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McNamara papers

ECOSOC
1972

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ECOSOC Meeting / Chile - Meetings 01

Folder 1 of 3

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WBG Archives

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Oct. 4, 1972

NAME

ROOM NO.

Messrs. ~~Bennett~~ / Maddux / Noal / *Musie*

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

The attached is for
you information only.
If any questions, please
refer them to Mr. J. Brad
on the front office.

From

Mr. Lubstein

813/5/15

October 4, 1972



For information only

CHILE:

Since 1948 to June 30, 1972, the World Bank has made Chile 18 loans to assist development in several sectors, for a total of \$234.65 million. Of this amount, \$203,465,000 had been disbursed up to the closing of last Fiscal Year. The undisbursed part of loans amounted to \$29.0 million and the balance included cancellations or terminations.

The last loan to Chile - \$10.8 million for roads - was approved on June 10, 1970. Up to the end of 1970 two projects had been identified for appraisal. However, before the Bank was ready to invite for negotiations, it became evident that the country's economic situation was weakening and the Bank became doubtful about Chile's ability to service further debts. At the CIAP country-review meeting on Chile, in February, 1971, the Bank expressed its doubts about the balance of payments implications of the current trends. This concern was reinforced in talks with the Chilean authorities in September, 1971, when it was indicated that consideration of a Bank loan would be dependent on the findings of the forthcoming economic mission.

Towards the end of 1971, the extent of economic difficulties was confirmed when the Chilean Government announced it was suspending service on its external debt and asking for its re-scheduling.

In the last two years Chile and the Bank have maintained contacts and discussions on on-going and likely projects. Area Department representatives have frequently been in Chile, and an economic mission visited the country in October-November, 1971. Project Department staff have continued visiting Chile as part of their regular tasks, including supervision of execution of Bank financed projects. During FY 1972, World Bank disbursements on effective loans to Chile amounted to \$11.9 million.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Anders Ljungh

DATE: October 4, 1972

FROM: L. Peter Chatenay

SUBJECT: Chilean Statement in the Plenary General Debate,
UN General Assembly, October 3, 1972

1. You asked me for a summary of this statement, as it referred to the Bank.
2. Mr. Diaz-Casanueva reminded the Assembly of what his colleague had said to the Annual Meeting in Washington, i.e., that the differences of opinion between Chile and the U.S. on nationalization did not authorize the U.S. to influence the Bank "so that this agency of the United Nations would join in the actions of financial pressure against Chile by suspending its loans."
3. The expansion of the operations of international financing agencies for development was one of the few positive signs in recent years said Mr. Diaz-Casanueva. But, he added, a certain government seeks to use those agencies as instruments of its own bilateral policy. It is unacceptable that a government justifies a reduction in its bilateral aid program by arguing that it wishes to increase multilateral aid resources while trying to impose restrictions and conditions which actually distort the multilateral nature of those aid channels.
4. Since President Allende came to power, there have been no loans to Chile from the IBRD or the IDB which before had been granting financing in an annual amount of the order of \$100 million. Technical considerations were not involved but only the decision of the U.S. to halt financial support to Chile from such bodies, because of nationalization.
5. Mr. Diaz-Casanueva said that at the Washington Annual Meeting, Chile had stated that if some governments did not understand the need to preserve the multilateral nature of international financial bodies, other means should be found for the agencies to acquire the resources required, for example through compulsory contributions according to the GNP of each member. The General Assembly and ECOSOC had an important role to play. Chile was the victim of real economic aggression, witness the suspension of foreign aid which Chile had received during the 60s from public and private U.S. sources and from the international agencies of which Chile was a member and witness the actions of international consortia against Chile.
6. Mr. Diaz-Casanueva then went into the question of Chile's debt position, stating that the servicing of external debt in 1972 represented an amount exceeding 30% of the value of the country's exports.

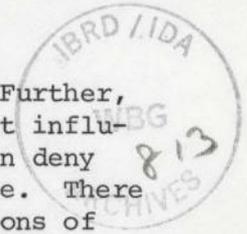
cc: Messrs. Demuth/Hoffman, Alter, Clark, Franco-Holguin

LPC:mmcd

813/5/12

I. (The statement by Chilean Delegate)

"Chile is therefore facing real active aggression. Further, there is no proof that these large companies have not influenced the policy of their own government. Nobody can deny the existence of this economic blockade against Chile. There is even legislation to keep international organizations of which Chile is a member, such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, from making loans to which Chile is entitled and which Chile needs because of the drop in copper prices (i.e., from its main exports) and because of the important social changes which Chile is engaged in.



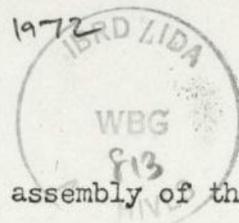
"It is in that context that the president of the Central Bank of Chile protested with vigor at the Annual Meeting of the Bank and declared that the Bank by its behavior proved that it would not act as an independent institution acting for the benefit of all its members but as a representative of one of its members."

II. (The Chilean Delegate's response to reply of US Delegate)

"Chile fought for the realization of the Bank and had always been a good client of the Bank. All of this has now changed since the main contributors to the Bank issued an instruction that no aid should be granted to Chile who had not paid up the amount of compensation which was expected of her."

813/5/13

Part of statement by Mr. Diaz-Casanneva
at UN General Assembly October 3, 1972



11

Last week the representative of Chile at the Annual assembly of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, pointed out that international finance organizations should not be instruments of the bilateral policy of any member country of such institutions. We mentioned there that it was a well known fact that there existed differences between the views of my own country and those of the United States Government with regard to the process of the nationalization of our basic resources. We added that, although this was a factor, it did not authorize the United States to exert its powerful influence on the World Bank so that that agency of the United Nations would join in the actions of financial pressure against Chile by suspending its loans to our country.

Within the discouraging framework of international financing for developing countries, perhaps one of the few positive signs in recent years has been the strengthening of multilateral concepts and the expansion of the operations of international financing agencies for development, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Nevertheless, today the persistent efforts of many countries to strengthen the multilateral scope of those institutions are seriously threatened with failure by the actions of a certain government - actions tending to utilize those agencies as its own instrument of bilateral international policy. It is unacceptable that people should claim to justify the reduction in that government's bilateral foreign aid to the developing countries by arguing that it is due to the desire to channel as high a proportion of resources as possible through multilateral organs, and at the same time, to try to impose in each ear-marking of resources for those organizations restrictions and conditions prejudicial to their independence

and which actually distort their multilateral nature.

Chile, since the coming to power of the Government of President Salvadore Allende, has received no new loans from the World Bank or the Inter-American Development Bank, agencies which up to that point had been granting an annual amount of financing to Chile of the order of \$100 million. Clearly, this was not due to technical considerations, but to the decision made public by the United States to prevent such bodies from extending financial support to our country as a result of the differences of view existing between Chile and the United States over the nationalization of our basic resources.

For that reason, we pointed out at the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that if some governments were not capable of understanding the need to preserve the multilateral nature of international financing bodies it would be necessary to study new ways and means for them to acquire their resources: through compulsory contributions established according to the level of the gross national product of each country, or some other similar scheme, in order to prevent a situation in which we find in each of the laws for the ear-marking of resources an imposition of restrictions or conditions which in the financial analysis serve to negate the international nature of those very organizations.

We believe that in this sense the United Nations also has an important role to play - particularly the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. If we consider that there was a violent suspension of the foreign aid which Chile had been receiving during the 60s, from both public and private sources in the United States, as well as from international agencies of which

Chile is a full-fledged member with all rights implicit therein; and at the same time, if we analyze the actions against our country undertaken by large international consortia, we cannot fail to recognize that Chile has been the victim of real economic aggression, where if it is less tangible than physical aggression, it is not for that reason to be less condemned than physical aggression.

The balance of payments of Chile has been coming up against a very difficult situation recently. This was due to the suspension of financing from any external sources which have been traditionally granted to Chile and to a clear drop in the prices of copper and an increase in the imports which have been occasioned by a great industrial activity and an increase in internal demand. Apart from this, another factor in our situation of our balance of payments, has been the increase registered in the international prices of products imported by Chile.

In the face of this situation, our government, in order to maintain normal functioning of the economy and, at the same time, in order to ensure the servicing of the external debt to all our creditors, in accordance with the actual resources and possibilities of the country, decided at the end of last year to proceed to a renegotiation of this debt. The servicing of the external debt represented in 1972 an amount higher than 30% of the value of the country's imports.

We should like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Government of France for the important task that that country has accomplished as coordinator of the so-called Paris Club, through which last April a general agreement was reached to renegotiate the servicing of the debts for this year.

Similarly, we should like to note with satisfaction the fact that bilateral agreements were reached with most of the creditor countries of Chile, in accordance with the outlines laid down in the general agreement of the Paris Club, and, at the same time, our desire to achieve a signing as soon as possible of bilateral agreements with the other countries with whom we are at present negotiating. We hope, furthermore, that in the bilateral talks with our member creditors, there will be no attempt to inject factors which have nothing to do with the nature of those financial transactions, since this would only serve to complicate the settlement we all desire. "

813/5/25

CHINA REPRESENTATION -- SUMMARY OF POSITION IN ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN UN
SYSTEM*



1. General Assembly**

China original member (1945). On 10/25/71 G.A. decided "to restore all its rights to the PRC and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

2. ILO

China original member (1919). On 11/16/71 adopted resolution "to recognize the Government of the PRC as the representative Government of China."

3. FAO

China original member (1945). RC withdrew from FAO in 1951. On 11/12/71 FAO resolved that withdrawal ineffective since it emanated from an unauthorized Government, and authorized the Director General "when the PRC manifests the wish to resume its place in the Organization, to take all appropriate measures to bring into effect the resumption by China of its place in the Organization." This procedure based inter alia on a 1950 communication from government of PRC that it was the only legitimate government of China.

4. UNESCO

China original member (1946). On 10/29/71 decided "that from today onwards, the Government of the PRC is the only legitimate representative of China in UNESCO."

5. WHO

China membership (1946). On 1/26/72 Executive Board recommended "to the World Health Assembly that it recognize the Government of the PRC as the only Government having the right to represent China in the World Health Organization."

* Other than Bank group, IMF, and the Asian Development Bank which is not a member of the UN system and in which no action has been taken.

** Action automatically applicable to UNCTAD, UNICEF and UNDP.

6. ICAO (Civil Aviation)

China original member (1947). RC denounced ICAO Convention on May 31, 1950 and deposited new instrument of ratification on 12/2/53 with some members objecting to both actions and alleging their invalidity. On 11/19/71 Council decided that "for matters within its competence, to recognize the representatives of the Government of the PRC to the International Civil Aviation Organization."

7. UPU (Postal Union)

China membership (1914). RC signed revised Acts of Union in 1952, 1957, 1964 and 1969. During 1950 and 1951 both PRC and RC sent delegations to certain meetings and this attendance was approved by secret vote. Later a referendum established the Government of the RC as the one entitled to represent China at the Union. On 4/12/72 the Union decided that "General Assembly Resolution [on PRC] applied to UPU."

8. ITU (Telecommunications Union)

China original member (1920). On 10/29/71 Secretary General formally transmitted UN Resolution to members.

9. WMO (Meteorological Organization)

China membership (1951). On 2/25/72 decided that "General Assembly Resolution [on PRC] shall apply within the Organization."

10. IMCO (Maritime Consultative Organization)

China membership (1958). On 5/20/72 resolved that "the Government of the PRC was the only lawful representative of the People's Republic of China and invited it to participate in the work of IMCO as soon as possible."

11. IAEA (Atomic Energy Agency)

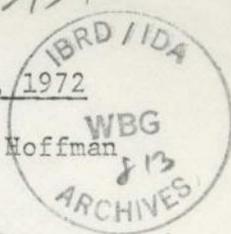
China membership (1957). On 12/9/71 its Board of Governors recognized "the Government of the People's Republic of China [as] the only Government which has the right to represent China in the International Atomic Energy Agency" and decided "that Chiang Kai-shek's representatives be expelled immediately from the place they unlawfully occupy in the Agency."

12. GATT

China granted Observer status (1965). On 11/16/71 it was decided to rely on the General Assembly decision and accordingly "that the Republic of China should no longer have observer status at sessions of the Contracting Parties."

Legal Department
September 18, 1972

813/5/2



Meeting to Discuss Mr. McNamara's Speech to the ECOSOC, September 12, 1972

Present: Messrs. McNamara, Knapp, Chenery, Demuth, Adler, Clark and Hoffman

The meeting discussed topics proposed by Mr. Demuth in draft paragraphs.

Internationally Supported Technological Research

Although the UNDP seemed reluctant to support it and did not have a program, it was likely that support could be enlisted from the United States, Canada and others and it was agreed that the speech would include reference to this topic based on Mr. Weiss's report.

The Bank's Economic Reporting System

This subject would be treated with special reference as to how the Bank's economic reporting fits in with the work of others. The Fund should be especially mentioned.

Periodic Reports on the State of Development

In view of the existence of the Committee on Development Planning and considering the danger of becoming constrained to the objectives of the Second Development Decade, it was agreed that there would be reference but no detailed proposal regarding a report on the state of development.

It was agreed that the speech would to some extent summarize Mr. McNamara's speech to the Governors at the Annual Meeting with some material from his speeches at UNCTAD and the UN Environment Conference earlier. Specific reference should be made at some point to the UNFPA. Mr. Demuth would be in charge of the preparation of a draft to be submitted to Mr. McNamara by October 2.

AL
September 15, 1972

813/5/1 9/6

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SecM72-421

August 14, 1972

FROM: The Secretary



Per return to me with briefing material for the 15/18 meeting with Geneva LHM

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Attached for information is a report on the fifty-third session of the UN Economic and Social Council, recently concluded in Geneva. It was prepared by the Bank's delegation.

9/5

Distribution:

- Executive Directors and Alternates
- President
- President's Council
- Executive Vice President, IFC
- Vice President, IFC
- Department Heads, Bank and IFC

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

FIFTY-THIRD SESSION, GENEVA, JULY 3 to 28, 1972

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The fifty-third session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, held after UNCTAD III and the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, considered many of the issues taken up at those meetings, such as the international monetary crisis and inter-agency co-operation, though the discussion was usually more restrained. Of particular interest to the Bank were the items on multinational corporations; monetary reform; science and technology; review and appraisal of progress in the Second Development Decade; special measures in favor of the least developed countries; mass poverty and unemployment; and decolonization.

2. In contrast to some earlier Council sessions, this meeting was notable for an evident desire to deal with substance and to increase the Council's effectiveness. Much of the session was devoted to proposals to restructure the Council and improve its methods of work. Unfortunately, as a result of the expansion of the Committees but not yet of the Council to 54 members, there was considerable procedural maneuvering by delegations to have some items handled solely by the Council, others initially in committee.

II. GENERAL DEBATE

3. This was the first occasion for the new Secretary-General, Mr. Waldheim, to address the Council's summer session. He referred to "two current realities:" the disruption of the Bretton Woods system, and the failure of economic and social development in many emerging countries "to keep pace with their needs or the growth of world trade." He found the development situation as a whole "disquieting" and said "the confidence of the sixties has turned into the doubts of the seventies." He saw a need for new development models and called for "special programs on the most concessionary of terms" for the least developed countries. He said that in any new world economic order, allowance should be made for a sufficient flow of aid to the developing countries on the most reasonable possible terms. He referred to decision-making by consensus as the unique method of the United Nations, and suggested that the Council's current attempts at self-renewal might be crystallized around the concept of "collective economic security," a term - coined by the Brazilian delegation - intended to express a sense of mutual responsibility among states in the economic field. He suggested that the Council should establish guidelines regarding the direction of

international economic co-operation and general approaches to specific problems. Without encroaching on the functional responsibilities of other bodies, the Council could thus monitor progress and ensure that action by others was carried out in accordance with those guidelines.

4. The ensuing debate had no single dominant theme. The reports of UNCTAD III and the Stockholm Conference were not available, but numerous delegations commented on both meetings. The views expressed may be summarized under three headings: the Development Decade and the Santiago and Stockholm Conferences, the international monetary and trade situation, and the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council.

Development Decade and Santiago and Stockholm Conferences

5. Taken as a whole, the judgment of members of the Council was that UNCTAD III, while showing fewer results than might have been hoped, had certainly not been a failure. Generally, positive results were stressed by the developed countries and failures by the LDCs, although the latter emphasized the continuing importance of UNCTAD as a global forum where LDCs could exert their influence on world economic policy. Mr. Waldheim and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Mr. Perez-Guerrero, as well as most developing country delegations, attributed the shortcomings of the Conference to a lack of political will on the part of the developed countries. Mr. Waldheim, followed by many LDC delegations, drew a sharp contrast between the success of the Stockholm Conference and the outcome of UNCTAD III. He put the question whether the contrast in international solidarity at the two Conferences was attributable to an "imbalance in the system of values prevailing in the international community," i.e., whether the wealthy countries attached more importance to the human environment than to development. Mr. Perez-Guerrero remarked that the timing of UNCTAD III had been appropriate, in view of the importance of associating the LDCs with current international economic adjustments and the process of decision-making on major international economic issues.

6. Positive results of UNCTAD III mentioned by a number of delegations included progress towards the link; special measures in favor of the least developed countries; and acceptance of the full participation of LDCs in future monetary and trade negotiations. On the negative side were cited the inability to make progress towards an increase in development finance and the lack of agreement on measures, including commodity agreements, to improve LDC access to developed country markets. Chile was the most outspoken critic of the Conference's results.

7. Aid policy was discussed by relatively few delegations. France said that the impact of donor interests should be minimized and the interests of the beneficiary emphasized. China¹ said that donors should make full allowance for recipients' difficulties in servicing debt and freely extend time limits for repayment. The United Kingdom referred to its increasing proportion of grant aid, and Japan repeated the announcements on future aid targets which it had made at UNCTAD III. Kenya and Ceylon alone called for supplementary and compensatory finance. They did not discuss the substance of the issues, but Ceylon expressed the hope that a regional scheme of supplementary finance could be established in the area of the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and that it might serve as a prototype for adoption by the world community. A number of speakers, including Chile, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Peru and the Sudan, mentioned the debt service burden of the developing countries. The United Kingdom delegate said that the matter was a "major concern" and that his Government was discussing it in the United Nations and in the EEC in the search for solutions.

8. The Environment Conference was cited as an outstanding success by the developed countries and by representatives of the specialized agencies. Several of the former drew attention to the importance of environmental and social factors in the development process. The Netherlands announced a \$500,000 grant to the United Nations to undertake quantitative studies of the implications of environmental policies and practices in the developed countries for the development of the LDCs. While most developing countries shared the view that the Conference was a success, they showed some scepticism about its value and significance to them. Chile and Greece alluded to the work of the Club of Rome, Chile remarking that "The Limits to Growth" study had "demystified" growth as a development objective. Like other Eastern European countries at the joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Council's Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which had immediately preceded the ECOSOC session, the Ukraine reserved its position on all decisions of the Stockholm Conference.

International Monetary and Trade Situation

9. Nearly all speakers referred to the "disruption" or "breakdown" of the Bretton Woods system. While the United Kingdom pointed out that the system had provided the basis for an unparalleled expansion of multi-lateral trade and prosperity, some developing countries asserted that only a few countries had benefited. The Eastern European countries and China attributed the breakdown to the foreign economic (and political) policies of the United States.

¹/ i.e., The People's Republic of China

10. The IMF proposal to establish the Group of Twenty was wholeheartedly endorsed by the Western developed countries and generally welcomed by the developing countries although the latter expressed some scepticism about whether the Group's work would fully meet their concerns. The Soviet Union called for an international monetary conference with the participation of all countries.

11. As at last year's Council session, many speakers from both developed and developing countries expressed dissatisfaction at the increasing protectionism observable in the international economic scene. A number of critical observations were made about the growth of regionalism, despite assurances by the EEC representatives that the enlarged Community would be outward-looking and a force in support of LDC interests.

12. The representative of Greece, who spoke at length, expressed the hope that there would be a more equitable distribution of future SDR issues and mentioned the possibility of turning some SDRs over to IDA, "for distribution." He also suggested that it was perhaps time to think about the discrepancies in membership between the Council, on the one hand, and the Fund and Bank, on the other, noting that "one superpower and one potential superpower" present in the Council were not members of the Bretton Woods institutions.

Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council

13. Several developed country delegations praised the consensus approach of the Council and some other UN bodies, contrasting it with the confrontation approach followed in UNCTAD. The International Development Strategy and the UNDP Governing Council's 1970 decisions on the future role of the UNDP were cited as the basis for general agreement on revitalizing ECOSOC. The work of the Committee to review and appraise progress achieved in the Second Development Decade was considered particularly important.

14. The developed countries saw possibilities for revitalization of ECOSOC in procedural and structural reforms, such as change in the number and the terms of reference of the Council's subsidiary bodies. On the other hand, most of the developing countries tended to regard the emphasis on measures of this character as an excuse for the developed countries' lack of political will to deal with basic substantive issues. Brazil, for example, said that the Council was a "timid spectator" of the Bretton Woods system. Tunisia suggested that the Council might hold a special session on the international monetary situation and on the possibilities for aid without the burden of debt. These countries were of the view that concentration on issues of this type would serve to restore and strengthen the Council's basic role.

15. Lebanon proposed the establishment of a UN Regional Economic Commission for the Arab States of Western Asia, but the resolution which was subsequently submitted was not brought to a vote.

* * * * *

16. During the general debate a number of speakers drew upon Mr. McNamara's statements at UNCTAD III and at the Stockholm Conference. The United States quoted his Stockholm statement on the need to stress the qualitative aspects of development; New Zealand cited his statement on income distribution. Chile and Peru quoted him on the deterioration of the situation in the LDCs. Malaysia and Indonesia cited his observations on the proportion of the developed countries' incremental income in the 1970s that would need to be devoted to aid, and Malaysia also referred to his observations on income distribution. Greece referred to his statement that the poverty of the developing countries was seemingly self-perpetuating and quoted his comments at Santiago on the SDR link. Lebanon recalled that Mr. McNamara had pointed out that the developing countries' debt service obligations were rising twice as fast as their export earnings.

III. CO-ORDINATION

17. The "revitalization" of the Council continues to be one of the principal concerns of its members. Last year (see SecM71-415, dated August 26, 1971), action was taken looking towards enlargement of the Council to make it more representative, and two new standing committees, one to review and appraise progress in the Second Development Decade and one on science and technology, were created. The enlargement - initially of the Council's sessional committees and eventually of the Council itself - and the emergence of new fields of concern have made it increasingly evident that the Council's machinery must be improved.

18. At this session the Council devoted a considerable part of the session to a discussion of how its co-ordination role might be strengthened. Initially, the United Kingdom and the United States presented proposals which included the suspension of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and the assumption of its functions by the Council's Co-ordination Committee; suggestions for closer relationships between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Council; and procedural measures to facilitate the Council's action. After lengthy debate, a "working group on rationalization" was set up; it is expected to meet in January 1973 and to report to the Council next spring. Among the suggestions was one by Kenya that all agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies be reviewed or revised to ensure better co-ordination.

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)

19. During discussion of the ACC report, most delegates welcomed the trend away from the traditional concept of co-ordination among the various bodies within the UN system - avoidance of duplication and overlapping - to "positive co-ordination," under which the organizations would adopt compatible programming systems. It was noted that this presupposed consultations on work programs prior to their presentation to inter-governmental bodies for approval. Arrangements for prior consultations, of varying degrees of effectiveness, have existed for two or three years. With the assistance of the UN Office of Inter-Agency Affairs, the consultation procedure is achieving wider acceptability though it was noted in the debate that the system depends in large measure on the adoption by all agencies concerned of program budgeting and medium-term planning. Most delegations recognized that the agencies had come a long way in this respect, but considered that the UN itself had been lagging behind. Several speakers said that the system should be improved, and welcomed the Secretary-General's efforts in this direction, including his intention to effect economies.

20. As at previous sessions, opinions differed regarding the functions and role of the ACC. The Soviet Union thought the Committee should take no initiatives on policy matters and should be clearly subordinate to the Council; the Western developed countries supported ACC's independence and initiative. New Zealand, for example, said that the ACC would be "more valuable as a forum in which disputes can be solved behind closed doors, than one which merely transmits such disputes to the Council, since on past experience it is doubtful whether the Council itself would be able to solve them."

Joint ACC/CPC Meetings

21. At the joint meetings of the ACC and CPC which preceded the Council's session, Ambassador Bush of the United States said, in a strong statement, that there was a crisis of confidence in the UN which could be overcome only by improving efficiency in the system. He called for restraint in expenditures and for a reassessment of priorities. The criteria for assessments should be reviewed and be based on the "degree of involvement of the respective states in the relevant activity." The United States, he said, was endeavoring to reduce its assessment to 25 per cent of the total in all UN agencies in which it exceeded that amount. The U.S. statement provoked a number of adverse reactions. Many delegates, from developed and developing countries, argued that assessments should be based on ability to pay, and several LDC delegations urged that there be no cutbacks in programs.

Review of the Annual Reports of the Specialized Agencies

22. For many years the Council has been trying to work out an appropriate method for reviewing the annual reports of the specialized agencies. This year, particular attention was given to the annual reports of WHO and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), which had previously been selected for "in-depth" consideration. The result was an improvement in the level of discussion, with delegations, particularly those of the United States and the Soviet Union, being better prepared and taking up several questions of substance. There was, however, a tendency to delve into the details of the agencies' work. Several delegations remarked that the Council should concentrate on co-ordination aspects, leaving issues relating to the agencies' policies to be dealt with by their governing bodies. However, the general feeling was that the experiment had been useful. The reports of UNESCO, ILO and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) were designated for in-depth review at the 1973 summer session. (This system for review of agencies' reports does not apply to the Bank and the Fund; their reports are considered separately each year at the Council's fall session.)

Improving the General Debate

23. In an attempt to enhance the position of the regional economic commissions and improve the general debate, the Council requested the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of the UN Office of Economic and Social Affairs in Beirut (UNESOB) to participate in the discussion of international economic and social policies at future summer sessions. The heads of the specialized agencies, including the IBRD and the IMF, "as appropriate," were also asked to take part in those discussions. The words "as appropriate" were added after the Fund and Bank representatives noted that the President of the Bank and the Managing Director of the Fund make major policy statements at their annual meetings, shortly after the Council's summer session, and at the Council itself in the fall.

IV. ECONOMIC MATTERS

Multinational Corporations

24. The most significant substantive accomplishment of the Council was the adoption, by consensus, of a resolution calling for a study of multinational corporations by a group of "eminent persons" to be appointed by the Secretary-General. (See Annex I.)

25. A progress report is to be submitted to the Council in the summer of 1973, and a final report, together with the Secretariat's comments and recommendations, is to be presented in the summer of 1974.

26. The initiative on this subject was taken by Chile, which opened the debate with a vigorous attack on the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. The proposal for a study was initially received with some scepticism by a number of developing countries, particularly those which are recipients of large amounts of private foreign investment. At the end of the preliminary debate, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Mr. de Seynes, pressed for action. He pointed out that while excesses drew attention to the issue, the issue itself could not be ignored and that the phenomenon of multinational corporations is world-wide in its impact, cutting across economic and social systems. In the subsequent debate, the proposed study was supported by the United Kingdom, the United States and other developed countries, as well as the remaining developing countries.

27. While the Eastern European countries argued that the study should be limited to the role of multinational corporations in the developing countries, the resolution, as adopted, clearly extends to their global impact. Chile initially intended that the study should lead to recommendations for national, regional and international action, but it was finally decided to limit the proposals to international action. The original text referred to examination of the impact of multinational corporations "on relations between states." The resolution as adopted, however, refers only to "implications for international relations." Among the possible results of the study, a number of developing countries referred to the adoption of an international code of conduct for multinational corporations. Multinational corporations were not defined, and one of the first tasks of the expert group will be to formulate a definition.

Trade Negotiations and Monetary Reform

28. On the proposal of Chile, the Council adopted by consensus a resolution on the participation of developing countries in trade negotiations and monetary reform that was nearly identical with texts adopted at UNCTAD III, though slightly more general in its wording. Developed countries interpreted it as not extending beyond the resolutions of UNCTAD III and repeated the reservation expressed at UNCTAD that the text should not be interpreted to affect the independence of the IMF and GATT.

Mass Poverty and Unemployment: Report of the Committee for Development Planning

29. The Committee for Development Planning (CDP) reported to the Council on mass poverty and unemployment. Its views were well received. The CDP report, prepared under the leadership of its new Chairman, Mr. Gamani Corea, who has succeeded Mr. Jan Tinbergen, reflected recent trends in

development thinking. It stressed that any attack on mass poverty and unemployment must be seen as an aspect of overall economic and social planning. It suggested that developing countries establish a category of the "extremely poor" and endeavor to establish an appropriate statistical base for work on employment, unemployment and income distribution. It also proposed that more investment be made in public construction and land improvement as part of the attack on mass poverty and unemployment. The CDP urged that aid donors be prepared to adjust aid policies so that they might more effectively cope with the unemployment problems of the developing countries, pointing out that labor-intensive activities in agriculture and construction "do not lend themselves easily to 'projectization' along traditional lines." It proposed that aid donors finance a larger proportion of local costs and focus more on sectoral and problem-oriented programs.

30. In the debate, the Netherlands said that aid agencies, including the Bank and IDA, should consider the advantages of public construction and respond favorably to aid requests in this sector. Sweden said that the UNDP and the Bank should take up the employment problem in their programming dialogues with members and help them to analyze alternatives among which they could choose in dealing with the problem. Without making specific proposals, a number of speakers stressed the importance of increased co-operation in the UN system in dealing with mass poverty and unemployment, particularly in regard to statistics. The only criticism of the CDP report came from Chile and Bolivia, which argued that the CDP had unduly stressed the need for domestic efforts by LDCs without paying adequate attention to the external support required.

31. A resolution, adopted by consensus, recommended to those developing countries which had not yet done so that, within the framework of their national priorities and plans, they "define the magnitude and causes of poverty and unemployment prevailing in their economies and prepare action programmes laying down national development strategies designed to eradicate these conditions." It urged developed countries to increase their assistance and to provide it on the concessionary terms necessary to make a meaningful attack on the problem. Finally, it called upon the UN family, including the Bank and IDA, "to give due attention" in their studies and action programs to the problems of mass poverty and unemployment in the developing countries and to the recommendations of the CDP.

32. The resolution is attached as Annex II.

Second UN Development Decade: Review and Appraisal of Progress Achieved

33. The International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade adopted by the General Assembly envisaged biennial reviews of progress. The first such review is to take place in 1973. It is to be prepared by the UN Secretariat, at the expert level by the UN Committee on Development Planning, and at the intergovernmental level by the Council's Committee on Review and Appraisal.

34. The Council considered the first report of the Review and Appraisal Committee. Limited to organizational and procedural questions, the report stressed that the review and appraisal of progress "would mark the beginning of an important new endeavor in the field of international co-operation." It pointed out that the first review would be experimental, aimed at identifying shortfalls in the achievement of the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy and the factors which account for them, and at recommending policy measures, including new goals. Among the subjects mentioned in the debate to be reflected in the evolving Strategy were development and the environment (Netherlands); elimination of "extreme poverty" (Sweden); permanent sovereignty over natural resources (Chile, Hungary); economic embargoes and other economic discrimination (USSR); and trade negotiations, monetary reform and international economic security (Chile).

35. As on previous occasions, it was recognized that appraisals at the national level are the basic elements in the review and appraisal process, and that the responsibility for these rests solely with governments. No review of national progress and difficulties will be carried out by the UN Secretariat or by any UN expert or intergovernmental body. On the other hand, the UNDP Resident Representatives and UN field experts assisting governments in economic and social planning and general economic policy formulation have been asked to accede to requests for advice in carrying out national appraisals. The Secretariat intends to conduct field inquiries in a selected number of developing countries, on an experimental basis, to gather information about the organization and use of national appraisals. The desirability of providing technical assistance to improve national statistical programs was stressed by a number of developed countries. The need to formulate statistical indicators to measure many of the goals in the Strategy, particularly in the social field, was widely recognized. Co-operation to this end is being arranged between the Statistical Commission and the Committee for Development Planning, as well as at the inter-agency level.

36. The review and appraisal exercise will culminate in a synthesis of data collected by the Secretariat, the Council and the General Assembly. It is far from clear what type of document will eventually emerge. Some

UN Secretariat officials hope it will be comparable to the Pearson Report, but in view of the stress on intergovernmental responsibility and control at all stages of the process, it seems unlikely that this will be the result. It was stressed in the Council that, whatever the results, the review and appraisal exercise should assist in mobilizing public opinion in favor of development.

37. The preparations for the first exercise were welcomed by the Council, which endorsed the timetable and invited governments, inter-governmental organs and all UN bodies concerned to assist the Committee. The Netherlands proposed that the Council consider the possibility of meeting at the ministerial level to complete its work, but no action was taken on this suggestion.

UNDP and the Least Developed among the Developing Countries

38. The debate on the UNDP consisted largely of a reiteration of positions taken at the June session of the UNDP Governing Council on the results of the first country programming exercise and on the revision of the criteria for establishing indicative planning figures. Introducing the Governing Council's report, the Assistant Administrator of the UNDP said that the UNDP looked towards a program of \$1 billion in 1975, of which one half would consist of voluntary contributions, largely from the developed countries. He expressed concern at the slow growth in contributions and indicated that the 9.6 per cent annual increase projected was not being realized; even if it were, the UNDP would not achieve its goal of doubling the program by 1975. To do so, he said, would require a 15 per cent annual growth in contributions.

39. As at UNCTAD III and in the UNDP Governing Council, the question of special measures in favor of the least developed among the developing countries was a major issue. UNCTAD adopted a recommendation that ECOSOC consider ways and means of establishing institutional arrangements for the implementation of special measures in favor of those countries, including the possibility of a special fund. Action by the UNDP Governing Council at its June session is expected to result in the allocation of an additional \$55 million to the least developed countries. The UNDP Assistant Administrator referred to the importance of the UNDP's role in regard to those countries, a role which, he said, neither the World Bank, the regional development banks nor bilateral aid agencies could play. He cited UNDP efforts to organize what amounts to an aid co-ordination exercise for some of the least developed countries, in co-operation with the Bank and other donors.

40. Disagreements among the developing countries were marked. The Philippines, Brazil, Pakistan and others argued that any measures in favor of the least developed countries should be financed from additional resources. The Sudan and, to a lesser extent, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, were spokesmen for the least developed, supported vigorously by the UNDP's major donor countries, including France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Nordic countries, the United Kingdom and the United States. Denmark said that unless adjustments were made by the UNDP, there was a risk that donors would earmark contributions for the least developed countries. Japan said that a net decrease in the indicative planning figures for at least some of the relatively advanced developing countries should be envisaged in the Second Development Cycle (1977-1981). The United States indicated that its future contributions to the UNDP would depend in part on a broadening of the base of donors and the gradual shift of some countries from net recipients to net donors.

41. In adopting by consensus two resolutions relating to the least developed countries, the Council urged the UNDP to give high priority "to the revision of the criteria for calculating indicative planning figures for the Second Development Cycle, with a view to establishing a new general scheme designed to secure equity in the allocation of resources and, in particular, to enable the least developed countries to derive equitable benefit from UNDP resources." The Council also expressed its support for the decision of the UNDP Governing Council, in response to a recommendation of UNCTAD III, to request the Administrator "to prepare a study on the feasibility of using the UN Capital Development Fund first and foremost for the least developed countries."^{1/} It took note of the UNCTAD recommendation that it study possible ways of implementing special measures for the least developed countries, and decided to revert to this matter at its spring 1973 session. (See Annex III for the text of this resolution.)

42. In response to the concern, voiced principally by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (which is not among the 25 hard-core least developed countries), that some developing countries were not included in the list of 25 because decisions were based on out-of-date statistics, the Council requested the Committee for Development Planning "to undertake an examination of the latest up-dated statistical information on the relevant economic, social and other variables in respect of the developing countries, with a view to making recommendations to the Council at its 55th session on any modification that may appear necessary in the list of hard-core least developed countries." Finally, the Council endorsed the

^{1/} Picking up comments made by a few delegations in the UNDP Governing Council, the Sudan and Spain expressed the view that this Fund might be used to close an alleged gap between the pre-investment activities of UNDP and capital investment.

decision of the Committee to consider the review of criteria for the identification of the least developed countries as part of its work on the review and appraisal of progress during the Second UN Development Decade.

43. Mr. de Seynes told the Council that his Department's technical assistance program, financed under the UN's regular budget (which currently amounts to \$7.2 million), had been almost completely re-oriented towards the least developed countries. Whereas 90 countries had benefited from the program in 1970, in the current year only 15 countries, all among the least developed, were receiving assistance. The program was concentrating on integrated rural development, urban planning, regional projects executed through the UN's regional economic commissions, training of young economists from the developing countries (for which \$200,000 has been allocated), and the UN's Development Advisory Teams.

44. There are now three UN Development Advisory Teams, one each in Central Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific Islands. It is hoped to have three or four more teams in the field by the end of this year, in Niamey, perhaps Dakar, and conceivably Kinshasa. The teams are jointly administered by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the regional economic commission concerned. The UN has received supplemental contributions for this program from the Governments of the Netherlands and Sweden.

Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources of Developing Countries

45. The issue of sovereignty over natural resources was on the agenda of both the spring and summer sessions of the Council. At its spring session, on the basis of a proposal submitted by its Committee on Natural Resources, the Council requested the Secretariat to undertake "a study of the fiscal, commercial, financial, industrial, technological, social, economic and legal aspects" of this matter. The study is expected to recommend policy measures at the national level to ensure that the application of the principle of permanent sovereignty promotes the economic and social progress of the developing countries; and measures at the international level to ensure "the widest application of the principle, having regard to the technological, organizational and financial gaps between the developed and the developing countries."

46. At this session, the Council had before it a Secretariat report outlining arrangements made in various sectors and countries concerning the control of natural resource exploitation, profit sharing, technological constraints on the exploitation of natural resources and aspects of agro-business. The report observed that developing countries do not

always have the resources, strength and know-how required to exercise meaningful sovereignty over their natural resources. Without providing any details, it suggested that developed countries participate with the developing countries in a multilateral agreement with multinational enterprises "to ensure global accountability" and proposed that a "multinational charter on investment abroad" be prepared under the aegis of the UN. On the issue of expropriation, it stated that "Governments of developing countries should carefully plan and prepare takeovers, if and when needed. In particular, new foreign outlets and trade channels should be identified beforehand. Recourse by both sides to the UN system for the determination of compensation and other terms of compromise should be encouraged."

47. The Council did not have sufficient time to consider the item and deferred discussion of the Secretariat report until the spring of 1973.

UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

48. For nearly two years, the UN has had under consideration a proposal for a Revolving Fund for natural resources exploration. The Fund would finance pre-investment activities in respect of mining, energy and water resources; its revolving character would be ensured by requiring that countries benefiting from the Fund contribute amounts equivalent to a small percentage of any commercial returns realized as a result of the Fund's assistance.

49. At this session the Council considered the report of an Inter-governmental Working Group which had reviewed a draft Statute for the Fund, but had not reached final agreement. By 17 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, the Council requested the Chairman of the Group to undertake consultations aimed at arriving at an agreed draft Statute, and decided to revert to the issue at its resumed session in the autumn and to make recommendations to the General Assembly's 27th session.

50. The eight abstentions were prompted largely by the recommendation in the resolution that the General Assembly consider the question "with a view to finalizing and approving" a Statute at that session. A number of developed countries thought the draft Statute should be remitted to the Working Group with instructions to resolve outstanding issues, including arrangements to ensure the Fund's revolving nature, provision for initial financing, and the relationship between the Fund and the UNDP. Japan and the EEC countries expressed general support for the Fund concept, whereas Canada, New Zealand, the Nordic countries, the United Kingdom and the United States had reservations. The concept was also generally supported by the developing countries, with the exception of Brazil and Argentina, provided the Fund's resources were additional to those of the UNDP.

Agrarian Reform

51. The Council endorsed the major conclusions and recommendations of a report on agrarian reform prepared by an FAO/ILO/UN inter-agency committee which, after observing that the record of agrarian reform in the 1960s was inferior to that of the previous two decades, noted several problems. These included the lack of fundamental commitment, unduly complex and unenforceable legislation, and the introduction of capital investment programs, new technology and commercial farming or production for export unaccompanied by changes in land tenure. The Council recommended that governments in need of agrarian reform avail themselves of the advice and assistance of UN agencies and make full use of UNDP resources for this purpose. It was of the view that high priority should be given to accelerated implementation of agrarian reform in the LDCs and that the UN and its specialized agencies should provide appropriate technical assistance to achieve it.

52. During the debate, opinion was divided, particularly concerning the extent to which the UN should urge agrarian reform in the LDCs as a general policy measure and on the need for concessionary external financing for this purpose. Developed countries of both East and West saw no reason for the UN to hesitate to urge the necessity for such reform, whereas a group of LDCs, led by Pakistan, took the view that the UN should only invite consideration of the possibility. They stressed that specific agrarian reform policies were matters for national decision. The Council rejected a Pakistan proposal to recognize that effective implementation of agrarian reform would often require concessionary external financing. Sweden observed that the Bank's President had indicated that the Bank would offer increased support for agrarian reform measures, and called upon both bilateral and multilateral aid donors to consider how they could increase their assistance to agrarian reform as a development objective.

Industrial Development

53. During consideration of industrial development, the Executive Director of UNIDO told the Council that discussions on co-operation between the Bank and UNIDO were proceeding satisfactorily. He said that the Secretary-General had recently approved in principle the tentative arrangements for an IBRD/UNIDO Co-operative Program, and that interim arrangements for co-operation were being made pending submission of a formal UNIDO/IBRD agreement to the Industrial Development Board in 1973 and its entry into force on January 1, 1974. He added that UNIDO was in touch with UNDP on a "new approach" to the integration of capital and technical assistance for the industrial development of the least developed countries, and expressed the hope that pilot activities could soon begin in some African countries.

Science and Technology

54. Mr. Victor Urquidi, the new Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST), told the Council that ACAST's major task would be to promote the implementation of the World Plan of Action on Science and Technology, and that one of its principal endeavors would be to encourage the adaptation to the LDCs of developed country technologies, including industrial processes. Such new technologies should, he said, be "adequate" to the social, economic and cultural conditions of the LDCs. He added that ACAST recognized that ECOSOC's Committee on Science and Technology was the policy body in the field, and that it would work closely with the Committee and provide expert advice to it. He agreed that it was for governments to request and obtain financing for projects related to the transfer of science and technology. He expected, however, that ACAST would seek advice and assistance from financial institutions, including the Bank.

55. The most important aspect of the discussion concerned the terms of reference of ECOSOC's standing Committee on Science and Technology, which had been the subject of negotiation over many months. The LDCs considered that the Committee should deal only with science and technology in relation to development, while the developed countries proposed that it concern itself with science and technology more generally. After lengthy discussions and a number of compromises, a draft resolution was submitted to the Council which the latter approved unanimously (see Annex IV). As a result of the need to reconcile a variety of views, the Committee's terms of reference constitute, in effect, a broad program of action rather than a precise mandate. The views of the LDCs concerning the scope of the Committee's work prevailed to a large extent.

56. In a related action, the Council considered a proposal that the Committee, at its first meeting, should recommend, among other things, "goals and targets for the achievement of the policy measures relating to science and technology in the International Development Strategy." This caused difficulties for several developed countries which had reserved their positions in connection with the proposal in the Strategy that the developed countries should devote a percentage of their research effort to the problems of the LDCs. The resolution gave rise to a lengthy debate, but was finally adopted by 17 votes in favor, none against, with 8 abstentions. All those abstaining were developed countries.

World Population Conference and World Population Year

57. In 1970 the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly decided to call a World Population Conference in 1974, and to designate the year as the World Population Year. The Year is intended to focus international attention on population problems, mainly through educational and public information activities. The UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) will serve as Secretariat for the Year and will finance its activities, as well as some aspects of the preparations for the Conference. Previous UN population conferences were held largely at the expert level; the 1974 Conference will be the first major inter-governmental gathering of this type at the global level.

58. At its spring session, the Council endorsed, in principle, the draft program and arrangements for the Conference and formally assigned to the UN Population Commission the role of intergovernmental preparatory body for both the Conference and the Year. It requested the UN Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General for the Conference, at the Assistant Secretary-General level, in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It also requested the Secretariat to elaborate a draft "World Population Plan of Action," with the assistance of an Advisory Committee of Experts on Global Population Strategy. It urged member states "to co-operate in achieving a substantial reduction of the rate of population growth in those countries which consider that their present rate of growth is too high and in exploring the possibility for the setting of targets for such a reduction in those countries" and "to ensure, in accordance with their national population policies and needs, that information and education about family planning, as well as the means to effectively practice family planning, are made available to all individuals by the end of the Second UN Development Decade."

59. The adoption of the above measures by the Council was widely regarded as a significant step. It was suggested that the Conference and the Year may be as important as recent international actions to preserve and protect the human environment. The resolution is attached as Annex V.

Administration of the UN Fund for Population Activities

60. At the summer session, the Council considered a preliminary report by the Secretary-General on steps to achieve improvements in the administrative machinery of UNFPA. The report defined UNFPA's principal purposes as follows: (a) to assist in promoting an awareness of the economic and social implications of population problems in developing countries;

(b) to extend assistance to developing countries to assess and cope with their population problems; (c) to expand the capabilities of the relevant UN organizations to plan, program and implement population projects; and (d) to provide leadership for expanded population activities within the United Nations system and to co-ordinate the programming, planning and implementation of UNFPA-supported projects.

61. The Council was advised, however, that a Committee, whose members include Mr. Ernst Michanek (Sweden), Lord Caradon (U.K.) and Mr. John D. Rockefeller III (U.S.), had been set up to review UNFPA's procedures and operations and to consider the role of UNFPA in connection with the World Population Year. The Committee's report is to be submitted some time in August, and for this reason the Council took no action on the item at this meeting.

62. During the discussion of the Secretariat report, donors to UNFPA, including France, Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, called for a streamlining of the organizational arrangements and various committees in the UN concerned with population activities. The U.S. regarded UNFPA as a "strong source of financial and technical assistance" in the population field. It was noted that contributions to the Fund aggregate just over \$48 million. As in the past, Brazil and the Soviet Union strongly criticized UNFPA saying that it lacked intergovernmental control, and that its Secretariat was taking unwarranted initiatives. The existence of this separate fund was considered to distort the UNDP country programming process.

Protein

63. Last year the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of governments on the feasibility of establishing a special protein fund. The Secretary-General reported to the Council that the small number of replies so far received was not conclusive, and suggested that the Council might wish to return to the matter at its next session. Several governments had reiterated the view that existing bilateral and multilateral assistance arrangements should be continued, and that the creation of a fund would only foster separate and limited action. Donors commented that, except where it is known in advance that additional resources will be forthcoming, the proliferation of special funds tends to distort recipients' priorities. Italy suggested that Bank financing should be considered for projects in this field. The Council decided to postpone consideration of the question to its 55th session, and invited the Secretariat to consult with the specialized agencies concerned and the Administrator of the UNDP to work out proposals for the operation and administration of a possible fund.

V. DECOLONIZATION

64. As in previous years, the Council discussed action taken by the specialized agencies to implement the various decolonization resolutions of the General Assembly, which call for assistance to refugees and to liberation movements, and the cessation of collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa. Perhaps most noticeable this year was the increased emphasis on assistance to liberation movements and the milder criticisms of the Bank for its alleged activities in Portugal and South Africa. India and Kenya, for instance, welcomed the fact that the Bank had made no loans to those two countries since 1966.

65. The representative of Kenya stated, however, that many of the difficulties encountered by the agencies were "hidden in the law" and that the law could be interpreted favorably if there was a desire to be of help. The Indian representative said that his Government was not unmindful of the constitutional obstacles faced by several agencies, and suggested that those agencies might consider amending their charters. He added that the Bank should lend for projects beneficial to refugees and consult further with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to find ways and means of establishing effective co-operation with that body.

66. Delegates from the Ukraine, the USSR and Hungary repeated their traditional attacks on the Bank and the Fund. They were followed by the representative of Ghana, the only African delegate to take a strong stand against the two agencies. Sweden was the only Western European country which supported a proposal by the President of the Council, prepared in consultation with the Chairman of the General Assembly Committee of 24 on decolonization, that the heads of the specialized agencies should present to their governing bodies concrete programs for action in compliance with the Assembly's resolutions. His Government, he said, expected to follow this up in the governing bodies of the agencies.

67. After a relatively brief debate, the Council decided to endorse the suggestions and observations in the President's report and to transmit it and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the General Assembly. The report of the CPC sets forth, among other things, the position of some delegations that the difficulties alleged to exist in connection with assistance to refugees and liberation movements are not insurmountable - the Bank should make grants to national liberation movements and, through IDA, long-term interest-free loans to

governments for projects directly beneficial to colonial peoples. The report also states the concern of some CPC members that some agencies, particularly the Bank and the Fund, have not yet ceased all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa.

68. The resolution (see Annex VI) was adopted by 17 votes in favor, two against (the United Kingdom and the United States), and six abstentions (Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Brazil, Finland and France). The arguments of some of those abstaining were, in substance, that assistance to refugees might be possible under certain circumstances but that the question of assistance to liberation movements posed constitutional difficulties, that the constitutional prerogatives of the agencies should be respected and that expulsion of members should not be envisaged.

VI. OTHER MATTERS

World Food Programme

69. As in past years, delegations expressed general satisfaction with the work of the UN/FAO World Food Programme (WFP). The Executive Director of the WFP said that, over ten years, the WFP had made contributions of food - largely surpluses of the developed countries - worth about \$1.1 billion for 514 economic and social development projects in 87 countries, and had given substantial assistance to countries which had suffered natural disasters. The January 1972 pledging conference resulted in pledges totalling \$266 million. One problem that has arisen for WFP lies in the composition of the available food supplies: at present, WFP reserves consist mostly of cereals, vegetable oils and mixtures of cereals and soya; WFP is short of dairy products and other foodstuffs rich in animal protein. It is trying to concentrate principally on the least developed among the developing countries, and on those countries which are experiencing food shortages and cannot afford to import the food products they need.

Disaster Relief

70. The UN Disaster Relief Co-ordinator told the Council that his Office, which came into existence in March of this year, was mainly a clearing house. It could not perform its functions without the assistance of all organizations in the UN system, and it had already had useful initial contacts with a number of agencies, including the Bank. (See SecM72-30, dated January 17, 1972, for a description of the Co-ordinator's mandate, as approved by the General Assembly last year.) There was some discussion on the advisability of intervention by the Co-ordinator not only in natural disaster situations but also in other

disaster situations, such as that in Burundi. The USSR, in particular, argued that the Co-ordinator's Office should limit itself to cases of natural disasters, although the resolution establishing the Office contemplates the possibility of activity following man-made disasters.

71. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the UNDP, the specialized agencies and other UN bodies "to devote the largest volume of resources, within their respective programs, to meeting, in liaison with the UN Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, assistance requests from the Government of the Philippines relating to the reconstruction work contemplated in its initial emergency program" following the recent cyclone and floods. The Bank is "especially" requested to provide such assistance, as it was last year in the cases of Chile and Colombia.

Assistance in the Relief, Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Sudanese Refugees

72. At its spring session, the Council adopted a resolution on the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of Sudanese refugees. It welcomed the arrangements made by the Secretary-General for the co-ordination of these activities under the leadership, initially, of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and requested the Secretary-General and others, including the executive heads of the specialized agencies, to render the maximum possible assistance to the Government of the Sudan.

73. At this session, the Secretary-General made an appeal for \$22 million for relief and rehabilitation operations in the Sudan, and the Council urged governments and the international organizations concerned to provide the assistance required for voluntary repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of the refugees returning to the Sudan from abroad, as well as of persons displaced within the country. The United States announced an "initial commitment" of \$4.45 million for Sudanese relief.

The impact of multinational corporations on the development process and on international relations. ~~and on international relations~~

The Economic and Social Council

Recalling that, according to the Charter of the United Nations, the Creation of conditions of stability and well-being is necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Recognizing the growing interdependence of economic and social development in the various parts of the world,

Aware that economic and social conditions are continually undergoing changes which require regular scrutiny to ensure unimpeded and equitable progress towards the attainment of an integrated world economy within the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Taking note of the statement in the World Economic Survey, 1971 (E/5144) which says, with reference to the multinational corporations, that "while these corporations are frequently effective agents for the transfer of technology as well as capital to developing countries, their role is sometimes viewed with awe since their size and power may surpass the host country's entire economy. The international community has yet to formulate a positive policy and establish effective machinery for dealing with the issues raised by the activities of these corporations",

Noting also the resolution of the fifty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference concerning the Social Problems Raised by Multinational Undertakings and the convening by the Governing Body of the ILO of a meeting on the Relationship between Multinational Corporations and Social Policy.

Noting further that, in resolution 73 III on restrictive business practices adopted at its third session, the Conference on Trade and Development, considering "the possible adverse impact of restrictive business practices, including among others those resulting from the increased activities of multinational enterprises, on the trade and development of developing countries", decided that a Group of Experts should be set up to make a "further study of restrictive business practices followed by enterprises and corporations which have already been identified and which are adversely affecting the trade and development of the developing countries, including among others such practices which may stem from: cartel activities; business restrictions practised by enterprises and multinational corporations; export prohibitions; agreements on market distribution and allocation; the tying of the supply of inputs including raw materials and components; restrictions specified in contracts for the transfer of technology, arbitrary transfer pricing between the parent company and its affiliates; monopoly practices",

2. Recommends that the persons appointed by the Secretary-General be informed of the conclusions of the Group of Experts established by UNCTAD at its third session, and the comments on them of the UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures, so that, among the various aspects of the problem, the important one referred to the Group of Experts can be taken into account in the global study of multinational corporations envisaged in the foregoing paragraph;
3. Recommends further that the aforesaid group take advantage of and take into account research being carried out in this field by other international organizations, particularly **that** of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation as a result of the resolution adopted at the fifty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference;
4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit the report of the group of eminent persons, together with his own comments and recommendations, to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session at the latest, and to inform the Council at its fifty-fifth session of the progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

~~Interpretation of~~

The elimination of mass poverty and unemployment through the
adoption of national development strategies and the
International Development Strategy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in which the Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Development Decade starting from 1 January 1971 and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade which emphasizes the need to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life,

Recognizing that people are both the primary object of development as well as its principal determinants,

Recognizing that, though some economic and social progress has been made by developing countries in recent years, large numbers of people in these countries continue to live at marginal levels of subsistence, and are unemployed or under-employed.

Recognizing therefore, as a short and long-term solution, the need for laying down a national plan of action relating to the fixing of basic economic and social priorities in the developing countries, bearing in mind the unified approach to development endorsed in the International Development Strategy and in General Assembly resolution 2681 (XXV),

Recalling that the Committee for Development Planning is charged with the task of furnishing expert advice on major development policy issues,

Having examined the report of the eighth session of the Committee for Development Planning and its analysis of the problems of mass poverty and unemployment,

Noting the view of the Committee for Development Planning that "such information as is available suggests that, in some developing countries, the distribution of income and wealth has become even more unequal in recent years"

Recognizing that for the solution of these problems it is important for governments of developing countries to adopt appropriate development strategies which would make the goal of maximizing economic growth and productivity compatible with and complementary to that of achieving an equitable distribution of its benefits, **and which would include** ~~including~~ social policies designed to eliminate the phenomena of mass poverty and unemployment,

Further recognizing that for the implementation of such development strategies the concomitant action by governments of the developed countries, especially the provision of a substantially greater volume of assistance on concessionary terms, as well as fulfilment of their undertakings to liberalize trade from the developing countries, including ~~appropriate~~ the adoption, where appropriate, assistance suitable adjustment/policies, are important.

Noting with appreciation that assistance on generous terms is in fact being provided by certain countries,

Noting also that net financial flows and the share of official development assistance from the developed countries as a whole, expressed as a ratio of their gross national product, have declined,

1. Takes note with interest of the analysis and recommendations relating to mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries contained in the report of the Committee for Development Planning (E/5126);
2. Expresses the hope that all concerned with development problems will make appropriate use of this report;
3. Recommends to governments of developing countries, which have not yet done so, that they, within the framework of their national priorities and plans, define the magnitude and causes of poverty and unemployment prevailing in their economies and prepare action-programmes laying down national development strategies designed to eradicate these conditions;
4. Recommends to governments of developing countries to give appropriate consideration in the establishment of their short and long-term social and economic objectives and in the formulation of their national development plans to the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning concerning the reduction of mass poverty and unemployment, utilizing inter alia the unexploited potential in major areas of economic and social activity, including public construction, land improvement, agrarian reform and co-operatives, as an integral part of their national development strategies;
5. Urges governments of the developed countries to enlarge the volume of their assistance to the developing countries, and to provide this assistance on such concessionary terms as are necessary to make its contribution to the attack on mass poverty and unemployment meaningful, and to fulfil their undertakings to liberalize trade from the developing countries, including the adoption where appropriate of suitable adjustment assistance policies;

6. Requests the Committee on Review and Appraisal and other intergovernmental organizations involved in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy to take into account the analysis and conclusions of the report of the CDP and the provisions of this resolution, especially when recommending new goals and policy measures;

7. Requests the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to give due consideration to the report of the CDP with a view to fostering the development of new technology designed to eliminate both open and hidden unemployment and raise levels of productivity in the developing countries;

8. Calls upon the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the ILO, FAO, UNDP, WFP, IBRD, IDA and the regional development banks to give due attention, both in their studies and action programmes to the problems of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries and to the recommendations of the CDP;

9. Invites the ILO in co-operation with UNCTAD, actively to continue the examination of the important problems raised by the relationship between international trade development, labour and employment.

10. Requests the Secretary-General and Governments to take all possible measures to publicize the analysis and conclusions of the CDP and ILO-related publications in order to inform public opinion, especially in the developed countries, of the problems of mass poverty and unemployment in the developing countries and the measures required to resolve these;

11. Invites the Committee on Development Planning to continue its work on this matter, taking into account the provisions of this resolution and the views expressed in the Council, with a view to recommending further measures for the eradication of mass poverty and unemployment in the developing countries.

Special Measures in Favour of the Least
Developed among the Developing Countries

The Economic and Social Council

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2768 (XXVI) of 18 November 1971 in which it requested the UNDP, among others, to initiate, as appropriate, action oriented programmes in favour of the least developed countries,

Noting with appreciation UNCTAD resolution 62 (III) of 19 May 1972, on Special measures in favour of the least developed countries, and keeping in mind the provisions of operative paragraph 2 of that resolution,

Further noting UNDP Governing Council decisions contained in paragraphs 99 and 137 of the report on its fourteenth session,

Mindful of the situation of the least developed among the developing countries that called for the introduction of special measures in their favour,

Fully aware of the role entrusted to ECOSOC in the implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries which is consistent with the central co-ordinating role of ECOSOC;

1. Calls upon developed countries and multilateral institutions and agencies to respond favourably to the decisions and recommendations in different fields of trade and development as stipulated in UNCTAD resolution 62 (III),
2. Urges UNDP to extend a high priority to the revision of the criteria for calculating the Indicative Planning Figures for the second Development Cycle with a view to establishing a new general scheme designed to secure equity in the allocation of resources and, in particular, to enable the least developed countries to derive equitable benefit from UNDP resources.

3. Supports the decision of the Governing Council of UNDP contained in paragraph 347 of the report on its fourteenth session requesting the Administrator to prepare a study on the feasibility of using the United Nations Capital Development Fund first and foremost for the least developed countries and to submit his findings and recommendations to the Governing Council at its fifteenth session,
4. Envisages that the findings and recommendations of the study on the Capital Development Fund, together with the decisions of the Governing Council on the subject will be considered by ECOSOC and, subsequently, by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session,
5. Takes note of the recommendation of UNCTAD III on the study of ways and means for establishing institutional arrangements for the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed countries, including a study of the desirability and feasibility of establishing a special fund for the least developed countries, to be carried out by ECOSOC, in consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations system,
6. Decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-fourth session an item on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

Terms of reference of the Standing Committee on
Science and Technology for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1621 (LI) establishing a standing Committee to provide policy guidance and make recommendations on matters relating to the application of science and technology to development;

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (E/5116) and the differing views expressed thereon;

Concerned that the technological gap between the developed and the developing countries is further widening and that progress in science and technology has not yet been adequately reflected in benefits accruing to the developing countries and thus, in many cases, has increased their position of disadvantage in relation to the advanced countries;

Aware of the continuing need for global evaluation, analysis, planning and policy-guidance for action to orient the progress in and application of science and technology in favour of development;

Convinced of the need to provide an adequate response to the requirements of development and give a new impetus to scientific and technological progress in favour of the developing countries;

Noting with satisfaction the increasing involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system in the problems of the application of science and technology to development;

Affirming that the work of the Committee, whilst taking into account the interests of all countries in the progress of science and technology and their application to development, should place particular emphasis on the development needs of the developing countries;

1. Affirms that the Standing Committee on Science and Technology for development is the main body among the subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC to assist the Council in the definition of guidelines in the field of science and technology for development in the interest of all mankind and particularly of the peoples of the developing countries;

2. Decides that the Committee's functions shall consist of the following:

(a) promoting international co-operation in the field of science and technology, including education, training and exchange of experience and information;

(b) reviewing and analysing, on a continuing basis, the policy aspects of science and technology for development with a view to (i) identifying restrictive factors affecting indigenous scientific and technological development and recommending policies as appropriate on their removal; (ii) promoting policies geared to the establishment of a viable and adequate scientific and technological infrastructure capable of generating a self-supporting process of economic and social development, and (iii) encouraging the development of science and technology in the developing countries themselves;

(c) encouraging the formulation of overall scientific and technological policies and the development of scientific and technological processes which are compatible with the endowments of the developing countries and their national development plans and priorities;

(d) suggesting, in accordance with national development plans and priorities, scientific and technological policies to promote development with such objectives as maximising productivity in developing countries, promoting their industrialization, reducing their dependency on imports of capital equipment, stimulating their exports and improving their balance of payments position;

(e) assisting the Economic and Social Council to help the appropriate inter-governmental bodies of the United Nations system to plan programmes and activities within the sphere of their respective competence in the field of science and technology for development;

(f) assessing and evaluating policies designed to employ existing scientific and technological methods and processes to accelerate the rate of economic and social progress, both quantitatively and qualitatively, of the developing countries;

(g) keeping under review, taking into account as appropriate the views of relevant expert bodies, new developments in science and technology, evaluating their implications and making recommendations to the Council on practical measures to maximize their contribution to development;

(h) studying and suggesting (i) ways and means of integrating scientific and technological planning and activities related to development; (ii) measures required to make foreign scientific and technological participation fully compatible with the national plans and priorities of the host countries;

(i) stimulating, encouraging and suggesting scientific and technological research and application required to cope with new or changing problems in the field of development;

(j) identifying those multisectoral and multidisciplinary problems in the field of science and technology for development which are not at present being dealt with in the United Nations system, and recommending measures, as appropriate, for dealing with them;

(k) suggesting measures required to generate the internal and external resources necessary to implement the policies and programmes recommended by the Committee;

(l) making recommendations to the appropriate bodies in the United Nations system on the mobilization of public opinion, especially with regard to the world scientific community, in favour of policies and programmes recommended by the Committee and by other United Nations organs working in this field;

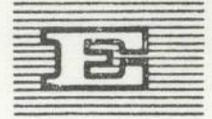
(m) maintaining liaison with other organizations doing relevant work in the field of science and technology for development;

(n) assisting the Economic and Social Council in co-ordinating the activities within the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development, with a view to ensuring the utmost efficiency and co-operation and avoiding duplication;

(o) making recommendations, through ECOSOC and the General Assembly, to UNDP, on the policy questions arising in the field of science and technology, including projects which could be financed by the Programme out of funds allocated for global projects;

(p) assessing and making appropriate recommendations on the conclusions of ACAST; and giving ACAST such guidance as may be necessary for the implementation of the Committee's functions;

3. Requests the Committee to assist in the process of review and appraisal of the progress in the implementation of the International Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in the field of science and technology for development;
4. Invites the Committee to utilize fully, in the performance of its functions, the expertise available to it in the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and decides that in future ACAST's reports will be referred to the Committee;
5. Further invites the Committee to co-operate closely with the intergovernmental bodies of the UNCTAD, UNIDO, specialized agencies and IAEA, as well as with other intergovernmental bodies of the UN system working in the field of the application of science and technology to development;
6. Decides that the Committee shall convene its first session early in 1973 and thereafter biennially unless otherwise decided by the Council.



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr. ANNEX V
GENERAL

E/RES/1672 (LII)
13 June 1972

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 4

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1672 (LII). Population and development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 and the urgent need to take additional steps and measures for its full implementation,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in which the Assembly recommended objectives, policies and measures needed to promote the economic and social progress of the developing nations, including, inter alia, demographic objectives and measures required for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Aware that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, confirmed that parents have the exclusive right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and that provision of knowledge and means, necessary to enable them to exercise that right, should be made available to individuals,

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, identified, as a minimum target for the Second United Nations Development Decade, availability of the necessary information and advice to all persons who so desire it to enable them to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to prepare them for responsible parenthood,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2683 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, by which the Assembly designated the year 1974 as World Population Year, as a way of focusing international attention on different aspects of the population problem and to provide an opportunity for Member States to make such efforts in the field of population as may be considered consistent with their respective needs,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1484 (XLVIII) of 3 April 1970 on the third World Population Conference, 1974, in which the representatives of Member States would consider basic demographic problems, their relationship with economic and social development, and the population policies and action programmes needed,

Expressing its appreciation for the progress achieved in population activities by Member States and organizations of the United Nations system, and for the recent impressive increase in technical co-operation under the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Noting with appreciation the report entitled "Science and technology and problems of population growth in developing countries" ^{1/} submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

Convinced that economic and social development is an essential element of and prerequisite to an effective population policy, and being aware that further action and expansion of activities is needed to this end at both the national and international levels,

Stressing that economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of each nation and the entire international community and that the obligations inherent in this responsibility are set down in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Being concerned with the immediate and long-range economic and social implications of rapid population growth as revealed in the projections of the United Nations,

A

1. Urges all Member States:

(a) To give full attention to their demographic objectives and measures during the biennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and to take such steps as may be necessary to improve demographic statistics, research and planning machinery needed for development of population policies and programmes;

(b) To co-operate in achieving a substantial reduction of the rate of population growth in those countries which consider that their present rate of growth is too high and in exploring the possibility for the setting of targets for such a reduction in those countries.

^{1/} E/5107.

(c) To ensure, in accordance with their national population policies and needs, that information and education about family planning, as well as the means to effectively practise family planning, are made available to all individuals by the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Calls upon all Member States, developed and developing alike, to give further support to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in expanding the capacity of the United Nations system needed to promote activities in the population field in accordance with the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

3. Calls upon developed countries to provide, upon request, assistance in the population field without prejudice to other forms of development assistance;

4. Calls upon Member States and relevant United Nations bodies, in their present review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to give special attention to demographic, social and economic measures conducive to the achievement of the goals of the Decade;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To initiate, in accordance with the spirit of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, studies needed for the development and implementation of demographic objectives and measures;

(b) To assist, upon request and in collaboration with the United Nations agencies concerned, Member States in population activities relevant to the biennial review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

B

1. Endorses in principle the draft programme and arrangements for the World Population Conference, 1974, as approved by the Population Commission at its sixteenth session: 2/

2. Decides to assign to the Population Commission amongst its functions that of the intergovernmental preparatory body for the World Population Conference and the World Population Year and requests the Commission, in that capacity, to continue the preparatory work, taking into account actual and diverse situations prevailing in the various countries and regions, and to report back to the Council at its resumed fifty-third session in the first instance;

3. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency to take part in the World Population Conference and urges interested Member States to report on the actions they have taken in developing their population policies, programmes and activities;

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5090), chap. IV.

4. Decides to place on the agenda of the World Population Conference a draft World Population Plan of Action and requests the Secretary-General to elaborate such a draft with the assistance of the Advisory Committee of Experts on Global Population Strategy decided upon at the sixteenth session of the Population Commission.

5. Requests the Secretary-General, with the financial assistance of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities:

(a) To announce the World Population Year and World Population Conference at an early date and commend those programmes to the urgent attention of Governments of all Member States in order to emphasize that high priority should be given to the preparations for the Conference and the Year, and take such other steps as may be desirable for the attainment of the basic objectives of the Conference and the Year;

(b) To appoint, within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and at the Assistant Secretary-General level, a Secretary-General for the World Population Conference and those World Population Year activities specifically related to the Conference, among them the symposia on population and development, human rights and the environment, equipped with the necessary secretariat resources, by drawing particularly upon the expertise and competence of the United Nations system as well as the Advisory Committee of Experts on Global Population Strategy;

(c) To designate the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities as having responsibility for preparations for the World Population Year and to request him to take the necessary steps, having regard to the resources available, to establish a secretariat from within the Fund and to work closely with the Population Division, the Centre for Economic and Social Information, the specialized agencies and the relevant non-governmental organizations;

6. Urges the aforesaid Secretary-General of the Conference and the Executive Director of the Fund to co-operate to the extent necessary to ensure that preparations for the Conference and the Year proceed smoothly, bearing in mind the complementary nature of the activities of the Year and of the Conference.

C

1. Approves the proposed programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year, 1974, as recommended by the Population Commission at its sixteenth session; 3/

2. Invites all Member States to take part in the observance of the World Population Year, especially to promote such activities as would improve knowledge and awareness as well as policies and measures relative to population and development.

3/ Ibid., chap. IX, pp. 49-72.

3. Calls the attention of Governments of Member States to the valuable role which can be played by national population commissions in both developed and developing countries and which could enhance national population policies and programmes as well as national participation in the World Population Conference and World Population Year.

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations agencies concerned to render, upon request, all possible assistance to Member States to enable them to participate fully in accordance with their own policies in the activities of the World Population Year, including technical assistance and aid by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities as requested by Member States;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the widest possible co-operation of appropriate non-governmental organizations, research institutions and mass communication media in furthering the objectives of the World Population Year;

6. Invites the appropriate non-governmental organizations accredited to the Economic and Social Council, as well as national scientific and humanitarian organizations, to participate fully in the World Population Year.

D

1. Endorses the five-year and two-year programmes of work in the field of population, recommended by the Population Commission at its sixteenth session, ^{4/} which includes, inter alia, work to be done in connexion with the Second United Nations Development Decade, the World Population Conference, 1974, the World Population Year, 1974 and technical co-operation:

2. Invites the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut to develop further their five-year and two-year programmes of work in the population field and in conformity with their particular regional needs, taking into account the recommendations of the Population Commission:

3. Invites the United Nations agencies concerned to develop further co-ordination and collaboration, in order to support population activities and the implementation of population programmes requested by Governments:

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in pursuing the programme of work recommended by the Population Commission at its sixteenth session and in response to requests from Member States:

(a) To give special attention to the development and improvement of demographic statistics;

^{4/} Ibid., chap. VI.

(b) To draw particular attention to the need for taking measures as appropriate to speed up the implementation of the African Population Census Programme;

(c) To develop, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies concerned, appropriate measures needed to accelerate the review of requests for technical co-operation and implementation of technical assistance projects:

(d) To continue providing technical and financial support to the regional demographic training and research centres sponsored by the United Nations and to the development of the national population research capacity;

(e) To assign priority to providing assistance for training of personnel, establishing national population research, advising on population policies and programmes and taking part in projects designed to support national population programmes:

(f) To make the necessary arrangements for the inclusion of population questions in the programmes of work of the United Nations Secretariat, with particular regard to population and social development, public administration, human rights and natural resources:

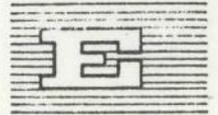
(g) To take such steps as may be necessary within the regular budget and extra-budgetary sources, to ensure that the programme of work, as recommended, could be fully implemented, particularly those projects directly related to the Second United Nations Development Decade, the World Population Conference, 1974 and the World Population Year, 1974:

5. Requests the Population Commission and the World Population Conference, 1974 to give the highest priority to the consideration of social, economic and other conditions conducive to the attainment of national demographic objectives.

1818th plenary meeting

2 June 1972

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
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LIMITED
E/AC.24/L.435
26 July 1972
Original: ENGLISH

Fifty-third session
CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE
Agenda item 14

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

Barbados, Ghana, Hungary, India, Kenya, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan,
Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Zaire: draft resolution

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,"

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the item,^{1/}

Having examined also the report of the President of the Council,^{2/} the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its twelfth session,^{3/} as well as the relevant sections of the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1971-1972,^{4/}

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other relevant United Nations resolutions including in particular General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and Council resolution 1651 (LI) of 29 October 1971,

- 1/ E/5147 and Corr.1.
2/ E/5187.
3/ E/5186, paras. 37-44.
4/ E/5133, paras. 38-48.

Mindful of the repeated affirmation of the General Assembly that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary the extension of the United Nations system of organizations of all necessary moral and material assistance to them, including specially those in the liberated areas of the Colonial Territories, and their national liberation movements,

Bearing in mind the views of representatives of the national liberation movements concerned, as well as by representatives of the Organization of African Unity concerning the urgent and grave need for further and effective assistance from the United Nations system of organizations to the colonial peoples in southern Africa, as expressed to the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration to the Colonial Countries and Peoples during its meetings in Africa in April 1972,^{5/} and taking into account the relevant recommendations of the Special Committee in that regard,^{6/}

1. Takes note of the report of the President of the Council;^{7/}
2. Endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;
3. Recommends these observations and suggestions for action, as a matter of urgency, by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and requests ~~these organizations~~ these organizations to include in their respective reports to the Secretary-General called for under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI), information on such action as may be taken or envisaged in implementation of the present recommendation;
4. Requests its President, taking the foregoing into account, and in the light of the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly in operative paragraph 12 of resolution 2874 (XXVI), to continue his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee, to seek where appropriate, the views of the Organization of African Unity, and to report thereon to the Council at an early date;
5. Invites, having regard to the special responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly to continue to seek the most suitable means for the immediate

^{5/} A/AC.109/SR.857-870

^{6/} A/AC.109/400, 402, 404 and 405

^{7/} E/5187

and full implementation of the resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions, the attention of the Special Committee to the discussions that have taken place in the Council^{8/} and in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination^{9/} concerning the item;

6. Decides to transmit to the General Assembly the reports of the President of the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in order to facilitate its consideration of the item at the twenty-seventh session.

8/ E/SR.-

9/ E/AC.51/SR. 370-373.