as an encouraging example of the potential for expanding agricultural output in developing countries, the recent successes that had resulted from the introduction of hybrid maize, short-stemmed wheat and new strains of rice.

44. The implications of the close tie between agricultural development and over-all development were referred to by several representatives, as was the need for integrating food aid with the over-all development programmes of developing countries.

45. The Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the extract from the report of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and referred them to the General Assembly. It also took note of the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme.

46. The Council was in agreement that its decision whether to consider the item further would be taken in the light of the General Assembly's action.

Chapter IV

PRODUCTION AND USE OF EDIBLE PROTEIN*

47. The Council had before it ^{18/} at its resumed forty-fifth session the report (E/4592) ^{19/} prepared by the Secretary-General in response to Council resolution 1257 (XLIII) and General Assembly resolution 2319 (XXII); the comments of the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group (E/4592/Add.1) and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4592/Add.2) on the Secretary-General's report; and letters from the Director-General of the World Health Organization (E/4592/Add.3) and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/4592/Add.4) containing observations on the Secretary-General's report. Also before the Council were a working paper submitted by Canada (E/L.1239) ^{19/} and a draft resolution submitted by India (E/L.1240). ^{19/}

48. The Secretary-General drew attention in his report to the size, urgency and rapid emergence of the problem of protein malnutrition confronting the developing countries. Many Governments, of both developed and developing countries, had replied to a questionnaire he had sent out on activities in their countries. An analysis of the replies was presented in the report under the principal headings of proteins from conventional sources (plant crops, livestock and fish); proteins from unconventional sources; distribution, marketing and public education; research and professional training; food policies and legislation; and regional activities. The current and proposed activities of the organizations of the United Nations family were described in the report, and the comments of Governments on the report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on international action to avert the impending protein crisis (E/4343/Rev.1) were summarized.

49. From the information presented, the Secretary-General had drawn some general conclusions. The report emphasized that the protein problem was not merely scientific and technical. Although more scientific and technical knowledge was needed, effective action depended on the ability to draw on existing scientific and technical knowledge and to remove technological obstacles to the adaptation of existing technology to conditions in developing countries. That would require the adoption of an economic and management approach. The complexities and multidisciplinary character of the protein problem were indicated, as was the need to find a way to link together all rele-

vant activities and sectors, including basic research, applied research, clinical testing, field trials, agricultural production, industrial processing and effective distribution, and to ensure that the food produced should in fact be eaten. Governments were aware of the protein problem, and some were beginning to tackle it within their own countries; others appeared to be unable to take the required action and deal with the complexities involved. Other conclusions related to mobilizing industry more effectively in both the developed and the developing countries, increasing the number and improving the quality of trained personnel, and improving educational efforts to deal with malnutrition.

50. The report contained a number of recommendations. After emphasizing the critical need for strong political support to ensure the integration of managerial, economic, social and scientific considerations, it stated that the most modern management approaches and techniques, including systems analysis, would have to be used to deal effectively with the complexities of the protein problem. The Secretary-General recommended that Governments give the matter serious consideration. The report emphasized the continuing urgency of the protein problem, the significance of oil-seed protein, and the need to assign priority to vulnerable groups within the population of the developing countries. A further recommendation related to the catalytic role that the United Nations could play in stimulating Governments in both developed and developing countries to devote more of their capabilities and resources to a long-term international co-operative and concerted effort to deal with the protein problem. It was pointed out that the report had not considered the financial aspects of such an international effort. If the United Nations played a catalytic role in mobilizing and involving Governments and institutions, only modest funds would seem to be required. The report recommended that the United Nations should investigate the feasibility of instituting a system of classifying relevant information pertaining to the protein problem and of assuring its dissemination and use, on the basis of a co-operative arrangement between interested countries already engaged in such information work. The Secretary-General also recommended that periodic reviews of progress on the protein problem could serve a useful purpose.

51. The working paper submitted by Canada contained a draft resolution by which the Council would welcome the action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in expanding the scope and functions of the Protein Advisory Group; express the hope that those organizations would continue to

*Agenda item 46 of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly is entitled "Increase in the production and use of edible protein: report of the Secretary-General".

^{18/} E/SR.1569, 1570.

^{19/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-fifth session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

arrange for the active participation in the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other interested organizations so as to ensure the most effective co-ordination; request FAO, WHO and UNICEF, in consultation with the Secretary-General, with other organizations in the United Nations system and with the Council, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, to consider whether the arrangements in the United Nations family were adequate to provide the advisory services which might be desirable to focus attention on the world protein problem; urge Governments to keep the agencies informed of their activities and to make use of the knowledge, expertise and advice of the agencies in implementing, as far as possible, the specific proposals in the report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development; request the organizations of the United Nations system, with the advice of the agencies concerned, to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to requests received from developing countries for priority projects related to the specific proposals; and request the Secretary-General to seek the advice of the agencies concerned on the subject of the specific proposals as they related to plans for the second Development Decade.

52. Under the Indian proposal, the Council would express its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report; request the Secretary-General, in consultation with interested bodies, to prepare biennial reports on the protein problem to be submitted to the General Assembly, the Council and other interested bodies and invite Governments to provide appropriate information; note the wide range of activities conducted within the United Nations family and express the hope that the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and regional development banks would intensify further their support for activities related to the protein problem; note the increased number of disciplines reflected in the Protein Advisory Group and express the hope that its technical activities would be further strengthened; request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate bodies, to prepare an interdisciplinary global study and a number of country studies on the application of modern management approaches and techniques, particularly systems analysis, to the protein problem, and to examine how to improve the collection and dissemination of information on critical aspects of the protein problem, through co-operative arrangements between interested countries, and to submit progress reports through the Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. The Council would further decide to establish, for an initial period of five years from 1 January 1969, a United Nations protein development campaign to serve as a means for formulating an action-oriented strategy for implementation through an international

co-operative and concerted programme, and mobilizing in both the developed and the developing countries the concern and financial support for needed activities on the part of Governments, the scientific community, institutions and industry, both public and private, and non-profit foundations; urge Governments to give their full support and co-operation to the United Nations campaign; request the Secretary-General to appoint a board of eight eminent individuals, four to be nominated by the Secretary-General and four to be nominated by the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group, to direct the campaign, and to submit annual reports to the General Assembly, the Council and other interested organizations in the United Nations family; request the Secretary-General to explore possible sources, both governmental and non-governmental, of voluntary contributions to the United Nations protein development campaign, and to report to the General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, on the resources and capability that had been placed at his disposal for use in the campaign; invite interested organizations in the United Nations family to participate in the campaign; and request the Secretary-General, within the framework of the campaign, to assist in forging links between institutions in the developed and the developing countries having capability in key sectors of the protein problem.

53. In the debate in the Council, in which representatives of the specialized agencies took part, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs emphasized the importance that the Secretary-General attached to the protein problem and the need to mobilize the political will of Governments in order to achieve effective and rapid progress towards solving it. He pointed to the important work being done by FAO, WHO and UNICEF through their participation in the Protein Advisory Group. The United Nations was entering an era in which science and technology were becoming increasingly important and it must be able to respond to the new demands placed upon it.

54. Several representatives voiced their appreciation of the Secretary-General's report. They felt that the comments of the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group and of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had been useful, as had been the observations of FAO, WHO and UNESCO. Reference was made also to the activities of UNIDO and UNDP. A number of delegations referred to the momentum given to action on the protein problem by the report of the Advisory Committee and by the work of the Secretary-General, and the useful function of the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group.

55. The importance and fundamental nature of the problem of protein malnutrition in the developing countries was mentioned by most of the delegations taking part in the debate and there was general recognition of the fact that there was no single answer to the protein problem since conditions varied not only between the developing countries, but between various population groups within a given developing country. It was suggested that the time element was becoming critical in the effort to meet

the protein problem both for existing populations and for the expected population increase.

56. A number of representatives believed that a campaign should be launched that would involve interested Governments and institutions in both the developed and the developing countries. The campaign might be envisaged as an international co-operative effort among those interested. The Secretary-General might play a useful catalytic role in such an effort. Some delegations, however, questioned the usefulness of that approach.

57. A number of representatives believed that a small body should be appointed to formulate a general strategy for combating the protein problem confronting the developing countries. Some delegations, however, felt that changes in machinery were unnecessary, as the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group was playing a useful role and might if necessary be further expanded. The view was expressed that intensified activities by the relevant agencies would be beneficial.

58. Mention was made of the importance of involving industry, where possible on a commercial basis, to a greater extent than had been the case in earlier activities related to the protein problem, because of its "know-how" and the excellent results it had already achieved. Reference was also made to the important work of a number of non-profit private foundations and their contributions to the protein problem, to the desirability of involving decision-makers on a regional basis and to the desirability of increasing the recognition of the part played by bilateral activities in the protein field.

59. Some delegations considered it of great importance to impress upon policymakers the implications of protein malnutrition and its effect upon the future of the developing countries. The public at large, and mothers in particular, also needed

further education with respect to dietary patterns and eating habits.

60. The need to increase supplies of protein from the traditional sources was emphasized. A number of delegations referred to the need to see the protein problem within a wider context. Several delegations emphasized that the Council should keep the protein question before it, in view of its importance and complexity, as well as its implications with regard to the co-ordination of the activities of various organizations in the United Nations family.

61. There was some discussion regarding the nature of the resolution to be adopted by the Council at the conclusion of its debate. Some delegations felt that the Council had not had sufficient time to give full consideration to the matter and to the drafts before it. On the other hand, some representatives believed that failure to reach agreement was due not only to lack of time, but also to a difference in approach. Other representatives were of the opinion that there was no incompatibility as regards substance between the drafts and suggested amendments before the Council and that a formula could be found which would command widespread support. The feeling was expressed that, as there was not sufficient time for a thorough discussion, the Council would be unable to formulate a substantive recommendation to the General Assembly; therefore the Council should not transmit the drafts before it, but should rather place the report of its proceedings before the Assembly. None the less it was generally felt that because of the importance of the matter to mankind, it would be necessary for the Council to consider it more fully in the near future.

62. On the proposal of the President, the Council decided (resolution 1385 (XLV)) to transmit the report of the Secretary-General on the protein problem to the General Assembly and to draw the Assembly's attention to the comments and observations on the item contained in the present report.

Chapter V

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRANSFER OF OPERATIVE
TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

63. At its resumed forty-fifth session the Council had before it ^{20/} a progress report of the Secretary-General (E/4597) on the arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries, to which was annexed, pursuant to Council resolution 1311 (XLIV), a study on methodology for the country case studies prepared by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in consultation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Consultations had been held with the regional economic commissions and regional and national institutions to explore the possibilities of their participation in undertaking the country studies, and many of them had agreed to participate. It was hoped that the series of studies would be completed by the end of 1969 for submission to the interregional meeting of experts in 1970.

64. In the discussion, the urgent need for an imaginative approach to the transfer of technology, and the value of training local personnel to increase the capacity of recipient countries to absorb and apply the technology, were stressed. It was urged that important social and cultural factors should be taken into account as well as economic and technological matters.

65. The Council took note of the report and of the methodology for the country studies.

^{20/} E/SR.1567.

Chapter VI

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

A. REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

66. The Council at its resumed forty-fifth session had before it ^{21/} a note by the Secretary-General (E/4595) drawing attention to the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (E/4590). The Conference had been convened at United Nations Headquarters, from 3 to 12 September 1968, in accordance with Council resolution 1140 (XLI). It had unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Conference to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session for its consideration, as appropriate, and to arrange for the inclusion of the report of the Conference as an additional item in the agenda of the resumed forty-fifth session of the Council.

67. Members of the Council expressed satisfaction at the successful outcome of the Conference, which had proved most timely in view of the increasing importance attached by Member States, especially the developing countries, to the contribution of social welfare programmes to national development. The Conference had formulated a number of far-reaching recommendations, which should significantly enhance the progress of national and international social welfare activities. It was noted in particular that the Conference had rightly emphasized the responsibility of Governments for the development of social welfare programmes, the need to involve all segments of the population in those programmes and the need to reflect adequately the importance of social development and social welfare in United Nations programmes of international co-operation.

68. There was general agreement that the findings of the Conference deserved careful consideration by the competent United Nations organs. Members of the Council endorsed the view expressed by the Conference that the transmission of its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session would facilitate the consideration of a number of social questions included in the agenda of that session.

69. The Council decided to request the Commission for Social Development to consider the report of the Conference at its twentieth session and report back to the Council.

B. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY OF ORGANIZATIONS IN CONNEXION WITH NATURAL DISASTERS*

70. At its resumed forty-fifth session the Council again considered ^{22/} the activities of the United Nations

family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters. The Council had discussed the question at its forty-fifth session, but had decided ^{23/} to postpone until the resumed session the consideration of a proposal that had been submitted.

71. The Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/4544^{24/} and Add.1), the proposal submitted at the forty-fifth session (E/AC.24/L.353) and the summary records of the meetings at which the item was considered by the Co-ordination Committee at the forty-fifth session.^{25/}

72. One of the sponsors of the proposal that had been submitted at the forty-fifth session opened the discussion by reviewing the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2034 (XX) on assistance in cases of natural disaster, and outlined the contents and objectives of the proposal. He recalled that it included a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, extend the authority given to the Secretary-General in paragraph 5 of resolution 2034 (XX), namely, to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$100,000 for emergency aid in connexion with natural disasters in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster, for a further three-year period; and broaden the possibilities for use of the Working Capital Fund by authorizing the Secretary-General, within the \$100,000 ceiling, to expend up to \$10,000 per country to assist Governments at their request, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies and the League of Red Cross Societies, in developing national plans and administrative arrangements to meet natural disasters.

73. One representative, while recognizing the importance of the limited assistance the Secretary-General was able to provide under General Assembly resolution 2034 (XX), noted that individual Governments and voluntary agencies were in a position to respond to requests for assistance promptly and with generous allocations of funds, supplies and food. He thought that Member States should be encouraged to establish special stand-by disaster units for service abroad; the Norwegian Surgical Disaster Unit and Field Hygiene Team and the Swedish Stand-by Force for Service with the United Nations were examples of what could be done.^{26/} He held the view that the Secretary-General should give early consideration to improved staff arrangements for dealing with the question as well as to the establishment of a small group of officials from various units which would

^{23/} E/SR.1561.

^{24/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 1.

^{25/} E/AC.24/SR.357, 361.

^{26/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 1, document E/4544, paras. 5-8.

^{21/} E/SR.1565.

*Agenda item 48 of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly is entitled "Assistance in cases of natural disaster".

^{22/} E/SR.1562, 1563, 1567.

exercise a co-ordinating function. Periodic review by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) of arrangements within the United Nations family concerning programmes and activities to meet disasters was desirable, and he suggested that the Secretary-General should submit a report on the implementation of the provisions of the draft resolution in 1970 rather than in 1971, as suggested in the draft resolution.

74. A number of representatives commented on the provision of the draft resolution relating to the granting of financial assistance to Governments in developing plans and administrative arrangements to meet natural disasters. Some delegations felt that it was more appropriate to provide that type of assistance, upon the request of Governments, under the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation than to use the Working Capital Fund for the purpose. It was suggested that the Government of a country struck by a natural disaster was in the best position to co-ordinate assistance and to appeal directly to bilateral sources of aid. The United Nations could then limit itself to stimulating and encouraging action to relieve the effects of the disaster and would not run the risk of discouraging action by voluntary organizations. One of the sponsors of the proposal agreed that the victim of a disaster was in the best position to determine the nature of the aid required and should have full authority to co-ordinate the assistance efforts; the purpose of the draft resolution was to make possible the provision of additional aid as speedily as possible.

75. A revised version of this proposal (E/L.1238) was adopted unanimously by the Council (résolution 1384 (XLV)). In that resolution, the Council recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution whereby the Assembly, *inter alia*, would extend for another three years the authority given to the Secretary-General in resolution 2034 (XX), namely, to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of

\$100,000 in any one year for emergency aid in connexion with natural disasters, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster; decide, if funds were left from the amount of \$100,000 referred to above, to authorize the Secretary-General, as an interim measure, to expend up to \$10,000 per country for assistance to Governments, at their request, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Red Cross Societies, in the elaboration of national preparations to meet natural disasters, it being understood that consideration would be given to obtaining, in the future, the necessary funds for such assistance from other sources; request the ACC to review periodically programmes and projects throughout the United Nations system which related to natural disasters; request the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on the implementation of the resolution to the Council in 1970 and a comprehensive report at its fifty-first session; and decide to review at its twenty-sixth session all aspects of the activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters.

76. The view was expressed that the resolution reflected the United Nations moral commitment to humanity, emphasized the need to harness modern technology in support of the efforts to reduce the impact of natural disasters, established the concept of pre-disaster planning, and underscored the needs of developing countries.

77. Several delegations, in explaining their votes, reserved their position with respect to the provision relating to the granting of funds for pre-disaster planning, which they considered should be obtained from technical co-operation resources. They indicated that they would revert to the question of such financing when the administrative and budgetary aspects of the matter were taken up in the Fifth Committee at the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

Chapter VII

DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS*

78. The Council at its forty-fifth session had considered the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and had decided that, in view of the need to obtain further information, it would postpone decisions on the question until its resumed forty-fifth session.^{27/}

79. At the resumed session the Council again had before it^{28/} the note by the Secretary-General on the item (E/4546), the report of the President of the Council on his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/4547) and the report of the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4557).^{29/} In addition, it had before it a communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/4603).

80. During the debate, the representatives of the specialized agencies which had new developments to report made statements. The representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), after recalling certain documents reflecting previous statements made on behalf of the ILO, called attention to the communication of his Director-General requesting the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the action taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in November 1968 concerning the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2311 (XXII) and 2326 (XXII). The Governing Body had unanimously taken a number of decisions, the operative parts of which were as follows:

(a) Assistance under ILO technical co-operation programmes was available, in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, language,

*Agenda item 69 of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

^{27/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7203) paras. 771-777.

^{28/} E/SR.1568.

^{29/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.

religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status", and the only conditions or limitations governing the grant of such assistance were that the assistance was requested by the Governments of the States in which the persons concerned were living or by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or the Organization of African Unity (OAU), or any other regional organization recognized as such by the ILO, in respect of persons sponsored by them; that the content of the assistance requested was within the normal sphere of ILO technical co-operation activities; that the assistance was subject to the normal supervision and control that the ILO exercised over all its technical co-operation programmes in the interest of its members; and that the resources necessary to give the assistance requested were available from ILO sources, from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), from other United Nations sources or from the State requesting assistance in respect of persons sponsored by it or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or the OAU or other regional organizations in respect of persons sponsored by them;

(b) The Director-General would remain in close and continuous touch with the Governments of the States in which the persons concerned were living, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the OAU, with a view to meeting promptly and effectively any requests which they might make and would, as circumstances required, make appropriate proposals to the Governing Body;

(c) South Africa was no longer a member of the ILO and the ILO policy concerning apartheid continued to be governed by the declaration concerning the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa adopted by the International Labour Conference on 8 July 1964;

(d) The ILO, in pursuance of the decision taken by the Governing Body on 19 November 1965, would continue to do everything within its power to contribute in its own sphere to such action regarding Southern Rhodesia as might be decided upon by the Security Council and would continue "to refrain from having official or unofficial contacts, direct or indirect, with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia";

(e) The Governing Body recognized that no aid or co-operation could be given to any State in virtue of the United Nations Development Programme until the Governing Council of UNDP was satisfied that the conditions set forth in any relevant resolutions of the General Assembly had been fulfilled;

(f) It was the policy of the ILO to take decisions concerning requests or proposals for aid to or co-

operation with any member State on the basis of the extent to which the request or proposal would further the aims and purposes of the ILO and in particular the central aim defined in the Declaration of Philadelphia of 10 May 1944 that "all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity";

(g) In the specific case of Portugal, no aid or co-operation had been granted at any time in respect of territory outside Europe and no such aid or co-operation had been granted in Europe since January 1966 and the question therefore did not arise at the present time;

(h) In the event of the Director-General's receiving any request or proposal for aid to or co-operation with any member in respect of which the General Assembly had recommended the suspension of such aid or co-operation, he would, before taking any action in the matter, consult the Governing Body concerning the appropriate manner in which to fulfil the aims and purposes of the ILO with due regard to all relevant factors, including the obligations of the ILO towards its members under the Constitution of the Organisation and towards the United Nations in relation to the decisions of the General Assembly;

(i) No aid or co-operation was at present being given to South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portugal, and any question which might arise concerning aid or co-operation with any member in respect of which the General Assembly had recommended the suspension of such aid or co-operation would be submitted to the Governing Body, which would take account of the aims and purposes of the ILO and the obligations of the ILO towards its members under the Constitution of the Organisation and towards the United Nations in relation to the relevant decisions of the General Assembly.

81. The representative of FAO referred to the Secretary-General's report to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/AC.109/304), which contained communications from the Director-General of FAO informing the Secretary-General of the positive steps his organization had been taking to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and citing a number of examples of those steps, including emergency food aid for needy refugees from Mozambique and assistance to a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

82. Concerning FAO policies on those questions, the FAO Council, at its session in October 1968, had received a report from the Director-General on the implementation by FAO of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The FAO had been acting on those resolutions. As South Africa was no longer a member of FAO, the question of withholding assistance from that country did not arise. The FAO had no relations with Southern Rhodesia; it did not invite Portugal to attend its African regional conferences and technical meetings, nor did it have any technical assistance programme in that country under its regu-

lar programme, or under any other programme or trust fund (including UNDP projects). With regard to assistance to refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration, and to those suffering as a result of military operations, the policy of FAO had been consistently to provide help to the greatest possible extent. The FAO and the World Food Programme had on many occasions provided emergency food aid to refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration and had co-operated with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in resettlement projects.

83. The governing body of FAO, the Conference, met biennially, and its next meeting would be in November 1969. Meanwhile the FAO Council had noted the constructive steps already taken to implement the General Assembly resolutions and endorsed the line taken by the Director-General that he would continue to respond positively to General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII).

84. After recalling the statements made by the Director-General of UNESCO at the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) held at Bucharest in July 1968 and by his representative at the forty-fifth session of the Council,^{30/} the representative of UNESCO informed the Council of recent developments concerning his organization's response to General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII). First, a formal agreement had just been concluded between UNESCO and the Organization of African Unity—with the approval of their respective governing bodies—for co-operation in fields of common interest.^{31/} Secondly, the UNESCO General Conference had just adopted two important resolutions on the question (E/4604). In the first resolution, the General Conference reaffirmed its condemnation of all forms and manifestations of colonialism and racialism and urged all States to contribute actively to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to take appropriate measures to advance those objectives. It recalled to the attention of the Executive Board and the Director-General the necessity of a further intensification of UNESCO activities, within its own terms of reference, with a view to rendering comprehensive assistance to peoples fighting for their liberation from colonial domination, to eliminating all the consequences of colonialism and to drawing up, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through its intermediary, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end. It also invited the Director-General to take steps in close co-operation with the United Nations and other specialized agencies, under the 1969-1970 and future programmes, to implement the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and the UNESCO General Conference regarding the liquidation of colonialism and racialism. Finally, it reaffirmed its decision to withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in matters relating to education,

^{30/} E/SR.1553.

^{31/} See UNESCO document 78/EX/34.

science and culture, and not to invite them to attend conferences or take part in other UNESCO activities until such time as the authorities of these countries abandoned their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

85. In the second resolution the General Conference solemnly condemned Portugal's attitude, which was in contradiction with the ideals of UNESCO as they appeared in the organization's Constitution, and invited member States to suspend all co-operation with Portugal in the fields of education, science and culture. It requested the Director-General to grant increased aid and assistance to the African refugees from countries and territories still under Portuguese domination, within the framework of the programme and budget for 1969-1970 and, if need be, by seeking extrabudgetary resources to that end. Finally, it invited the General Conference to re-examine the question at its sixteenth session and to make such further provision as the situation might require.

86. During the debate the action recently taken by the ILO and UNESCO in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) was welcomed. It was hoped that the specialized agencies whose governing bodies had not yet considered the question would indicate the type of action they proposed to take to that end. Appreciation was also expressed for the assistance provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to refugees from Territories under Portuguese domination and refugees from racist régimes in southern Africa, which represented a positive contribution to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

87. Certain representatives considered that, in general, only a beginning had been made so far by the United Nations family as a whole in implementing the relevant resolutions, and it was hoped that all the agencies would redouble their efforts to assist the victims of colonial domination and to promote self-determination for all peoples. One representative expressed the view that assistance must come from all available sources, and that constitutional or technical niceties should not be used to prevent agencies from carrying out their responsibilities under General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII).

88. It was urged that the Council itself should continue its efforts to determine the most appropriate means of assisting the specialized agencies and other international institutions concerned, and of co-ordinating their programmes and activities in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. Further consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples would be desirable to that end. The view was expressed that, with responsible co-operation on the part of Member States and the specialized agencies, the practical difficulties could be overcome and specific concerted action could be taken.

89. It was considered especially important for the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations to refrain from giving any aid whatsoever to South Africa or Portugal

until those countries ended their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination. One representative considered that every effort should be made to suspend those countries from participation in the activities of the international community, and that the specialized agencies should do everything in their power to assist the United Nations to discharge its responsibilities in the sphere of decolonization.

90. Summarizing the debate, the President felt that there was a consensus that the Council should continue to consider the question in consultation with the Special Committee and in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, with a view to co-ordinating their policies and activities in implementing resolution 2311 (XXII) and the other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The representatives of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations should play an active part in the discussion of the question in the Council. Those organizations were invited to submit suggestions with a view to the fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to the Council by the General Assembly. Further consultations should be held between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII), and a report on those consultations should be submitted to the Council at its forty-seventh session.

B. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND RELATED FIELDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND AND ALL OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: REPORT OF THE ENLARGED COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

91. At its resumed forty-fifth session the Council had before it^{32/} the report of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its second session (E/4599 and Add.1),^{33/} together with statements of financial implications (E/4599/Add.2^{33/} and E/AC.51/GR/L.5/Add.1^{34/}). The report of the Enlarged Committee described the Committee's work in connexion with the handbook of criteria and procedures for requesting technical assistance, the "clear and comprehensive picture" of the existing operational and research programmes and activities of the United Nations system in the field of economic and social development which had been called for under General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI), and the issues which it had previously identified for future consideration in depth. In addition, the Committee had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a preliminary report on the development of modern management techniques and the use of computers. As regards the future organization of its work, the Committee had

^{32/} E/SR.1573.

^{33/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10.

^{34/} Ibid., Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15.

agreed to resume its second session in 1969 and had decided that the intersessional working group should meet beforehand to carry out the preparatory work.

92. In introducing the item in the Council, the President drew attention to the financial implications of the report and stated that the Enlarged Committee's resumed session might take place from 3 to 7 March 1969, with the possibility of further meetings, if necessary, during the week of 10 to 14 March.

93. During the discussion, several members reserved their positions regarding the financial implications of the Enlarged Committee's report. One representative, stressing that the Committee had an important role to play in streamlining the work of the United Nations system, considered that it might concentrate on problems of co-ordination that were not being dealt with by other bodies. He made two specific suggestions: first, that it might work out, in co-operation with the Joint Inspection Unit and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a generally agreed interpretation of "administrative costs", in order to facilitate the establishment of a unified system for showing the administrative costs of the United Nations family. Secondly, the Committee, in close co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), might arrange for a comprehensive study of the research activities being undertaken by the various

United Nations bodies, which should include such questions as research management, the selection of research subjects, the allocation of resources and the evaluation of results; such a study would facilitate the establishment of priorities and help to achieve a balance between action-oriented and research-oriented activities. Even if the Committee were to concentrate on specific issues, however, he considered that more adequate staff resources should be put at the disposal of the Secretariat.

94. Another representative considered that the question of administrative costs, though it was of interest to the Enlarged Committee, was the primary responsibility of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. He also noted that the Enlarged Committee had already decided to consider the question of the institution of systematic procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of operational and research activities. He suggested that the Council might at a later date decide to merge the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in order to streamline the activities of the two Committees and ensure continuance of the Enlarged Committee's work.

95. The Council took note of the report of the Enlarged Committee.

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