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**REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE
WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION**

16 June 1973-15 June 1974

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 (A/9601)



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New York, 1974

NOTE

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

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Foreword

I have the honour to submit to the General Assembly the twenty-ninth report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, covering the period from 16 June 1973 to 15 June 1974.

The introduction to the report is being issued as an addendum to the present document.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kurt Waldheim', with a stylized, cursive script.

Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

3 August 1974

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNROB	United Nations Special Relief Office in Bangladesh
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Part One

Political and security questions

CHAPTER I

The situation in the Middle East

A. *Status of the cease-fire and search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict*

1. Resumption of the consideration of the Middle East problem by the Security Council

On 14 June 1973, the Security Council suspended its examination of the situation in the Middle East in order to reflect further on the results of the discussions that had taken place during its 10 meetings in June and, on 20 July, resumed its consideration of the problem.

The Security Council met between 20 and 26 July¹ to consider the situation in the Middle East on the basis of the Secretary-General's report of 18 May 1973 (S/10929).² A draft resolution was submitted by eight Powers (S/10974),³ whereby the Council would strongly deplore Israel's continuing occupation of the territories occupied as a result of the 1967 conflict; support the initiatives of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; express its conviction that a just and peaceful solution to the problem of the Middle East could be achieved only on the basis of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, the rights of all States in the area and for the rights and legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians; and request the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to resume and to pursue their efforts to promote a just and peaceful solution of the Middle East problem. The draft resolution was not adopted by the Security Council owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

2. Status of the cease-fire before 6 October 1973

(a) ISRAEL-LEBANON SECTOR

The cease-fire situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector continued to be the subject throughout the summer of 1973 of reports submitted by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council almost on a daily basis (S/7930 and addenda). Those reports showed that the situation in the sector was relatively quiet until 6 October, although there were frequent incidents. Israeli forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, three positions located on Lebanese territory near the Armis-

stice Demarcation Line. There were occasional firing incidents, mostly cases of light weapons fire by Israeli forces across the Armistice Demarcation Line and occasional flights by Israeli forces aircraft over localities in southern Lebanon. The reports also contained complaints received from the Lebanese authorities concerning violations of the cease-fire by Israeli forces.

One incident of a serious nature took place in August 1973. In a report dated 11 August (S/7930/Add.2082),³ the Chief of Staff of UNTSO stated that he had received a complaint from Lebanon alleging that a Lebanese civilian aircraft leased to Iraq had been intercepted by Israeli aircraft over Lebanese territory and diverted to Israel.

The same complaint was the subject of a letter dated 11 August to the President of the Security Council (S/10983),³ in which Lebanon, referring to the incident, requested an urgent meeting of the Council to deal with that act which, it said, constituted a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty. Iraq also brought the incident to the attention of the Council in a letter of the same date (S/10984),³ charging that Israel had committed an act of piracy which threatened international civil aviation.

The Council considered Lebanon's complaint during five meetings, held between 13 and 15 August.⁴ At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council adopted resolution 337 (1973), by which it condemned the Government of Israel for violating Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the forcible diversion and seizure by the Israel Air Force of a Lebanese airliner from Lebanon's air space. The Council considered that those actions constituted a violation of the Lebanese-Israeli Armistice Agreement of 1949, the cease-fire resolutions of the Council of 1967, the provisions of the Charter and the international conventions on civil aviation. It called on Israel to desist from any and all acts that violated Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and endangered the safety of international civil aviation, and warned it that, if such acts were repeated, the Council would consider taking adequate steps or measures to enforce its resolutions.

In that connexion, the Secretary-General, on 4 September, transmitted to the Council a letter from the Secretary-General of ICAO (S/10990)⁵ containing the resolution adopted by the Council of that Organization on 20 August regarding Security Council resolution 337 (1973).

¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1733rd to 1735th meetings.*

² For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973.*

³ *Idem, Supplement for July, August and September 1973.*

⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1736th to 1740th meetings.*

⁵ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1973.*

That resolution, together with another resolution adopted by the Assembly of ICAO on 30 August on the forcible diversion and seizure by Israeli military aircraft of a Lebanese civil aircraft, was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the representative of Lebanon on 18 September (A/9161-S/11002).⁵

On 10 September, Israel transmitted a copy of a note it had addressed to the President of the Assembly of ICAO concerning the discovery of rockets and rocket-launchers in the possession of Arab terrorists near the Fiumicino International Airport of Rome with the indication that those weapons were used by the regular armies of Egypt, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, which, Israel charged, were responsible for delivering the weapons to the Arab terrorists (A/9150-S/10994).⁵ The allegation was rejected by Egypt, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic in a letter dated 25 September (A/9173-S/11003).⁵

(b) ISRAEL-SYRIA SECTOR

The Secretary-General also continued to transmit to the Security Council the reports he received from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO concerning the Israel-Syria sector. It appeared from the reports that, from 15 June until 6 October 1973, the situation in that sector remained generally quiet. There were occasional firing incidents and a few cases of overflights by Israeli aircraft of Syrian positions (S/7930 and addenda).⁵

On 14 September, the Syrian Arab Republic complained that, on the previous day, 64 Israeli aircraft violated Syrian coastal air space, forcing Syrian aircraft to take counter-measures, which resulted in five Israeli planes being shot down and eight Syrian planes being hit (A/9151-S/10996).⁵ This complaint was also submitted to UNTSO, but the United Nations military observers could not confirm it as the location of the alleged incident was outside the range of the United Nations observation posts.

On the same day, Israel rejected the Syrian charges and said that the incident had been originally provoked by Syrian fighter planes which had attacked a routine patrol of the Israel Air Force over the Mediterranean (A/9152-S/10998 and Corr.1).⁵

(c) THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE ISRAEL-JORDAN SECTORS

No communications were received by the Security Council from the parties regarding cease-fire violations in the Israel-Jordan and the Suez Canal sectors. In the Suez Canal sector where the United Nations maintained a cease-fire observation machinery, no incidents were observed by the United Nations military observers. The parties submitted a few complaints, none of which could be confirmed by United Nations observations (S/7930/Add.2028,⁶ 2037,⁶ 2073⁷ and 2092⁷).

3. Outbreak of hostilities

(a) FIRST REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND COMMUNICATIONS BY THE PARTIES

On 6 October, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO reported⁸ general heavy air and ground activity in the Israel-

Syria and the Suez Canal sectors (S/7930/Add.2141). In the Suez Canal sector, United Nations observation posts on the east bank had reported that there were intense exchanges of artillery, tank and mortar fire, in addition to intense aerial activity with jet rocket attacks and anti-aircraft fire. The Egyptian forces crossed the Canal at five locations (S/7930/Add.2142-2145).⁸ In the Israel-Syria sector, United Nations observation posts reported intense artillery and tank fire by Syrian forces which had crossed the Syrian forward defended localities near Quneitra, as well as bomb and rocket attacks by Syrian and Israeli forces jet aircraft (S/7930/Add.2142-2145).⁸

In the Israel-Lebanon sector, reports from the United Nations observation posts reported many overflights by Israeli and unidentified aircraft in southern Lebanon (S/7930/Add.2143, 2145 and 2146).⁸

In transmitting those reports, the Secretary-General stated that, since receiving the first news of the outbreak of fighting, he had been in constant consultation with the parties concerned, the President and members of the Security Council. In the field, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO had addressed an appeal to the parties to cease all military activity and adhere strictly to the cease-fire (S/7930/Add.2143).⁸

On 6 October, the Syrian Arab Republic charged that Israel had launched a military attack that day all along the cease-fire line, with aircraft penetrating Syrian air space in the northern sector of the front (S/11009).⁸ On the same day, Egypt stated, in a letter to the President of the General Assembly (A/9190),⁹ that Israeli air formations had that morning attacked Egyptian forces in the area of the Gulf of Suez, while Israeli naval units were simultaneously approaching the western coast of the Gulf of Suez, and had been engaged by Egyptian forces. On 7 October, Israel stated that Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic had launched an attack on 6 October against Israel across the cease-fire lines, and referred to the relevant reports of the United Nations military observers to support this assertion (A/9204-S/11011).⁸

(b) CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL FROM 8 TO 12 OCTOBER 1973

On 7 October, the United States requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in the Middle East (S/11010);⁸ in response to that request, the Security Council held four meetings between 8 and 12 October.¹⁰

On the afternoon of 11 October, the Secretary-General circulated to the members of the Security Council a statement (S/11021)⁸ in which he warned that, if the fighting continued, it would pose an increasing threat to international peace and security. He expressed concern that, if the United Nations failed in its role, the central point of the Organization's existence would be jeopardized. As Secretary-General, he felt that it was his duty to urge the members of the Council to consider once again how the primary role of the Council could be reasserted in the interests of peace. While he had no illusions about how difficult it was to turn

⁶ *Idem*, Supplement for April, May and June 1973.

⁷ *Idem*, Supplement for July, August and September 1973.

⁸ *Idem*, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.

⁹ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1743rd to 1746th meetings.*

from war to peace, he questioned whether the continuation of war could possibly serve the legitimate sovereign aims of the parties. Therefore he appealed to the Governments in conflict to consider alternative courses before it was too late so that fighting might cease.

During the meeting of the Council held on the evening of 11 October, the Secretary-General again drew attention to the statement.

The Council did not consider any draft resolutions during those meetings and, on 12 October, decided to reconvene at a later date after consultations.

(c) FURTHER REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND COMMUNICATIONS BY THE PARTIES

On 8 October, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of a request made by Egypt on 7 October to evacuate the United Nations military observers in the Suez Canal sector to Cairo because, owing to the fact that they were behind the Egyptian lines, they were in physical danger and their presence was unnecessary (S/11013).¹¹

On 9 October, the Secretary-General confirmed his understanding that it had been agreed during consultations by the President with the members of the Security Council that he should accede to Egypt's request (S/11017).¹¹

The Chief of Staff, in a report dated 9 October (S/7930/Add.2161),¹¹ said that the Egyptian authorities had requested the immediate evacuation of the observers to Cairo and that he had replied that the request should be made to the Security Council which, in July 1967, had established the United Nations observation operation in the Suez Canal sector. However, in view of the request made by Egypt's military authorities in the field that all observers should be evacuated without delay, he had had no alternative but to allow the evacuation. Consequently, seven observation posts on the west bank of the Canal had been closed. On the east bank, five posts had been closed, **three had remained operational and, since 6 October, contact had been lost with one.** (Subsequently, it was learned that the two United Nations military observers who had been on duty at that post had been killed.) The report added that, in the Israel-Syria sector, two posts had been closed and their observers transferred to other posts at the request of the Syrian forces; all the other observation posts had continued to function. No change had been reported with regard to the observation operation in the Israel-Lebanon sector.

On 9 October, the Chief of Staff also reported that, following the evacuation of the remaining observation posts in the Suez Canal sector, there were no observation operations in that sector. Consequently, until the redeployment later of the United Nations military observers, the reports of the Chief of Staff covered only the Israel-Syria and Israel-Lebanon sectors. In the former sector, fighting continued at a high level both on the ground and in the air. As from 11 October, Israeli forces units were observed advancing west of their forward defended localities. The Chief of Staff also reported, on 9 October (S/7930/Add.2165),¹¹ the death of a Norwegian United Nations military observer, with his wife and daughter, during an air attack on

Damascus. In Lebanon, the reports indicated mainly aerial activity with Israeli jet aircraft overflying southern Lebanon, although there were also many cases of firing by Israeli and unidentified forces. The Lebanese authorities complained to UNTSO (S/7930/Add.2166)¹¹ that Israeli jet aircraft had attacked and damaged a radar installation in Lebanon on 9 October. The same complaint was included in a letter from Lebanon to the Secretary-General (A/9212-S/11015).¹¹

On 11 October, the Secretary-General issued a note in reply to questions put to him by the representative of Egypt at the 1743rd meeting of the Security Council, on 8 October, stating that the United Nations military observers had been 30 and 60 miles, respectively, from El Sukhna and El Zaafarana on the Gulf of Suez, which Egypt claimed Israel had attacked on 6 October, and that therefore they had been unable to confirm or deny any incidents there (S/11020).¹¹

(d) FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL FROM 21 TO 23 OCTOBER 1973 AND THE CEASE-FIRE RESOLUTIONS

On 21 October, the Security Council met at the request of the USSR and the United States to continue its consideration of the situation in the Middle East and, on 22 October, with China not participating in the vote, adopted resolution 338 (1973), in which it called upon the parties to the fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activities immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of the resolution, in the positions then occupied. It also called upon them to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of its resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts. The Council further decided that, immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations should start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East.¹²

During the meeting, Israel stated that its compliance with the proposed cease-fire was conditional on its acceptance and observance by all the States taking part in the fighting.¹² On 23 October, the Syrian Arab Republic notified the Secretary-General of its acceptance of Council resolution 338 (1973) conditional upon the other party's undertaking to implement it, Syria's understanding being that the resolution was based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied after June 1967 and the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions (A/9250-S/11040 and Corr.1).¹³ In the course of a statement in the Security Council, Egypt indicated that it had communicated to the Secretary-General its acceptance of the cease-fire resolution on the basis of reciprocity.¹⁴

On 23 October, the Security Council met again at the request of Egypt to consider the non-implementation of resolution 338 (1973) and, with one member (China) not participating, adopted resolution 339 (1973), by which the Council, after referring to its resolution 338 (1973), confirmed its decision on an

¹² *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1747th meeting.*

¹³ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.*

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1748th meeting.*

¹¹ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.*

immediate cessation of all kinds of firing and of all military action and urged that the forces of the two sides be returned to the positions they occupied at the moment the cease-fire became effective. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to take measures for immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between the forces of Israel and Egypt, using for that purpose the personnel of the United Nations then in the Middle East and, first of all, those in Cairo.

Later in the meeting, the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in implementation of its resolution 339 (1973), three United Nations observer teams from Cairo were being deployed in the Suez Canal area.¹⁴

(c) FURTHER REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

On 24 October, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the steps taken by the Chief of Staff of UNTSO to implement Council resolution 339 (1973). Three teams of observers, two of which consisted of two patrols, while the other consisted of three, had proceeded from Cairo to designated areas on the Egyptian side of the forward defended localities. Arrangements were also made to deploy observers on the Israeli side. The Chief of Staff of UNTSO recommended an increase in the number of observer teams to 12, which would require 43 additional observers for the sector (S/7930/Add.2219).¹⁵

On the same day, the Chief of Staff reported that the Egyptian authorities had complained that Israel had violated the Security Council cease-fire by redeploying its forces outside the 22 October cease-fire line, opening fire on troops and civilians in the southern sector of the Canal and attacking the Egyptian Third Army south-east of the Canal after the cease-fire. He also reported an Israeli complaint that Egyptian forces had violated the cease-fire south of the Bitter Lakes. The United Nations military observers could not confirm those complaints as they were not yet deployed in the front area at the time. Three patrols sent from Cairo towards the area of Suez City had to stop short of their destination on the evening of 24 October because of intense exchanges of tank and artillery fire between Egyptian and Israeli forces.

In the Israel-Syria sector, the Chief of Staff also had to adjust the cease-fire observation arrangements to the current situation. Where the forward defended localities had not moved, the existing United Nations observation posts continued to function, but, along the perimeter of the Sassa salient, patrols had to be instituted in lieu of the former observation posts (S/7930/Add.2223).¹⁶ The United Nations military observers reported sporadic artillery fire by Israeli, Syrian and unidentified forces on 24 October. There were also several cases of overflights by Israeli forces aircraft and Syrian anti-aircraft missiles.

In the Israel-Lebanon sector, there had been no change and the observation posts continued to submit reports on the situation there. There were several firing incidents and overflights of Lebanese territory by Israeli forces aircraft on 24 October.

During October and November, the Secretary-General received a number of communications on the situation in the Middle East, some of which contained statements by Governments. Algeria transmitted a letter on behalf of the non-aligned countries condemning Israel's aggression against Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/9218-S/11019).¹⁵ Denmark, on behalf of the nine members of the European Economic Community, transmitted a statement calling for a rapid settlement of the problem on the basis of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) (A/9220-S/11023).¹⁵ The USSR transmitted a statement of 10 October by the World Peace Council urging the United Nations to take measures to compel Israel to implement its resolution, and to impose sanctions against it if it refused to do so (A/9226-S/11031).¹⁵ The members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) also transmitted a statement calling for a just and lasting solution in conformity with resolution 242 (1967) (S/11139).¹⁵ Sierra Leone and Ghana also informed the Secretary-General that they had broken off diplomatic relations with Israel (A/9262-S/11059, A/9266-S/11062).¹⁵ A list of African countries, members of OAU, that had broken off diplomatic relations with Israel since June 1967 was transmitted by Mauritius on 29 October (A/9269-S/11065).¹⁵

B. *Establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force and developments up to January 1974*

1. Establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force

(a) CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL FROM 24 TO 26 OCTOBER

On 24 and 25 October, the Security Council met¹⁶ at the request of Egypt to consider Israel's continued violations of Council resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973) on the cease-fire. On 25 October, the Council, with one member (China) not participating, adopted resolution 340 (1973), under which, after demanding immediate and complete observance of the cease-fire and the return to the positions occupied on 22 October, it requested the Secretary-General, as an immediate step, to increase the number of United Nations military observers on both sides. The Council decided to set up immediately, under its authority, a United Nations Emergency Force, to be composed of personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations, except the permanent members of the Council, and requested the Secretary-General to report within 24 hours on steps taken to that effect. It requested him also to report on an urgent and continuing basis on the state of implementation of that resolution, as well as Council resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973), and asked all Member States to extend their full co-operation.

At the same meeting, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to proceed in accordance with his proposal that, as an urgent interim measure, contingents of Austria, Finland and Sweden serving with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus proceed to Egypt, and that Major-General Siilasvuo, Chief of Staff

¹⁴ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973*.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1749th and 1750th meetings.*

of UNTSO, be appointed as the interim Commander of the Emergency Force.¹⁷

On 26 October, the Council met again to continue its consideration of the question and, acting on a proposal by the representatives of India and Yugoslavia, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to send additional men from Cyprus, as an interim measure should he consider it necessary, and asked the Secretary-General and the President of the Council to appeal to the parties to co-operate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in its humanitarian endeavours.¹⁸

(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 340 (1973)

In pursuance of Security Council resolution 340 (1973) concerning the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Force, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report (S/11052/Rev.1),¹⁹ in which he outlined the terms of reference of the Force, general considerations related to its effective functioning, a proposed plan of action and the estimated cost and method of financing.

With regard to the terms of reference, he said that the Force would supervise the implementation of paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 340 (1973), use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of the fighting and co-operate with the International Committee of the Red Cross. It would have the co-operation of the military observers of UNTSO. The essential conditions for its effectiveness were that it must have the full backing of the Council, operate with the full co-operation of the parties and function as an integrated and efficient military unit.

With regard to the guidelines for the functioning of the Force, the Secretary-General proposed that it be placed under the command of the United Nations, vested in the Secretary-General under the authority of the Security Council. The Commander of the Force would be appointed by the Secretary-General with the Council's consent and would be responsible to him. The Secretary-General would keep the Council fully informed and refer to it for decision all matters that might affect the nature or the continued effective functioning of the Force.

The Force must enjoy the freedom of movement and communication required for the performance of its task, as well as the relevant privileges and immunities of the United Nations. It should operate separately from the armed forces of parties concerned. Separate quarters and, whenever feasible, buffer zones would have to be arranged with the co-operation of the parties.

The Force would be composed of contingents, provided upon the request of the Secretary-General by selected countries, chosen in consultation with the Security Council and the parties concerned, bearing in mind the accepted principle of equitable geographic representation.

The Force would be provided with defensive weapons only and would not use force except in self-defence, which would include attempts to prevent it, by forceful

means, from discharging its duties. It would proceed on the assumption that the parties to the conflict would comply with the decisions of the Council. The Force would act with complete impartiality and would avoid any action that could prejudice the rights, claims or positions of the parties, without affecting paragraph 1 of Security Council resolutions 339 (1973) and 340 (1973). The total strength of the Force should be in the order of 7,000 men and it would initially have a mandate of six months. On that basis, the approximate estimated cost of the Force for that period would be \$30 million, the costs to be considered as expenses of the Organization to be borne by the Members in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter. (For an account of the General Assembly's decision of 11 December 1973 on the financing of UNEF (resolution 3101 (XXVIII)), see part five, chapter VI, section C below.)

(c) CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 27 OCTOBER

On 27 October, the Security Council met²⁰ to consider the report of the Secretary-General (S/11052/Rev.1) and, with one member (China) not participating, adopted resolution 341 (1973), by which the Council approved the report, decided that the Force should be established for an initial period of six months and that it should continue to operate thereafter, if required, provided the Council so decided.

(d) PROGRESS REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 340 (1973), the Secretary-General issued progress reports on the establishment and functioning of UNEF (S/11056 and addenda).²¹ In his first report, of 28 October, he recalled the terms of Council resolution 340 (1973) and the decision that personnel of the contingents of Austria, Finland and Sweden serving in Cyprus should proceed to Egypt, and added that UNEF had become established with the arrival of those contingents in Cairo on 26 October. Those contingents had been deployed on 27 October and a United Nations presence had been established in the Israeli-controlled area west of Suez City. It was planned also to transfer to the UNEF area the Irish contingent serving with UNFICYP, and consultations for further additions to the Force were in progress. Thus the Force's initial activities had taken place in areas of actual confrontation and had involved supervision of the cease-fire in co-operation with UNTSO observers. On 27 and 28 October, at kilometre marker 109 on the Cairo-Suez road, the first meeting of high-level military representatives of Egypt and Israel was held, in the presence of UNEF officers, to discuss observance of the cease-fire and humanitarian questions. An agreement was reached to allow the transfer of non-military supplies through Israeli-held territory to Egyptian troops on the east bank of the Suez Canal by lorries driven by UNEF soldiers.

²⁰ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1752nd meeting.

²¹ For the printed text of the reports, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973; and *ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 1750th meeting.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 1751st meeting.

¹⁹ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.

(e) COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE

On 2 November, the Security Council²² considered the progress reports of the Secretary-General on UNEF (S/11056 and Add.1).²³ The President made a statement representing the agreement of the members of the Council, from which the delegation of China dissociated itself, on the implementation of the second phase of its resolution 340 (1973) establishing UNEF. Under that agreement, the Secretary-General would immediately consult with countries representing the regional groups, namely, Ghana from the African regional group, Indonesia and Nepal from the Asian regional group, Panama and Peru from the Latin American regional group, Poland from the Eastern European regional group and Canada from the Western European and other States group, the latter two with particular responsibility for logistic support, with a view to dispatching contingents to the Middle East pursuant to the above resolution. The Council's decision was intended to bring about a better geographical distribution of UNEF and provided that at least three African countries would send contingents.

In a note dated 23 November (S/11127),²³ the President of the Council stated that, on 20 November, the Secretary-General had informed him of his intention to add contingents from Kenya and Senegal to UNEF in conformity with the agreement reached in the Council on 2 November and that, following consultations with all members, he had informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council, with China dissociating itself, had agreed to that addition.

(f) APPOINTMENT OF THE FORCE COMMANDER

On 12 November, the Council considered²⁴ a letter dated 8 November from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council regarding his intention to appoint Major-General Siilasvuo, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO and interim Commander of UNEF, as the Force Commander. The Council signified its consent to that appointment, with the exception of China, which dissociated itself from it, and the President of the Council so informed the Secretary-General (S/11104).²³

(g) FURTHER PROGRESS REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

In a further progress report on UNEF, dated 4 November (S/11056/Add.2),²³ the Secretary-General indicated that its total strength had risen to 1,004, and described the movement and deployment of the contingents. He indicated that consultations on the dispatch of additional troops were continuing. In addition, pursuant to the Council's decision in resolution 340 (1973), the Force Commander had met with the Israeli Minister of Defence on 29 and 30 October to request that Israeli armed forces return to positions occupied by them at 1650 hours GMT on 22 October. The report indicated that no reply had so far been received. On 3 November, the Commander met the Egyptian Minister of Defence. Four more meetings of Egyptian and Israeli representatives were held at kilometre 109, in the pres-

ence of UNEF representatives, to discuss withdrawals, possible mutual disengagement and the exchange of war prisoners.

In a progress report on UNEF dated 11 November (S/11056/Add.3),²³ the Secretary-General reported that the strength of the Force had then reached 1,600 men. Advance logistic evaluation teams had been dispatched from Canada and Poland, consultations had continued with a view to implementing the agreement adopted by the Security Council and requests for contingents were submitted to the Governments of Ghana, Indonesia, Nepal, Panama and Peru. The Force Commander had again requested the return of Israeli troops to positions occupied on 22 October, in accordance with Council resolution 340 (1973). In the context of the implementation of Council resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973), that matter was referred to in an agreement transmitted to the Secretary-General on 9 November by the United States, which Egypt and Israel were prepared to accept. The agreement was signed by the two parties at a meeting at kilometre marker 101 on the Cairo-Suez road held on 11 November under the auspices of the UNEF Force Commander (S/11056/Add.3, annex).²³ The Secretary-General had instructed the Force Commander to take the necessary measures and to make available his good offices for carrying out the terms of that agreement.

Under the terms of the agreement: (A) Egypt and Israel agreed to observe scrupulously the cease-fire called for by the Security Council; (B) both sides agreed that discussions between them would begin immediately to settle the question of the return to the 22 October positions in the framework of agreement on the disengagement and separation of forces under the auspices of the United Nations; (C) the town of Suez would receive daily supplies of food, water and medicine and all wounded civilians in the town would be evacuated; (D) there should be no impediment to the movement of non-military supplies to the east bank; (E) the Israeli checkpoints on the Cairo-Suez road would be replaced by United Nations checkpoints and, at the Suez end of the road, Israeli officers could participate with the United Nations in verifying the non-military nature of the cargo at the bank of the Canal; (F) as soon as the United Nations checkpoints were established on the Cairo-Suez road, there would be an exchange of all prisoners of war, including the wounded.

After signing the agreement, which was to enter into force forthwith, the parties immediately started discussions under the auspices of the Force Commander on the modalities of its implementation.

In further progress reports dated 14 and 15 November (S/11056/Add.4 and 5),²³ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, on 14 November, the parties had reached an accord on the implementation of paragraphs C, D, E and F of that Agreement, and that the Force Commander had made a summing up of that accord, which had been accepted by the two parties. It provided a timetable for UNEF convoys of non-military supplies to Suez City and to the Egyptian Third Army on the east bank of the Canal, the exchange of all prisoners of war and the evacuation of the wounded civilians in Suez City. The reports indicated that UNEF was carrying out smoothly its responsibilities under the terms of that accord. With regard to the organization and composition of the logistic support elements for UNEF, the report of the Secretary-General, dated

²² Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1754th meeting.

²³ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.

²⁴ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1755th meeting.

24 November (S/11056/Add.6),²³ indicated in its annex that, as a result of discussions between the Secretariat and the delegations of Canada and Poland, an agreement had been reached on the detailed requirements and division of tasks for the logistic support of the Force, providing a clear and practical division of responsibilities between Canada and Poland.

(h) FURTHER REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE STATUS OF THE CEASE-FIRE

The Secretary-General continued to transmit reports on the status of the cease-fire based on information submitted to him by UNEF for the Egypt-Israel sector and by the Chief of Staff of UNTSO for the other sectors.

In a report dated 29 October (E/11057),²⁵ the Secretary-General outlined the status of the cease-fire operations carried out by UNTSO since the establishment of UNEF. In the Egypt-Israel sector, there were now nine patrols from the Egyptian side and six from the Israeli side, UNTSO observers in that sector continued to carry out their observation duties and UNEF would have their co-operation in the fulfilment of its tasks. In the Israel-Syria sector, as a result of the readjustment of the cease-fire arrangements following the adoption of Security Council resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973), the UNTSO observation operation consisted of three observation posts and the Quneitra Outstation on the Israeli side, and two observation posts on the Syrian side. The remaining observation posts had been closed and eight patrols had been established: five on the Syrian side and three on the Israeli side. In the Israel-Lebanon sector, the five observation posts continued to function as before.

The reports of the Secretary-General show that military activities had markedly lessened in all three sectors following the establishment of UNEF. However, there continued to be many cases of incidents, particularly in the Egypt-Israel sector, where the level of firings, including tank and artillery fire, remained high from the beginning of November until the implementation, on 25 January 1974, of the Agreement on Disengagement of Forces.

2. Consideration by the General Assembly

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East" in its agenda and to consider the item in plenary meetings. On 6 and 7 October, the Assembly received communications in connexion with the outbreak of hostilities in the area from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Egypt (A/9190), the Syrian Arab Republic (A/9203) and Israel (A/9204-S/11011)²⁵ and, on 8 October, it decided to hear statements of an informative character in connexion with the item. Such statements were made on 8, 9 and 10 October.

On 18 December, at its 2206th plenary meeting, the General Assembly approved a procedure proposed by the President of the Assembly whereby the twenty-eighth session would not be declared closed. He informed the Assembly that extensive consultations had indicated that, owing to recent developments in the Middle East, the general sentiment was not to take up

the item at that time and that the best course to follow would be to resume the session if circumstances should so warrant. Therefore, should the President believe, after consultations with Member States and with the Secretary-General, that conditions would be favourable for the consideration of the agenda item, the session would be resumed at a date established by means of subsequent consultations.

The General Assembly did not consider the item again during the period under review.

3. Peace Conference on the Middle East

On 15 December, the Security Council held a private meeting²⁶ to discuss the arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East and, with one member (China) not participating in the vote, adopted resolution 344 (1973), whereby the Council, after noting that a peace conference on the Middle East situation was to begin shortly at Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations, expressed its hope that the Peace Conference would make speedy progress towards the establishment of a just and durable peace, expressed its confidence that the Secretary-General would play an effective role at the Conference and that he would preside over its proceedings if the parties so desired. The Council also requested him to report on the developments at the Conference and to provide all necessary assistance and facilities for its work.

On 18 December, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council identical letters from the USSR and the United States (S/11161)²⁷ indicating that they had been informed by the parties concerned of their readiness to participate in the Peace Conference, which would begin at Geneva on 21 December, to be convened by the Secretary-General under the auspices of the United Nations and under the co-chairmanship of the USSR and the United States. They hoped that the Secretary-General would serve as convener and preside in the opening phase and that he would have a representative to keep him informed as the Conference proceeded. They felt that it would be appropriate to secure a favourable consensus of the Council. In his letter of transmittal, the Secretary-General indicated his intention to proceed on the basis of the two letters.

On 19 December, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General (S/11162)²⁷ that the members of the Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's letter and the documents attached to it, which they considered to be in accordance with Council resolution 344 (1973). He added that the French delegation had reaffirmed the reservations that had led it to abstain in the vote on Council resolution 344 (1973) and the Chinese delegation, in conformity with the position it had taken on resolutions 338 (1973) and 344 (1973), dissociated itself from the Council's position.

On 24 December, the Secretary-General, in a report issued in pursuance of resolution 344 (1973) (S/11169),²⁷ stated that, on 21 December, he had convened the Peace Conference on the Middle East in Geneva, at which Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the USSR and the United States of America had been represented.

²⁶ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1760th meeting.

²⁷ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.

²⁵ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.

Following two public sessions and one closed session, the Secretary-General summed up the conclusions of the Conference by stating that a consensus had been reached to continue its work through the setting up of a military working group, which would discuss the question of disengagement of forces. The Conference was to continue meeting at the ambassadorial level and would reconvene at the foreign ministerial level as needed.

Included in the Secretary-General's report was the text of the statement made by him at the opening of the Peace Conference at Geneva, in which he expressed his gratification that that unique and historic event was taking place under the auspices of the United Nations, which had been seized of the various aspects of the conflict for more than a quarter of a century and had devoted an immense amount of time and effort both to keeping the peace and to the search for a just and lasting settlement. While no one present underestimated the difficulties of the tasks ahead, the very fact of the Conference and the willingness of the Governments concerned to respond to the new effort to find a just and lasting settlement were a source of encouragement and hope for all mankind. The Secretary-General expressed confidence that the participants would not fail to seize the opportunity to build a lasting structure of peace in the area, as it was an opportunity which might not recur for a very long time.

Meanwhile, in a further progress report on UNEF, dated 11 January 1974 (S/11056/Add.7 and Corr. 1),²⁸ the Secretary-General gave an account of efforts to implement paragraph B of the Agreement of 11 November 1973 (S/11056/Add.3, annex). Bilateral discussions in November under the auspices of General Siilasvuo at kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez road had not achieved concrete results. The discussions were continued under General Siilasvuo's chairmanship in the Military Working Group, established by the Peace Conference on the Middle East, which held meetings from 26 December 1973 to 9 January 1974. The Secretary-General warned that the situation in the Suez Canal sector, with troops of both parties deployed in close confrontation on both sides of the Canal, was unstable and potentially explosive. Conditions in the area made it difficult for UNEF to interpose its troops effectively; hence the importance of efforts to achieve a disengagement of forces.

4. Egyptian-Israeli Agreement on Disengagement of Forces of 18 January 1974

On 18 January, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council that, on that day, at a meeting held at kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez road, an Agreement on Disengagement of Forces, in pursuance of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, had been signed by the Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces and the Chief of Staff of the Israel Defence Forces, as well as by the Force Commander as witness (S/11198).²⁸ Under its terms, Egypt and Israel committed themselves to observe scrupulously on land, sea and air the cease-fire called for by the Security Council and to refrain from the time of the signing of that document from all military and para-military actions against each other. The Agreement, *inter alia*, provided for the separation of the Egyptian and Israeli forces

according to zones and lines contained in a map, issued separately (S/11198/Add.1),²⁸ and the establishment between the two forces of a zone of disengagement in which UNEF would be stationed. It also provided that armaments and forces would be limited in the area between the Egyptian line and the Suez Canal, as well as in the area between the Israeli line and the line which runs along the western base of the mountains where the Gidi and Mitla passes were located. Furthermore, those limitations would be inspected by UNEF. The detailed implementation of the disengagement of forces would be worked out by military representatives of Egypt and Israel, who would agree on the stages of the process, which would be completed in not more than 40 days after it had begun. The Agreement, which was not regarded by both parties as a final peace agreement, constitutes a first step towards a final, just and durable peace according to the provisions of Security Council resolution 338 (1973) and within the framework of the Peace Conference on the Middle East.

In a further progress report of 24 January 1974 (S/11056/Add.8),²⁸ the Secretary-General stated that, in pursuance of the Agreement on Disengagement of Forces reached on 18 January, further meetings held under the chairmanship of the Force Commander had resulted, on 24 January, in the parties signing maps representing the different phases of disengagement and a time-table for action. On 28 January (S/11056/Add.9),²⁸ the Secretary-General stated that the implementation of the Agreement had begun on 25 January with the redeployment of forces of the parties in accordance with the agreed plan and the handover to UNEF by Israeli forces of the areas involved. As a result of the disengagement of forces, the Secretary-General added, the supply convoys to Suez City had been discontinued, but those going to the east bank of the Canal were to continue until 30 January. At the request of the two parties and the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNEF had given its assistance in the operation of the recovery of bodies of soldiers killed during the hostilities in the Suez Canal area.

In further progress reports on UNEF, dated 4, 12, 21 February and 4 March (S/11056/Add.10-12, Add.12/Corr.1 and Add.13),²⁸ the Secretary-General indicated that the redeployment of the forces had proceeded smoothly without incident, while UNEF forces had been interposed and had begun patrolling the UNEF zone of disengagement as well as inspecting the areas limited in armaments and forces. Thus, by 4 March, the disengagement process begun on 25 January had been completed. In accordance with the Agreement, the exchange of prisoners of war had taken place by stages and had been completed on 25 February in the presence of UNEF officers and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

On 16 March, a further progress report on UNEF (S/11056/Add.14)²⁸ indicated that the strength of UNEF, which, on 20 February, had reached 6,973 men, had been reduced to 6,814 as a result of the repatriation of elements of the Peruvian battalion, which had not been subsequently replaced. Elements of six contingents of UNEF were deployed in the UNEF zone of disengagement and elements of three more contingents would be deployed in the zone shortly.

The activities which had thus far been carried out by UNEF with the co-operation of UNTSO included

²⁸ *Idem*, *Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974*.

the survey and marking the lines which defined the zone of disengagement, the supervision of the cease-fire and the implementation of the disengagement of forces, the inspection of the areas of limited armaments and forces, the search for mortal remains, the handover of civilians and mine-clearing operations carried out in co-operation with the parties.

C. *Developments since January 1974 and the establishment of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force*

1. *Developments since January 1974*

(a) *STATUS OF THE CEASE-FIRE*

During the months that followed the Peace Conference on the Middle East, the Secretary-General continued to circulate further reports (S/11057 and addenda)²⁹ on the status of the cease-fire in the three sectors, based on the information received from the field.

With regard to the functioning of UNTSO, the Secretary-General, on 9 January (S/11214),²⁹ asked the President of the Security Council to bring to the attention of its members his intention to appoint Major-General Bengt Liljestrand of Sweden as Chief of Staff of UNTSO as of 1 April. That post had been occupied by Major-General Siilasvuo,³⁰ who had been appointed Commander of UNEF on 25 November 1973, and thereafter, in an acting capacity, by Colonel R. W. Bunworth of Ireland.

On 5 February, the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of his letter of 9 January and would have no objection to the appointment of Major-General Liljestrand as Chief of Staff of UNTSO. The delegation of China dissociated itself from the matter (S/11214).²⁹

The reports of the Secretary-General show that, in the Egypt-Israel sector, the level of incidents, including heavy weapons fire and aerial activity, remained high up to the time the Agreement on Disengagement of Forces was reached on 18 January, when there was a marked decrease in activity; the situation became calm by early February. They also indicated that the operations for the disengagement of forces were proceeding without significant incidents.

In contrast to the Egypt-Israel sector, the level of incidents in the Israel-Syria sector continued and increased. After early March and until the end of May 1974, the situation in the sector became increasingly tense, with markedly intensified firing involving the use of artillery, tanks and rockets and later air attacks. On 20 March, the Secretary-General expressed his concern at the deterioration of the situation and appealed to the parties concerned to exercise the utmost restraint and to observe strictly the cease-fire (S/11057/Add.369).³¹

²⁹ *Idem.*

³⁰ Major-General Siilasvuo was promoted to Lieutenant-General on 6 December 1973.

³¹ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974.*

There was also an increase of the incidents in the Israel-Lebanon sector, particularly as regards overflights of Lebanese territory by Israeli forces aircraft.

In a report dated 1 June, issued one day following the signing at Geneva of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces (see section C.2 below), the Chief of Staff reported that all firing had ceased in the Israel-Syria sector as of 1109 hours (GMT) on 31 May (S/11057/Add.504).³² Thereafter, no further reports were issued, during the period under review, on violations of the cease-fire in the Israel-Syria sector.

From the outbreak of the hostilities in October, the parties to the fighting, in communications circulated to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, exchanged charges and counter-charges regarding incidents of cease-fire violations in their respective sectors.

Israel charged Egypt with continuing large-scale attacks on its forces in an effort to try to effect changes in the cease-fire lines in its favour, while Egypt submitted lists enumerating almost daily cease-fire violations committed by Israel.

In the Israel-Syria sector, Israel charged Syria with continuous cease-fire violations which, it said, underlined a deliberate policy on the part of Syria to create an atmosphere of military confrontation and effect changes in the cease-fire lines in its favour. Syria also charged Israel with violations of the cease-fire by occupying new positions after the cease-fire had gone into effect.

On 11 April, Israel complained that a group of terrorists had crossed the Lebanese border to the village of Kiryat Shmona on Israeli territory and massacred 18 of its inhabitants, including eight children and five women, and wounded 15 other persons. It said that responsibility for that slaughter had been acknowledged in Beirut by the terrorist organization known as the Popular Front-General Command, and asserted that Lebanon, where terrorist organizations enjoyed freedom of movement and operation, must bear full responsibility for a situation that permitted terror attacks to be carried out from its territory against Israel (A/9515-S/11259).³²

On 12 April, Lebanon replied that the United Nations observers' reports had not indicated any infiltration from Lebanon to Israel during that week and that Israel had not produced any evidence to substantiate its allegation. No infiltration whatsoever had taken place from Lebanon into Israel and the Lebanese Army was taking measures to prevent any infiltration. The Palestine Liberation Organization had affirmed that it was conducting its resistance movement with elements stationed in Israel. Accordingly, Lebanon could not be held responsible for actions of Palestinians in Israel or elsewhere (A/9516-S/11263).³²

(b) *CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS*

On 13 April, the Chief of Staff reported that, in addition to the recurrent incursions near the border, there had been artillery fire by Israeli forces across the Armistice Demarcation Line and flights by Israeli jet aircraft over Lebanese territory. Furthermore, the

³² *Idem, Supplement for April, May and June 1974.*

Chief of Staff reported that he had received complaints from Lebanon alleging that, on 12 and 13 April, Israeli forces commandos had infiltrated into Lebanese territory and demolished a number of houses in several villages. Lebanon had requested an inquiry on those incursions (S/11057/Add.402).³² On 14 April, the Chief of Staff reported that the observers' investigation had shown that houses had been destroyed in several villages. In addition, two women had apparently been killed as a result of an explosion (S/11057/Add.404).³²

On 13 April, Lebanon requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council stating that, as a result of Israel's aggression against six Lebanese villages, two civilians had been killed, others wounded and 13 civilians kidnapped. Israeli forces had also destroyed 31 houses in those villages (S/11264).³²

The Council considered the complaint of Lebanon at four meetings, held between 15 and 24 April,³³ and, with two members (China and Iraq) not participating, adopted resolution 347 (1973), by which it condemned Israel's violation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty and condemned all acts of violence, especially those which resulted in the tragic loss of innocent civilian life. Further, the Council called on all Governments concerned to respect their obligations under the Charter, and called on Israel forthwith to release and return to Lebanon the abducted Lebanese civilians. Finally, it called upon all parties to refrain from any action which might endanger negotiations aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

On 15 May, the Secretary-General issued a statement expressing his deep shock at the news of the terrorist action at Ma'alot in Israel in the early hours of that day. He stated that such violent actions were to be condemned, whatever their motivation, especially when they involved innocent persons, including children. He expressed his earnest hope that the forces for peace which had been at work in recent months would not be diverted from their course by such actions. On 16 May, the Secretary-General repeated the above statement in relation to the attacks by the Israel Air Force on refugee camps and other targets in Lebanon. He noted that this pattern of action and counter-action had bedevilled all attempts to find a peace settlement in the Middle East and had cost the lives of countless innocent people. He again appealed to all concerned to turn away from violence and allow the forces for peace to continue their work.

On 15 and 17 May, the Secretary-General received the texts of statements by the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Permanent Representative to the United Nations, as well as a resolution passed on 15 May by the United States Senate, regarding killings of innocents in Ma'alot and the retaliatory Israeli air attacks, which had led to new killings in southern Lebanon. The statements expressed outrage, condemned the cycle of violence which could undermine the search for peace and called on all parties to redouble efforts for a just and lasting peace (A/9534-S/11287 and A/9535-S/11288).³⁴

On 17 May, Lebanon charged that the Israel Air Force, on 16 May, had attacked several Lebanese

towns, villages and Palestinian refugee camps, killing over 40 people and wounding over 180, in addition to destroying 41 houses. Lebanon charged that, following the tragic developments at Ma'alot, Israel had sought a scapegoat for an act committed by three Palestinians operating from within Israel and had once again launched an attack against innocent Palestinians living in refugee camps (S/11289 and Corr.1).³⁴

On 18 May, Israel charged in reply that the massacre at Ma'alot, in which 21 school boys and girls had been murdered and another 70 wounded, was the latest atrocity planned, organized and carried out from Lebanon against Israel. Israel had taken action against terror organizations located in Lebanon, including the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which had declared its responsibility for the massacre, and considered that responsibility for the results of such action fell squarely on Lebanon, which continued to make it possible for terror acts to be directed against Israel and its citizens (S/11290).³⁴

During the first half of June, the Secretary-General received further communications from Israel charging that Lebanon was continuing to serve as a base for murder and sabotage activities against Israel, and indicating that there had been some clashes in Israeli territory with terrorists who had penetrated from Lebanon (S/11309, S/11314 and S/11319).³⁴

During the month of May and up to 15 June, the Secretary-General continued, on the basis of information received from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, to report persistent incidents of overflights by Israeli planes and commando penetration of Lebanese territory, in addition to artillery fire from Israeli territory and the occasional exchange of fire on both sides of the Armistice Demarcation Line. However, he noted that the level of incidents had markedly decreased in early June compared to the situation in May (S/11057/Add.514).³⁴

(c) EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

Report of the Secretary-General

As the six-month mandate of UNEF was to expire in April 1974, the Secretary-General submitted a comprehensive report on the operation of the Force from its inception on 26 October 1973 until 1 April 1974 (S/11248).³⁴

After recalling the terms of reference of the Force and describing its establishment and current composition, the Secretary-General reviewed the activities described in the progress reports of UNEF issued over the previous five months. During that period UNEF had suffered four fatal casualties, two of which resulted from accidents and two from other causes. As a result of explosions, 15 were injured. Those activities at various stages had included observance of the cease-fire and supervision of the Agreement on Disengagement; assistance to the parties in negotiations and in implementing agreements; humanitarian activities and co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross in connexion with the exchange of prisoners of war; the transfer of civilians and the search for mortal remains; the convoy of non-military supplies to Suez City and to Egyptian forces on the east bank of the Suez Canal; and co-operation with UNTSO.

³³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, 1766th to 1769th meetings.*

³⁴ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974.*

One of the remaining problems facing the Force related to restrictions on the freedom of movement of personnel of certain contingents. The Secretary-General affirmed his consistent position that UNEF had to function as an integrated and efficient military unit, contingents of which served on an equal basis, and that no differentiation could be made regarding the United Nations status of the various contingents. He indicated that the matter was being pursued and that he would continue to exert every effort to solve it in a satisfactory way.

Another problem which was given the close attention of the Secretary-General was the rate of reimbursement to contributing Governments for the costs incurred by them as a result of supplying troops to the United Nations.

In connexion with the financial aspects of UNEF, the Secretary-General recalled that, by its resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, the General Assembly had appropriated \$30 million for the initial period of operation, on the basis of his very approximate initial cost estimates, and had given him the financial authority to carry on the operation if the Council should extend the mandate of the Force. While there had been a number of unexpected expenses, including the cost of supplies and equipment for some contingents and of substantial portions of logistic support, as well as increased prices for certain supplies, there had been some offsetting savings as a result of the gradual rate of build-up of the Force. Moreover, consultations in progress with respect to standardized costs and a reimbursement ceiling would also have a bearing on the total cost of the Force, which would be made available in greater detail for submission to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session for review and approval. It was estimated that the Force would cost more than \$5 million per month for the new six-month period, owing to new expenses, such as those for rotation of contingents, unanticipated expenditures for heavy logistical equipment and continuing cost increases for supplies.

Having reviewed those aspects of the Force's activities, the Secretary-General then observed that the establishment of the Force in October 1973 had been a milestone in the history of the United Nations and had served to defuse a highly explosive situation, which otherwise could well have had major consequences for world peace. After stressing the effectiveness of the Force, as witnessed by the quiet then prevailing in the Egypt-Israel sector, he remarked that the broad geographical basis of the Force was an important feature which was highly encouraging for the future.

The Secretary-General then cautioned that, as the disengagement of forces was only a first step towards the settlement of the Middle East problem, the situation remained unstable and potentially dangerous. The continued operation of UNEF was essential not only to maintain the existing quiet in the Egypt-Israel sector, but also to assist in further efforts for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area. Consequently, he considered it necessary to recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNEF for another period of six months. Having made that recommendation, he felt that the mandate as approved by the Security Council was still adequate and he pledged to refer to the Security Council all matters which might affect the nature of the continued effective functioning of the Force.

Consideration by the Security Council

On 8 April, the Security Council met³⁵ to consider the report of the Secretary-General on UNEF (S/11248) and, with two members (China and Iraq) not participating, adopted resolution 346 (1974), by which the Council, after having reviewed the functioning of UNEF, expressed its appreciation to the States which had contributed troops and to those which had made voluntary financial and material contributions for its support; expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in implementing the decisions of the Council regarding the establishment and functioning of UNEF; commended the Force for its contribution to efforts to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East; noted the Secretary-General's view that the disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli forces was only a first step towards the settlement of the Middle East problem and that the continued operation of UNEF was essential not only for the maintenance of the present quiet in the Egypt-Israel sector, but to assist in further efforts for the establishment of a just and durable peace; and accordingly decided that the mandate of UNEF should be extended for a further period of six months, that is, until 24 October 1974. The Council further noted with satisfaction that the Secretary-General was exerting every effort to solve in a satisfactory way the problems of UNEF, including two which required urgent solutions: the rate of reimbursement to Governments supplying troops and the freedom of movement of all contingents in the operational area. The Council further noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's intention to keep under constant review the required strength of the Force with a view to making reductions and economies when the situation permitted; called upon all Member States, particularly the parties concerned, to extend their full support in the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it on a continuing basis.

(d) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

In further progress reports on UNEF, dated 19 April and 13 May (S/11248/Add.1 and 2),³⁶ the Secretary-General indicated that the strength of the Force had been 6,788 men on 19 April and 6,645 men on 13 May, and that its activities remained the manning, patrolling and control of the zone of disengagement and inspections of the areas of limited armaments and forces. While no significant incidents had been reported, overflights of the zone of disengagement by unidentified aircraft had taken place and there had been occasional minor incursions into the zone of disengagement by military personnel of the parties, who had been immediately escorted out of the zone. During the period under review, there had been an exchange of civilians between Israel and Egypt, which had been witnessed by UNEF officers and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The Secretary-General also reported that the parties had agreed, in the presence of a UNEF officer, to recommence the operations for the recovery of the bodies of soldiers killed during the hostilities in the

³⁵ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, 1765th meeting.

³⁶ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974.

Suez area, relying for that purpose on UNEF assistance. In addition, further efforts had been made regarding the question of freedom of movement for all UNEF contingents in the operational area, and consultations had continued with the representatives of the countries contributing contingents to UNEF concerning the possibilities of standardizing costs and determining a ceiling, as requested by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.³⁷

In a further progress report, dated 20 May (S/11248/Add.3),³⁶ the Secretary-General stated that, on 18 May, he had been informed by the Permanent Representative of Ireland of his Government's decision to withdraw on 22 May the Irish contingent serving with UNEF, in view of the exceptional strains then imposed on the Irish security forces. The Commander of UNEF had reported that the Irish contingent would be relieved by the Nepalese battalion. The Secretary-General had informed the President of the Council of those developments.

On 21 May, the Secretary-General reported (S/11248/Add.4)³⁶ that, in a further letter dated 21 May, the Government of Ireland had indicated that when the need to retain its troops in Ireland had passed, it would be ready to send them again to the Middle East should the United Nations feel that desirable, as it wished to be regarded as continuing its commitment to UNEF.

On 23 May, the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/11296),³⁶ in connexion with the Secretary-General's reports concerning the request of the Irish Government, in which he informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had no objection to the request and agreed to the course of action set out in those reports. The Chinese delegation dissociated itself from the matter.

2. Establishment of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

AGREEMENT ON DISENGAGEMENT BETWEEN ISRAELI AND SYRIAN FORCES OF 31 MAY 1974

Report of the Secretary-General

On 29 May, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council (S/11302)³⁶ about arrangements for signing the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces. The signing would take place on 31 May in the Egyptian-Israeli Military Working Group of the Peace Conference on the Middle East. He asked Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo, Commander of UNEF, to be available there, and his personal representative to the Geneva Conference, Mr. Roberto E. Guyer, to represent him at the signing.

On 30 May, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the text of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, together with the Protocol to the Agreement concerning the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. He pointed out that those documents called for the creation of a United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF); if the Security Council decided to establish the Force, he would take the necessary steps in accordance with the provision of the Protocol. It was his intention to draw the Force in the first instance from United Nations military personnel in the area (S/11302/Add.1).³⁶

Under the terms of the Agreement, Israel and Syria would scrupulously observe the cease-fire on land, sea and air and would refrain from all military actions against each other from the time of the signing of the document, in implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

It further provided that the two military forces would be separated in accordance with certain principles, which stipulated that: (a) all Israeli military forces would be west of a line designated as Line A, except in the Quneitra area, where they would be west of Line A-1 on a map to be precisely delineated by military representatives of Israel and Syria in the Egyptian-Israeli Military Working Group meeting at Geneva following the signature of the Agreement; (b) all territory east of Line A would be under Syrian administration and Syrian civilians would return to that territory; (c) the area between Line A and Line B would be an area of separation in which the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force would be stationed; all Syrian military forces would be east of Line B; (d) there would be two equal areas of limitation in armaments and forces, one west of Line A and one east of Line B, and the air forces of the two sides would be permitted to operate up to their respective lines without interference from the other side. Furthermore, there would be no military forces between Line A and Line A-1.

The Agreement stated that the precise delineation of a detailed map and a plan for the implementation of the disengagement of forces would be worked out by the military representatives of Israel and Syria in the Egyptian-Israeli Military Working Group of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, who would agree on the stages of this process. They would begin this work 24 hours after the signing of the Agreement and would complete this task within five days. Disengagement would begin within 24 hours thereafter and would be completed not later than 20 days after it had begun.

Under the Agreement, its provisions concerning the cease-fire, the separation of forces and the absence of military forces in the area between Lines A and A-1 would be inspected by personnel of UNDOF. Within 24 hours after its signature, all wounded prisoners of war would be repatriated, and all others upon completion of the work of the Military Working Group. Within 10 days, the bodies of all dead soldiers held by either side would be returned for burial in their respective countries.

Finally, the Agreement stated that it was not a peace agreement, but a step towards a just and durable peace on the basis of Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

The Protocol concerning UNDOF indicated that both parties agreed that its function would be to maintain the cease-fire, to see that it was scrupulously observed and to supervise the Agreement and Protocol thereto with regard to the areas of separation and limitation. In carrying out its mission, the Force would comply with Syrian laws and regulations and would not hamper the functioning of local civil administration. The Force would enjoy the freedom of movement and communication necessary for its mission. It would be mobile and provided with personal weapons of a defensive character to be used only in self-defence. The strength of UNDOF was set at 1,250, to be selected

³⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), vol. I, p. 138.

by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties, from Members of the United Nations that were not permanent members of the Security Council.

Under the terms of the Protocol, UNDOF would be under the command of the United Nations, vested in the Secretary-General, under the authority of the Security Council. It would carry out inspections and report to the parties not less often than once every 15 days, or when requested by either party, and would mark on the ground the lines shown on the map worked out under the Agreement.

Finally, the Protocol provided that Israel and Syria would support a Security Council resolution which would provide for the Force contemplated by the Agreement. The initial authorization would be for six months, subject to renewal by a further Security Council resolution.

*Consideration by the Security Council on
30 and 31 May 1974*

The Security Council met at the request of the United States of America on 30 and 31 May³⁸ to consider the situation in the Middle East, in particular the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces. The agenda also included the report of the Secretary-General (S/11302 and Add.1), to which were annexed the texts of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces and the Protocol thereto concerning UNDOF. In presenting his report on 30 May, the Secretary-General expressed the hope and the belief that the achievement of the Agreement on Disengagement would constitute another important step towards a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. After stating that he would take the necessary steps in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol if the Council so decided, he informed the Council that, in the event of such a decision, it would be his intention to set up the Force on the basis of the same general principles as those defined in his report (S/11052/Rev.1)³⁹ on the implementation of Council resolution 340 (1973)—which had been approved by the Council in its resolution 341 (1973) of 27 October 1973—and that, at least in the first instance, the Force would be drawn from United Nations military personnel in the area.

On 31 May, after the signing of the Agreement on Disengagement at Geneva on that day, the Council, with China and Iraq not participating in the vote, adopted resolution 350 (1974), which was jointly sponsored by the USSR and the United States of America. In that resolution, the Council welcomed the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, negotiated in implementation of Council resolution 338 (1973); took note of the report of the Secretary-General, its annexes and his statement;⁴⁰ decided to set up immediately under its authority a United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to that effect in accordance with his report and the annexes thereto. The Council also decided that the Force would be established for an initial period of six months,

subject to renewal by further Council resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed of further developments.

Following the adoption of that resolution, the Secretary-General suggested to the Council that UNDOF should initially comprise the Austrian and Peruvian contingents of UNEF, supported by logistical elements from Canada and Poland. UNDOF would also comprise those United Nations military observers, in accordance with the terms of the Protocol, who were already deployed in the area. It was the Secretary-General's intention to appoint Brigadier-General Gonzalo Briceño Zevallos of Peru, Commander of the UNEF Northern Brigade, as interim Commander of UNDOF.

The Security Council, without objection, agreed to the Secretary-General's proposals.

*Reports of the Secretary-General on the establishment
and functioning of the United Nations Disengagement
Observer Force*

In his first progress report, dated 5 June (S/11310),⁴¹ on the implementation of resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, the Secretary-General indicated that, in response to his request, Austria and Peru had agreed to the transfer to UNDOF of their contingents serving with UNEF. Furthermore, Canada and Poland had also agreed to the transfer of elements of their contingents from UNEF to UNDOF to provide logistic services.

With regard to the implementation of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, he said that the Egyptian-Israeli Military Working Group of the Peace Conference on the Middle East had begun its work, under the aegis of the United Nations, immediately after the signing of that Agreement. Following discussions at Geneva with Mr. Roberto E. Guyer, his personal representative to the Conference, and Lieutenant-General Siilasvuo, Commander of UNEF, the Secretary-General had given instructions to move advance elements of UNDOF to the operational area on 3 June with a view to making the Force operational there by 5 June. On 3 June, he had appointed Brigadier-General Gonzalo Briceño Zevallos as interim Commander of UNDOF; temporary offices were established in Damascus on the same day. The strength of the contingents being transferred to the Force from UNEF was approximately as follows: Austrian contingent—500; Peruvian contingent—350; Canadian and Polish logistic elements—250. In addition, 90 UNTSO military observers deployed in the area were to be transferred to UNDOF.

On 6 June, in an addendum (S/11302/Add.2)⁴¹ to his report of 29 May on the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, the Secretary-General said that, from 31 May to 5 June 1974, the Egyptian-Israeli Military Working Group of the Peace Conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations had held six meetings. Syrian military representatives had joined the Group and representatives of the co-chairmen of the Conference had also participated in the meetings. At the meeting held on 31 May, Israeli and Syrian military representatives had signed the Agreement on Disengagement and a map attached thereto. In the subsequent meetings, full agreement had been reached on a map showing dif-

³⁸ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, 1773rd and 1774th meetings.

³⁹ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.

⁴⁰ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, 1773rd meeting.

⁴¹ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974.

ferent phases of disengagement, a disengagement plan (areas and a time-table) and an agreed statement by Lieutenant-General E. Siilasvuo, who had presided over the meetings. The map to which the disengagement plan was attached was signed by the parties at the final meeting on 5 June.

The plan of separation of forces involved the redeployment of Israeli forces from the area east of the 1967 cease-fire line. It also provided for Israeli redeployment from Quneitra and Rafid and the demilitarization of an area west of Quneitra still held by Israel. Under the plan, UNDOF would initially occupy a buffer zone between the parties and, by 26 June, the separation of forces was to be completed. After the completion of each phase of the redeployment of forces set out in the plan, UNDOF would carry out an inspection and report its findings to the parties; after verifying, on 26 June, that the agreed limitation of forces was being observed, it would carry out regular bi-weekly inspections of the 10-kilometre restricted forces area.

Agreement was also reached in the Military Working Group that both sides would repatriate all prisoners of war by 6 June; that they would co-operate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in carrying out its mandate, including the exchange of bodies, also to be completed by 6 June; and that they would make available all information and maps of minefields in their respective areas and the areas to be handed over by them.

D. Question of Jerusalem

On 5 June 1973, Morocco complained (A/9087-S/10965)⁴² that, during January and February 1973, Israel had notified 51 Moroccan families, comprising 187 persons, that they would have to evacuate their dwellings in the city of Jerusalem. Morocco added that that action constituted a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949⁴³ and was contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

On 17 July, Israel replied that the families in question had been relocated for the purpose of the clearing and reconstruction of slums and the relocation of inhabitants from substandard dwellings to adequate housing (A/9096-S/10969).⁴² Furthermore, those families had been offered alternative accommodation in greatly improved conditions.

On 29 March 1974, Jordan complained to the Secretary-General that Israeli authorities were carrying out destructive excavations near the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the surrounding area (A/9507-S/11246).⁴⁴ The Chairman of the Supreme Muslim Council in Jerusalem had protested against such excavations, which were said to have caused a crack in the building of the historical Al Jawhariyah School on the western side of the Mosque, and had demanded an immediate halt to those excavations. Pointing out that those excavations

could cause the collapse and destruction of several religious and historic buildings and make 3,000 persons living in that area homeless, Jordan requested action to halt any further excavations in the Holy City, which were in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,⁴⁵ the Hague Convention of 1907,⁴⁶ as well as the principles of international law, the United Nations Charter, and the Security Council resolutions on Jerusalem.

In a reply dated 30 April, Israel rejected Jordan's charges as being without any foundation and denied that there had been any excavation under the building in question, which, in view of its age and general state of dilapidation, had to be repaired periodically (A/9527-S/11279).⁴⁷ With regard to the excavations conducted in the area of the Temple Mount, they were carried out by distinguished archaeologists who had made invaluable contributions to the knowledge of the different cultures, societies and religions identified with that historic site, without constituting in any way a danger to existing historical and religious monuments.

E. Situation in the occupied territories

During the period under review, the Security Council and the General Assembly received a number of communications relating to the situation of the civilian population in territories affected by the hostilities in the Middle East.

By notes dated 20 July 1973 and 31 May 1974, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the members of the General Assembly and the Security Council to resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its 1210th meeting on 14 March 1973 and its 1254th meeting on 11 February 1974 entitled "Question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East" (A/9098-S/10972,⁴⁸ A/9540-S/11303⁴⁹).

In letters dated 14 and 18 October 1973, Egypt stated its readiness to comply with the appeal to the parties by the International Committee of the Red Cross to abide by the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and charged Israel with refusing to respond to that appeal (S/11024 and S/11033).⁵⁰ On 19 October, Israel replied that Egypt's letters were intended to conceal its responsibility for the attack of 6 October and to falsify Israel's position concerning the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (S/11034).⁵⁰

Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic also submitted charges that Israel was persistently committing aggressive and inhuman acts against civilians in the Israeli-occupied areas, which constituted violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civil-

⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

⁴⁶ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

⁴⁷ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974*.

⁴⁸ *Idem*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1973*.

⁴⁹ *Idem*, *Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974*.

⁵⁰ *Idem*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973*.

⁴² *Idem*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1973*.

⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75.

⁴⁴ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974*.

ian Persons in Time of War. In a letter dated 14 October (S/11025),⁵⁰ Egypt stated that Israeli planes had used high-explosive bombs against heavily populated Nile Delta towns, and, in a letter of 15 October, submitted photographs showing some victims of that attack (S/11028).⁵⁰ Egypt complained also that, prior to 6 November, Israeli troops had been forcing civilians to seek refuge in areas where Egyptian advanced positions were located (S/11083).⁵⁰ On 3 November, for example, Israeli troops had rounded up the 298 inhabitants of the villages of El-Ganein and Amer, blindfolded them and forced them to evacuate their homes and fields and move to the nearest Egyptian military position (S/11080).⁵⁰ and, on 30 October, they had expelled the civilian population from the towns and villages of Goneifa, arrested 600 civilians, fired at the livestock and destroyed shopping centres (A/9273-S/11068).⁵⁰ The Syrian Arab Republic also charged that Israeli forces had shelled and bombed civilian quarters, hospitals and schools, which had resulted in the killing of a large number of civilians.

Israel replied that the charges made by Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic were entirely baseless and distorted the facts in order to divert attention from their own violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949⁵² (A/9280-S/11074,⁵⁰ S/11096,⁵⁰ A/9342-S/11130,⁵⁰ S/11183⁵¹). Furthermore, Israel complained that systematic armed attacks had been launched from Lebanese territory against civilian targets in Israel, including a passenger bus and a border police patrol, acts for which Israel held Lebanon responsible (A/9229-S/11032, A/9251-S/11041, A/9387-S/11143, A/9469-S/11163).⁵⁰

On 19 October, Israel also charged the Syrian Arab Republic with subjecting inhabited localities of an exclusively civilian nature to missile, artillery and air attacks, which had caused heavy civilian casualties (A/9245-S/11035).⁵⁰

Other activities of the United Nations related to this issue are dealt with in the section on assistance to Palestine refugees (see chapter V, section L below) and the section entitled "Question of the violation of

human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East" (see part three, chapter I, section E.1).

During the period under review, the Security Council and the General Assembly also received a number of communications relating to the treatment of prisoners of war. Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, on the one side, and Israel on the other, charged each other with mistreatment of prisoners of war and violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

On 22 November and 8 December, Israel transmitted the texts of complaints it had submitted to the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva concerning cases of the murder of Israeli prisoners of war by Syrian military authorities (A/9333-S/11126 and A/9429-S/11148).⁵⁰ Israel called upon the International Committee of the Red Cross to take the necessary steps to condemn Syria's acts and to demand that Syrian authorities comply with the laws of war and the international conventions.

On 5 and 14 December, the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted its replies to the complaints lodged by Israel with the International Committee of the Red Cross (A/9388-S/11144 and A/9456-S/11157).⁵⁰ The Syrian Arab Republic rejected Israeli allegations that Israeli prisoners of war had been tortured and killed and, in turn, charged Israel with mistreatment of Syrian war prisoners and civilians.

On 26 December, Egypt charged that cruel, inhuman and illegal treatment had been inflicted by Israeli authorities on Egyptian prisoners of war, and submitted a list of those prisoners who had been subjected to such mistreatment by the Israeli authorities (S/11173).⁵⁰

In section B.4 above, an account is given of the Agreement reached and action taken to effect the exchange of prisoners of war held by Egypt and Israel as well as the return of civilians held by those countries.

Further details on the situation in the Middle East will appear in the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.⁵³

⁵¹ *Idem*, *Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974*.

⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972.

⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/9602)*.

CHAPTER II

United Nations operation in Cyprus

During the period under review the Security Council twice decided to extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a six-month period. The Council adopted those decisions on 14 December 1973 and 29 May 1974.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE TO 1 DECEMBER 1973

In his report issued on 1 December,¹ the Secretary-General said that, although the intercommunal talks had continued since June 1972 in a constructive spirit, the expected agreement in principle on the structure and functions of local government bodies had failed to materialize. The outstanding differences were on the scope of local autonomy and the degree of supervision to be exercised by the State agencies over the activities of local government bodies. Another problem concerned the reservations of the Turkish Cypriot representatives and the Government of Turkey with regard to the concept of an "independent sovereign and unitary State with the adequate participation of the communities". The Greek Cypriot side and the Government of Greece continued to regard the idea of a "unitary State" as essential for the success of the intercommunal talks. However, on the basis of a study of the positions of the two parties, the Secretary-General believed that an agreed accommodation could be reached, within the framework of the intercommunal talks, that would protect the vital interests of all parties.

The Secretary-General noted that, although the problem of deconfrontation remained, he had been encouraged by the response of the two communities when it became necessary to dispatch to the Middle East four of the seven contingents serving with UNFICYP. On that occasion, his Special Representative and the Force Commander met with Cypriot leaders to enlist their assistance to ensure that the reduction in the strength of UNFICYP would not lead to adverse consequences. The response of both sides had been positive and, as a result, no incidents had occurred in the island during that period.

Referring to his previously announced intention to reduce the United Nations commitment in Cyprus both in terms of finance and manpower, the Secretary-General stated that, after consultations with countries contributing contingents and with the interested parties, the first phase of a plan for reduction in the strength of the Force, based on the recommendations of the Force Commander, would be implemented by 15 Decem-

ber 1973, resulting in a reduction of 439 of all ranks. A second phase, envisaging further reductions, would make a total reduction of 822 of all ranks, or 26 per cent of the strength of the Force as it stood in May 1973, and would result in a saving of \$1,520,000 for each six-month period. The Secretary-General emphasized that the implementation of the second phase was dependent on certain assumptions, the main one of which was an undertaking by the two parties directly concerned to co-operate fully with UNFICYP in preventing a recurrence of fighting, thus in a sense sharing this peace-keeping responsibility.

The Secretary-General recommended the extension of the mandate of the Force until 15 June 1974.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 14 DECEMBER 1973

On 14 December,² the Council considered the Secretary-General's report and adopted resolution 343 (1973), in which it reaffirmed its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and extended the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under that resolution, for the period ending 15 June 1974. The Secretary-General stated that it was his intention to undertake consultations with the troop-contributing countries with a view to implementing the second phase of the reduction of UNFICYP during the current mandate.

APPEALS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

On 20 July 1973³ and 28 January 1974,⁴ the Secretary-General issued appeals to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies for voluntary contributions to meet the costs of UNFICYP.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2 DECEMBER 1973 TO 22 MAY 1974

In his report of 22 May,⁵ the Secretary-General pointed out that more than 10 years had already passed since the establishment of UNFICYP and that, owing to its presence, the situation in the island had generally remained calm, although the basic objectives of the operation had yet to be achieved. The intercommunal

² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year*, 1759th meeting.

³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1973*, document S/10978.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Year*, *Supplement for January, February and March 1974*, document S/11206.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1974*, document S/11294.

¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973*, document S/11137.

talks had come close to agreement in March on a "package deal" concerning the structure of the State and the division of powers. However, on 2 April the talks were suspended following statements by the Prime Minister of Turkey calling for a federal solution of the Cyprus question and statements by the President of Cyprus rejecting such a solution. After a visit to the area in April by Mr. R. E. Guyer, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, and subsequent negotiations by Mr. B. F. Osorio-Tafall, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, agreement was reached on 20 May that the talks started in June 1968 and reactivated in 1972 would resume on the same basis on which they were conducted until their suspension. The Secretary-General expressed the hope that the parties would return to the consideration of the substance of the constitutional issues, but he noted the difficulties caused by mutual fear and distrust.

Referring to recent reports concerning the importation of arms into Cyprus, a problem which was a cause for concern to UNFICYP in the discharge of its mandate, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that arrangements for UNFICYP surveillance, which had proved effective in dealing with this matter on past occasions, might be resorted to again.

Turning to the plan for the reduction of the Force, the Secretary-General said that, despite reservations initially voiced by the Turkish Government and by the other parties, after further exchanges of views, the second phase had been carried out with the co-operation of the troop-contributing countries and the parties concerned. The total strength of the Force had been reduced to 2,341. An essential element of the reduction plan had been to enlist the support of the parties to share with UNFICYP the responsibility of carrying out the

mandate of the Security Council. The Secretary-General noted that this reduction entailed a restructuring of the Force into a mixed operation comprising both manned posts and mobile teams, with certain consequential changes on the *modus operandi* of UNFICYP.

The financial problem facing UNFICYP had been alleviated but not solved by the reduction of the Force. Some Members, including the largest financial contributor, had expressed the wish for a further reduction of the Force, but, after considering all the factors involved, the Secretary-General was of the opinion that such action would be premature at that stage, since the situation in the island was still tense. He thought it would be wise to allow more time for an assessment of the effects of the reductions already made before taking further steps.

In view of the prevailing situation, the Secretary-General recommended, with the concurrence of the parties, the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months until 15 December 1974.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 29 MAY 1974

On 29 May,⁶ the Council considered the Secretary-General's report and adopted resolution 349 (1974), in which it reaffirmed its resolution 186 (1964) and extended the stationing of UNFICYP, established under that resolution, until 15 December.

Further details on the United Nations operation in Cyprus will appear in the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.⁷

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Year, 1771st and 1772nd meetings.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/9602)*, part one, chap. 4.

CHAPTER III

Peace-keeping operations and related matters

A. *Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations*

On 21 November 1973, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations¹ submitted its report to the General Assembly² at its twenty-eighth session, as requested in resolution 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972; the sixth and seventh reports of its Working Group were annexed thereto.

The Special Committee held four meetings from 16 February to 19 November 1973; its Working Group held 13 meetings from 7 March to 13 November. In addition to the documentation of previous years, the Special Committee had before it a working document entitled "A comprehensive listing under specific headings of concrete proposals received and a description of progress made to date", prepared by its Rapporteur (A/AC.121/L.18), as well as a note by the Secretary-General containing replies from four Member States on peace-keeping operations (A/AC.121/L.20) and a memorandum by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the subject of decision-taking in peace-keeping operations.³

The meetings of the Working Group⁴ were mainly devoted to the elaboration of a listing of responsibilities to be exercised directly by the Security Council in the prompt establishment, direction and control of peace-keeping operations. As indicated in its report,⁵ the

Working Group reached agreement in principle that 12 items should be included in the list as headings for questions of substance to be discussed at a later stage.

In its report, the Special Committee noted that, despite the complexity of the issues involved, progress had been made. It expressed the belief that the establishment and operation of UNEF in the Middle East under Security Council resolution 340 (1973) of 25 October 1973 provided practical examples which would assist the Special Committee and its Working Group in making further progress.

B. *Consideration by the General Assembly*

On 7 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3091 (XXVIII),⁶ in which it noted the progress made by the Special Committee; requested the Committee and its Working Group to intensify their efforts to complete by the twenty-ninth session their task of achieving agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Special Committee to report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

C. *Work of the Special Committee in 1974*

During the first half of 1974, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and its Working Group considered questions relating to their own procedures and continued their efforts to work out agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations.

¹ For the membership of the Special Committee, see A/9690, p. 69.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 44, document A/9236.

³ *Ibid.*, document A/9144.

⁴ For the membership of the Working Group, see A/9690, p. 69.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 44, document A/9236, annex II.

⁶ For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 44.

CHAPTER IV

Disarmament and related matters

A. *Meetings of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament*

During its second series of meetings in 1973, from 12 June to 30 August, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament continued to give priority to the question of the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and to the question of the cessation of nuclear weapon tests. General and complete disarmament, as well as specific measures aimed at facilitating progress towards that goal, were also considered.

Between 10 and 13 July 1973, informal meetings were held, with the participation of technical experts from nine Member States, to discuss questions related to the verification of a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

All aspects of the work of the Committee in 1973 were covered in its report to the General Assembly (A/9141-DC/236).¹ The report showed that the Committee had made progress in clarifying the main issues before it, but no new agreement could be expected.²

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament held its spring session between 16 April and 23 May. It will resume its discussion on 2 July.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the following items relating to disarmament: the reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries; the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security; the World Disarmament Conference; general and complete disarmament; napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use; chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons; the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests; the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2935 (XXVII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco); and the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

¹ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1973*.

² For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 32*.

B. *Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries*

This item was included in the agenda of the General Assembly at the request of the USSR as an important and urgent item.³ In an explanatory memorandum, the USSR stated that the principles of peaceful coexistence and co-operation had become more firmly established, as demonstrated by the increasing desire of States to resolve disputes by peaceful means, by the important international negotiations that had recently taken place and by the agreements concluded between States. In the view of the USSR, it was important that the political *détente* in the world should be supplemented by a military *détente* so that all States could enjoy the benefits of the improvement in international relations. An effective measure to achieve that goal would be to reduce the military budgets of the States permanent members of the Security Council and to earmark part of the funds thus saved to assist the developing countries.

On 7 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on this item. By resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the next financial year, and appealed to them to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for the provision of assistance to developing countries; expressed the desire that other States, particularly those with a major economic and military potential, should also take steps to reduce their military budgets and allot part of the funds thus released for the provision of assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of the Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets, consisting of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and also of three countries from each of the regional groups of Africa, Asia and Latin America and two countries from each of the regional groups of Eastern Europe and of Western Europe and other States, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultations with those regional groups. The Assembly instructed the Special Committee to distribute the said funds on an equitable basis,

³ For the request and other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 102*.

and to determine the amount of the funds to be allotted to the various countries as well as a schedule for the provision of the funds. It requested the Special Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

By resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, a report on the reduction of the military budgets of the States permanent members of the Security Council, which would also cover other States with a major economic and military potential, and on the utilization of a part of the funds thus saved to provide international assistance to developing countries, and invited the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Assembly for consideration at its twenty-ninth session.

The group of 11 experts appointed by the Secretary-General held its first meeting at Geneva from 15 to 25 April 1974 and agreed on an outline of the report. The second meeting will be held at Geneva from 5 to 16 August 1974, and a final meeting is scheduled to be held from 9 to 13 September.

C. *Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security*

This item was included in the agenda in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2831 (XXVI).

In resolution 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, the General Assembly called upon all States to make renewed efforts towards the adoption of effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, including the reduction of military budgets; requested the organs concerned with disarmament issues to give due consideration to measures aimed at the cessation of the arms race; and requested the Secretary-General to pursue the study of the consequences of the arms race and to submit, upon request by the Assembly, an up-to-date report on the basis of the information released by Governments. The Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session.⁴

D. *World Disarmament Conference*

The Secretary-General, in a note dated 17 October 1973 (A/9228), informed the General Assembly of the steps he had taken in pursuance of paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 2930 (XXVII), by which it had been decided to establish a Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference.⁵

On 23 October 1973, during consideration of the item by the First Committee, the representative of Iran, who had presided over the unofficial exchange of views of the appointed members of the Special Committee, made, at their request, a statement regarding the exchange of views.⁶

⁴ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

⁵ For the membership of the Special Committee, see A/9690, p. 58.

⁶ See A/C.1/PV.1934. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32.

In resolution 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, the General Assembly, believing that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of effective measures of disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament, and that the co-operation of all nuclear Powers would considerably facilitate their attainment, decided to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a conference and related problems, and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. It further decided that the *Ad Hoc* Committee would consist of 40 non-nuclear-weapon Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultation with all regional groups.⁷ The General Assembly invited the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the *Ad Hoc* Committee, it being understood that they would enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee. The Assembly also invited all States to communicate as soon as possible to the Secretary-General, for transmission to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, any views and suggestions they deemed pertinent to submit, and requested him to provide assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee in its work.

The *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held its first meeting from 7 to 14 May in New York and, at its request, the Secretariat prepared a summary of views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference. The second meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee is scheduled to be held from 24 to 28 June, and a third meeting will be held in New York from 9 to 13 September.

E. *General and complete disarmament*

In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/9141-DC/236).⁸

On 18 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions on this item. In resolution 3184 A (XXVIII), the Assembly, noting with satisfaction that a new agreement entitled "Basic principles of negotiations on the further limitation of strategic offensive arms" had been signed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and by the United States of America on 21 June 1973, appealed to the Governments of those countries to bear in mind in the current phase of the strategic arms limitation talks the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems as a positive step towards nuclear disarmament, and invited the two Governments to keep the Assembly informed of the results of their negotiations.

By resolution 3184 B (XXVIII), the General Assembly noted that a preparatory committee for the

⁷ For the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, see A/9690, p. 59.

⁸ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

review conference called for in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons had been formed of parties to the Treaty serving on the Board of Governors of IAEA or represented at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the assistance and services required for the conference and its preparation.

In accordance with resolution 3184 B (XXVIII), the Preparatory Committee was composed of the following 26 members: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. The first session of the Committee took place from 1 to 8 April 1974 at Geneva, during which the organizational and procedural matters related to the preparation of the review conference were discussed.

By resolution 3184 C (XXVIII), the General Assembly, bearing in mind its specific responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to the principles governing disarmament and to the achievement of general and complete disarmament, emphasizing the vital interest of all peoples and countries in disarmament negotiations, reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations with regard to all disarmament matters, in particular the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; invited all States parties to disarmament negotiations to ensure that the disarmament measures adopted in one region should not result in increasing armaments in other regions; and also invited all Governments to keep the Assembly informed of their disarmament negotiations.

F. *Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use*

In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/9207 and Corr.1 and Add.1), submitted pursuant to resolution 2932 A (XXVII), which contained the comments of Member States on his report entitled *Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use*, submitted in 1972 (A/8803/Rev.1).⁹

By resolution 3076 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, the General Assembly, after taking note of the comments by Governments and confirming the stand taken in resolution 2932 A (XXVII) that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that might cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate, called urgently for renewed efforts by Governments to seek, through possible legal means, the prohibition of the use of such weapons and methods of warfare; referred to the fact that the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts would be held at Geneva in February and March 1974; and invited it to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incen-

diary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and to seek agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, who had been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on aspects of the work of the Conference relevant to this item.

G. *Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons*

In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/9141-DC/236).¹⁰

On 6 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3077 (XXVIII), by which it reaffirmed the recognized objective of effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and of their elimination from the arsenals of all States; urged Governments to work towards the complete realization of this objective; and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations, as a matter of high priority, on the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the complete realization of the objective. The Assembly further reaffirmed its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction. It also invited all States that had not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare of 17 June 1925, and called anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained therein.

At the first series of meetings of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in 1974, which took place from 16 April to 23 May, a ban on chemical weapons continued to be treated as a priority item in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions. While no concrete result has yet been achieved, most delegations welcomed a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction (CCD/420) submitted by Japan and indicated their intention to study it carefully as a contribution to the solution of the problem. The Committee decided to resume its work on 2 July 1974.

H. *Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests*

In considering the item, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/9141-DC/236), and the report of the Secretary-General under General Assembly res-

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.I.3. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34.

¹⁰ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35.

olution 2934 C (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 (A/9208).¹¹

On 6 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on this item. By resolution 3078 A (XXVIII), the Assembly condemned all nuclear weapon tests; reiterated its conviction that, whatever might be the differences on the question of verification, there was no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban of the nature contemplated 10 years earlier in the preamble to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; and urged once more that the Governments of nuclear-weapon States bring to a halt without delay all nuclear weapon tests either through a permanent agreement or through unilateral or agreed moratoria.

By resolution 3078 B (XXVIII), the General Assembly emphasized its deep concern that nuclear weapon tests both in the atmosphere and underground, continued at an active pace 10 years after the signature of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; called anew upon all nuclear-weapon States to end all tests in all environments; insisted that all the nuclear-weapon States which had carried out such tests in the atmosphere discontinue them forthwith; urged States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, especially those which are nuclear-weapon States and parties to the partial test ban treaty, to start immediately negotiations for elaborating a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of highest priority, its deliberations on this treaty and to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session a special report on its deliberations, including the areas of agreement on the achievement of a draft treaty; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban".

I. *Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2935 (XXVII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)*

In considering the item, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/9209)¹² under Assembly resolution 2935 (XXVII).

On 6 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3079 (XXVIII), by which it reiterated its

conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States was necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of legally binding commitments. Further, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) had entered into force for the United Kingdom and the United States and had been signed in 1973 by France and by China, and urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify it in conformity with the repeated appeals of the Assembly. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session of any measure adopted by them with a view to implementing it.

.. *Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace*

In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it the report¹³ of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean¹⁴ submitted under resolution 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972.

On 6 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3080 (XXVIII) by which, *inter alia*, it urged all States to accept the principles and objectives contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI), on the question; requested the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue its work and to carry out consultations in accordance with its mandate and to report with recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; urged all States, especially the major Powers, to extend their co-operation to the *Ad Hoc* Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts and competent bodies selected by him, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean, in all its aspects, with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to transmit the statement to the *Ad Hoc* Committee at an early date and decided to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

On 7 June 1974, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean decided to consider the factual statement (A/AC.159/1) at a series of meetings to be held from 16 to 27 September 1974.

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/9029). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38.

¹⁴ For the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, see General Assembly resolution 2992 (XXVII).

¹¹ *Idem*, agenda item 36.

¹² *Idem*, agenda item 37.

CHAPTER V

Other political and security questions

A. *Strengthening of international security*

In pursuance of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2993 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly a report (A/9129)¹ on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. The substantive parts of replies received from 30 Member States, giving their views on the subject, were reproduced in the report, to which was annexed a list of letters submitted during 1973 by several Member States.

On 18 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3185 (XXVII) in which it reaffirmed the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration, appealing to all States to implement them, to broaden the scope of *détente* and to reaffirm the principles of friendly relations as the basis of relations between States; expressed the hope that the current favourable trends in bilateral, regional and multilateral relations, including the establishment of zones of peace and co-operation in various parts of the world, would be maintained and that efforts to that end would be intensified; reaffirmed the recommendation that all States should contribute to the efforts to assure peace and security for all nations and to establish, in accordance with the Charter, an effective system of universal collective security without military alliances; reaffirmed that all States have the right to participate on a basis of equality in the settlement of major international problems; reaffirmed that any measure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constituted a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination and the principle of non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter; appealed to all militarily significant States to extend the political *détente* to a military one, to stop the arms race and to reduce armaments with a view to making available additional resources for economic and social development, particularly to the developing countries; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under alien domination to achieve self-determination and appealed to all States to implement the United Nations resolutions on the elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the Declaration.

¹ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 39.

B. *Strengthening of the role of the United Nations*

In pursuance of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2925 (XXVII) of 27 November 1972, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly a report (A/9128 and Add.1)² on the item entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States". The report reproduced the substantive parts of communications from 18 Member States containing views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations.

On 30 November 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3073 (XXVIII) in which it reaffirmed the main provisions of resolution 2925 (XXVII); considered that the strengthening of the role of the United Nations required continuous improvement of the functioning and effectiveness of its principal organs, and that it was important to study and agree upon ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations resolutions, such as by actively promoting the method of consultation among all Member States and by evaluating their practical effects; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session a report systematizing the views and proposals of Member States on the subject.

C. *Enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council*

This question was considered by the General Assembly in connexion with the item entitled "Report of the Security Council". In pursuance of resolution 2991 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, the Secretary-General submitted a report (A/9143)³ containing the substantive portions of 16 replies received from Member States expressing their views with regard to enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council. In his report, the Secretary-General pointed out that

² *Idem*, agenda item 25.

³ *Idem*, agenda item 11.

Member States also had expressed views concerning this matter in connexion with two other agenda items.⁴

On 18 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3186 (XXVIII) by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report; drew the attention of the Security Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to Assembly resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII); and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Security Council any further views and suggestions which might be submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions.

D. *Restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations*

The item was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of 33 Member States (A/9195 and Add.1).⁵ In an explanatory memorandum attached to the request, the sponsors of the item stated that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, presided over by the Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was the sole lawful Government of Cambodia, that the coup d'état staged in March 1970 by the "Lon Nol group" under the instigation of foreign forces had deprived that Government of its inalienable right to represent the State of Cambodia in the United Nations and in other international organizations, that the people of Cambodia had launched a resolute struggle to regain their freedom and independence, and that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia exercised control over nine tenths of the national territory, enjoyed the support of the Cambodian people and maintained a policy of peace, non-alignment and friendship with all countries. A draft resolution was submitted, together with the memorandum, by which the General Assembly would decide to restore the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations, recognizing its representatives as the sole lawful representatives of Cambodia, and to expel the representatives of the Lon Nol group from the seat they illegally occupied in the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it.

On 23 October 1973, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Khmer Republic transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a motion adopted by the Parliament of the Khmer Republic (A/9256). The motion made an appeal to the Secretary-General to urge Member States participating in the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly to desist, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, from raising during the Assembly's deliberations domestic matters concerning the Khmer Republic, particularly

the choice of a political régime or system of government, a matter which was exclusively within the right and competence of the Khmer people.

On 24 October, the representatives of Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement containing their joint views on the Khmer situation, namely, that the Khmer people themselves should be allowed to solve their political problems peacefully and free from outside interference and that the United Nations should not take any action which might prejudice the decision of the Khmer people and might prolong the tragic suffering and the loss of lives and property in the Khmer Republic (A/9254).

On 23 November, the representatives of 21 Member States transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a statement by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, dated 22 November, reaffirming his determination to pursue the struggle until the end of the foreign aggression and thanking all Governments which had expressed their support in the General Assembly for the struggle of the Cambodian people, as well as a communiqué by the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, dated 9 November, stating that the Royal Government had now been established entirely in Cambodia, where it exercised full and complete authority (A/9344).

The General Assembly considered the item at four meetings held on 4 and 5 December. On 5 December, the Assembly decided to adjourn until its twenty-ninth session the debate on this item.

E. *Illegal occupation by Portuguese military forces of certain sectors of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and acts of aggression committed by them against the people of the Republic*

The item was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of 58 Member States (A/9196 and Add.1 and 2).⁶ In requesting the inclusion of the item in the agenda, the sponsors stated that, on 24 September 1973, the First Popular National Assembly of Guinea-Bissau had proclaimed the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and adopted a constitution. However, despite the recognition of the newly established Republic by 60 States and the courageous efforts of the people of Guinea-Bissau to consolidate their independence, Portugal's military forces continued to occupy certain sectors of the country and to engage in armed repression of its people. Those acts of aggression constituted not only a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic, but also a serious threat to the peace and security of the region. It was therefore deemed imperative that the General Assembly consider this question urgently. The text of the proclamation of independence, a copy of the constitution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and related statements were annexed to the request. The item was considered at six plenary meetings held between 26 October and 2 November 1973.

⁴ Item 39 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security) and item 25 (Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States).

⁵ For the request and other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 106.

⁶ *Idem*, agenda item 107.

In resolution 3061 (XXVIII) of 2 November, the General Assembly welcomed the accession to independence of the people of the sovereign State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; strongly condemned Portugal for perpetuating its illegal occupation of sectors of the Republic and for the repeated acts of aggression committed by its armed forces against the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde; demanded that Portugal immediately withdraw its armed forces from the Republic; drew the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation resulting from the illegal presence of Portugal in Guinea-Bissau, and to the urgent need for taking effective steps to restore the territorial integrity of the Republic; invited Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau in reconstruction and development; and decided to keep the situation under continuous review.

On 20 November the representative of Morocco, as Chairman of the African Group, informed the Secretary-General that the Organization of African Unity had admitted Guinea-Bissau to membership (A/9332-S/11125 and Corr.1).⁷

On 18 December, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session.

F. *Consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Namibia*

The Security Council considered the situation in Namibia at three meetings held between 10 and 11 December 1973.⁸ The Council had before it the report which the Secretary-General had submitted to it on 30 April⁹ concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 323 (1972) of 6 December 1972. In the report he had expressed the opinion that there did not exist a complete and unequivocal clarification of South Africa's policy in regard to self-determination and independence for Namibia as envisaged in Security Council resolution 323 (1972) and indicated that, in the light of the results so far achieved, a question arose as to whether the contacts and efforts initiated pursuant to the Council's relevant resolutions should be continued.

By its resolution 342 (1973) of 11 December, the Security Council took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General; decided, in the light of the report and the documents attached thereto, to discontinue further efforts on the basis of resolution 309 (1972); and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed about any new important developments concerning the question of Namibia.

An account of the consideration of this question by the Security Council will be found in the Council's

report to the General Assembly¹⁰ (see also part two, chapter I, section B.3 below).

G. *Consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Southern Rhodesia*

On 3 January 1974, the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, submitted its sixth report.¹¹ The report reviewed the work of the Committee, which had continued consideration of specific cases of suspected and admitted violations of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, as well as matters relating to consular, sporting and other representation in the territory and representation of the illegal régime abroad. Other matters considered by the Committee were immigration, tourism and certain legal issues. The report also reviewed the actions taken by the Committee and by the Secretary-General in connexion with the implementation of Security Council resolutions 320 (1972) of 29 September 1972 and 333 (1973) of 22 May 1973.

In an addendum issued on 9 January 1974,¹² the Committee published substantive parts of correspondence it had conducted with Governments concerning specific cases of suspected and admitted violations of sanctions. Annex V of the addendum contained the substantive parts of replies from Governments to the Secretary-General's note of 3 August 1973 concerning the implementation of paragraph 21 of the Committee's second special report (S/10920 and Corr.1)¹³ approved by the Security Council in its resolution 333 (1973). A further addendum, issued on 11 January 1974,¹⁴ contained a note prepared by the Secretariat on Southern Rhodesian trade for the year 1972, together with statistical data.

The Security Council has not yet considered the report of the Committee.

Further details on the question will be found in the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly¹⁵ (see also part two, chapter I, section B.1 below).

H. *Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa*

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON *Apartheid*

The Special Committee on *Apartheid*¹⁶ submitted a report to the General Assembly and the Security Coun-

¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/9602), part one, chap. 3.*

¹¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974, document S/11178.*

¹² *Ibid.*, document S/11178/Add.1.

¹³ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973.*

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974, document S/11178/Add.2.*

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/9602), part four, chap. 9.*

¹⁶ For the membership of the Committee, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/9022), para. 2.*

⁷ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.*

⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1756th to 1758th meetings.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973, document S/10921 and Corr.1.* For a summary of the report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/9001), part one, chap. IV, sect. G.*

cil¹⁷ in which it reviewed its work since the twenty-seventh session of the Assembly and included a number of conclusions and recommendations. In an annex to the report, the Special Committee reviewed major developments in South Africa during that period.

The report of the Special Committee included an account of a special session on means to promote a more effective international campaign against *apartheid*. Other sections of the report related to repressive measures taken by the South African régime against opponents of *apartheid*, the military build-up in and arms embargo against South Africa, the international boycott of racially selected South African sports teams; consideration by the Committee of a draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*; consultations by the Special Committee with anti-*apartheid* movements, non-governmental organizations, OAU and specialized agencies, and the hearing of petitioners. The report also included a list of the main trading partners of South Africa, together with a description of the growth of foreign investment in that country.

In the report, the Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly should again emphasize the decisive role of economic and other sanctions against South Africa in the efforts to eradicate *apartheid* and that all countries which continue to maintain trade and economic relations with South Africa should be called upon to abolish all preferences, credits and other forms of encouragement for such relations with that country. The Committee formulated other recommendations with a view to increasing assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and intensifying the sports boycott and the dissemination of information against *apartheid*. It outlined the role of non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies in the campaign against *apartheid* and recommended increased co-ordination among United Nations organs dealing with the problem, so that duplication of efforts and waste of resources might be avoided.

The Special Committee also submitted to the General Assembly, under resolution 2923 C (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, a report on the implementation by States of United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* (A/9168), in which the Committee reviewed the existing political, diplomatic, consular and other official relations with South Africa; breaches of the arms embargo, including other military collaboration with South Africa; economic, cultural, educational, sporting and other forms of collaboration with South Africa; humanitarian, educational and other assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa; and action with respect to political prisoners, dissemination of information on *apartheid* and other matters.

The Committee also submitted a report on the International Conference of Trade Unions against *Apartheid* (A/9169 and Corr.1) and a report on the military build-up in South Africa and the implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa (A/9180-S/11005).¹⁸

¹⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/9022); S/11006. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 42.

¹⁸ For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.

The Secretary-General submitted a report on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/9235), to which was annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Fund, and a report (A/9165) on the implementation of various provisions of resolution 2923 (XXVII), as requested under that resolution.

An account of the activities of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* in 1974 will appear in its report to the General Assembly¹⁹ and the Security Council.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions relating to *apartheid*: resolution 3055 (XXVIII) was adopted on 26 October 1973, and resolutions 3151 A to G (XXVIII) were adopted on 14 December.

In resolution 3055 (XXVIII), the General Assembly condemned the failure of the Government of South Africa to comply with the repeated requests of the Assembly and the Security Council for the release of all persons imprisoned, interned or otherwise restricted for their opposition to *apartheid*; again called upon the Government of South Africa to grant forthwith unconditional release to all such persons; and appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals to undertake more vigorous and concerted action to publicize and support the legitimate cause of all those persecuted in South Africa for opposition to *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

In resolution 3151 A (XXVIII), the General Assembly commended to the attention of Governments, specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the resolution adopted by the International Conference of Trade Unions against *Apartheid*, held at Geneva on 15 and 16 June 1973; requested the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to maintain liaison with the Preparatory Committee for that Conference, and requested the Unit on *Apartheid* and the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to make special efforts, in co-operation with the ILO, to acquaint trade unions all over the world with the situation in South Africa.

In resolution 3151 B (XXVIII), relating to the programme of work of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, the General Assembly authorized the Committee to hold a special session in Europe in 1974 and to send missions to Governments of Member States and to OAU for consultations on action against *apartheid*. The Committee was also authorized to participate in conferences concerned with *apartheid* and to hold consultations with experts, African liberation movements recognized by OAU, anti-*apartheid* movements, trade union organizations and other non-governmental organizations in order to consider ways and means of intensifying international action against *apartheid*.

In resolution 3151 C (XXVIII), the General Assembly requested the Unit on *Apartheid* and the Office of Public Information, in consultation with the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, to step up their efforts to publicize the evils and dangers of *apartheid* in South Africa; invited Governments and non-governmental organizations to co-operate in the production and dissemination of publications and other information ma-

¹⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/9622).

terial on *apartheid* in as many languages as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to establish an information centre in an independent African State neighbouring South Africa, at that State's request.

In resolution 3151 D (XXVIII), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to continue to follow, as a matter of priority, the developments concerning the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions and the collaboration of States and economic and other interests with the South African régime, and to report to the Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate; to submit special reports to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on a number of questions related to *apartheid*; to promote a world-wide campaign for the release of all those imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to *apartheid*; and to intensify co-operation with the other United Nations organs concerned with southern Africa.

In resolution 3151 E (XXVIII), the General Assembly requested UNESCO to expedite the publication and distribution of the educational kit on racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa, and to consider convening, in co-operation with the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, a conference of prominent educators, writers and other intellectuals to discuss their role in the struggle against *apartheid*; invited all organizations, institutions and information media to intensify and develop such campaigns in observance of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; and requested the Secretary-General and the Special Committee to encourage public action against *apartheid* by facilitating consultative status for organizations actively engaged in support of United Nations resolutions against *apartheid* and by encouraging the establishment of national committees against *apartheid*.

In resolution 3151 F (XXVIII), the General Assembly again appealed to all States, organizations and individuals for generous contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies concerned with the anti-*apartheid* campaign.

In resolution 3151 G (XXVIII), the General Assembly condemned the South African régime for its repeated acts of inhumanity and aggression and its continued defiance of United Nations resolutions; reaffirmed that the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa by all available means for the total eradication of *apartheid* was legitimate and deserved the support of the international community; condemned the actions of those States and companies which continued to provide that régime with military equipment and supplies, or other forms of military co-operation; condemned, in particular, the unholy alliance between Portuguese colonialism, South African racism, zionism and Israeli imperialism; requested the Security Council to consider urgently the situation in South Africa with a view to adopting effective measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to resolve the situation in the area; condemned the actions of States which, by their continued political, military, economic and other collaboration with the South African régime, encouraged it to persist in its inhuman and criminal policies, and called upon them urgently to cease all such collaboration; called upon those States which had not done so to terminate exchanges of military attachés with the South African régime, to close trade promotion offices in South Africa and to deny facilities for offices

of South African trade commissioners, to terminate all tariff preferences to South Africa, to refuse any credits for trade with South Africa and any guarantees for investment in that country, and to deny facilities to South African immigration offices and to prohibit advertisements for emigration to South Africa. It called on all Governments which had not done so to take action to ensure the cessation of exchanges with South African sports teams selected in violation of the Olympic principle, to draw the attention of national sports organizations to the provisions of United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* in sports and to end all cultural, educational and civic contacts and exchanges with racist institutions in South Africa. The General Assembly declared that the South African régime had no right to represent the people of South Africa and that the liberation movements recognized by OAU were the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the people. It authorized the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, in consultation with OAU, to associate the South African liberation movements closely with its work and requested all specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to deny membership or privileges of membership to the South African régime. It condemned the policy of "Bantustans", and called upon all Governments and organizations not to accord any form of recognition to any institution or authority created thereby.

I. Complaint by Cuba

In two communications dated 12 and 13 September 1973,²⁰ addressed to the President of the Security Council, Cuba charged that on 11 September the armed forces of Chile had fired against the premises of the Cuban Embassy, wounding a Cuban diplomat, and that on 11 and 12 September the Cuban merchant vessel *Playa Larga*, while sailing in international waters, had been the target of attacks by the Chilean air force and navy. Cuba denounced those acts as grave violations of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the international rules of navigation recognized by States. It stated that the situation created by such acts constituted a serious threat to international peace and security, and requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

In a letter dated 15 September,²¹ Chile rejected the charges and stated that the situation did not constitute a threat to international peace and security. The departure on 13 September of 150 Cuban officials and Embassy staff from Chile had been conducted in accordance with the international law on the subject, and the Chilean authorities had complied with international standards on shipping.

The Security Council considered the Cuban complaint at two meetings held on 17 and 18 September²² without taking any decision.

Further details on the question will be found in the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.²³

²⁰ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August, September 1973*, documents S/10993 and S/10995.

²¹ *Ibid.*, document S/10997.

²² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year*, 1741st and 1742nd meetings.

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/9602)*, part one, chap. 2.

J. Complaint by Iraq

By a letter dated 12 February 1974,²⁴ Iraq requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider acts of aggression committed by Iranian armed forces against the territorial integrity of Iraq.

By a letter dated 12 February,²⁵ the representative of Iran transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of a note delivered to the Iraqi Embassy in Teheran on 11 February 1974 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran in connexion with the armed incursions of Iraqi forces into Iranian territory.

The Security Council considered the complaint by Iraq at three meetings, held between 15 and 28 February,²⁶ and reached a consensus²⁷ in which the Council, stressing that it was important to deal with a situation which could endanger peace and stability in the region, deplored the loss of life and appealed to the parties to refrain from all military action and from any move which might aggravate the situation. Reaffirming the fundamental principles of the Charter regarding respect for the territorial sovereignty of States and the pacific settlement of disputes, the Council indicated that it appeared that the cause of the events lay in the fact that the legal basis for the delimitation of the boundary between the parties was contested. As additional information was required, the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to conduct an investigation of the events that had given rise to the complaint by Iraq and to report to the Council within three months. China dissociated itself from the consensus.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSENSUS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 28 FEBRUARY 1974 (S/11229)

On 20 May, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council²⁸ on the implementation of its consensus of 28 February 1974. On 18 March, he had appointed Ambassador Luis Weckmann-Muñoz of Mexico as his Special Representative to conduct an investigation of the events that had given rise to the complaint. Mr. Weckmann-Muñoz had visited Iraq and Iran between 3 and 25 April and, on 16 May, had submitted a report on his mission,²⁹ which was annexed to the Secretary-General's report.

In Iraq and Iran, the Special Representative had held extensive consultations with senior officials of the two countries with a view to clarifying their respective positions. He had been provided with facilities that enabled him to undertake extensive field trips along those areas of frontiers on both sides that had been the scene of recent incidents. The situation had appeared calm and the mission had been informed that a cease-fire had taken effect on 7 March.

²⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974*, document S/11216.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/11218.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Year*, 1762nd to 1764th meetings.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974*, document S/11229.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1974*, document S/11291.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, annex.

Mr. Weckmann-Muñoz reported that Iraq and Iran had agreed through him, acting in the exercise of the good offices of the Secretary-General, to the following points: (a) a strict observance of the cease-fire agreement of 7 March 1974; (b) prompt and simultaneous withdrawal of concentrations of armed forces along the entire border, in accordance with an arrangement to be agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two countries; (c) the creation of a favourable atmosphere conducive to achieving the purpose stated in the following paragraph, by refraining totally from any hostile actions against each other; (d) an early resumption, without any pre-conditions, at the appropriate level and place, of conversations with a view to a comprehensive settlement of all bilateral issues.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 28 May, the Security Council considered the Secretary-General's report and adopted resolution 348 (1974),³⁰ in which it welcomed the reported determination of Iraq and Iran to de-escalate the prevailing situation and to improve their relations and, in particular, the fact that both countries had agreed through the Secretary-General's Special Representative on the four points mentioned in the Secretary-General's report and set out in the resolution. The Council further expressed the hope that the parties would take the necessary steps to implement the agreement as soon as possible and invited the Secretary-General to lend whatever assistance might be requested by both parties in that connexion.

In letters to the President of the Council dated 30 May,³¹ 6 and 14 June,³² the representatives of Iraq and Iran set out the positions of their Governments with respect to resolution 348 (1974).

An account of the consideration of this question by the Security Council will be found in the Council's report to the General Assembly.³³

K. Question of Korea

Pursuant to the decision taken by the General Assembly on 23 September 1972, two items relating to Korea were included in the provisional agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the Assembly: "Question of Korea: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (item 40) and "Creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" (item 41). On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided that the two items should be combined as subitems under the heading "Question of Korea" and allocated the item to the First Committee.

On 30 August 1973, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2668 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, UNCURK submitted a report covering the period from 19 August 1972 to 30 August 1973,³⁴ which reviewed

³⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Year*, 1770th meeting.

³¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974*, document S/11306.

³² *Ibid.*, documents S/11313 and S/11323.

³³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/9602)*, part one, chap. 5.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9027)*. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 41.

developments in Korea in the political and economic fields. In the report, the Commission recalled that it had welcomed the joint communiqué issued by the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 4 July 1972 as evidence of diminished tension and as a hopeful augury for an effective negotiating relationship between the two Governments. The Commission added that, considering recent developments and the willingness of the parties to continue the dialogue, it believed its presence in Korea was no longer required and recommended the Commission's dissolution.

On 1 October 1973, the First Committee decided to invite the delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to participate in the discussion on the question without the right to vote. The First Committee considered the item at 10 meetings held between 14 and 21 November. In the course of its deliberations, the Committee had before it four draft resolutions (A/C.1/L.644 and Corr.1, A/C.1/L.645, A/C.1/L.661 and A/C.1/L.664).

On 21 November, the Chairman announced that, after consultations with the co-sponsors of the first two draft resolutions, it had been agreed not to put those two draft resolutions to the vote at the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly. The other two draft resolutions were not pressed to the vote by their sponsors. The Chairman then read a statement, which was adopted as a draft consensus of the Committee.

On 28 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted the consensus, in which it noted with satisfaction that a joint communiqué had been issued by the North and the South of Korea on 4 July 1972, which provided for the following three principles on the reunification of Korea: (a) it should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference; (b) it should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side; and (c) great national unity should be promoted. Under the consensus, the Assembly further stated that it was the general hope that the South and the North of Korea would be urged to continue their dialogue and widen their many-sided exchanges and co-operation in the above spirit so as to expedite the independent peaceful reunification of the country. The Assembly also decided to dissolve immediately the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

L. Assistance to Palestine refugees

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF UNRWA

On 10 September 1973, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA submitted his annual report for the period 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973.³⁵ The report reviewed the Agency's programmes and the efforts it had made for the relief, health, education and training of the Palestine refugees, and stressed once more the financial situation of the Agency and the consequences that might ensue if it were not remedied.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 13 (A/9013). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 43.

With respect to UNRWA operations during the year under review, the Commissioner-General pointed out that, despite periods of disturbance due to the fighting between Lebanese security forces and Palestinian organizations, the Agency was able to maintain its services in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. In Syria, the closure since 8 May 1973 of the frontiers with Lebanon by the Syrian authorities had resulted in delaying the movements of the Agency's supplies from Lebanon to Syria and Jordan. In Gaza, the Agency had continued to seek specific information from the Israeli authorities on their plans for the rehousing of families who were found by the Agency in May 1972 to be still unsatisfactorily housed as a consequence of the demolitions in 1971. The Agency had also protested to the Israeli authorities their taking over, without prior consultation, of the Agency's sanitation services in part of Beach Camp in Gaza.

With respect to the financial condition of the Agency, the Commissioner-General pointed out that the Agency was faced with estimated deficits of over \$3 million in 1973, over \$10 million in 1974 and the prospect of a cash crisis at the beginning of 1974. Working capital and cash resources could not accommodate these deficits and, unless the deficits could be eliminated, services would have to be reduced in 1974.

APPEAL BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In a letter dated 11 February 1974 (A/9582), the Secretary-General, after having been informed by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA of the financial plight of the Agency and its budget deficit of \$12 million, made an appeal to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to give immediate consideration to this matter and respond generously.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 18 September 1973, the Secretary-General submitted a report (A/9155) in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 concerning Palestinian refugees in the Gaza Strip, by which the Assembly had called upon Israel to desist from all measures affecting the physical structure and the demographic composition of the Strip and to take immediate and effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation. In reply to the Secretary-General's request for information on the implementation of that resolution, Israel stated that measures taken by the Israeli authorities in refugee camps in the Gaza area in 1971 were designed to put a stop to the campaign of terror and to ensure the safety of the inhabitants of the area. The report also included further developments as received from the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, according to which there had been five cases of punitive demolition of shelters in the Gaza area since 11 January 1972.

In his report (A/9156), also submitted on 18 September 1973, prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2963 D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 regarding the displaced inhabitants who had fled the Israeli-occupied areas since June 1967 and calling on Israel to take immediate steps for their return, it was stated that the Secretary-General had requested Israel to provide him with information on the implementation

of that resolution and that Israel had replied that, despite conditions prevailing in the occupied territories, it had continued to facilitate the return of persons displaced in 1967.

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

By a note dated 29 September 1973,³⁶ the Secretary-General circulated a report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, which had been requested, under paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2963 A (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 concerning the repatriation or compensation of Palestinian refugees. In its report, which covered the period from 30 September 1972 to 29 September 1973, the Commission stated that the situation in regard to this question had not changed and that the events of 1967 had further complicated an already complex problem. It added that, although various other developments had taken place since the submission of the Commission's last report, the circumstances governing the possibilities that were opened to the Commission remained unchanged. However, the Commission was still determined to continue its endeavours as soon as it was possible.

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

The Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East³⁷ submitted its report (A/9231) in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972. The report emphasized the Agency's critical financial position, particularly in the light of the anticipated deficit of \$10 million for 1974. The Working Group expressed the belief that the continuation of the Agency's present services was dependent on voluntary contributions from Governments and that, to ensure no reduction in its services, Governments, particularly those which had so far contributed inadequately, must be willing to reconsider their position and contribute generously.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 7 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions on this item.

In resolution 3089 A (XXVIII), the General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities.

In resolution 3089 B (XXVIII), the General Assembly requested the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and to report thereon as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1974; and called upon all

Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of UNRWA, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report.

In resolution 3089 C (XXVIII), the General Assembly called upon Israel immediately to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; to desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; to take effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation.

In resolution 3089 D (XXVIII), the General Assembly declared that full respect for and realization of the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, particularly its right to self-determination, were indispensable for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and that the enjoyment by the Palestine Arab refugees of their right to return to their homes and property, recognized by the Assembly in resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, which had been repeatedly reaffirmed since that date, was indispensable for the achievement of a just settlement of the refugee problem and for the exercise by the people of Palestine of its right to self-determination.

In resolution 3089 E (XXVIII), the General Assembly appealed to Member States, especially those with \$1,500 or more *per capita* income, to consider increasing their contribution to UNRWA.

In resolution 3090 (XXVIII), the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of UNRWA for a further period of one year.

ACTIVITIES OF UNRWA

The physical effect of the war of October 1973 on the Palestine refugee population and on the Agency's activities was not comparable to that of the war of June 1967. There was a small number of refugee casualties in Syria; two camps there were temporarily evacuated for short periods and Agency installations in Damascus were damaged, but there was no large-scale displacement of the refugee population.

The Agency continued throughout the year to be preoccupied by financial problems arising from the effect of inflation on the price of supplies and on the local cost of living and from changes in currency exchange rates unfavourable to the Agency. Sustained efforts were made to secure the income required to maintain programmes or assistance to needy Palestine refugees in east Jordan, the West Bank, Gaza, Lebanon and Syria; although these efforts met with some success and reductions were avoided, expenditure in 1973 (\$62.5 million) exceeded total income (\$58.6 million) by \$3.9 million, reducing working capital to an unacceptably low level.

On 1 April 1974, there were 1,566,463 refugees registered with UNRWA in all categories, of whom 837,496 received basic rations. Less than 40 per cent of the refugees were living in refugee camps, including 97,613 (together with about 46,438 displaced persons) in the emergency camps established in east Jordan and

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 43, document A/9187.

³⁷ For the membership of the Working Group, see General Assembly resolution 2656 (XXV).

Syria after June 1967. The inhabitants of these emergency camps and an even larger number of displaced refugees and other displaced persons living outside camps were still prevented by the Israeli authorities from returning to the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights.

Questions arising from the large-scale demolition of refugee shelters by the Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip, notably the lack of adequate rehousing, are dealt with in the Secretary-General's report (A/9155) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2963 C (XXVII) and in the Commissioner-General's report for the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974.³⁸

The latest estimate of expenditure in 1974 is \$85.9 million, of which \$37.3 million (43 per cent) is required for the education programme, including the education of approximately 288,000 children in UNRWA/UNESCO schools, vocational and teacher training in eight centres and university scholarships. The Agency continued to provide preventive and curative health services under the technical supervision of WHO. Expenditure on medical and environmental health services in 1974 is estimated at about \$10.1 million (12 per cent). Basic rations, supplementary feeding for especially vulnerable groups of the refugee population and other relief programmes are estimated to cost about \$37.2 million (43 per cent) in 1974.

The present estimate of income falls short of estimated expenditure by about \$10.3 million and, unless the Agency can be given the assurance of additional income at an early date, reductions in programmes will have to be put into effect in order to avoid a collapse of the Agency's services. The hardship and bitterness caused by reductions can only have an adverse effect on the situation in the Middle East.

Detailed information on the activities of the UNRWA from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 will be found in the report of the Commissioner-General.³⁸

M. *Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity*

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2962 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, the Secretary-General, on 26 September 1973, submitted a report to the Assembly (A/9162)³⁹ on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. The report described developments relating to increased co-operation between the two organizations. These included consultations between representatives of the United Nations and OAU; reciprocal representation at meetings and conferences; co-operation regarding the situation in southern Africa, particularly on the question of providing assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa through various United Nations programmes; the convening of the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and *Apartheid* in Southern Africa at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973; co-operation in the field of information, with emphasis on wider

dissemination of information on the situation in southern Africa; and co-operation between OAU and ECA, UNDP and the specialized agencies.

In resolution 3066 (XXVIII) of 15 November 1973, the General Assembly commended the Secretary-General for his efforts to promote co-operation between the United Nations and OAU; requested him to take any other necessary action to strengthen that co-operation in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa, and drew the attention of the Security Council to the need to associate OAU regularly with the Council's work concerning Africa, including the activities of its committee on sanctions.

N. *Admission of new Members to the United Nations*

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1973

On 21 June 1973,⁴⁰ the Security Council referred the applications for membership in the United Nations⁴¹ submitted on 12 June (A/9069-S/10945) by the German Democratic Republic and on 13 June (A/9070-S/10949) by the Federal Republic of Germany to its Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report. In connexion with the applications by the two German States, communications were addressed to the Secretary-General by France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.⁴²

On the same day, the Committee submitted its report to the Council.⁴³ The report stated that the Committee had unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council the admission of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

At a meeting held on 22 June,⁴⁴ the Security Council considered the Committee's report and adopted resolution 335 (1973) recommending to the General Assembly the admission to membership in the United Nations of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

On 17 July,⁴⁵ the Security Council referred the application for membership in the United Nations submitted on 10 July by the Commonwealth of the Bahamas (A/9088-S/10966 and Corr.1)⁴⁶ to its Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

⁴⁰ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1729th meeting.*

⁴¹ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973.*

⁴² For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 27.*

⁴³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973, document S/10957.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, 1730th meeting.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 1731st meeting.

⁴⁶ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1973.*

³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9613).*

³⁹ For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26.*

On the same day, the Committee submitted its report to the Council.⁴⁷ The report stated that the Committee had unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Commonwealth of the Bahamas be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

At a meeting held on 18 July,⁴⁸ the Security Council considered the Committee's report and adopted resolution 336 (1973) recommending to the General Assembly the admission to membership in the United Nations of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 18 September, the General Assembly, acting upon the recommendations of the Security Council, adopted resolution 3050 (XXVIII), by which it admitted to membership the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, and resolution 3051 (XXVIII), by which it admitted to membership the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1974

On 7 June 1974,⁴⁹ the Security Council referred the application for membership in the United Nations submitted by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to its Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

On the same day, the Committee submitted its report to the Council.⁵⁰ The report stated that the Committee had unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the People's Republic of Bangladesh be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

At a meeting held on 10 June,⁵¹ the Security Council considered the Committee's report and adopted resolution 351 (1974) recommending to the General Assembly the admission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to membership in the United Nations.

On 5 June, the Secretary-General circulated to the General Assembly and the Security Council a letter dated 30 May from the Prime Minister of Grenada submitting the application of Grenada for membership in the United Nations (A/9641-S/11311).⁵² The application was not considered by the Security Council during the period covered in the present report.

An account of the consideration of this question by the Security Council will be found in the Council's report to the General Assembly.⁵³

O. Peaceful uses of outer space

SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its sixteenth session from 25 June to 6 July 1973

⁴⁷ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1973, document S/10968.*

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, 1732nd meeting.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Year, 1775th meeting.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974, document S/11316.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Year, 1776th meeting.

⁵² For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1974.

⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/9602), part two, chap. 6.*

to consider the reports of its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, of its Legal Sub-Committee and of its Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites, and to adopt its report to the General Assembly.

After considering the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the work of its tenth session (A/AC.105/116 and Corr.1), including a progress report of the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites on the work of its second session (A/AC.105/111), the Committee approved the measures recommended by the Sub-Committee for furthering international scientific and technical co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, noting especially the progress achieved in the implementation of the United Nations programme on space applications and the activities of the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites in bringing to the attention of the international community, and especially the developing countries, the potentialities of this new technology by such means as the proposed preparation of a survey of potential users of remote sensing from space and the establishment of a task force to study dissemination and utilization of data acquired from space.

With respect to the report of the Legal Sub-Committee on the work of its twelfth session (A/AC.105/115 and Corr.1 and 3), the Committee noted with satisfaction the progress made on the draft international treaty relating to the Moon and the draft convention on registration of objects launched into outer space, and recommended that, at its next session, the Sub-Committee consider as a matter of highest priority the unresolved issues in the two items with a view to completing both drafts; that it consider thereafter the question of elaborating principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2916 (XXVII) of 9 November 1972; and that it also devote part of its next session to formulating views on the legal implications of remote sensing of earth resources by satellites in reply to a request by the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites.

In regard to the report of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites on the work of its fourth session (A/AC.105/117), the Committee endorsed the Working Group's recommendations that primary attention should be given to the legal and political aspects of the subject while continuing to study the technological developments and economic factors, and that the Working Group should reconvene prior to the thirteenth session of the Legal Sub-Committee to consider principles on the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, with a view to making specific recommendations for the work of the Legal Sub-Committee in that field.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On the basis of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,⁵⁴ the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session considered concurrently the item entitled "International co-operation in

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/9020 and Corr.1). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda items 30 and 31.

the peaceful uses of outer space" and an item entitled "Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting".

In resolution 3182 (XXVIII), of 18 December 1973, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites should reconvene in 1974 prior to the next session of the Legal Sub-Committee. The Assembly recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee, as a matter of the highest priority, should make every effort at its next session to complete the draft treaty relating to the Moon and the draft convention on registration of objects launched into outer space; that it consider thereafter the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements, in accordance with resolution 2916 (XXVII); and that it also respond to a request made by the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites for the Sub-Committee's views on the legal implications of the earth resources survey by remote sensing satellites.

In the resolution, the Assembly noted that, in promoting international co-operation in the application of space technology, considerable attention had been given to the potential of remote sensing of the earth by satellites for development programmes, especially of developing countries. It welcomed the various efforts envisaged by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites to bring the benefit of this new technology to all countries, especially developing countries, and requested Member States to respond as soon as possible to a questionnaire on remote sensing in order to study the best means of disseminating remote sensing data.

In commending the United Nations programme on space applications to the attention of Member States, the specialized agencies and other interested United Nations bodies, the Assembly noted with appreciation the offers made by several Member States of educational and training facilities, as well as the continued co-operation of a number of specialized agencies in the implementation of the programme, and expressed its interest in receiving reports and information, especially from WMO on its tropical cyclone project, including the World Weather Watch, and from IMCO on its work on the use of maritime satellites.

The Assembly also approved the continued sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India (TERLS) and the CELPA Mar del Plata Station in Argentina for their international co-operative projects.

The Assembly decided to enlarge the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and requested the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with regional groups and the Chairman of the Committee, to designate not more than nine additional members. The Assembly also endorsed the view of the Committee on measures for enhancing the effectiveness of the Outer Space Affairs Division to assist the Committee in implementing the space applications programme and in discharging its co-ordinating functions as the focal point in promoting international co-operation in this field.

In a letter dated 14 February 1974 (A/9492), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with paragraph 28 of resolution 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, he had appointed the following nine additional members to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Chile, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan and Venezuela.⁵⁵

MEETINGS DURING 1974

During the first half of 1974, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and its Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites, including the latter's task force on data dissemination and utilization, held meetings at United Nations Headquarters. The Legal Sub-Committee and the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites met at Geneva. The reports of the two Sub-Committees as well as that of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites (A/AC.105/131, A/AC.105/133 and A/AC.105/127) will be considered by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its seventeenth session, to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 12 July 1974.

P. *The sea-bed outside national jurisdiction and convening of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR BEYOND THE LIMITS OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION

In accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 3029 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction held its second session at Geneva from 2 July to 24 August 1973. This was its final session devoted to preparatory work, at the end of which the Committee adopted its report as well as those of its three Sub-Committees. The Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session a six-volume report, which provided a comprehensive account of the progress achieved in the preparatory work.⁵⁶ The General Assembly, in paragraph 6 of resolution 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, decided to refer the reports of the Committee to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Volume I of the report gave a historical background of the item since its initial inscription on the agenda of the General Assembly in 1967, together with a brief account of the Committee's preparatory work for the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Committee considered that assessment of the preparatory work should be left to the Assembly. The reports of the three Sub-Committees, which also included a brief historical review of their work, were annexed to the report of the Committee.

⁵⁵ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/9030), vol. I, p. 21.

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/9021 and Corr.1 and 3), vols. I to VI.

The report of Sub-Committee I⁵⁷ briefly summarized its work for the period 1971-1973, including comments made on reports prepared by the Secretary-General (A/AC.138/87, 88 and 90), in accordance with paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolutions 3029 B and C (XXVII) and with a recommendation made by the Sub-Committee at its 66th meeting.⁵⁸ The report of the Working Group on the international régime and machinery, which formed part of the Sub-Committee's report (paragraphs 13-19), gave an account of the progress made by the Working Group in its consideration of texts, which might form the basis of draft articles, relating to the international régime and machinery. The Working Group prepared a document which attempted to reflect areas of agreement and disagreement on the status, scope and basic provisions of the régime, and on the status, scope, functions and powers of the international machinery.⁵⁹

The report of Sub-Committee II⁶⁰ briefly summarized its work during the period 1971-1973. Texts of proposals, declarations, working papers, etc., submitted to the Sub-Committee in 1973, are contained in volume III of the report.⁶¹ The Sub-Committee's report also contained an account of the discussions held on the questions referred to its Working Group of the whole.⁶² The latter examined draft articles introduced in the Sub-Committee and prepared a comparative table of all the proposals presented to the Sub-Committee during the period 1970-1973, which is included in volume V of the report; the Working Group of the whole also prepared consolidated texts on the territorial sea and related items, namely, straits used for international navigation, the continental shelf and the high seas: management and conservation of living resources, and archipelagos, which are contained in volume VI of the report. The Working Group of the whole decided, using the comparative table and consolidated texts as a tool, to present variants which might form the basis of draft articles. These variants are included in volume IV of the report.

The report of Sub-Committee III⁶³ included a summary of the discussions held by the Sub-Committee on the general subjects of scientific research and the transfer of technology, as well as the reports of its Working Groups 2 and 3.⁶⁴ The Working Group on Marine Pollution discussed various subjects relating to the preservation of the marine environment, including the prevention of marine pollution, and produced texts on the basis of the various proposals submitted to the Sub-Committee on those subjects and on the basis of comments and suggestions made by delegations in the Working Group. The texts are annexed to the report of the Working Group. The Working Group on Marine Scientific Research and Transfer of Technology discussed the definition and objectives of marine scientific research and the conduct and promotion of, and the

prerequisites for, such research. The question of the transfer of technology was not considered. A number of texts were drafted on the basis of the proposals on marine scientific research submitted to the Sub-Committee and on the basis of comments and suggestions made by delegations in the Working Group. The texts are annexed to the report of the Working Group.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 16 November 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3067 (XXVIII), in which it decided, *inter alia*, to convene the first session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York from 3 to 14 December 1973 inclusive for the purpose of dealing with organizational matters; that the mandate of the Conference would be to adopt a convention dealing with all matters relating to the law of the sea; to convene the second session, for the purpose dealing with the substantive work of the Conference at Caracas from 20 June to 29 August 1974, and, if necessary, to convene no later than 1975 any subsequent session or sessions as may be decided upon by the Conference and approved by the Assembly. The Assembly also decided to request the Secretary-General to invite States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or IAEA and States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as well as the following States, to participate in the Conference: Republic of Guinea-Bissau and Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference. It further decided that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be the Secretary-General of the Conference and authorized him to appoint a special representative to act on his behalf and to make such arrangements and provide such facilities as might be necessary for the efficient and continuous servicing of the Conference. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare appropriate draft rules of procedure for the Conference and to circulate them for consideration and approval at the organizational session.

On 16 November 1973, the General Assembly approved a text, submitted by the First Committee (A/9278, para. 16),⁶⁵ as representing a gentleman's agreement among the members of the Assembly, who expressed the view that the Conference should make every effort to reach agreement on substantive matters by way of consensus, that there should be no voting on such matters until all efforts at consensus had been exhausted, and that the Conference at its inaugural session should consider devising appropriate means to that end.

Q. Effects of atomic radiation

The 15-member United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, which was established by the General Assembly in 1955, held a special session on 26 and 27 November 1973. The session was called by the Assembly under resolution 3063 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973 following a re-

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21 (A/9021 and Corr.1), vol. I, annex I.

⁵⁸ See A/AC.138/SC.I/SR.66 and A/AC.138/SC.I/L.19.

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/9021)*, vol. II, annex I, appendix III.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21 (A/9021 and Corr.1), vol. I, annex II.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21 (A/9021 and Corr.3), vol. III, annex II, appendix V.

⁶² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21 (A/9021 and Corr.1), vol. I, annex II, paras. 92-106.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, annex III.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, sect. III.

⁶⁵ For this and other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 40.

quest (A/9192)⁶⁶ by the Permanent Representative of France that the item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation" be included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly as had been the case since the tenth session. In the request, reference was made to the anxieties concerning pollution of the environment by atomic radiation that had been expressed by the representatives of various Member States during the general debate. The special session was convened so that the Committee could make a study of the most recent documents which had been or would shortly be transmitted to the Secretariat, and to bring up to date, with a view to their resubmission to the Assembly at its current session, the conclusions contained in the Committee's latest report.⁶⁷

In the course of the special session, the Scientific Committee prepared a report (A/9349),⁶⁸ in which it gave particular attention to radio-active contamination of the environment by all nuclear tests, including those carried out between the end of 1970 and the time of the Committee's session. However, because data on levels of radio-activity collected in 1973, unlike those collected in 1972, were still limited, the assessment of the 1973 levels could only be considered as preliminary.

The Scientific Committee noted that its latest estimates of the total doses to be received from long-lived radio-nuclides by the world population did not require revision on the basis of the data available as of 1 January 1973, because the estimated additional doses were smaller than the uncertainties in the estimates of the total doses. The Committee further noted that, in 1972 and 1973, the short-lived radio-nuclide iodine-131 had been detected for a few weeks at a number of sites in both hemispheres. In 1973, the levels, and the corresponding thyroid doses, were generally of the same magnitude as in 1972. In both years and in both hemispheres, the levels and thyroid doses were equal to, or lower than, those observed in the southern hemisphere in 1970 and 1971, which were referred to in the latest report of the Committee. The significance of iodine-131 arises from the fact that, when absorbed with food, particularly milk, it concentrates in, and irradiates, the thyroid, especially in infants, with the possibility of increased risk of thyroid cancer as a consequence.

The General Assembly, in resolution 3154 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, noted with appreciation the report of the Scientific Committee and, *inter alia*, also requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work and in particular to continue at its twenty-third session, to be held in October 1974, to review and assess the levels, effects and risks of radiation from all sources and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; decided to increase the membership of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to a maximum of 20,⁶⁹ while reaffirming the need for the

members of the Committee to be represented by scientists; invited the Governments which desired to participate in the Scientific Committee and were able to contribute to its work to inform the President of the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, before 15 February 1974; decided that in the event that more than five Governments informed the President of the Assembly of their desire to become part of the Scientific Committee, the selection of the new members of the Committee would be decided by the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution; urged the Scientific Committee to request from Member States, as frequently as might be necessary, the detailed information which it needed to assist it in its work, and authorized the Scientific Committee, in response to a request by the Government of a country which was situated in an area of nuclear arms testing or which considered that it was exposed to atomic radiation by reason of such testing, to appoint a group of experts from among its members for the purpose of visiting that country, at the latter's expense, and of consulting with its scientific authorities and informing the Committee of the consultations.

In a letter dated 6 May 1974 (A/9531), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, having held the consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups that were provided for in resolution 3154 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the President had appointed the following additional members of the Committee: Germany (Federal Republic of), Indonesia, Peru, Poland and Sudan.

R. Scientific work on peace research

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2817 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, the Secretary-General, on 9 November 1973, submitted a report to the General Assembly (A/9130 and Add.1) on scientific work on peace research. The report listed the titles of works in the field of peace research, completed or in progress since 1970, submitted by some of the 16 Member States which replied affirmatively to the Secretary-General's request for information under paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 2817 (XXVI), and by recommended individuals and institutions located in those States. Information provided by UNESCO and UNITAR on the relevant activities of those organizations was also contained in the report.

On 9 November 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3065 (XXVIII), in which it reaffirmed that research on the foundations of peace and the origins of conflicts could contribute to the peace mission of the United Nations and that the promotion of the recording of the studies devoted to this subject was desirable. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him information on peace research activities and requested him to prepare, on the basis of those submissions, a second informative report, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirtieth session, containing, in addition to the titles of the studies carried out, a brief summary of their contents.⁷⁰

⁶⁶ For the request and other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 103.

⁶⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/8725 and Corr.1)*.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 103.

⁶⁹ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030)*, vol. II.

⁷⁰ For other relevant information, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 24.

Part Two

Decolonization

CHAPTER I

The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

A. *Work of the Special Committee*

During the period under consideration, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹ continued to discharge the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in resolution 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972. A full account of the Special Committee's activities during 1973 appears in its report to the General Assembly.²

As envisaged in its previous report³ and taking into account the related decision of the General Assembly at the twenty-seventh session, the Special Committee, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, invited representatives of the national liberation movements from colonial Territories in Africa to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries. The Committee thus had the benefit of receiving valuable information on conditions in the Territories concerned, the progress of the liberation struggle and the needs for international assistance to the colonial peoples and their liberation movements. In addition, the Special Committee took fully into account the programme of action (A/9061, annex, para. 49) adopted by the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and *Apartheid* in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973, as well as the views expressed by participants, in particular by representatives of the national liberation movements. In the same context, the Committee also took into account the statements made during the special meeting it held on 23 May 1973 in observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights.

In resolution 3163 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly approved the report of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV)

¹ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030)*, vol. I, p. 11.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1)*. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 187.

and 2621 (XXV) in all Territories which had not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

The Special Committee began its 1974 session on 29 January. It decided to retain its subsidiary bodies and requested them to carry out the tasks assigned by the General Assembly in respect of the items referred to them. The Committee gave priority to the consideration of the questions of Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. It also considered an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories".

Details on the Special Committee's activities during 1974 will appear in the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.⁴

B. *Decisions on individual Territories*

1. Southern Rhodesia

The question of Southern Rhodesia was considered by the Special Committee between 5 and 27 April, on 25 June and on 28 August 1973, and by the General Assembly in December 1973. It was also considered by the Security Council between 8 and 10 March 1973, between 14 and 17 May 1973 and on 22 May 1973.

On 27 April 1973, the Special Committee adopted two resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia and on 25 June 1973 the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement, which was adopted by the Committee, concerning the execution of African nationalists by the illegal régime. The resolutions and the text of the statement are contained in the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly.⁵

On 12 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia. In resolution 3115 (XXVIII) it reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and affirmed that

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1).

⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. VII. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 72.

any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the full participation of the genuine political leaders representing the majority of the people and must be endorsed freely and fully by the people; it also called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to transfer or accord any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty to the illegal régime and urged that Government to convene as soon as possible a national constitutional conference where the genuine political representatives of the people of Zimbabwe would be able to work out a settlement for the future of the Territory. In resolution 3116 (XXVIII) the General Assembly condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions, the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) by the Government of the United States of America and requested all Governments which had so far not done so to take more stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance with the sanctions by all individuals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction.

On 22 May 1973, the Security Council adopted resolution 333 (1973) on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in which it called upon States to enact and enforce immediately legislation providing for imposition of severe penalties on persons natural or juridical that evade or commit breach of sanctions.

2. Territories under Portuguese domination

The questions of the Territories under Portuguese domination was considered by the Special Committee between 2 February and 2 August 1973.

On 22 June 1973, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on this question. In connexion with a report concerning the massacre of villagers in Mozambique by the Portuguese authorities, the Special Committee approved on 20 July a consensus expressing its views on the reported excesses committed against the African population in Mozambique and the need for an on-the-spot investigation of such atrocities, through the competent organs of the United Nations. The two texts are contained in the Committee's report to the General Assembly.⁶

On 12 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3113 (XXVIII) in which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique and other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence; condemned the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to comply with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; and appealed to all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to render to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and other Territories under Portuguese domination all the moral, material and economic assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the achievement of their inalienable right to freedom and independence. It also called upon all States to take all possible measures to put an end to activities that help to exploit these Territories and, among other things, to exclude Portugal from taking part on behalf of Angola and Mozambique in bilateral

or multilateral treaties or agreements relating to external trade in the products of the Territories.

The General Assembly also adopted resolution 3114 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 in which it recalled the consensus adopted by the Special Committee and decided to establish a representative Commission of Inquiry on the Reported Massacres in Mozambique, consisting of five members, to carry out an investigation of the reported atrocities. After consultation, the President of the General Assembly appointed the German Democratic Republic, Honduras, Madagascar, Nepal and Norway as members of the Commission of Inquiry. The report of the Commission of Inquiry will be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.⁷

On 27 September 1973, the General Assembly received a communication from the Secretary-General of the *Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC)* announcing the proclamation of the State of Guinea-Bissau. In the light of this development, the General Assembly, on 2 November 1973, adopted resolution 3061 (XXVIII) (see part one, chapter V, section F).

On 9 May 1974 following the change in the Government of Portugal, the Chairman of the Special Committee, together with the Chairman of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* and the President of the the United Nations Council for Namibia, issued a joint statement on the question of Territories under Portuguese domination. In their statement, they reiterated calls previously made by the United Nations to the Portuguese authorities to recognize the legitimate right of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Cape Verde to self-determination and to enter immediately into negotiations with the national liberation movements recognized by OAU for the purpose of ending Portuguese colonialism in the Territories.

3. Namibia

The Special Committee considered the question of Namibia from 25 to 29 June 1973 at meetings held at Headquarters. On 29 June 1973, the Committee adopted a consensus on the question, and on 6 July 1973 this consensus was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/10963). The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations on Namibia are contained in its report to the General Assembly.⁸

The United Nations Council for Namibia was in session throughout the year. Its report, covering the period from 9 September 1972 to 25 September 1973, was also transmitted to the General Assembly.⁹

On 12 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3111 (XXVIII) by which it reiterated previous requests for action; deplored the obdurate refusal of the South African régime to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations, particularly its refusal to negotiate in good faith for the transfer of power in Namibia; considered that the contacts between the Secretary-General and the Government of South Africa under the terms of Security

⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. IX. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 71.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/9621).
⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023 Rev.1), chap. VIII. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 70.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/9024).

Council resolution 323 (1972) should be terminated as being detrimental to the interests of the Namibian people; invited the Security Council to consider taking effective measures, in accordance with the relevant Chapters of the Charter of the United Nations, to put an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia; requested all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned, to render to the Namibian people, in co-operation with OAU, all moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for freedom and independence; and requested all States which have agreements with South Africa relating to Namibia to enter into consultations with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Secretary-General with a view to concluding new agreements, as appropriate, on matters covered by the previous ones. The General Assembly also requested all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the member States thereof to take such necessary steps as will enable the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal authority for Namibia, to participate fully on behalf of Namibia in the work of those agencies and organizations.

With regard to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the General Assembly, in resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, decided to allocate to the Fund the sum of \$US 100,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1974, and authorized the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to appeal to Governments for voluntary contributions to the Fund.

The Security Council considered the question of Namibia at meetings held on 10 and 11 December 1973 (see part one, chapter V, section G). On 11 December 1973, it adopted resolution 342 (1973) by which it decided to discontinue further efforts on the basis of resolution 309 (1972).

4. Spanish Sahara

The Special Committee, after considering the question of Spanish Sahara, decided on 2 August 1973 to suspend consideration pending the conclusion of consultations among the Member States directly concerned. The Committee further decided to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper on this Territory in order to facilitate the work of the Fourth Committee and, at the same time, decided to indicate to the Assembly that the administering Power should be urged to take immediate steps to receive the United Nations mission envisaged in paragraph 5 (e) of resolution 2983 (XXVII). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the item is given in its report to the General Assembly.¹⁰

In resolution 3162 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples; expressed its full solidarity with the people of the Sahara under Spanish administration; and repeated its invitation to the administering Power to determine, in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for the holding of a referendum under United Nations auspices to en-

able the indigenous population of the Sahara to exercise freely its right to self-determination and independence. To this end, the Assembly invited the Government of Spain to receive a United Nations mission which would participate actively in the implementation of measures making it possible to put an end to the colonial situation in the Territory. It also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Spain and the Special Committee, to appoint the special mission and to expedite its dispatch to the Sahara in order to recommend practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions.

5. Gibraltar

The Special Committee, after considering the question of Gibraltar, decided on 28 August 1973 to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper on the Territory to facilitate the work of the Fourth Committee and, subject to any directives that the Assembly might give, to consider the question at its next session. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the item is given in its report to the General Assembly.¹¹

On 14 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted without objection a consensus recommended by its Fourth Committee. By this consensus the General Assembly reiterated the hope that negotiations with a view to the final solution of this problem, taking into account previous Assembly resolutions and in the spirit of the United Nations Charter, would soon be resumed by the United Kingdom and Spain. The General Assembly also urged both States to spare no effort in order to arrive at a solution consonant with the principles of the Charter, and to report the result of those negotiations to the Secretary-General and to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

6. Comoro Archipelago

The question of the Comoro Archipelago was considered by the Special Committee between 9 and 16 August 1973. On the latter date, the Committee adopted a resolution by which it, *inter alia*, called upon the administering Power to take necessary measures to ensure the full and speedy independence of the Territory in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and the Charter of the United Nations, and requested the administering Power to facilitate the receiving in the Territory of a visiting mission of the Special Committee. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the item is given in its report to the General Assembly.¹²

In resolution 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Comoro Archipelago to self-determination and independence; took note of the statement by the representative of France that the French Government had affirmed the readiness of the Comoro Archipelago for independence; affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago; and called upon the administering Power to take all necessary measures to ensure the full and

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. XII.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, chap. XIII.

¹² *Ibid.*, chap. XI.

speedy attainment of freedom and independence by the people of the Territory. The General Assembly also requested the administering Power to extend its co-operation to the Special Committee in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to it by the Assembly with respect to the Territory, in particular by enabling the Committee to send a visiting mission for the purpose of securing adequate and first-hand information on the situation obtaining in the Territory.

7. American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Somaliland, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Montserrat, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands

The Special Committee in June and August 1973 adopted the reports of its Sub-Committees I and II concerning the following Territories: American Samoa, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Montserrat, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands. The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territories are contained in its report to the General Assembly.¹³

Regarding the Bahamas, the Special Committee noted that the administering Power had complied with the request made by the Bahamas Legislature in November 1972 that the Territory should accede to independence on 10 July 1973.

The Special Committee expressed its satisfaction that, on that day, the people of the Bahamas attain the goals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and that the Bahamas in joining the international community would make a constructive contribution to international co-operation on the basis of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.¹⁴

Regarding Niue and the Tokelau Islands, the Special Committee welcomed the extensive co-operation which the Government of New Zealand, as the administering Power, had accorded to the Committee, in particular by inviting the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the Territories, which in fact visited Niue in 1972. The Committee also welcomed the statement of the administering Power according to which a timetable had been agreed upon between the administering Power and the Government of Niue to bring the people of the Territory to the exercise of their right to self-determination and that a new constitution was to be submitted to the Niue Island Legislative Assembly. With regard to the Tokelau Islands, the Special Committee noted the continuing efforts of the administering Power to encourage the people of the Territory to decide their future status for themselves in conformity

with resolution 1514 (XV). It welcomed the confirmation by the administering Power of its invitation to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to the Tokelau Islands.

With regard to the Seychelles and St. Helena, the Special Committee in particular deplored the continued failure of the administering Power to comply with the provisions of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, especially resolution 2985 (XXVII), and with the specific recommendations of the Committee.

With regard to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Special Committee noted the stage reached in negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom and urged the two Governments to accelerate these negotiations in order to put an end to the colonial situation of the Territory.

The Special Committee decided, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that regard at its twenty-eighth session, to consider the questions of Belize, Antigua, Dominica, French Somaliland, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent at its next session. It noted with satisfaction the forthcoming independence of Grenada.¹⁵

On 23 August 1973, the Special Committee adopted a consensus on Brunei in which it took note of a communication from the United Kingdom Government concerning the agreement of 23 November 1971 between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Brunei (A/8827, annex I) and of the view of the two Governments that it was no longer appropriate for the United Kingdom to transmit information on Brunei to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee recommended that the General Assembly should request the administering Power to furnish further information on the situation in the Territory and receive a visiting mission of the Special Committee in the Territory.

The General Assembly adopted, on 14 December 1973, six resolutions on this subject.

In resolution 3155 (XXVIII) concerning the question of Niue, the General Assembly noted with approval that since the United Nations visiting mission in June 1972 the Government and people of Niue had resolved to achieve self-government in 1974 and that agreement had been reached with the Government of New Zealand, as the administering Power, on a specific timetable for the free exercise by the people of Niue of their right to self-determination. It welcomed the invitation extended by the administering Power to the Secretary-General for the United Nations to observe the act of self-determination in Niue in 1974, and requested the Special Committee, in consultation with the administering Power and the Government of Niue, to appoint a special mission to Niue in 1974 to observe the proceedings relating to the act of self-determination and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

In resolution 3156 (XXVIII) concerning the question of American Samoa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Guam, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Seychelles and Solomon Islands, the General Assembly, among other things, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and

¹³ *Ibid.*, chaps. X, XIV, XV-XXI and XXII-XXVIII.

¹⁴ The Commonwealth of the Bahamas attained independence on 10 July 1973 and was admitted to membership in the United Nations on 18 September 1973 (see part one, chap. V, sect. O).

¹⁵ Grenada attained independence on 7 February 1974.

independence, called upon the administering Powers concerned to permit the access of United Nations visiting missions to those territories and called for discontinuance of any further nuclear atmospheric testing in the South Pacific.

In resolution 3157 (XXVIII) concerning Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers concerned to take all necessary steps, without further delay, to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration and to establish, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, a specific time-table for the free exercise by the peoples of the Territories of their right to self-determination and independence.

With regard to the Seychelles, the General Assembly, in resolution 3158 (XXVIII), called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take all necessary measures to enable the people to exercise their right to self-determination and independence without further delay; requested the administering Power to receive a special United Nations mission in the Territory and to make arrangements, in consultation with that special mission, for the holding, as soon as practicable, of a referendum on the Territory's future status.

In resolution 3159 (XXVIII), the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Brunei to self-determination in conformity with Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and requested the administering Power to furnish such information as might be required and to receive in the Territory a United Nations visiting mission composed of members of the Special Committee.

In resolution 3160 (XXVIII), the General Assembly declared the need to accelerate the negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom called for in resolution 2065 (XX) in order to arrive at a peaceful solution of the conflict of sovereignty between them concerning the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). It urged the two Governments to proceed with the negotiations without delay in order to put an end to the colonial situation in the Territory.

In addition, the General Assembly adopted without objection, on 14 December 1973, a consensus relating to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and to the question of the Tokelau Islands, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories, including the dispatch of visiting missions as appropriate, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. The General Assembly also decided, on 14 December, to postpone consideration of the questions of Belize, Antigua, Dominica, French Somaliland, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent to its twenty-ninth session.

C. Decisions on general questions

1. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and

Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

On 7 August 1973, the Special Committee adopted, without objection, the report of Sub-Committee I¹⁸ as orally revised and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

The Special Committee's review of economic conditions in colonial Territories showed that the colonial Powers and other States concerned had taken no legislative, administrative or other measures to put an end to, or to restrain the activities of, those foreign interests which continued to deprive the colonial peoples of their resources which were needed for a viable independence. The monopolies and other foreign concerns had continued to exploit unabatedly the human and natural resources of colonial Territories with resultant incalculable suffering and sacrifice on the part of the indigenous populations. A large number of multinational corporations, many of which were based in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa, were helping to strengthen the colonial régimes, enabling the non-African minorities to dominate southern Africa, plundering the natural wealth of the land and exploiting the abundant labour forces.

In resolution 3117 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, which incorporated a number of the Special Committee's recommendations, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests; reaffirmed that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in the colonial Territories of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, as well as in those under Portuguese domination, constituted a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants; declared that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violated the obligations it had assumed under the Charter of the United Nations; and condemned the policies of the colonial Powers and other States which continued to support those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories. It called upon those Governments which had not yet prevented their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction from participating in the Cabora Bassa and Cunene River Basin projects to take all the necessary measures to terminate this participation and to have them withdraw immediately from all activities related to the projects; and called upon the colonial Powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other

¹⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. IV. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 73.

measures in respect of their nationals who owned and operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that ran counter to the interests of the inhabitants. The General Assembly requested all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which used such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements. It called upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might lend support to its continued occupation of the Territory; called upon the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevailed in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, the Territories under Portuguese domination and all other colonial Territories, as well as to decisions of the Special Committee and the Assembly on this question; requested all Governments to assist the Secretary-General in the discharge of the above tasks and, in particular, to transmit to the Secretary-General for the purpose of redissemination all pertinent information concerning the measures taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Special Committee to continue to study the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

On 15 February 1974, the Special Committee again referred the question to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report.

2. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration

On 20 August 1973, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of Sub-Committee I¹⁷ and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

On the basis of its study, the Special Committee noted that the colonial Powers and minority racist régimes had continued to defy the resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 2908 (XXVII), which called for the cessation of all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories and for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all military bases and installations from such Territories.

The Special Committee was convinced that it was primarily owing to the political, military and economic support which they continued to receive from certain States, mainly within the framework of NATO, that

Portugal, South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had been able to increase considerably the size of their military forces and to equip themselves with modern weapons, thereby enabling them to step up their colonialist policies of repression in the Territories under their domination.

The Special Committee demanded the immediate cessation of all wars against colonial peoples; condemned the military collaboration between Portugal, South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and strongly condemned the genocidal wars perpetrated by the Government of Portugal and its use of chemical weapons, including napalm and defoliants, against the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique. It called on all States, particularly the members of NATO, to withhold all support from those régimes.

The Special Committee deplored once again the alienation of land in Non-Self-Governing Territories for military installations and the utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such installations, which hindered the economic development of the Territories and were contrary to the interests of the indigenous population; and it called upon the colonial Powers to cease forthwith from alienating land and to return land already alienated to its rightful owners.

In resolution 3163 (XXVIII), the General Assembly affirmed once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa posed a serious threat to international peace and security. It called upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

On 15 February 1974, the Special Committee referred the question to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report.

3. Question of sending visiting missions to the Territories

During the period under review, the Special Committee considered the question of sending visiting missions to the colonial Territories as a separate item at its plenary meetings. The question was also considered in connexion with the examination of specific Territories.

In a resolution adopted on 8 August 1973,¹⁸ the Special Committee, while expressing its appreciation of the continued co-operation of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand concerning the sending of visiting missions, deplored the negative attitude of those administering Powers which, by their refusal to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration, impeded the effective implementation of the Declaration. The Committee accordingly reiterated its appeal to those administering Powers to reconsider their attitude and to co-operate with the United Nations. The Special Committee also took decisions relating to the sending of visiting mis-

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. V.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. III.

sions within the context of its examination of specific Territories, as reflected in the relevant chapters of the report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.¹⁹

In resolution 3163 (XXVIII), the General Assembly called upon those administering Powers which had not yet done so to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by, among other things, permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. The General Assembly also included recommendations for visiting missions in several other resolutions relating to specific Territories.

4. Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

In its consideration of the question, the Special Committee had before it the following documents: a report submitted by the Secretary-General containing the observations of the organizations concerned (A/9051 and Add.1-5); the report of its Working Group on the 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 and other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations, together with the report of a special four-member mission of the Committee which, during June 1973, visited the headquarters of five specialized agencies for consultations with their executive heads;²⁰ and the report of the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee on his consultations with the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council.²¹

In resolution 3118 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, the General Assembly approved the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee²² and requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with OAU, among other things, to provide all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for freedom, including especially the populations in the liberated areas and their national liberation movements; to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories; to withhold all collaboration with, or assistance to, the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia; and to ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned, in an appropriate capacity when dealing with matters pertaining to those Territories. The General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordinating the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, chaps. X-XII, XV-XXI and XXIII-XXV.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. VI, annex I.

²¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

²² *Ibid.*, chap. VI. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 74 and 23.

5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, established by the General Assembly under resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, has continued to provide scholarships to further their education, outside their own countries, to Namibians, South Africans, Southern Rhodesians, and persons from Territories under Portuguese domination.

Voluntary contributions to the programme for 1973, according to the report of the Secretary-General (A/9240),²³ had amounted to \$939,522, as at 8 November from 33 States, compared with \$811,168 for 1972. Seventeen States also offered scholarships for study in their own countries. From October 1972 to November 1973, 874 students from Territories concerned, as compared to 744 in the preceding period, studied under the Programme and the majority (657) were enrolled in educational establishments in Africa.

The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa,²⁴ established in 1969, held two meetings in 1973. The Committee noted with satisfaction the increasing support the programme had received from Governments and organizations, and generally agreed that the Programme could grant more awards for post-graduate studies and for research on matters directly related to the future development of the Territories concerned. The Committee also noted with satisfaction the co-operation between the Programme and the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Co-operation and consultations continued during 1973 with other United Nations organs, with OAU, the specialized agencies and other agencies assisting persons from South Africa.

In resolution 3119 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, the General Assembly, taking note with satisfaction of the increase in contributions to the Programme and the corresponding increase in assistance to persons from the Territories concerned, and recognizing, however, that additional funds were required for the continuation and expansion of the Programme, once again urgently appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme; commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for the work they had accomplished; expressed the hope that the efforts made to strengthen co-operation with other organizations and agencies would be continued with a view to the co-ordination of their activities in this field; and decided that, as a further transitional measure, provision should be made under the regular budget for 1974 for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure continuity of the Programme.

6. Publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization

During the period under review, the Special Committee, by adopting the reports of its Sub-Committee

²³ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75.

²⁴ For the membership of the Committee, see General Assembly resolution 2557 (XXIV).

on Petitions and Information, took decisions and made recommendations with a view to promoting the widespread dissemination of information and publicity on matters relating to decolonization. Details concerning the Committee's action, including contacts and consultations carried out by, among others, the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and a two-member delegation of the Committee with a number of non-governmental organizations, will be found in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly.²⁵

In resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, which embodied many of the recommendations of the

²⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. II.*

Special Committee, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial Territories and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples. It further requested the Secretary-General to establish an information unit on decolonization within the substantive department of the Secretariat concerned to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization.

CHAPTER II

Trust Territories

A. *Work of the Trusteeship Council*

During its fortieth session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 29 May to 22 June 1973, the Trusteeship Council examined the annual reports submitted by the Administering Authorities. Details on the work of the Council at that session will be found in its reports to the General Assembly¹ and to the Security Council.²

The Trusteeship Council is scheduled to hold its forty-first session from 3 to 25 June 1974 and will submit its reports to the General Assembly at the twenty-ninth session³ and to the Security Council.

B. *Decisions concerning Trust Territories*

1. Papua New Guinea

In its conclusions and recommendations adopted at its fortieth session, the Trusteeship Council welcomed the fact that the Ministers of the Papua New Guinea Government now had effective control over virtually all aspects of the internal government of the Territory. It noted that the Administering Authority expected independence to come by 1975 and that it should be achieved in the closest consultation with the Government and the House of Assembly of Papua New Guinea.

On 23 August 1973, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted conclusions and recommendations on the Territory.⁴ Subsequently, in resolution 3109 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, the

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/9004)*. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 13.

² *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/10976)*.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/9604)*.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. XX.

General Assembly, having considered the report of the Trusteeship Council and the relevant chapters of the Special Committee's report, welcomed the attainment of self-government by Papua New Guinea; called upon the administering Power and the Government of Papua New Guinea to consult on the timing of independence; and emphasized the imperative need to ensure that the national unity of Papua New Guinea is preserved.

2. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

In its conclusions and recommendations adopted at its fortieth session, the Trusteeship Council regretted the adjournment of the talks between the Joint Committee on the Future Status of the Congress of Micronesia and the Administering Authority; noted, as did the 1973 Visiting Mission, that all the points of view existing in Micronesia with regard to the future of the Territory and all the possible solutions (Commonwealth, association or independence) commanded some support; and expressed the hope that the negotiations on future status would be resumed and would be conducted in a climate of understanding and realism which would make mutual concessions possible.

The Trusteeship Council also considered the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1973,⁵ and in its resolution 2159 (XL) of 22 June 1973 drew attention to the fact that it had taken into account the recommendations and conclusions of the members of the Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon.

On 23 August 1973, the Special Committee noted with concern the adjournment of the sixth round of talks on future status and urged the Administering Authority to consider a more constructive approach towards solving the special problems of the Territory. It expressed the hope that the Congress of Micronesia would soon reach an agreement on convening a constitutional conference.⁶

⁵ *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (T/1748)*.

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1)*, chap. XX.

CHAPTER III

Other questions relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories

A. *Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations*

During the period under review, the question of information and related matters were considered by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, on the basis of reports submitted by the Secretary-General. A resolution on the item, adopted by the Special Committee on 10 August 1973,¹ was subsequently endorsed by the Assembly in resolution 3110 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. XXIX.* For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 69.

B. *Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories*

The Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2982 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, reported at the twenty-eighth session (A/9241 and Add.1) that 27 Member States had made scholarships available to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

On 12 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3120 (XXVIII) in which it invited all States to make or continue to make offers of study and training facilities including, whenever possible, travel funds. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution.

Part Three

Economic, social and humanitarian activities*

* Since the period covered by the present report ends on 15 June 1974, the report does not contain an account of the fifty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council (3 July-2 August). Details on that session will be found in the addendum to the annotated list of items (A/9690/Add.1) and in the report of the Council to the General Assembly [*Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/9603)].

CHAPTER I

Human rights questions

A. *Observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 2906 (XXVII) of 19 October 1972, the Secretary-General issued a report containing information on measures and activities undertaken or contemplated in connexion with the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by Governments, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned (A/9133 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5).¹

The General Assembly, in resolution 3060 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, urged Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to rededicate themselves during and after the observance of the anniversary to adopting further measures designed to serve the cause of human rights and the implementation of the Declaration; invited States which had not done so to ratify the international instruments concluded in the field of human rights, in particular, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and urged the world community to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration in such a way as to contribute in a significant manner to the realization of the principles, values and ideals contained in the Declaration for the benefit of all mankind.

On 10 December 1973, the General Assembly held a special meeting to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the course of which six United Nations Human Rights prizes were awarded, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2217 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, to persons who had made outstanding contributions to the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. At that meeting, the General Assembly also launched the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, as envisaged in its resolution 2906 (XXVII).

¹ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 56.

B. *Elimination of racial discrimination*

1. *Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*

The General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, considered a report of the Secretary-General containing the revised draft programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination prepared by the Commission on Human Rights; communications received from Member States expressing their views on an earlier version of the draft programme, in accordance with a suggestion which had been accepted by the Third Committee of the General Assembly in November 1972; draft recommendations on the role of non-governmental organizations in the programme for the Decade, prepared by the Council's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations under Council resolution 1783 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and submitted to the Assembly for its consideration in accordance with a decision taken by the Council on 8 August 1973; and suggestions made by the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations on Human Rights concerning possible modifications in the draft programme for the Decade, submitted to the Assembly for its information by the Council under the same decision (A/9094 and Corr.1, A/9094/Add.1 and 2). In addition, the General Assembly considered the Secretary-General's note on the possibilities of assisting non-governmental conferences in this field, including the provision of conference facilities, such as interpretation and documentation, which had been requested by the Council in a decision taken on 8 August 1973 (A/9177).²

In resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, designated the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, approved the Programme for the Decade, and invited Governments, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship concerned, to participate in the observance of the Decade. As requested in that resolution, the Secretary-General transmitted the Programme to Governments, specialized agencies and other international organizations, and took the necessary measures for the implementation of the suggestions contained in the Programme which fall within his area of responsibility or which require action by other organs of the United Nations.

² *Idem*, agenda item 53.

The Secretary-General presented to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session a report prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade (E/5474), and a report on the activities undertaken or contemplated by Governments and intergovernmental bodies in accordance with the Programme (E/5475). The Council undertook, in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), an examination of the activities undertaken or planned in connexion with the Decade since its launching in December 1973. In resolution 1863 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, the Council requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly, at its twenty-ninth session, the reports contained in documents E/5474 and E/5475 and a supplementary report containing any additional information received by him on activities undertaken or contemplated in connexion with the Decade, and the summary records of the Council's discussion of this item during its fifty-sixth session.

The Council further recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on the question.

2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination³

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 15 June 1974, the Secretary-General had received instruments of ratification, accession or notification of succession from 77 States;⁴ 19 other States had signed the Convention.

In addition, four of the States parties to the Convention have made declarations in accordance with article 14 of the Convention recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, established under article 8 of the Convention, to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within their jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the States parties concerned of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. Under article 14 of the Convention, 10 declarations are necessary to establish the competence of the Committee to exercise this function.

In its resolution 3134 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urgently requested all States which were not yet parties to the International Convention to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly a report on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/9139). The report contained a list of States which had signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention, as well as the texts of declarations and reservations made by some of those States. In its resolution 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly requested the

Secretary-General to continue to submit such annual reports.

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination submitted its fourth annual report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, covering its seventh and eighth sessions.⁵

The ninth session of the Committee was held at United Nations Headquarters from 25 March to 12 April 1974. At that session the Committee agreed to respond to the appeal made to it by the General Assembly in resolution 3134 (XXVIII) and to seek to contribute to the success of the Decade by fulfilling its responsibilities under the Convention. Details on the ninth session will appear in the report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.⁶

3. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*⁷

The General Assembly, in resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, appealed to all States to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible, and requested all Governments and intergovernmental organizations to acquaint the public as widely as possible with the text of the Convention, using all the information media at their disposal. The Economic and Social Council has referred to the Commission on Human Rights the General Assembly's invitation to the Commission to undertake the functions set out under article X of the Convention for appropriate action by the Commission when the Convention enters into force.

C. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

1. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 3027 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, the Secretary-General issued a report (A/9134 and Add.1 and 2),⁸ presenting the observations of States on the preliminary draft of a United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (A/8330, annex I) and on the report of the Working Group set up by the Commission on Human Rights at its twentieth session to prepare a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance (*ibid.*, annex II).

The General Assembly considered the texts and the suggestions, comments and amendments thereto submitted by Member States at its twenty-eighth session, but found it impossible to complete the final draft of a Declaration during that session. In resolution 3069

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9018)*.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9618)*.

⁷ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 53.

⁸ *Idem*, agenda item 55.

³ *Idem*, agenda item 53.

⁴ For the list of States parties to the Convention as at 24 August 1973, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9018)*, annex I.

(XXVIII), the General Assembly decided to endeavour to complete and adopt a Declaration at its twenty-ninth session. As requested in that resolution, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights all the relevant documentation, and the Economic and Social Council requested the Commission to consider at its thirtieth session, as a matter of priority, the elaboration of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

At its thirtieth session, the Commission on Human Rights established an informal Working Group, open to all members of the Commission, which in the course of its work considered the title and the first two preambular paragraphs of a draft Declaration.

At the request of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, in decision 14 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, informed the General Assembly that the Commission had not yet completed its work on the draft Declaration and that the Commission intends to give the elaboration of the Declaration priority at its thirty-first session and recommends that the Assembly, without prejudice to its resolution 3069 (XXVIII), consider ways and means of expediting the completion of the draft Declaration.

2. Human rights in the administration of justice⁹

As recommended by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1785 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the General Assembly, in resolution 3144 A (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, expressed its deep appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for the *Study of Equality in the Administration of Justice*,¹⁰ Mr. Abu Rannat, and called upon Member States to give due consideration, in formulating legislation and taking other measures affecting equality in the administration of justice, to the draft principles on the subject set out in resolution 3 (XXIII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/1077).

In resolution 3144 B (XXVIII), the General Assembly recommended that Member States should make all possible efforts to implement the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in the administration of penal and correctional institutions and take the Rules into account in the framing of national legislation.

3. Study of the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

At its twenty-sixth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered the question on the basis of a survey (E/CN.4/Sub.2/336 and Corr.1) prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 6 (XXV) of 30 August 1972 and other relevant materials furnished by Governments and interested organizations.

On the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 3 (XXX) of 14 February 1974, authorized the Sub-Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur to evaluate

urgently the importance and the sources of political, military, economic and other assistance given by certain States to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa, as well as the direct or indirect effects of such assistance on the perpetuation of colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*; and decided to consider this topic as a matter of priority at its thirty-second session.¹¹ On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1864 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, confirmed the authorization given by the Commission to the Sub-Commission to appoint a special rapporteur, requested the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur any assistance he may need to accomplish his task, and recommended that the General Assembly include this topic in the agenda for its thirtieth session.

4. Other studies and reports of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its twenty-sixth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, after considering three progress reports submitted by its special rapporteurs—a report on the study on the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities by Mr. Francesco Capotorti (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.582), a report on the study of the question of the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide by Mr. Nicodeme Ruhashyankiko (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.583), and a report on the study of the problem of discrimination against indigenous populations by Mr. José Martínez-Cobo (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.584)—requested the three special rapporteurs to continue with their studies (E/CN.4/1128, part A, chaps. IV and V; part B, resolutions 1 (XXVI), 2 (XXVI) and 4 (XXVI); and part C, sect. (i)).

At the request of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights decided, on 6 March 1974, to authorize the Sub-Commission to include in the agenda of its twenty-seventh session (a) an item entitled “The question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment”, and (b) an item on the individual’s duty to the community as defined in article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant articles of the International Covenants on Human Rights.¹²

D. The right of peoples to self-determination

1. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination¹³

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session a report indicating the present scope and nature of assistance being provided to colonial countries and peoples, as well as those in liberated areas, from relevant existing voluntary funds and other forms of assistance

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5* (E/5464), chap. XIX, sect. A, resolution 3 (XXX); chap. IV, paras. 46-50; and annex III, paras. 4-9.

¹² *Ibid.*, chap. XIX, part B (6).

¹³ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 59.

⁹ *Idem*, agenda item 12.

¹⁰ *Study of Equality in the Administration of Justice*, (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XIV.3).

by relevant organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA, regional intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations (A/9154).

The General Assembly, in resolution 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out measures for the provision of increased international assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories; and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

2. Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination

The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 5 (XXX) of 20 February 1974, invited the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a special rapporteur to analyse the report which the Secretary-General had prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 8 A (XXVII) of 11 March 1971 (E/CN.4/1081 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1).¹⁴ The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1866 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, approved the Commission's decision and requested the Secretary-General to give the special rapporteur any assistance necessary for the accomplishment of this task.

3. Historical and current development of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its twenty-sixth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered the item entitled "The historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms", in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 (XXIX) of 22 March 1973 (E/CN.4/1128, part A, chap. II). After holding a preliminary discussion of the subject¹⁵ with a view to establishing guidelines for further study, the Sub-Commission requested the Commission to authorize it to designate a special rapporteur for the purpose of preparing the study.

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1865 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, approved the decision of the Sub-Commission to proceed with its study on the rights of peoples to self-determination, authorized the Sub-Commission to designate at its twenty-seventh session a special rapporteur from among its members to carry out the study, and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the special rapporteur and to the Sub-Commission.

E. Question of the violation of human rights

1. Question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East¹⁶

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2851 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly a report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/9148 and Add.1).¹⁶

The General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, adopted resolution 3092 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, in which it, *inter alia*, reiterated resolution 3005 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which it had appealed to Israel to desist from continuing in the occupied areas certain specified practices against the Arab inhabitants and their property and institutions in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; and to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including actions in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies and practices referred to in the resolution. The Special Committee was requested to continue its work in consultation, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Secretary-General was requested to render to it all necessary facilities and to give its reports wide circulation.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its thirtieth session, considered the question of the violation of human rights in territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East.¹⁷ The Commission had before it notes by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1129 and Add.1-3) drawing its attention to the relevant General Assembly documents, including the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. In resolution 1 (XXX) of 11 February 1974, the Commission, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to comply with its obligations under the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to acknowledge and abide by its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention and to implement all the relevant United Nations resolutions; and to stop immediately the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories and to rescind all policies and measures affecting the physical character and demographic composition of those territories. The Secretary-General was requested to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations and to give it the widest possible publicity.

2. Telegram sent to the Government of Chile

On 1 March 1974, the Commission on Human Rights decided by consensus to send a telegram to the Gov-

¹⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5464), chap. I, sect. A, resolution III; chap. XIX, sect. A, resolution 5 (XXX); chap. VI, paras. 69-72; and annex III, paras. 15-19.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. I, draft resolution II; chap. XIX, sect. A, resolution 4 (XXX); chap. VI, paras. 69-72; and annex III, paras. 10-14.

¹⁶ For other relevant documents, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 45.

¹⁷ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5464), chap. III and chap. XIX, part A, resolution 1 (XXX).

ernment of Chile expressing its deep concern over reports from a wide variety of sources relating to gross and massive violations of human rights in Chile in contradiction with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international instruments ratified by a great number of countries, including Chile.¹⁸ In the telegram, the Commission called upon the Government of Chile to cease such violations of human rights immediately, expressed particular concern for the protection of certain persons whose lives were reported to be in imminent danger, and requested the Chilean authorities to inform its Chairman of the measures taken in pursuance of the telegram and of the fate and welfare of the above-mentioned persons. The reply from the Government of Chile was distributed in document E/CN.4/1153.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1873 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, endorsed the concern expressed by the Commission on Human Rights and called upon the Government of Chile to take all necessary steps to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, particularly those involving a threat to human life and liberty.

3. Study of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights

By resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a working group to consider all communications received by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959, with a view to bringing to the attention of the Sub-Commission those communications, together with replies of Governments, if any, which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Working Group, which was set up in accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 2 (XXIV) of 16 August 1971, met from 20 to 31 August 1973. After considering over 7,000 communications received after its first session in 1972, including the replies of Governments, the Working Group submitted a confidential report to the Sub-Commission. The Sub-Commission discussed the report in closed session and adopted a confidential resolution on the matter.

As provided in its resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII), the Commission at its thirtieth session considered in closed meetings the confidential resolution adopted by the Sub-Commission and related documents.¹⁹ The Commission decided, on 6 March 1974, to refer the relevant documents to the Governments concerned and to request them to send their observations to the Commission through the Secretary-General not later than 1 December 1974. The Commission further decided to establish a working group composed of five of its members which would meet one week before its thirty-first session to examine the documents, together with the observations of Governments thereon and any further information submitted by the Sub-Commission; to transmit to the Sub-Commission the

records of the discussion of the question in the Commission; and to request the Sub-Commission, when it decides to refer to the Commission particular situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights, to invite the Governments directly concerned to make their written observations in order to enable the Commission to take them into account in the examination of the situations.

The Economic and Social Council adopted decision 15 (LVI) on 17 May 1974 by which it authorized the establishment of the Working Group and its meetings as proposed by the Commission.

4. Activities of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts

At its thirtieth session, the Commission on Human Rights examined the interim report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of 6 March 1967 (E/CN.4/1135).²⁰ The report, submitted under Commission resolution 19 (XXIX) of 3 April 1973, surveyed recent developments in southern Africa and African Territories under Portuguese domination. The Commission, in resolution 7 (XXX) of 1 March 1974, requested the Working Group to continue its activities.

As recommended by the Commission in resolution 8 (XXX) of 4 March 1974, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1868 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, requested the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to remain active and vigilant at all times and to report to the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-first session, on any events constituting serious violations of human rights and requiring urgent investigation that might occur in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia or the Territories under Portuguese domination; drew the attention of the General Assembly to the mandate and activities of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, emphasizing that the Working Group is available to undertake any inquiries which the Assembly might desire to assign to it in the above-mentioned context and to maintain appropriate collaboration with the bodies concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the *Ad Hoc* Working Group with the financial and technical assistance necessary for the accomplishment of its task.

In resolution 1869 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, the Council, *inter alia*, invited the General Assembly to bring to the notice of the Security Council the deterioration in the situation in southern Africa, which posed a serious threat to world peace and security; appealed to all States to affirm their strong abhorrence of flagrant violations of human rights perpetrated in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the African Territories occupied by Portugal, and desist from giving assistance to the régimes in southern Africa; and to sign and ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*.

The Secretary-General presented to the Council at its fifty-sixth session a note (E/5445) bringing to its attention a communication received from the Director-General of the International Labour Office relating to

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. XIX, part B, decision 1.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. B, decision 2; chap. XIX, sect. B, decision 3; chap. VIII, paras. 118-121; and annex III, paras. 35-38.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. A, resolution VI; chap. XIX, sect. A, resolutions 7 and 8; chap. VIII, paras. 109-117; and annex III, paras. 29-34.

a complaint presented by the General Workers' Union of Lesotho against the Government of the Republic of South Africa. The Council decided to transmit, in accordance with its resolution 277 (X), this communication and the comments thereon, if any, received from the Government of South Africa to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts and requested the Working Group to include its findings in this matter in the report which it is to present to the Council at its fifty-eighth session in accordance with Council resolution 1796 (LIV).

5. Model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights

The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 9 (XXX) of 5 March 1974, noted the reports of the Working Group which it had established in 1971 for the purpose of preparing draft model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights (E/CN.4/1086 and E/CN.4/1134).²¹ On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1870 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, drew those reports to the attention of all organs and bodies of the United Nations dealing with questions of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

F. *Question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*²²

The General Assembly, in resolution 3059 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, rejected any form of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and urged all Governments to become parties to existing international instruments which contain provisions relating to the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform it of the consideration which may have been given to this question by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities or by the Commission on Human Rights, and decided to examine the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment at a future session.

G. *Question of slavery and the slave trade*

In resolution 1695 (LII) of 2 June 1972, the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, directed the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to examine the possibility of the establishment of some form of permanent machinery to give advice on the elimination of slavery and on the suppression of the traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, and to make recommendations with a view to seeking the better implementation of the United Nations instruments concerned. The Sub-Commission considered the question at its twenty-sixth session and, in resolution 7 (XXVI) of

19 September 1973 (E/CN.4/1128, part B, sect. (a)), recommended that the Commission on Human Rights request the Economic and Social Council to authorize the Sub-Commission to appoint a group of five from among its membership to meet for not more than three working days, prior to each session of the Sub-Commission, to review developments in the field of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations. The proposed group would also consider and examine any information from credible sources on the subject of slavery and slavery-like practices with a view to recommending remedial action.

The Commission on Human Rights decided, on 6 March 1974, to endorse the recommendations to the Economic and Social Council contained in Sub-Commission resolution 7 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973.²³ The Economic and Social Council, in decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, authorized the Sub-Commission to appoint the above-mentioned group of five.²⁴

H. *Exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking*

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 6 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973, decided to entrust Mrs. Halima Warzazi with the task of preparing, in co-operation with the Secretariat, a study on the question of the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking, for submission to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-seventh session, and to request the Secretary-General to furnish Mrs. Warzazi with any assistance needed to carry out this task (E/CN.4/1128, part B, sect. (a)). The Commission on Human Rights decided, on 6 March 1974, to take note of the Sub-Commission's decision and to inform the Economic and Social Council of this action.²⁵

I. *Question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live*

As requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1790 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered the item entitled "The problem of the applicability of existing international provisions for the protection of human rights to individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live" at its 686th meeting, on 19 September 1973 (E/CN.4/1128, part A, chap. IX). In this connexion, the Secretary-General presented a survey of those international instruments in the field of human rights which provide for distinctions between nationals and individuals who are not citizens of the States in which they live, including refugees and stateless persons (E/CN.4/Sub.2/335). The Sub-Commission decided

²¹ *Ibid.*, chap. VIII, paras. 122-130; and chap. XIX, sect. A, resolution 9 (XXX).

²² For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 56.

²³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5* (E/5464), chap. I, sect. B, draft decision 3; chap. XII, paras. 168 and 169; chap. XIX, sect. B, decision 5; and annex III, paras. 35-38.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. I, draft decision 3.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. XI, paras. 158 and 159; and chap. XIX, sect. B, decision 4.

to postpone further consideration of the item to its twenty-seventh session.

On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights,²⁶ the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1871 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, requested the Sub-Commission to consider as a matter of high priority at its twenty-seventh session the implementation of paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1790 (LIV), and to submit appropriate recommendations to the Commission at its thirty-first session.

J. *International Covenants on Human Rights*

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto were adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 and opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters on 19 December 1966. As at 15 June 1974, the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 27 States and signed by 50 States. The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 26 States and signed by 49 States. The Optional Protocol had been ratified or acceded to by 10 States and signed by 17 States.

In accordance with the provisions of the Covenants, each Covenant would enter into force three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession. The Optional Protocol, which has already received the minimum of 10 ratifications or accessions required for its entry into force, will come into force at the same time as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) and resolution 2337 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the status of the three instruments to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (A/9140 and Add.1).²⁷ In resolution 3142 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the Assembly reiterated the hope which it had expressed in resolution 3025 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 that Member States would find it possible to take appropriate action with a view to accelerating the process of ratification or accession to the International Covenants on Human Rights; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare on the basis of reports from Governments, and submit to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, a report on the measures taken or envisaged by Member States with a view to accelerating the ratification of the Covenants and of the Optional Protocol.

K. *Human rights in armed conflicts: protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict*

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly examined, article by article, the draft articles of a con-

vention ensuring the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict proposed by Australia, Austria, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco and Turkey (A/9073, annex I), as well as some related amendments (*ibid.*, annexes I and II).²⁸ In resolution 3058 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, the Assembly expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to adopt a convention for this purpose, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the relevant documentation to the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and to invite the Conference to submit its comments and advice on the above-mentioned texts.

L. *Principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity*

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the draft principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity which the Economic and Social Council had endorsed in resolution 1791 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 (A/9136, annex).²⁹ In resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973, the Assembly declared that the United Nations, in pursuance of the principles and purposes set forth in the Charter concerning the promotion of co-operation between peoples and the maintenance of international peace and security, proclaimed certain principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity; these principles were set out in the resolution.

M. *Periodic reports on human rights*

Under Economic and Social Council resolutions 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 and 1596 (L) of 21 May 1971, States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies are invited to submit reports on developments in human rights in the territories subject to their jurisdiction once every two years in a continuing cycle.

At its thirtieth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered, with the assistance of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports, the additional reports on civil and political rights for the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971 received from States (E/CN.4/1098/Add.18-25), the analytical summary of the additional periodic reports (E/CN.4/1103/Add.1 and 2), the subject and country index of those reports (E/CN.4/1102/Add.1) and the memorandum on the status of multilateral international agreements in the field of human rights concluded under the auspices of the United Nations (E/CN.4/907/Rev.10), prepared by the Secretary-General.³⁰

²⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. I, resolution VII; chap. X, paras. 149-152; and chap. XIX, sect. A, resolution 11 (XXX).

²⁷ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 65.

²⁸ *Idem*, agenda item 54.

²⁹ *Idem*, agenda item 60.

³⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5464)*, chap. XIII and chap. XIX, sect. A, resolution 12 (XXX).

The Commission, on the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, adopted resolution 12 (XXX) of 6 March 1974 by which it reiterated the views it had expressed in resolution 24 (XXIX) of 4 April 1973, noted with regret that only a relatively small number of Governments had submitted periodic reports on civil and political rights covering the period from 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971, expressed the hope that all Governments would submit reports under the new six-year cycle within the established time-limits, and urged Governments to submit their reports on economic, social and cultural rights by 31 March 1974.

N. *Question of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights*

At its thirtieth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the study on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, prepared by its Special Rapporteur, Mr. Manoucher Ganji, in accordance with its resolution 14 (XXV) of 13 March 1969 (E/CN.4/1108 and Add.1-10), the revised observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1131 and Corr.1), the comments and observations on the report submitted by Governments (E/CN.4/1132 and Add.1) under Economic and Social Council resolution 1792 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, and a note by the Secretary-General containing information and comments relating to the study received from regional economic commissions, the Committee on Review and Appraisal and the Committee for Development Planning in accordance with Council resolution 1689 (LII).³¹

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1867 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, *inter alia*, expressed its deep appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his comprehensive and useful study, drew the attention of all States and organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations to the study and, in particular, to the revised observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur; and requested the Committee on Development Planning, the Commission for Social Development and the Committee on Review and Appraisal to give due attention during the mid-term review of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade to early realization of economic, social and cultural rights in the process of development as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights. States and specialized agencies were invited to submit in-depth periodic reports on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights to enable the Secretary-General to submit them to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports. The Council requested the Secretary-General to give wide publicity by publication of the study. The Commission on Human Rights was requested to review this matter and to keep the Council periodically informed of the implementation of the resolution.

O. *Human rights and scientific and technological developments*

In resolution 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly urged Governments to make cultural values, both material and spiritual, an integral part of development efforts; recognized that contacts and exchanges among various cultures may positively contribute to the enrichment and development of national cultures and regional cultural values; appealed to all Member States to respect national legislation for the protection of the artistic heritage; requested the Director-General of UNESCO to study means of protecting the national cultural heritage; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Preservation and further development of cultural values". In resolution 3149 (XXVIII) of the same date, the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to give high priority to the consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments". In resolution 3150 (XXVIII), also adopted on 14 December 1973, the Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended that all States should pursue a policy of utilizing all scientific and technological achievements to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of all sectors of the population; invited the Secretary-General, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and other specialized agencies concerned to pay particular attention to the problem of the protection of broad sectors of the population against social and material inequalities, as well as other harmful effects which might arise.

In resolution 2 (XXX) of 12 February 1974, the Commission on Human Rights renewed the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 3150 (XXVIII), in which all States were called upon to develop further international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, the realization of the peoples' right to self-determination and respect for national sovereignty, freedom and independence and for the purpose of economic and social development and improving the quality of life for the entire population. The Secretary-General was requested to bring to the attention of Governments, for preliminary study and possible comments, the studies which had already been prepared, as well as the studies to be completed, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII) and Commission resolution 10 (XXVII); to seek the views and observations of Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on the use to which science and technology can be put (a) to strengthen international peace and security and the fundamental rights of peoples, (b) to promote and ensure general respect for the human rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, and (c) through raising their standard of living, to facilitate and protect the enjoyment by all peoples of their right to employment, education, food, health and economic, social and cultural well-being; and to submit to the Commission an analysis of the views and observations received in order to enable it to consider possible guidelines on standards which could be included in appropriate international instruments. The Commission also decided to continue its consideration of the item at future sessions with a view to taking further action on the matter.

³¹ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. A, resolution IV; chap. VII; chap. XIX, sect. A, resolution 6 (XXX); and annex III, paras. 29-34.

P. Communications concerning human rights

From 1 June 1973 to 31 May 1974, 8,000 communications concerning human rights were dealt with, in accordance with the procedure established by Economic and Social Council resolutions 728 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959, 1235 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 and 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970. Forty-eight communications containing allegations of infringement of trade union rights were forwarded to the ILO, in accordance with Council resolutions 277 (X) of 17 February 1950 and 474 A (XV) of 9 April 1953.

Since 1951, the Secretary-General has been forwarding to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with Council resolution 386 (XIII) of 15 September 1951, information concerning the plight of survivors of concentration camps who had been the victims of so-called scientific experiments during the Nazi régime. As at 15 June 1974, 646 requests for assistance had been so forwarded.

Q. Yearbook on Human Rights

The *Yearbook on Human Rights* for 1972, now in preparation, is the twenty-seventh volume in the series. In conformity with Economic and Social Council resolution 683 D (XXVI) of 21 July 1958, it is to include constitutional provisions, legislation, governmental decrees and orders and court decisions bearing on human rights in 56 States and in one Trust Territory and one Non-Self-Governing Territory.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1793 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the *Yearbook* is to be issued every two years beginning with the *Yearbook* for 1973-1974, and is to include a section on national developments relating to human rights, a section on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and a section on international developments.

R. Advisory services in the field of human rights

The Secretary-General organized an international seminar on youth and human rights at San Remo, Italy, from 28 August to 10 September 1973 (ST/TAO/HR/47), and a regional seminar on the study of new ways and means for promoting human rights with special attention to the problems and needs of Africa at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, from 23 October to 5 November 1973 (ST/TAO/HR/48).

During 1973, the Secretary-General awarded 12 human rights fellowships to candidates from 12 countries, bringing to 511 the total number of awards under this programme. Preference was given to persons having direct responsibilities in the field of implementation of human rights in their respective countries.

In accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 17 (XXIII) of 22 March 1967, by which

the Commission had requested the Secretary-General to consider the organization from 1969 onwards of one or more regional training courses on human rights, a training course on the subject "Human rights in the administration of criminal justice" was held at the National Center for Social and Criminological Research in Cairo, Egypt, from 18 June to 7 July 1973. The training course was attended by 18 participants from African countries members of ECA and from Arabic-speaking countries outside Africa.

The Secretary-General submitted a report on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session (E/CN.4/1136).

S. Future United Nations action in the field of human rights

The General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session considered a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the documentation pertaining to the question of the creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/9074).³² In resolution 3136 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided to keep under review the consideration of alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

T. Further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its thirtieth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered a draft resolution on further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (E/CN.4/L.1285) and amendments thereto (E/CN.4/L.1286), and decided to postpone further consideration of the item to its thirty-first session.³³

In resolution 10 (XXX) of 5 March 1974, the Commission decided to consider the question of its long-term programme of work at its thirty-first session, and requested the Secretary-General to invite proposals and views of Member States concerning the Commission's programme of work and to submit an analysis of such replies to the Commission at that session.

³² For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 57.

³³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5464)*, chap. IX and chap. XIX, sect. A, resolution 10 (XXX), and sect. B, decision 8.

CHAPTER II

Economic and social activities at United Nations Headquarters

A. General framework of development

1. World economic situation

The *World Economic Survey, 1973*¹ was prepared for the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session as factual background for the Council's discussion of international economic and social policies.

The *Survey* comprised two parts. Part one treated the subject of population and development and was intended to illuminate the relationship between two of the subjects that are of prime concern to the United Nations in the economic and social field. It was prepared in the context of the World Population Conference to be held at Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974.

Part two, which was prepared during March and April 1974, dealt with current economic developments, presenting the latest data available to the Secretariat on the supply and use of resources in 1973 and the early part of 1974 in each of the three main groups of countries—the developed market economies, the centrally planned economies and the developing countries. In the light of those resource flows, the state of internal and external economic balance was examined.

The *Survey* described the period under review as one of the most turbulent in recent economic history. It was a period of rapid growth, but one in which the prices of primary commodities and, to a lesser degree, manufactured goods rose precipitously, thwarting anti-inflationary policies in many countries. Shortages developed in supplies of a number of food-stuffs and raw materials, as well as in fuels and fertilizers; external deficits were incurred by most developed countries; and there was a massive transfer of claims on resources in favour of a small group of exporting countries.

The growth in world production of goods and services in 1973 was in the order of 6.7 per cent, according to the *Survey's* early estimate. The gain was slightly less than the over-all figure in the case of the developed market economies (6.5 per cent) and somewhat greater in the centrally planned economies (7.1 per cent) and the developing countries (7.2 per cent). The year's growth brought the average growth rate for developing countries during the 1970s to 6 per cent.

World agricultural output rebounded from the previous year's decline and was estimated to be 5 to 6 per cent above the 1972 level. Recovery was notable in the Soviet Union and southern Asia. On the other hand, west Asia, Africa and Oceania reaped smaller crops in 1973 than in 1972.

In the aggregate, industrial production in 1973 was 9 per cent above the previous year's level. The upswing that had begun in 1971 in North America and in 1972 in western Europe and Japan reached and passed its peak in 1973: the rate of increase in total industrial production fell back from 11.5 per cent in the first quarter to 7.6 per cent in the fourth. In the developing countries also, there was a tendency for the expansion in manufacturing to decelerate in the course of 1973.

World production of the principal food-stuffs—wheat, maize, rice, potatoes, sugar and vegetable oils—recovered significantly in 1973 from the 1971-1972 decline. Nevertheless, because of drought, aggravated later in the year by fertilizer shortages, food shortages developed in a number of countries and in some areas they became critical.

Except in the case of aluminium, the expansion in production of non-ferrous metals was well below the long-range average. On the other hand, output of iron and steel was 11 per cent above the 1972 level and the expansion of coal and petroleum production also surpassed the long-term average, notwithstanding the cutbacks in petroleum production put into effect by most members of the Arab Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries during the last quarter of 1973.

The year was characterized by extremely rapid increases in commodity prices. Despite the gains in output registered by most important commodities traded internationally, supply was outstripped by demand—fostered by higher rates of industrial activity, higher *per capita* incomes, efforts to reconstitute depleted stocks, the desire for protection against further price increases of particular commodities and the depreciation of various currencies. On average, for the year as a whole, the prices of primary commodities entering into international trade were 40 per cent above the 1972 level. Reflecting the poor crops of 1972, the prices of food-stuffs showed unprecedented gains in 1973, cereals doubling in the course of the year.

On 16 October 1973, shortly after the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war and on the breakdown of negotiations with oil companies, the Gulf members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

¹ *Part One, Population and Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.C.1); *Part Two, Current Economic Developments* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.C.2).

(OPEC) unilaterally raised posted prices of crude petroleum by about 70 per cent above the negotiated figure that had become operative at the beginning of that month. In December 1973, they were raised again, this time by 128 per cent with effect from 1 January 1974. The *Survey* examined the long-term trends that led up to these sudden changes in the costs of energy to the world and discussed the economic and financial effects on importing and exporting countries.

In response to stronger demand, higher costs and the devaluation of the dollar, the average price of manufactured goods traded internationally rose by over 20 per cent in the course of 1973. The terms of exchange between manufactures and primary commodities thus rose sharply in favour of the latter by over a fifth on a year-to-year comparison and by about one third during the year.

As a result of the upsurge in prices and a 12 per cent expansion in volume, the increase in world exports between 1972 and 1973 exceeded 37 per cent when measured in current dollars. All three of the major country groupings shared in the growth, but the developing countries achieved the highest rate of expansion, almost 44 per cent, bringing their combined exports to about 19 per cent of the world total.

The expansion of imports between 1972 and 1973 was greatest in the developed market economies, 37 per cent in dollar terms, but the increase in the developing countries, 32 per cent, represented a record. While the centrally planned economies continued to keep imports and exports more or less in line, the trade deficit of the developed market economies continued to widen in 1973, reaching about \$20,000 million. By contrast, the developing countries, having moved into surplus in 1972, marked up a surplus of about \$12,000 million in 1973, accruing very largely to the petroleum exporters.

There were notable increases in exports from the United States and imports into Japan which helped to improve the state of external balance among the developed market economies. The Federal Republic of Germany again registered a large surplus and some of the countries that experienced a sharp deterioration in terms of trade—such as Italy and the United Kingdom—had large deficits.

The world's monetary and payments situation was transformed in 1973 as a result of the large and rapid changes in prices and trade. The economic strength of large resource-rich countries—particularly the United States and the Soviet Union—was reaffirmed, while the vulnerability of some other countries which had encountered problems in supply of food and fuels was exposed. The *Survey* pointed out that the events of 1973 put to severe test the philosophy of interdependence and global solidarity that had formed the basis of most trade and aid policies since the Second World War. It noted, however, that the real test lay ahead, as enlarged output of many commodities, stimulated by the high prices of 1973, began to seek markets, especially if the downturn in industrial activity that had occurred in the developed market economies in 1973 proceeded on its cyclical course and if the accumulation of currency reserves by petroleum exporters exerted deflationary pressures on importing countries.

The *Survey* noted that the events of 1973 had changed the nature of the international monetary prob-

lem in terms of immediate approach to rules, procedures and mechanisms. While floating currencies had helped to cushion countries from some of the damaging effects of the extraordinary price changes that had taken place during the year, there was need for an agreed set of rules for floating which would reduce the risk of avoidable instability and defensive action to the detriment of world trade. That risk would be particularly great in 1974, when many countries would face serious current account deficits because of the tremendous increase in the cost of petroleum imports. In the case of some of the developing countries in that predicament, their inability to borrow on most financial markets would make other forms of assistance that much more urgent.

2. World social situation

The year 1973/74 represented a critical period of activity in preparing the *1974 Report on the World Social Situation*² to be submitted to the Commission for Social Development³ at its twenty-fourth session, in January 1975. In response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1748 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, substantive departments of the Secretariat, regional economic commissions and United Nations agencies and bodies concerned were urged to contribute documentation for the *Report* that would help the Commission fulfil its responsibility for the mid-term social review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In order to broaden the scope of the sectoral reporting, within a framework of multidisciplinary concerns, UNEP and UNICEF were invited to make contributions to the *Report* in their areas of competence.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, a survey was undertaken on the measures adopted by States Members of the United Nations and international organizations concerned for the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV)) and for the realization of its objectives.

Replies were received from 41 countries and eight agencies, and a further request to Member States which had not replied was sent in response to Council resolution 1841 (LVI) of 15 May 1974. An analysis of the replies will be included in the *1974 Report on the World Social Situation*.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1746 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress continued to be studied. The subject was discussed by the Council at its fifty-sixth session (see section D.1 (Social policy and planning) below). A further report is being prepared for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session as part of the *1974 Report on the World Social Situation*.

² To be issued as a United Nations publication.

³ For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603)*, annex II.

3. World population situation

The Secretary-General of the World Population Conference continued the preparations for the Conference, to be held at Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974 with the Government of Romania acting as host. At the Conference, the representatives of Governments were to consider basic demographic problems, their relationship with economic and social development, and population policies and action programmes needed to promote human welfare and development, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1484 (XLVIII) of 3 April 1970.

The preparatory work for the World Population Conference, 1974, and the activities for World Population Year, 1974—of which the Conference was a focal point—were reviewed by the Population Commission⁴ at its seventeenth regular session, held from 29 October to 9 November 1973, and at its third special session, held from 4 to 15 March 1974, in its capacity as intergovernmental preparatory body for the World Population Conference and the World Population Year, an additional function assigned by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1672 (LII) of 2 June 1972. In carrying out its normal role as a functional commission of the Council, the Population Commission also reviewed at its seventeenth session the progress on the regular work programme it had recommended and the proposals for two-year and medium-term programmes.

The progress reports on the Conference preparations, submitted for the Commission's consideration, were concerned with the organization and management of the Conference, consultations with Governments, the draft rules of procedure, administrative and financial implications, parallel and associated activities, and the substantive preparations—including the draft World Population Plan of Action, preliminary versions of basic documents and reports of symposia, the status of background papers, and arrangements for regional consultations.⁵

The Commission was informed that the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference had visited 21 countries—and would visit more—to consult with Governments, as requested by the Commission, and that he would also attend five regional consultative meetings convened in 1974, on the Commission's recommendation, under the auspices of ECLA at San José, Costa Rica (15-19 April), of ECAFE at Bangkok (7-10 May), of ECA at Addis Ababa (13-16 May), of ECWA at Damascus (21-24 May) and, for members of ECE and for other European States and interested intergovernmental organizations, at Geneva (29 May-1 June).

It was also reported that invitations to the Conference had been sent to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA and to the regional economic commissions and other United Nations bodies, including UNCTAD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNDP,

UNFPA, UNHCR and UNITAR. The approval of the Economic and Social Council would be requested, as required under rule 8 of the rules for the calling of international conferences of States (General Assembly resolution 366 (IV) of 3 December 1949), to invite the interested specialized agencies and IAEA to participate in the Conference; and to invite certain intergovernmental organizations⁶ and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council that wished to attend,⁷ to be represented by observers.

The Advisory Committee of Experts on the World Population Plan of Action had held two additional meetings in the past year, in July 1973 (see E/CN.9/292/Add.1 and Corr.1) and February 1974 (see E/CN.9/299), to assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the preparation of a draft World Population Plan of Action for presentation to the Conference in accordance with Council resolution 1672 B (LII).

The preparations for the Conference had included the convening of four symposia in which critical areas in the population field were examined at a technical level: the Symposium on Population and Development, at Cairo from 4 to 14 June 1973; the Symposium on Population and the Family, at Honolulu from 6 to 15 August 1973; the Symposium on Population, Resources and Environment, at Stockholm from 26 September to 5 October 1973; and the Symposium on Population and Human Rights, at Amsterdam from 21 to 29 January 1974. The symposia were the principal means for synthesizing expert scientific opinion into the five basic documents of the Conference (E/CONF.60/3-7), corresponding to the substantive items of the provisional agenda (see E/CONF.60/1)—i.e., recent population trends and future prospects; population change and economic and social development; population, resources and the environment; population and the family; and the World Population Plan of Action.

In addition to the five main agenda documents and the symposia reports (E/CONF.60/CBP/1-4), the documentation for the Conference included a series of selected background papers—about 25 to be distributed in advance (E/CONF.60/CBP/5-31) and 18 on request at the Conference (E/CONF.60/BP/1-18). The background papers were selected by a review committee which had been formed with the approval of the Population Commission and which had met in November 1973 and February 1974 after examining a total of 107 papers prepared for the Conference and the symposia.

The Commission noted that the host Government had recognized two parallel activities to take place at Bucharest, managed and financed separately from the Conference itself: the Population Tribune, to be held concurrently with the Conference, and the International Youth Population Conference, scheduled to be held from 11 to 15 August 1974. The Commission also noted the arrangements for the Encounter on Population and Development (15-17 August 1974) and the proposals under consideration for other related and associated activities.

⁴ *Idem.*

⁵ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5444), para. 3 and annex III; and *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 3 A* (E/5462), paras. 2 and 110 and annex III.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 A* (E/5462), para. 46; see also E/CN.9/310, para. 9.

⁷ *Ibid.*

The Commission took note of decision 1 (LVI) of 10 January 1974, adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1974, in which the Council approved its programme of work for 1974, including, *inter alia*, an agenda item on the report of the World Population Conference, 1974, for the resumed fifty-seventh session of the Council, and stated that the item was included to enable consideration of the report of the World Population Conference by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session and further consideration in depth by the Council at its fifty-eighth session.

The Population Commission also considered the progress reports on activities for World Population Year, 1974, submitted by the Executive Director of UNFPA (E/CN.9/288 and Corr.1, E/CN.9/300), and expressed its satisfaction with the progress made and the success obtained in launching the operational activities related to the Year.

In addition to the preparations for the Conference and the Year, the Commission had also reviewed, at its seventeenth session, the reports on the progress achieved on the regular work programme since its sixteenth session in 1971⁸ and the proposals for two-year and medium-term programmes of work for 1974-1975, 1974-1977 and 1976-1979 (E/CN.9/283). The reports included developments in interagency co-ordination, progress in technical co-operation through field programmes and services and in research and technical work on demographic estimates and projections, fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization, population and development, and population policy. The Commission noted that the preparations for the Conference had opened up new avenues for research and that the United Nations work, which had started with traditional demographic analysis, had been expanded to cover the whole population field, including population policy and the relationships between demographic factors and development, resources, environment, the family and human rights.

The ACC Sub-Committee on Population held its eighth session at Geneva in October 1973 and its ninth session at United Nations Headquarters in February 1974; it reviewed the interagency preparations for the World Population Conference, 1974, and also discussed, *inter alia*, demographic projections and interdisciplinary training in population. The Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Projections met in March 1974, on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee; it reviewed the revised total population projections by sex and age for countries and regions, the recent projections of school enrolment, and interagency co-operation for a proposed international workshop on demographic projections.

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs continued to provide substantive advice and technical evaluation, from an overall policy point of view, with respect to programme development in the population field and to provide substantive support to projects financed under UNFPA, UNDP and the regular programme of technical co-operation. The projects included training, the services of population experts, meetings, and support to national population programmes.

An expanded United Nations fellowship programme for population training was continued with the assistance of a block allocation of funds from UNFPA, in addition to the fellowships for training at the five regional demographic centres sponsored by the United Nations in co-operation with Governments of the host countries.

The Committee on Interdisciplinary Training in Population—established by the Secretary-General in response to the Population Commission's recommendation that an appropriate committee be formed, in consultation with the United Nations organizations concerned, to assist him in developing comprehensive and concrete proposals on training for the Commission's consideration—held four sessions, in May, June and October 1973 and March 1974, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNFPA.

A Technical Adviser on Demographic Training was appointed in September 1973, at United Nations Headquarters, to strengthen the technical support provided to global, regional and national training programmes.

Consultations were held at Bucharest in February and March 1974 with representatives of the United Nations and the Government of Romania concerning the establishment, probably in July 1974, of an inter-regional demographic training and research centre in Bucharest, to be supported by the United Nations, the Government of Romania and UNFPA.

The following studies were published in the period under review: *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends: New Summary of Findings on Interaction of Demographic, Economic and Social Factors, Volume I*;⁹ *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1968*;¹⁰ and *Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population: Manual VII. Methods of Projecting Households and Families*.¹¹ *Manual VIII. Methods for Projections of Urban and Rural Population* is in press.¹² In addition, studies were completed by the Population Division on, *inter alia*, demographic trends in the world and its major regions, 1950-1970; world and regional population prospects; fertility trends in the world; international migration trends; population policies and programmes; and major economic and social correlates of demographic trends, 1950-1970; the studies were utilized in the preparation of background papers for the World Population Conference, 1974, and for other meetings.

The reports of the Population Commission on its seventeenth session¹³ and its third special session¹⁴ were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session. In resolution 1835 (LVI) of 14 May 1974, the Council, *inter alia*, took note with appreciation of those reports and commended the Population Commission for its work; endorsed the preparatory arrangements made for the World Population Conference, 1974; and expressed its appreciation to the Government of Romania and to the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference. It author-

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XIII.5.

¹⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.72.XIII.4.

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.XIII.2.

¹² To be issued as a United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.XIII.3.

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5444)*.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3 A (E/5462).

⁸ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5444)*, para. 221.

ized the Secretary-General of the Conference to invite the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to take full part in the Conference and the Government of Papua New Guinea to participate as an observer; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to invite representatives of the liberation movements now recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States to participate in the Conference without the right to vote; and authorized the Secretary-General of the Conference to invite the interested specialized agencies and IAEA to be represented and also to invite the regional development banks, the intergovernmental organizations¹⁵ and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council that wished to attend,¹⁶ to be represented by observers. The Council approved, as the provisional rules of procedure for the Conference, the text of the revised preliminary draft rules (E/5472), incorporating the amendments thereto proposed by the Secretariat, as well as the annex on consensus recommended by the Population Commission. The Council considered that the results of the Conference could constitute an important input to the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation, called for in Assembly resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, to be convened in 1975 just before the thirtieth session, and thus to the Assembly itself. The Council also noted the Population Commission's recommendation that its eighteenth session should be rescheduled to take place in the early spring of 1975.

B. Second United Nations Development Decade

The first over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was made by the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. By its resolution 1827 (LV) of 10 August 1973, the Council transmitted a working paper on this subject to the General Assembly for further deliberation, with the recommendation that the working paper be considered by the Assembly in the light of the views expressed during the fifty-fifth session of the Council. The Assembly considered the subject at its twenty-eighth session and adopted resolution 3176 (XXVIII) on 17 December 1973. The Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat assisted the Assembly in bringing up to date the information and analysis required for the first over-all review and appraisal.

The Assembly also adopted resolution 3178 (XXVIII) on 17 December 1973 whereby it set in motion preparations for the mid-term review and appraisal to be made in 1975. In a related action, embodied in resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of the same date, the Assembly decided to hold a special session at a high political level just before its thirtieth session for the purpose of examining the political and other implications of the state of world development and international economic co-operation, expanding the dimensions and concepts of world economic and

developmental co-operation and giving the goal of development its rightful place in the United Nations system and on the international stage.

In response to General Assembly resolution 3178 (XXVIII), the Secretary-General prepared a report for the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session (E/5530) on preparations for the mid-Decade review and appraisal in the light of the experience gained during the first biennial review and appraisal. The report drew upon, among other material, the comments and suggestions supplied by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system in response to a request sent to them by the Secretary-General in January 1974.

As part of the work relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade, the question of special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries also received attention. In response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1754 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, the Secretary-General prepared a report on this subject for submission to the Council at its fifty-seventh session (E/5467). The report contained information on the special measures taken and contemplated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as by regional development banks, in favour of the least developed countries. A note by the Secretary-General (E/5499), prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3174 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, contained a summary of the studies already made and other relevant information on the need for creating a special fund for the least developed countries and the institutional arrangements for that purpose.

C. Basic infrastructure for development

1. Development planning

The Committee for Development Planning¹⁷ devoted the major part of its tenth session, held at Vienna from 25 March to 3 April 1974, to aspects of industrialization in developing countries. It also discussed the current world economic situation and its implications for development. Details on the work of the Committee at its tenth session will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council.¹⁸

To assist the Committee in its deliberations, the following seven papers were prepared: "Industrialization and development: progress and problems in developing countries" (E/AC.54/L.61) and "Planning for industrial progress: goals and policies of developing countries for the 1970s" (E/AC.54/L.67), by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; "Industrial technology for developing countries: the policy perspective" (E/AC.54/L.68) and "International co-operation for industrialization: towards a new international division of labour" (E/AC.54/L.63), by the secretariat of UNIDO; "Link-

¹⁷ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/9603), annex II.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/5478).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 46.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*; see also E/5481.

ages in industrialization" (E/AC.54/L.66), by K. N. Raj, member of the Committee; "The economic integration of developing countries and the function of joint industrial planning" (E/AC.54/L.64) by Germánico Salgado, member of the Committee; and "The planning of industry in the European socialist countries: conclusions for developing countries" (E/AC.54/L.65), by V. N. Kirichenko, member of the Committee. The Committee's deliberations were also aided by a preliminary draft prepared by its Working Group on Industrialization and Development, which met at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 8 February 1974.

As part of the work programme of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies to assist planners and policy-makers in developing countries, the *Journal of Development Planning*, No. 6¹⁹ was published. This issue included papers entitled "The role of the State as an agent of economic and social development in the least developed countries", "Planning for education in the least developed countries", "Problems of urban development and regional planning in Latin America", "Annual planning in Chile" and "Targets indicated in recent development plans: a statistical compendium".

The Centre organized and conducted, in collaboration with ECA and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, two workshops, at Addis Ababa and Dakar in October and November 1973, respectively, for Government officials engaged in the review and appraisal of development progress at the national level. Arrangements were made for the organization of similar workshops in other developing regions in the latter part of 1974.

The Centre continued to give substantive support to the technical assistance programme of the United Nations in development planning, including assistance offered through interdisciplinary teams at the multinational level, to provide direct advisory services to requesting developing countries and to advise UNDP and WFP on the impact of the assistance provided by them and its relation to the development priorities of the countries concerned.

2. Development of statistical information

During the period under review, a detailed work programme on statistics of the environment and an expanded work programme on energy statistics were completed and work was done on the statistics recommended for the use of developing countries in economic and social planning. The reports on the draft of the Standard International Trade Classification, Rev.2 (E/CN.3/456), and on the draft international recommendations on statistics of the distributive trades and services (E/CN.3/453) were issued. Work began, in collaboration with UNICEF, on a project for the development and utilization of statistics on children and youth. In the framework of the International Comparison Project (ICP), carried out jointly with IBRD and the University of Pennsylvania, comparisons of the gross domestic product (GDP), prices and the purchasing power of currencies were completed for the first 10 countries selected. An Interregional Seminar on Statistical Organization, designed to encourage the strengthening of the statistical services in develop-

ing countries to meet the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade, was held at Ottawa from 3 to 12 October 1973.

The Secretariat continued to collect and publish statistics showing the main economic and social characteristics of individual countries, of regions and of the world as a whole. In addition to the recurrent data publications (*Statistical Yearbook*,²⁰ *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*,²¹ *1972 Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*,²² *Demographic Yearbook*,²³ *Population and Vital Statistics Report*,²⁴ *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*,²⁵ *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*,²⁶ *World Trade Annual and Supplement*,²⁷ *Commodity Trade Statistics*,²⁸ *World Energy Supplies, 1968-1971*²⁹ and *The Growth of World Industry*³⁰), the following were issued during the period under review: *United Nations World Demographic Atlas*,³¹ *Compendium on Housing Statistics, 1971*,³² *A Short Manual on Sampling*, vol. II, *Computer Programmes for Sample Designs*,³³ *Input-output Tables and Analysis*,³⁴ *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System* (revised edition)³⁵ and *Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics*.³⁶

3. Public administration and finance

During the period under review, the programmes of public administration and public finance, consisting of government budget and financial management, tax administration and development of financial institutions, were grouped together in one division, the Division of Public Administration and Finance (see E/5459), with a view to improving the effectiveness of United Nations efforts in assisting the developing countries in increasing their administrative capabilities for economic and social development as visualized in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Division provided substan-

²⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.74.XVII.1.

²¹ United Nations publication (E/F), vol. XXVII, Nos. 7-12 (July-December 1973; ST/STAT/SER.Q/7-12); vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1-6 (January-June 1974; ST/ESA/STAT/SER.Q/13-18).

²² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.XVII.2.

²³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.74.XIII.1.

²⁴ Statistical Papers, Series A, vol. XXV, Nos. 3-4 (ST/STAT/SER.A/105-106); vol. XXVI, Nos. 1 and 2 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.A/107 and 108). Nos. 1 and 2 of vol. XXVI contain a Special Supplement in honour of World Population Year, 1974.

²⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.XVII.3.

²⁶ To be issued as a United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.XVII.6.

²⁷ Data supplied by the Secretariat. Published commercially by Walker and Company, New York.

²⁸ Statistical Papers, Series D, vol. XVII (1967 data), No. 38 (ST/STAT/SER.D/61-38); vol. XVIII (1968 data), No. 37 (ST/STAT/SER.D/67-37); vol. XIX (1969 data), No. 40 (ST/STAT/SER.D/65-40); vol. XX (1970 data), Nos. 47 and 48 (ST/STAT/SER.D/67-47 and 67-48); vol. XXI (1971 data), Nos. 1-13 (ST/STAT/SER.D/69-1 to 69-13); vol. XXII (1972 data), Nos. 1-7 (ST/STAT/SER.D/71-1 to 71-7); vol. XXIII (1973 data), Nos. 1-6 (ST/STAT/SER.D/73-1 to 73-6).

²⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.XVII.10.

³⁰ Vol. I, to be issued as a United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.74.XVII.4; vol. II, United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.XVII.5.

³¹ To be issued as a United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.74.XIII.2.

³² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.73.XVII.4.

³³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.XVII.8.

³⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.XVII.11.

³⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.XVII.9.

³⁶ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

¹⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.A.13.

tive support to technical co-operation projects in developing countries, assisted in the establishment and strengthening of regional development administration centres and carried out research and other Headquarters projects of interest to developing countries.

About 300 experts in public administration and finance served in 68 countries and on regional projects during the reporting period. In addition, about 50 missions were carried out by interregional advisers in those fields. There were 33 large-scale projects, including 10 in the least developed countries, mainly to effect major administrative reforms at national and sub-national levels and to establish and strengthen training and other institutions for the improvement of public administration and finance.

The Division substantively supported the public administration units of the regional economic commissions and also the regional and subregional development administration centres that receive UNDP assistance. The latter include the Asian Centre of Development Administration (ACDA); the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development (CAFRAD), with the collaboration of UNESCO; the East African Community Management Institute, with the collaboration of the ILO; and the Central American Institute for Public Administration (ICAP).

The highlights of Headquarters projects were the convening of the Second Interregional Seminar on Government Auditing and the progress made on research projects undertaken mainly in support of technical co-operation activities. The seminar, jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), was of interest to so many countries that it was held in two sections, one with 63 participants at Vienna, and the other with 59 participants at Berlin, the latter with the co-operation of the German Foundation for International Development. Research continued on a manual on supply management, a manual on sales tax administration and on comparative studies of major local government reform programmes and administration for regional development. A report entitled *Organization and Administration of Environmental Programmes*³⁷ is being processed for publication. Arrangements were completed for the preparation of a manual on position classification and grading, including related aspects of pay plans, in developing countries.

During the period under review, the following were issued as United Nations publications: *Measures for Improving Performance of Public Enterprise in Developing Countries*;³⁸ *Organization, Management and Supervision of Public Enterprises in Developing Countries*;³⁹ *New Approaches to Personnel Policy for Development: Personnel Administration for State Building*;⁴⁰ *Interregional Seminar on Major Administrative Reforms in Developing Countries*, Falmer, Brighton, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 October-2 November 1971), vol. II, *Technical Papers (Part One)*;⁴¹ and vol. III, *Technical Papers (Part Two)*;⁴² *Interregional Seminar on Electronic Data*

Processing in Government, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia (22-30 November 1971), vol. II, *Papers Submitted by Participants*.⁴³

4. Mobilization of financial resources

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1721 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, the Secretary-General appointed the Group of Eminent Persons to Study the Impact of Multinational Corporations on Development and on International Relations to formulate conclusions which might possibly be used by Governments and to submit recommendations for appropriate international action. To facilitate the deliberations of the Group, the United Nations Secretariat prepared a background report entitled *Multinational Corporations in World Development* (ST/ECA/190 and Corr.1).⁴⁴ The Group held three plenary sessions and submitted its report (E/5500/Add.1 (Part I) and (Part II))⁴⁵ to the Secretary-General in April 1974. During the first two sessions, public hearings were conducted at which about 50 persons, including executives of multinational corporations, senior Government and international organization officials, representatives of labour unions, public and special interest groups and academic experts, presented their views in response to questions put to them.

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1765 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the Secretary-General convened the fifth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries at Geneva, from 3 to 14 December 1973. The Group considered the question of international income allocation and, in particular, transfer pricing of multinational corporations. The Group decided to study the solutions adopted by various countries and their experience in that connexion with a view to developing, at future meetings, guidelines and techniques relating to international allocation of income and expenditure. In the area of prevention of international tax evasion or avoidance, the Group decided, with a view to working out guidelines for negotiators of tax treaties, to prepare an inventory of the various kinds of information to be exchanged between the competent authorities and of the techniques to be used in effecting such exchanges. In addition, the Group drafted guidelines on taxation of interest on deferred credit and discussed an equal incentive leaseback plan as an alternative to tax sparing. Finally, the Group consolidated the results achieved at its five meetings;⁴⁶ this consolidation will appear in the form of a handbook for the negotiators of tax treaties which will contain the guidelines for international tax treaties between developed and developing countries and a summary of the Group's considerations concerning the various provisions of the model tax treaty.

While initiating work on a study on policies, institutions and techniques for mobilizing personal savings in

⁴³ Sales No.: E/F/S.72.II.H.4.

⁴⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.A.11.

⁴⁵ *The Impact of Multinational Corporations on Development and on International Relations* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.A.5).

⁴⁶ The reports of the first four meetings of the Group were issued as United Nations publications under the title *Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries*: first report, Sales No.: E.69.XVI.2; second report, Sales No.: E.71.XVI.2; third report, Sales No.: E.72.XVI.4; fourth report, Sales No.: E.73.XVI.1. The fifth report is to be issued as a United Nations publication.

³⁷ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

³⁸ Sales No.: E.73.II.H.2.

³⁹ Sales No.: E.74.II.H.4.

⁴⁰ Sales No.: E.74.II.H.1.

⁴¹ Sales No.: E/F/S.72.II.H.6.

⁴² Sales No.: E/F/S.72.II.H.7.

developing countries, the Secretariat continued to provide technical support for projects in two countries of Africa relating to the mobilization of savings. Technical support was also provided to a number of developing countries for development banking projects. In the field of tax policy, a number of countries received technical support while some others received short-term advisory services at their request. Short-term advisory services were rendered to three countries in the field of foreign investment and related techniques.

5. Science and technology for development

During the period under review, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions relating to the application of science and technology to development.

Pursuant to these resolutions, the Secretary-General prepared reports dealing with such subjects as: the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need for strengthening economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States (E/5238 and Add.1 and Corr.1); the application of computer technology for development (E/C.8/20/Rev.1); the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development⁴⁷ (E/C.8/19); and the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries (E/C.8/21).

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1769 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations concerned, prepared a report on ways in which the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development could be strengthened (E/C.8/22), including the desirability and feasibility of the establishment of sessional sub-committees of the Advisory Committee on specific topics and the further possibility of extending and making more flexible the membership of the Advisory Committee with a view to increasing the expertise available for discussion of specific topics. The Committee on Science and Technology for Development⁴⁸ considered the report at its second session and adopted a statement.⁴⁹

Pursuant to a decision of the Council of 18 May 1973,⁵⁰ the Secretary-General prepared, in consultation with the States Members of the United Nations, a report on the question of the interrelationship of the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development (E/5461). The report was considered by the Council at its fifty-sixth session.

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which was established by the Council in 1971, convened its second session at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 29 March 1974. The principal subjects considered by the Committee at that session were: the quantification of scientific and tech-

nological activities related to development, the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development and of the regional plans, the drawing up of a list of areas or objectives of research and development or of application of science and technology, the establishment of an *ad hoc* interagency task force for the study of arid areas, the convening in 1975 of an intergovernmental working group of the Committee to examine the specific objectives, topics and agenda of a possible United Nations conference on science and technology, proposals and activities and studies to be undertaken within the United Nations system concerning the application of computer technology to development, the role of international technological information systems in technology transfer and assessment, statistics on the outflow of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries, the preparation of a comprehensive report listing the various organs or units of the United Nations system and their programmes and resources dealing with science and technology, and the eleventh report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/C.8/24).

Further details on the work of the Committee at its second session will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council.⁵¹

The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development held its nineteenth session at Geneva, from 13 to 21 November 1973. The main subjects considered by the Advisory Committee at this session included the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development and of the regional plans; the application of computer technology to development; the question of the establishment of a special protein fund; the establishment of an advisory service for sponsoring research proposals for development; in connexion with the problems of the human environment, a proposal for a study of non-conventional and non-polluting sources of energy for developing countries; and technology for development. The Committee also decided on the items for inclusion in the agenda for its twentieth session. The regional groups of the Advisory Committee met at the respective secretariats of the regional economic commissions to consider mainly the implementation of the regional plans of action. An *ad hoc* working group of the Advisory Committee met at Los Angeles from 28 January to 1 February 1974 to consider, at the request of UNEP, a proposal to conduct research on non-conventional and non-polluting sources of energy for rural areas in developing countries.

Two expert groups were convened during the period under review. One was the Expert Group on the Outflow of Trained Personnel from Developing Countries, which met at United Nations Headquarters from 29 October to 3 November 1973 to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report on this subject (E/C.8/21) called for by General Assembly resolution 3017 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972. The other was the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Quantification of Scientific and Technological Activities related to Development, which met in Paris from 3 to 7 December 1973 pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1822 (LV) of 10 August 1973 and

⁴⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.18.

⁴⁸ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/9603), annex II.

⁴⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5473), para. 89.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, *Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/5367), Rationalization of the work of the Council, Decision.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, *Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5473).

submitted its report (E/C.8/18) to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session.

The Office for Science and Technology of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which provides the substantive secretariat for the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology continued to promote activities in the many areas concerned with the application of science and technology to development and to undertake action needed to stimulate the follow-up of the recommendations and decisions of these Committees and the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly in the field of science and technology.

D. Social development

1. Social policy and planning

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1747 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, requested the Secretary-General to submit the results of a study on a unified approach to development analysis and planning to the Council at its fifty-sixth session. At its 1974 organizational session, however, the Council deferred consideration of the question until the report was submitted to the Commission for Social Development⁵² in January 1975, requesting, in the meantime, a progress report on the subject (see E/DEC/1-3 (ORG-74), decision 1 (LVI)). The report for the Commission is being prepared by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development,⁵³ in co-operation with ECLA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

In September 1973, an Expert Group Meeting on Rural Industrialization, convened at Bucharest, Romania,⁵⁴ considered a number of country studies prepared by consultants, papers contributed by members of the United Nations family on subjects of special interest to them and a background paper prepared by the Secretariat. The expert group was invited to keep in mind the question of: (a) what the Governments of developing countries could do to promote rural industrialization; (b) what the developed countries could do to assist rural industrialization in the developing countries; and (c) what the United Nations family could do to assist rural industrialization in developing countries. In addition, the group was asked to identify areas for further study of rural industrialization.

The concluding seminar on the third correspondence course in social planning was held at United Nations Headquarters from 29 October to 9 November 1973. Twenty-seven middle-level planners and other professionals in the social field attended the seminar. The seminar provided a practical complement to the correspondence content of the course in the areas of

comprehensive development planning, sectoral planning, regional planning, plan implementation and progress reporting, and popular participation in plan formulation and implementation. Its main purpose was to enable the participants to compare their countries' experiences in planning and to consider those experiences in terms of a unified approach to development planning.

The study in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1573 (L) of 19 May 1971 on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries continued into 1974. The scope of the study has been somewhat modified to take into account work also being done on the subject by UNITAR, UNCTAD, UNESCO, other specialized agencies and the Office for Science and Technology of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. A forthcoming report on means and methods of strengthening co-operation among developing countries for the purpose of overcoming the problem of the "brain drain" by greater common utilization of their experts and trained personnel will emphasize paragraph 2, subparagraph (c) of Council resolution 1573 (L).

The field-work and basic analysis of data for a study on income distribution in the form of social consumption has been completed.

In resolution 1841 (LVI) of 15 May 1974, the Council recommended that Member States consider making analytical reviews to measure social change and to induce further social progress and requested the Secretary-General to summarize, in conjunction with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the Governments of Member States, studies on social data and indicators relevant to decision-making, development planning and evaluation, and to submit an interim report based on available information to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit the report on activities in the field of social indicators to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session, to the Committee for Development Planning at its eleventh session and to the Committee on Review and Appraisal at its third session, the report to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session.

2. Institutional development and popular participation

Activities in support of the research and training programme in regional development were carried out, including collaboration in the preparation for publication of teaching materials and studies,⁵⁵ expansion of the network of centres co-operating in the programme to 51 centres around the world, closer working relationships with a number of non-governmental and professional organizations and universities in various regions, and content analysis and annotation, for referral service purposes, of over 500 publications dealing with regional planning and development issues. The referral service included the preparation of theme bibliographies for distribution to interested agencies and in-

⁵² For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603)*, annex II.

⁵³ For the section on the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, see part three, chapter IX.

⁵⁴ See *Rural Industrialization*, report of the Expert Group Meeting on Rural Industrialization held at Bucharest from 24 to 28 September 1973 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.IV.4).

⁵⁵ The studies include one on the social aspects of regional development and another on the administrative aspects, a reader on regional development experiences in Latin America and a similar reader on Africa. Action in support of research and training in regional development is in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1086 C (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 and 1582 (L) of 21 May 1971.

stitutions as well as responses to specific requests for information from field projects and other units of the United Nations. Assistance and participation were extended to a number of conferences and seminars related to regional planning and development.⁵⁶

A comprehensive study entitled *Popular Participation in Decision-making for Development*⁵⁷ is being prepared for publication.

An interim review of progress in implementation of land reform (E/5503)—called for by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1707 (LIII) of 28 July 1972—was prepared for submission to the Council at its fifty-seventh session pending the submission in 1975 of the sixth report on progress in land reform.

In pursuance of the objectives of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade, technical co-operation was extended in the form of expert services and fellowship awards to support operational projects concerned with promoting institutional development and popular participation in national development under various operational headings such as rural and community development, resettlement, regional development, training for rural and community development and land reform and applied research in community development. Assistance was also extended to UNEF in formulating a project proposal dealing with popular participation in environmental improvement.

3. Social integration and welfare

After considering the Secretary-General's report on youth (E/CN.5/486 and Add.1 and E/CN.5/486/Summary), the General Assembly, in resolution 3140 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission for Social Development to study the possibility of re-defining an international policy concerning the involvement of youth at the national and international levels, including the advisability of an international document on youth. The Assembly also adopted resolution 3141 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 on youth, its education and its responsibilities in the world of today.

On the basis of the Secretary-General's report (E/5427) on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group on Youth (ESA/SDHA/AC.4/2) which met at Headquarters from 20 to 28 August 1973, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1842 (LVI) of 18 May 1974, *inter alia*, approved two additional meetings of the Advisory Group, recommended the consideration of voluntary contributions to assist the youth programme and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the result of consultations on youth research to the Council at its fifty-eighth session.

⁵⁶ Some of the conferences and seminars were: International Conference on Advanced Training Programmes for Regional Planning in Developing Countries, organized by the German Foundation for International Development in February 1974; First Asian Symposium on Regional Planning and National Development, organized by the University of Mysore, India, in July 1974; and the meeting of the Group of Experts on Integration of Economic and Physical Planning, organized by the United Nations in September 1973 (see section H (Activities of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning) below).

⁵⁷ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

An Interregional Expert Group Meeting on Social Welfare Policy and Planning was held at Headquarters from 10 to 19 September 1973. An *Ad Hoc* Inter-agency Meeting on the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, convened at Geneva from 26 to 28 November 1973, decided to effect closer interagency co-operation in the medium-term and long-term programme exercises in the field of rehabilitation.

After considering the Secretary-General's comprehensive report on the conditions and needs of the elderly (A/9126 and Corr.1), which included suggested guidelines for national policies and international action, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 3137 (XXVIII) and 3138 (XXVIII) on 14 December 1973 in which, respectively, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist Governments on questions of planning for the elderly in the context of over-all development programmes and to consult with the ILO regarding the preparation of a comparative study of social security systems and social security planning. An expert group meeting was held at Headquarters from 6 to 17 May 1974 to recommend strengthened future activities concerning the needs of the elderly.

Technical assistance to Governments included the sending of 13 experts on social welfare to 12 countries, the services of three interregional advisers and three regional advisers in the areas of youth policies and programmes, family welfare and family planning and rehabilitation of the disabled. In addition, substantive support was given to 70 UNICEF country projects for children and families in Africa, Asia, the eastern Mediterranean region and the Americas. Fifteen fellowships were provided to nationals from 10 countries.

4. Crime prevention and criminal justice

In preparation for the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be convened at Toronto, Canada, from 1 to 15 September 1975, regional preparatory meetings of experts, which discussed the agenda items to be taken up at the Congress,⁵⁸ were held in Asia and the Far East (Tokyo, 16-21 July 1973) (A/CONF.56/1), Europe (Copenhagen, 17 August 1973, and Budapest, 28-31 May 1974 (A/CONF.56/2)) and Latin America (Brasilia, 5-10 November 1973) (A/CONF.56/3). An Interregional Seminar on the Use of Research as a Basis for Social Defence Policy and Planning was held, in co-operation with the Government of Denmark, at Copenhagen from 20 to 30 August 1973. An Expert Group Meeting on Penal Problems and Reform in Latin America was held, in co-operation with the Government of Costa Rica, at Santa Barbara de Heredia from 18 to 23 March 1974.

The General Assembly, in resolution 3139 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Secretariat's preparatory work for the Fifth Congress was fully conducive to its successful outcome. Close working relationships have been established with the Canadian authorities responsible for the Congress arrangements. Preparations are also being made for a research meeting to precede the Congress in order to give added depth to the discussions on the various agenda items.

⁵⁸ For the provisional agenda of the Congress, see A/CONF.56/INF.2, para. 10.

Technical assistance was devoted mainly to assisting Governments in planning for crime prevention and control in the context of over-all national development policies and objectives. The interregional adviser in social defence carried out missions in 14 countries in various regions. The interregional adviser also began a new service of visiting the regional economic commissions to review crime prevention problems and needs in the regions and analyse commission work programmes and activities for aspects wherein the promotion of crime prevention and improvement of criminal justice could usefully be introduced. Consultations have also been undertaken with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Kuwait Institute of Economic and Social Planning in the Middle East with a view to introducing social defence considerations in the training of generalist planners and those working in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. This objective was also promoted at the United Nations regional social defence training and research institutes.

Expert advisory services were provided to Egypt, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Cameroon and Venezuela. In addition to the facilities provided for training at the regional social defence institutes, four fellowships were awarded to candidates from Iran, Togo and the United Republic of Cameroon.

Issues No. 30⁵⁹ and 31⁶⁰ of the *International Review of Criminal Policy* were completed. They were devoted, respectively, to the themes "New frontiers in international crime prevention" and "Manpower development and utilization in the field of social defence".

E. Promotion of equality of men and women

During the period under review, the activities of the Branch for the Promotion of Equality of Men and Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs were primarily connected with completion of a number of ongoing studies and reports, as well as the initiation of new studies and projects by the Secretary-General in the light of the decisions of the Commission on the Status of Women⁶¹ at its twenty-fourth session⁶² and of the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session.⁶³ In addition to these, there was the preparatory work for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, which was held at Headquarters from 14 January to 1 February 1974. Details on the work of the Commission at that session will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council.⁶⁴

Among the major studies completed during this period was the report of the Special Rapporteur, entitled "Study on the Interrelationship of the status of women and family planning" (E/CN.6/575 and Add.1-

3), which was based on the findings of an interregional seminar, two regional seminars and national surveys and case studies undertaken by interested Governments and on information furnished by specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Among the new projects was the elaboration of a draft programme for International Women's Year (E/CN.6/576), proclaimed as 1975 by the General Assembly in resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972.

The report of the Secretary-General on the influence of mass communication media on the formation of a new attitude towards the role of women in present-day society (E/CN.6/581) was prepared. Though preliminary, because it was based on the limited number of replies received, it substantiated the concern implied by the Commission that the mass media might hinder both the efforts of the United Nations to promote equality between men and women and efforts to integrate women in development.

1. International Women's Year

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1849 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, approved the programme of measures and activities envisaged for International Women's Year annexed to the resolution.

In resolution 1850 (LVI) of the same date, the Council endorsed a recommendation aimed at establishing a fund of voluntary contributions for International Women's Year.

The Council, in resolution 1851 (LVI) also of 16 May 1974, requested the Secretary-General to organize an international conference in 1975 in connexion with International Women's Year.

2. Elaboration and implementation of international instruments

The Commission on the Status of Women, in resolution 1 (XXV) of 25 January 1974, invited the Secretary-General to request Governments of States Members of the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council to transmit their comments with respect to the draft convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women contained in the report of the Working Group (E/CN.6/574) and, accordingly, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a working paper based on those replies for the consideration of the Commission at its twenty-sixth session.

With respect to the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of related instruments, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1852 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, *inter alia*, urged all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to furnish information in the next series of reports, which would deal primarily with economic, social and cultural rights and cover the period from June 1971 to June 1975, on the basis of the guidelines provided by the Secretary-General.

3. Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1855 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, at its

⁵⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.IV.17.

⁶⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.IV.3.

⁶¹ For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603)*, annex II.

⁶² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5109 and Add.1)*.

⁶³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8703)*.

⁶⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5451)*.

twenty-sixth session, two reports: one, on the participation of women in achieving the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade and of General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV); and the other on exploring approaches to, and methodologies for, the development of social data or indicators on the role and contribution of women in the economic, social and cultural aspects of the development process. As far as the employment of women by the secretariats of organizations within the United Nations system is concerned, the Council, in resolution 1857 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the resolution aimed at ensuring, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution, an equitable balance between men and women staff members, particularly in senior and policy-making positions, before the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

4. Women's role, rights and responsibilities in the family

Within the framework of the human rights advisory services programme, the Interregional Seminar on the Family in a Changing Society: Problems and Responsibilities of its Members was held in London from 18 to 31 July 1973 (see ST/ESA/SER.B/3).

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1853 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, endorsed a recommendation aimed at ensuring legal equality for married women and recommended that Member States provide adequate judicial or other remedies to both husband and wife to help them solve their disagreements regarding employment, property, parental authority and dissolution of marriage.

5. Status of women and population questions

Regional seminars on the status of women and family planning were held in the Dominican Republic in May 1973 (see ST/ESA/SER.B/1) and in Indonesia in June 1973 (see ST/ESA/SER.B/2). The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1854 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, *inter alia*, affirmed that the right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children was a fundamental right of individuals, which facilitated the exercise of other human rights, especially by women, and requested the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.6/575 and Add.1-3) as a background document for the World Population Conference, 1974, and to report the findings and recommendations of the Conference affecting the status of women to the Commission at its twenty-sixth session.

The International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Development was held at United Nations Headquarters and at Airlie Foundation Conference Center, Airlie, Virginia, from 25 February to 1 March 1974 (see ST/ESA/SER.B/4), as part of the programme of activities for World Population Year, 1974.

6. Protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1861 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, recommended the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution contain-

ing a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence by which the Assembly, *inter alia*, would proclaim as criminal all forms of repression and cruel and inhuman treatment of women and children committed by belligerents during military operations or in occupied territories and would condemn attacks and bombings on civilian population as well as the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

7. Influence of mass communication media on the formation of new attitudes towards the role of women in present-day society

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1862 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, *inter alia*, invited UNESCO to consider the possibility of carrying out pilot country studies on the influence of the mass media on the formation of attitudes towards women's role in society. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twenty-sixth session, a progress report on the influence of mass communication media on attitudes towards the roles of women and men in present-day society.

F. Mobilization of natural resources

1. Development and utilization of natural resources

Following on the deliberations and recommendations of the Committee on Natural Resources⁶⁵ and the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1762 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration was established as a trust fund by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. As directed by the Assembly in resolution 3167 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, operational procedures and administrative arrangements for the Fund were formulated, through close collaboration between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of UNDP, with the co-operation of IBRD, for presentation to the Governing Council of UNDP at its eighteenth session (see DP/53).

With the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 1761 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 on natural resources, various steps for implementation were taken, such as with regard to projections of natural resources availability and demand.

During the period under review, a large programme of technical assistance in the various fields of natural resources continued to be operated in various countries. Pertinent discoveries are described below.

MINERAL RESOURCES

During the period under review about 40 large-scale projects were under execution and about 34 individual experts were assigned in various countries.

The record of major exploration successes reported during the last decade has been added to in the past year by the discovery, in Burundi, of a potentially im-

⁶⁵ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603)*, annex II.

portant lateritic nickel deposit of large size. Detailed investigations are now in progress to delineate the deposit, assess its economic potential and provide the Government with a sound technical basis which will attract investment for intensive pre-development activities and feasibility study. Several large mining companies have expressed interest and a number of their representatives have already visited the deposit.

As in the case of the earlier porphyry copper find at Cerro Petaquilla in Panama, which triggered intensive exploration activities elsewhere in the Republic and in neighbouring countries,⁶⁶ the Burundi discovery has important regional implications, being the first occurrence of this important type of nickel mineralization reported in Africa. Attention has therefore immediately focused on the United Republic of Tanzania, into which the same geological formations extend; United Nations-assisted preliminary investigations have already been initiated in selected areas of that country which may contain mineralization of similar type.

While the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration is expected to contribute effectively to the mineral resources development sector, its operational philosophy will not permit specific attention to be paid to institute-strengthening objectives, nor will it normally be used to undertake broad exploration programmes over seemingly less interesting areas which have resulted in a number of exploration successes in past programmes. Meeting these continuing needs through maintaining the indicative planning figure-funded programme, at least at current levels, is therefore considered to be of great importance.

Recognizing the importance of the lesser-valued non-metallic minerals for national development purposes, a study on the potential of marble and stone resources is now being prepared.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

A large programme of technical assistance in the fields of surface and ground water, desalination and water administration, among other fields, was continued during the year under review, with about 30 large-scale projects under execution; in addition, 21 individual experts were assigned to various developing countries. While some of the projects were terminated during the period, 15 new ones were approved for implementation. Six new emergency-type projects in ground water were also initiated in the Sahelian countries of Africa, in connexion with the drought emergency.

The *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Flood Damage Prevention convened at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 6 December 1973 and considered three reports—on planning the prevention of flood damage in developing countries, on emergency measures for flood damage prevention, and on land-use regulation as a tool for flood damage prevention. It also reviewed a provisional programme and a draft questionnaire for a two-year survey of flood losses and hazards in the world. Information obtained from this world-wide appraisal of flood losses is expected to contribute to

⁶⁶ According to press and mining journal reports, the Cerro Colorado deposit since discovered in western Panama may be the largest porphyry copper deposit in the world; mine development is reported being planned on an eventual 176,000 tons/day throughput of ore. A porphyry copper deposit has also been discovered in Colombia, following work undertaken as a result of the Panama discovery.

the improvement of disaster-relief planning and other aspects of international assistance to flood-prone countries.

Two publications were issued during the period under review: *Second United Nations Desalination Plant Operation Survey*,⁶⁷ and "Report of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Flood Damage Prevention Measures and Management" (ST/TAO/SER.C/144).

SURVEYING AND MAPPING

The Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East was held in Tokyo from 15 to 27 October 1973. Various problems on geodesy and ground control, aerial photography and photogrammetry, cartography and remote sensing were discussed, among others. Further details on the work of the Conference will be found in the report on the Conference.⁶⁸

At its fifty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference (E/5448 and Add.1) and adopted two resolutions. In resolution 1838 (LVI) of 15 May 1974, the Council, noting with appreciation the offer of the Government of Indonesia to act as host for the Eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, decided to convene the Conference for two weeks in the autumn of 1976 in Indonesia. In resolution 1839 (LVI) of 15 May 1974, the Council requested the Secretary-General to convene the First United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas during the first quarter of 1976. This Conference will be held in Panama.

Technical assistance in the form of about 11 individual experts and five large-scale projects was provided in the various fields of mapping and surveying. Special advisory missions in cartography were undertaken in six countries to assess their future needs in those fields.

The report of the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, held at Teheran from 24 October to 7 November 1970, was issued.⁶⁹

Supplement No. 2 (ST/ECA/SER.D/15/Suppl.2) to the publication entitled *International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW): Report for 1969*,⁷⁰ showing the status of publication of IMW sheets as at 31 January 1972, was also issued.

ENERGY

Technical co-operation in the field of energy was continued in the form of 20 small-scale and 12 large-scale projects. Attention was given to petroleum development and legislation, geothermal energy, electric power and energy programming and institution building, among other activities. The studies published during the period under review are described below.

⁶⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.A.10.

⁶⁸ *Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, Tokyo, 15-27 October 1973, vol. I, Report of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.I.7).

⁶⁹ *Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, vol. I, Report of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.I.15); vol. II, *Proceedings and Technical Papers* (Sales No.: E.72.I.20).

⁷⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.70.I.19.

The study entitled *Petroleum in the 1970s*,⁷¹ prepared by the *Ad Hoc* Panel of Experts on Projections of Demand and Supply of Crude Petroleum and Products which convened at Headquarters from 9 to 18 March 1971, contains an extensive summary of available projections of demand for petroleum in 1980 by the developed and the developing countries. It compares the projected demand to the availability of petroleum reserves and analyses the special situation of the petroleum-importing developing countries. The report reproduces in full six papers submitted to the Panel of Experts.

The report entitled *Electricity Costs and Tariffs: A General Study*⁷² reviews and analyses policy considerations on electricity-rate fixing in developing countries and suggests proper accounting and costing procedures.

The publication entitled *Problems of Meeting Peak Electricity Demands: A General Study*⁷³ analyses characteristic problems and solutions proposed to the special problems of meeting peak loads in developing countries. It reviews the economics of power-system operation to be applied in choosing appropriate generating equipment.

The study entitled *Legal and Administrative Frameworks for Electricity Enterprises*⁷⁴ reviews and analyses electricity legislation rules and regulations in developing countries.

The report of the United Nations Symposium on the Development and Utilization of Geothermal Resources, held at Pisa, Italy, from 22 September to 1 October 1970 (ST/TAO/SER.C/126) was issued.

The proceedings of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Petroleum Refining in Developing Countries, held at New Delhi from January to February 1973, are being printed.

2. The sea

International co-operation in marine affairs was given additional impetus through an initiative taken by the Economic and Social Council, as the central policy and co-ordinating body of the United Nations in this field, and the deliberations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, in preparing for the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (see part five, chapter I).

The Economic and Social Council, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on marine co-operation (E/5332), adopted resolution 1802 (LV) of 7 August 1973, in which it requested the Secretary-General to strengthen his capability of collecting and disseminating economic and technical information relating to the development of the resources and uses of the sea and to prepare an updated version of his earlier study on the uses of the sea (E/5120 and Corr.1). The Council further requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive interdisciplinary study to identify and review the problems of coastal area development and to submit to the Council at its fifty-ninth session pro-

posals, based on this study, for coastal area development, particularly in developing countries, including proposals for possible appropriate action at the regional and subregional levels. The reports of the Secretary-General will be considered by the Council at its fifty-ninth session in 1975.

In preparation for the first substantive session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs completed a study on the economic implications of seabed mineral development in the international area (A/CONF.62/25). Prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2750 A (XXV) of 17 December 1970, the study reviewed the status of sea-bed mining activities, assessed prospective metal production from deep-sea nodules and its likely impact on world markets and examined the problems of and the means for promoting the rational development of nodule resources. The Department also prepared, as a background paper for the substantive session of the Conference, a preliminary report on the ways and means for making available marine technology to developing countries.

In addition to these activities, the Secretariat has continued to contribute to the work of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution, at the sixth session of which, at Geneva in March 1974, the United Nations became the sponsoring organization for the newly-created Working Group on Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution Resulting from the Exploration and Exploitation of the Sea-Bed.

Further, through the ACC Sub-Committee on Marine Sciences and their Application, the Secretariat has continued actively to assist in fostering interagency co-operation within the United Nations system in the field of marine affairs.

G. Transport and tourism

Work in the fields of transport and tourism continued in areas of research and documentation, technical co-operation and the servicing of legislative bodies.

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

A study entitled *Physical Requirements of Transport Systems for Large Freight Containers*⁷⁵ and a research paper entitled *Air-cushion Vehicles for Use in Developing Countries*⁷⁶ were issued.

Under the technical co-operation programmes, seven large-scale country projects for feasibility and pre-investment studies were under execution. In addition, two large-scale regional projects were in operation. Technical assistance in different areas of transport was provided by about 50 experts, working individually or in teams, who were sent to 24 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and about 40 fellowships were awarded.

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-sixth session, considered the draft terms of reference and provisional agenda for an *ad hoc* intergovernmental group (see E/5449) which will be convened at the end of 1975 to review the work done on the standardization

⁷¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.A.1.

⁷² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.72.II.A.5.

⁷³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.A.8.

⁷⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.A.1.

⁷⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.VIII.1.

⁷⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.VIII.2.

of containers by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). By decision 6 (LVI) of 14 May 1974, the Council requested the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD to convene an *ad hoc* intergovernmental group, as envisaged in Council resolution 1742 (LIV) of 4 May 1973, consisting of 48 members, following the pattern of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport. The Council recommended that the group, in addition to assessing the work done by ISO, also assess the impact of standardization in the field of container transport on the economy of both developed and developing countries. The Council further recommended that the group make available its report to the Council at its sixty-first session.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

The Group of Experts on Explosives, which reports to the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, held its fourteenth session at Geneva from 6 to 10 August 1973 (see E/CN.2/CONF.5/50). This session was mainly devoted to revising the numbers of the divisions and subdivisions in the classification, solving specific problems of classification and re-defining descriptions of some articles and substances.

The Group of Rapporteurs on the Packing of Dangerous Goods, a subsidiary body of the Committee of Experts, held its fourteenth session at Geneva from 13 to 17 August 1973 and its fifteenth session also at Geneva, from 25 February to 8 March 1974. During these sessions, the Group considered, in particular, a number of amendments to the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods.⁷⁷

TOURISM

Technical assistance in tourism development was provided by some 11 experts to nine countries, namely Afghanistan, Argentina, the Gambia, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malta, Morocco and Swaziland. Technical aid was also given in the context of several wider projects for over-all development planning, urban planning and the improvement of the human environment.

H. Housing, building and planning

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning⁷⁸ held its eighth session at Geneva from 15 to 27 October 1973. The Committee considered housing, building and planning in the Second United Nations Development Decade and the World Housing Survey; technical co-operation in housing, building and planning; the human environment as it relates to human settlements; research and development projects for general and detailed discussion; co-ordination and co-operation in the field of housing, building and planning; and the work programme. The Committee made recommendations concerning the work of the Centre for Housing, Building and Plan-

ning during the biennium 1974-1975 and adopted five draft resolutions, including three for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council.

Further details on the work of the Committee at its eighth session will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council.⁷⁹

ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

The major activities of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs concerned technical co-operation and the implementation of an integrated work programme as approved by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. The Centre continued the collection, evaluation, exchange and dissemination of information on problems and trends in human settlements around the world and maintained consultation and liaison activities with other units of the United Nations, institutions, organizations and the professional community.

The Centre continued work on projects concerning financing of housing, rent-control practices, housing policy guidelines for developing countries, a survey of the role of local government in the provision of housing, social indicators for housing, and rural housing, especially the promotion of demonstration projects. The Centre participated in meetings of the Inter-Agency Committee on Housing Programming in Latin America and initiated multinational demonstration projects for the improvement of slums and squatter settlements in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. The Centre, in co-operation with the Government of Denmark, organized the Seminar on Housing through Co-operatives and Other Non-profit Associations and also co-operated in preparations and participated in the ECAFE Interregional Seminar on the Improvement of Rural Housing in Asia and the Far East, held at Bandung, Indonesia, from 4 to 15 March 1974.

Work continued, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1224 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 and 1670 (LII) of 1 June 1972, on the improvement of slums and squatter settlements directed to the needs of developing countries and, particularly, the amelioration of conditions of the lowest-income groups. The Centre continued its co-operation with UNICEF in the development of measures to assist children, women and youth in slums and squatter settlements. Pilot projects are continuing in Colombia, Egypt and India and are under consideration for Ecuador, Indonesia, Pakistan and Zambia.

The Centre, in collaboration with the Government of Hungary, organized the Interregional Seminar on Design and Technology for Low-cost Housing, held at Budapest from 9 to 20 April 1974. Work continued on co-ordination of building research, the development of appropriate construction technologies applied to housing in less developed countries and the improvement of building technologies based on locally available materials. The Centre convened the Group of Experts on Integration of Economic and Physical Planning from 10 to 14 September 1973, (see foot-note 56 above).

⁷⁷ See *Transport of Dangerous Goods* (1970), vols. I-IV (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.VIII.2); and *ibid.*, Supplement 1973, vols. I and II (Sales No.: E.73.VIII.2).

⁷⁸ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/9603), annex II.

⁷⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/5447).

The Centre collaborated with UNEP in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2999 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 concerning the establishment of an international fund or financial institution for human settlements. The Centre prepared the report requested under General Assembly resolution 2998 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 on criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements (A/9163) and is directing the preparation of the subsequent study called for under Assembly resolution 3130 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973. The Centre provided the co-ordination of the inputs of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the preparations for the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements, to be held at Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3001 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3128 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

During the period under review, 187 experts, including 35 associate experts provided by the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), the Netherlands and Sweden, undertook technical co-operation assignments in the field of housing, building and planning in 57 countries and territories. Interregional advisory missions were carried out in 11 countries. Sixty-seven fellowships were awarded to nationals of 29 countries for study abroad, in addition to the 97 awards which were made for participation in interregional seminars. Twenty-three UNDP-supported large-scale projects in housing, building and planning were under way in 28 countries and territories. To date, 43 large-scale projects in the substantive field, including phase II of several of them, totalling \$29,956,832 in UNDP contributions, have been approved. Two other large-scale projects, under way in Haiti and the Upper Volta, are being financed from the regular budget of the United Nations at a cost of \$794,536.

During the period under review, the following publications were issued: *An Economic Framework for Investment Planning in Housing and Urban Infrastructure*;⁸⁰ *Pilot Housing Project in Central America*;⁸¹ "Report of the Interregional Seminar on Low-cost Construction Resistant to Earthquakes and Hurricanes" (ST/TAO/SER.C/147); *Self-help Practices in Housing: Selected Case Studies*;⁸² *Integration of Housing into National Development Plans: A Systems Approach*;⁸³ "Report of the Interregional Seminar on Urban Land Policies and Land-use Control Measures" (ST/TAO/SER.C/148); and *Human Settlements: The Environmental Challenge*.⁸⁴

⁸⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.IV.14.

⁸¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.IV.16.

⁸² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.IV.15.

⁸³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.IV.18.

⁸⁴ Published by Macmillan Publishers Ltd. (London), with the co-operation of the United Nations.

I. Relations with non-governmental organizations

In accordance with the criteria set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, during its session held from 4 to 8 February 1974, completed its consideration of applications, re-applications and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations for consultative status, as well as other items referred to it by the Council at its fifty-fourth session.

At its 724th meeting, on 22 April 1974, the Social Committee took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/5452 and Add.1), which contained recommendations on: (a) the reclassification and categorization of non-governmental organizations; (b) the cycle of the Committee's meetings; (c) the request for a hearing by the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians during the fifty-seventh session of the Council; (d) ways of improving (i) co-ordination and liaison between the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1739 (LIV) of 4 May 1973, and (ii) the co-operation of non-governmental organizations in implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as requested in Council resolution 1740 (LIV) of 4 May 1973 (see E/C.2/766).

At its 1896th meeting, on 15 May 1974, the Council considered the report of the Social Committee (E/5492 and Add.1) regarding the categorization of non-governmental organizations and adopted, by consensus, the draft decisions contained in paragraph 6 of the report (decision 8 (LVI)).

The Council also took note that the Secretary-General intended to place three organizations on the Roster (see E/5463).

As a result of the Council's action, the non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship with the Council now number 623. Of these, 20 are in category I and 192 are in category II. Eighty-three organizations are on the Roster by action of the Council, 27 are on the Roster by action of the Secretary-General and 301 are on the Roster by virtue of their status with the specialized agencies or other United Nations bodies (E/INF/144).

Further details on the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session (E/5452 and Add.1).

Under Council resolution 334 B (XI) of 20 July 1950, the Secretariat continues to co-operate with the Union of International Associations in the preparation of the annual edition of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

CHAPTER III

Regional economic commissions

During the period under review, a particularly significant development in the field of regional co-operation has been the establishment of the Economic Commission for Western Asia by Economic and Social Council resolution 1818 (LV) of 9 August 1973. Members of the new regional economic commission are the States Members of the United Nations situated in Western Asia which called on the services of the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut. The establishment of ECWA reflects the importance that the United Nations membership attaches to the work of the Organization in that region and the increasing significance of the potential economic and social contribution of Western Asia to international co-operation.

Within the geographical scope of ECE, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe is expected to provide the Commission with fresh opportunities for the exercise of its functions in the field of general economic co-operation among the European countries, particularly in the promotion of East-West trade. In Africa, Latin America and Western Asia, the regional economic commissions held conferences and symposia to identify the demographic problems of their regions in preparation for the World Population Conference to be held at Bucharest later this year. All five regional economic commissions continued to implement their work programmes and to strengthen regional co-operation among their member countries, as well as to increase the scope of their operational activities to accelerate the economic and social development of their respective regions.

A. Economic Commission for Europe

During its twenty-ninth session, held at Bucharest from 18 to 29 April 1974, ECE adopted a number of decisions, including resolution 1 (XXIX) on the future activities of the Commission. Details on this and other developments at the twenty-ninth session will be found in the annual report of ECE to the Economic and Social Council.¹

During the period under review, the Commission made progress in the four broad priority objectives agreed upon for ECE's activities: the promotion of trade, scientific and technological co-operation, long-term planning and projections, and environmental improvement.

As regards the promotion of intra-European trade, attention was given to practical means of promoting the growth and diversification of such trade. Annual reviews of market trends and prospects were carried out, *inter alia*, on coal, gas, steel, chemicals, engineering, agriculture and timber. Work continued towards improvement in transport facilities and practices, and special attention was given to the international harmonization of national standards as an important factor in the development of international trade. Under the auspices of ECE, work was carried out or begun on such questions as technological information systems and services for innovation, organization and management of co-operative international research, the management of transfer of technology, innovation in energy technologies and technological trends in basic industrial materials and natural resources. Various aspects of co-operation in scientific and technological problems were dealt with by the Commission's subsidiary bodies.

As regards long-term planning and projections, special attention was devoted to problems in the field of basic products and energy. A comprehensive plan of work for the Commission as a whole was agreed upon, 1990 being set as the time-horizon for a study which has been initiated on the long-term prospects and policies in this field. A seminar was held on factors and conditions influencing long-term growth and work was started on over-all economic perspective for long-term studies. A contribution was also made to the study which was being prepared at United Nations Headquarters on the impact of prospective environmental issues and policies on the International Development Strategy. As part of the general economic research work of the secretariat, progress was made in finalizing its study on industrial structures previously issued in preliminary form. Further progress was made in the study of recent demographic trends in Europe and the outlook until the year 2000, and on the comparative study of national surveys on fertility and family planning. Long-term planning and projections were also taken into account in the work of the Commission's subsidiary bodies.

Regarding ECE's activities on environmental problems, work was started on a number of studies, among others, on means of reducing environmental damage from heat emanating from thermal power plants. Preparations were made for a Seminar on the Ecological Aspects of Economic Development Planning, as well as a Symposium on the Planning and Development of the Tourist Industry in the ECE region, with special emphasis on the environmental implications. Further work was done on water resources management and water pollution control.

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5470).

B. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

The Secretary-General appointed Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia) as Executive Secretary of ECAFE as from 1 August 1973 to succeed U Nyun (Burma) who retired.

The thirtieth session of the Commission was held at Colombo from 27 March to 6 April 1974. The Commission adopted a resolution entitled "Colombo Declaration" in which it, *inter alia*, expressed the view that the most urgent priorities for its action were in the fields of food, energy, raw materials and external financial resources. It also adopted resolutions on the change of name of ECAFE and on various aspects of the work programme.

Details on the work of the Commission will be found in the report of ECAFE to the Economic and Social Council.²

During the thirtieth session, the Commission focused attention on priority areas for urgent action and the ways and means for mobilizing resources and support from member countries and the international community. It also streamlined its own pattern of conferences and extended the Executive Secretary's mandate, in consultation with the permanent representatives and liaison officers of Governments of member countries. In addition, the Commission urged the Executive Secretary to restructure the secretariat so as to achieve the fullest use of available resources for effective action in the priority areas. While reaffirming its commitment to expand over-all regional co-operation, the Commission considered that ECAFE should assist and promote subregional co-operation and other forms of group efforts within the framework of over-all regional co-operation.

In reviewing the work of its subsidiary bodies, the Commission noted the progress of the work of commodity communities (paper, rubber, coconut). It expressed satisfaction at the progress of the Asian Trade Expansion Programme for trade negotiations among developing countries in the region, and welcomed the signing by India of the agreement establishing the Asian Clearing Union thus increasing the number of signatories to three. The Commission noted that the Asian Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation was completed, a Fact-Finding Mission on the Human Environment in the Region was organized by UNDP in co-operation with United Nations Headquarters and ECAFE and an Asian Plan of Action on the Human Environment was formulated. It decided that the Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery should be located in the Philippines. During the period under review, the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre was established, and progress was noted in the activities of the Typhoon Committee and the two Committees for co-ordination of off-shore exploration of East Asia and the South Pacific. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of three expert group meetings on social development questions. It noted the secretariat activities in providing assistance and support in population matters throughout the region. The Asian Rice Trade Fund had been signed by two countries during the year. The Commission welcomed the extension of UNDP support to the Mekong project up to 1977 under phase IV and the increased resources made available to it.

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5 (E/5469).

C. Economic Commission for Latin America

The Committee of the Whole of ECLA held its eighth extraordinary session in New York on 24 and 25 January 1974, during which the fourth phase of activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was determined. Decisions were also taken on reinforcing the ECLA offices and holding a regional conference on industrialization. Details on this session will be found in ECLA's report to the Economic and Social Council.³

During 1973, the Commission's secretariat prepared the *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1972*,⁴ volume IX, numbers 1 and 2 of the *Statistical Bulletin for Latin America*,⁵ and a number of other studies on non-traditional exports, regional integration of the automotive industry, the industrial sector and the International Development Strategy, transfer of industrial technology, international intermodal transport and international interconnexion of electrical systems in Latin America. In addition, a series of documents for restricted circulation was produced as part of the project for collaboration with the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination, in connexion with the multilateral trade negotiations within GATT.

The Mexico Office provided advisory services, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, in connexion with the Managua earthquake which occurred in December 1972, and continued studies on the economic development of Central America, Panama and Mexico. In addition to its usual supporting services, the Washington Office completed a study on effects of the production of foreign branch companies on the trade balance of the host countries of the region. The Rio de Janeiro Office completed a study on regional and urban development and a study of differences in productivity and industrial wages. The Montevideo Office continued to represent the secretariat in the Latin American Free Trade Association. The Office for the Caribbean at Port of Spain was employed in the study of different economic and social problems affecting the development of the region, especially as regards integration.

In the area of technical assistance, the secretariat sent numerous missions, at the request of the countries, to collaborate with government officials in various areas of work.

During 1973, the Working Group on Water Resources held its first session in Honduras on 26 and 27 March, and the Regional Committee on Electrical Standards met in El Salvador from 23 to 28 May. A meeting of the Latin American Regional Group on Science and Technology was also held. In addition the following courses were conducted: course on economic and social documentation for the special requirements of public administration; post-graduate course on integrated regional development planning; tenth Central American intensive course on programming techniques and annual operational plans; national course on planning and projects; and course on regional development planning.

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7A (E/5495/Add.1).

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/74.II.G.I.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/S.72.II.G.8.

The activities of the secretariat during the period under review are described in more detail in the annual report of ECLA to the Economic and Social Council.⁶

D. Economic Commission for Africa

During the period under review, the Executive Committee of ECA held its ninth and tenth meetings in June and November 1973, respectively. At these meetings, the Committee discussed, *inter alia*, the medium-term and long-term programmes for African countries affected by drought, and measures to be taken in order to render economic assistance to Zambia. At its fourth meeting, held in August 1973, the Technical Committee of Experts examined the implementation of the Commission's work programme and made recommendations concerning work to be carried out by the secretariat.

Within the framework of Africa's economic and social development, advisory services were provided to Governments at their request. The Commission continued to assist member States with preparations for international negotiations. Under the programme of special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, the Commission continued to provide assistance to the Liptako-Gourma Authority. In addition to the multinational interdisciplinary team operating in Central Africa, another team, in West Africa, was concentrating entirely on the problems encountered by the Sahelian countries affected by drought; a third team, currently being formed, will cover the countries of East Africa and southern Africa.

In the field of agriculture, the Commission has continued its study of the development of livestock-raising in Africa. Particular emphasis was given to programmes of assistance in favour of the regions of West Africa and Ethiopia affected by drought. Work was started on a study of the impact of shortages of food-stuffs on the economic and social development of the region and measures to be taken to ensure the development of food production in Africa.

In co-operation with UNIDO and OAU, the Commission organized the second Conference of African Ministers of Industry in December 1973, which laid down principles and guidelines of industrial co-operation and development in Africa. During the Regional Conference on Petroleum Industry and Manpower Requirements in the Field of Hydrocarbons, held at Tripoli in February 1974, African Governments examined the conditions necessary for the exploration and exploitation of hydro-carbon deposits in the region and the experiences of member States in this field. At its first meeting, held in November 1973, the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa discussed action to be taken for the implementation of the African Regional Plan for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

With the assistance of ECE and OAU, member States established an Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations. In co-operation with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, courses on export promotion were organized for the least developed coun-

tries in Africa. The Commission continued to assist in the organization of meetings of the Association of African Central Banks. In the field of transport, work was continued on the Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway project. Meetings were held to discuss the Trans-West African Highway and combined transport operations in various subregions. The Conference of African Statisticians, at its eighth session in November 1973, discussed the development of statistics in Africa and the launching of a post-census programme of integrated demographic, social and related economic statistics through household surveys. The Commission continued to provide assistance to African Governments under the African Census Programme for the preparation and execution of their population census programmes. In May 1974, the Commission organized the second session of the Conference of African Demographers which offered member States an opportunity to hold consultations on the draft World Population Plan of Action. The Commission continued to assist international voluntary agencies in carrying out pre-investment studies in the region. In November 1973, it organized a meeting of East African and southern African countries to discuss international co-operation in rural development in Africa.

During the period under review, the secretariat completed the *Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1972*.⁷ Details on the Commission's work will be found in the annual report of ECA to the Economic and Social Council.⁸

E. Economic Commission for Western Asia

In accordance with the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1818 (LV), ECWA started its operations on 1 January 1974. The Secretary-General convened the first session of the Commission at Beirut from 3 to 8 June 1974. The Commission adopted a programme of work and priorities for 1975 and, in this connexion, called upon the Secretary-General, and through him the appropriate bodies of the United Nations, to increase the resources of the Commission. It also adopted provisionally its rules of procedure with a recommendation that Arabic, English and French be the working languages of the Commission. It postponed taking a decision on the question of the site of ECWA headquarters which it agreed to consider at a special session later in 1974. It also postponed to a future session consideration of applications for membership in the Commission.

During the period under review, ECWA undertook research arising from the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, analysed current economic, social and demographic trends in the region, organized expert group meetings on matters related to economic and social development, and provided advisory services to the Governments of the region and substantive support to its various operational activities.

The review and appraisal of progress achieved in the implementation of the International Development Strategy remained a major activity of the Commission, and

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.K.1.

⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/5471).

⁶ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5495).

culminated in the completion of several studies on different aspects of social and economic development in the countries of Western Asia. The provision of advisory services to Governments and of substantive support to United Nations technical assistance activities in the region constituted another major part of ECWA's operations. Advisory services, at the request of Governments, covered a variety of fields, including development planning and finance, national accounting statistics, industry, commercial policy, demography, social planning and policy, training in community development, formulation of rural development programmes, evaluation of social welfare services, regional planning and settlement of nomads.

In the field of development planning, projections and policies, work was mainly concentrated on estimating foreign exchange availability and needs in countries of Western Asia. With respect to agricultural development, activities were primarily directed towards the review of the performance of the current situation and the analysis of development prospects in the region. In this connexion, policy-oriented studies were undertaken on progress in the agricultural sector and, in close collaboration with FAO, on agricultural adjustment. In the field of industrial development, consultations with Governments and formulation of project proposals were undertaken in preparation for a joint UNIDO/ECWA promotional meeting on special problems and requirements of industrial development in the less-developed countries of the region, to be held in the latter part of 1974. Substantive documentation was prepared for the Third Conference on Industrial Development for Arab States, held in the Libyan Arab Republic. In the field of trade and related development policies, emphasis continued to be put on ECWA's

work on the problems of export promotion. In preparation for the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations, ECWA participated with UNCTAD in a mission to Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to assess those countries' needs for assistance during the negotiations. In co-operation with UNITAR and the Swedish International Development Authority, a Regional Seminar on International Procurement was organized at Beirut and substantive documentation was prepared for that purpose.

In the field of human resources, analysis of major social trends continued and studies were undertaken on various aspects of social integration, such as the participation of women in development in the region and the settlement of nomads and housing. A Regional Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development was finalized and adopted by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and preliminary steps were initiated for the implementation of the plan at the regional and national levels. In the field of the environment, a regional plan of action has been also drawn up and proposals for the implementation of projects at the regional and country levels have been formulated.

In the population field, the efforts of ECWA were directed chiefly to the organization of the First Regional Population Conference which took place at Beirut between 18 February and 1 March 1974. The Conference provided an opportunity to assist the countries of the region in their preparations for the World Population Conference. An Expert Group Meeting on Fertility, which was preceded by a World Fertility Survey Conference on 13 and 14 December 1973, was held at Beirut from 17 to 21 December.

CHAPTER IV

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

During the period under review, the main efforts of the Trade and Development Board¹ and its subsidiary and *ad hoc* bodies continued to be directed towards the implementation of the resolutions and decisions taken by the Conference at its third session, held at Santiago in April and May 1972.

At its thirteenth session, held from 21 August to 11 September 1973, the Board considered reports on commodities, manufactures, preferences, development finance and transfer of technology, as well as reports on the situation of the least developed countries and on the needs of land-locked countries and of island developing countries.

In reporting to the Board, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD drew attention to the as yet unresolved crisis which had erupted two years earlier in the international trade and payments system.² The Board adopted resolution 97 (XIII) of 7 September 1973 on intensive intergovernmental consultations on commodities, resolution 101 (XIII) on developing island countries and resolution 104 (XIII) of 8 September on transfer of technology and code of conduct in the field of transfer of technology to developing countries. On 8 September, the Board also adopted decision 100 (XIII) on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, decision 102 (XIII) on review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, decision 103 (XIII) on financial resources for development and decision 105 (XIII) on the question of the establishment of a comprehensive international trade organization.³ In addition, the Board also adopted, on 8 September, agreed conclusions concerning trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems (99 (XIII)) and concerning the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system (106 (XIII)). During the session, one multilateral consultation and 37 bilateral consultations were held between the developing and the socialist countries on specific trade matters of interest to them.

Sessions of the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States were held in

¹ For the membership of the Board, see *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A, "Other decisions".

² For the text of the statement, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/9015/Rev.1), part three, annex II.

³ For the text of the resolutions, agreed conclusions and decisions adopted by the Board at its thirteenth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/9015/Rev.1), part three, annex I.

July 1973 and in February 1974, which resulted in a working draft on principles that should govern relations among States and presumptions of common responsibility of States to the international community. A fourth session will be held at Mexico City in June 1974 to complete the elaboration of a draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States for consideration and approval by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

The central commodity activity of UNCTAD concerned a series of intensive intergovernmental consultations in connexion with access to markets and pricing policy, in pursuance of Conference resolution 83 (III) of 20 May 1972 and resolution 7 (VII) of 10 March 1973 of the Committee on Commodities. The commodities covered are tungsten, rice, citrus fruits, jute, oilseeds, oils and fats, hides and skins, cotton, manganese ore, phosphates, hard fibres and bananas.

A new International Sugar Agreement (TD/SUGAR.8/4), which contains no economic clauses but keeps in being the International Sugar Organization, was concluded at the second session of the United Nations Sugar Conference, held at Geneva from 10 September to 13 October 1973, and came into effect on 1 January 1974.

The Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities discussed at its eighth session, held from 9 to 13 July 1973, the effects of exchange rate movements and inflation on commodity prices and trade, and trade policy issues in the intensive intergovernmental consultations on commodities being organized by UNCTAD and in the multilateral trade negotiations being organized by GATT.⁴ The Committee has been requested by the Board to pursue its studies on the former question.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2750 A (XXV) of 17 December 1970 and Conference resolution 51 (III) of 19 May 1972, the Trade and Development Board reviewed the trade problems connected with the possible development of mineral resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. At the Board's thirteenth session, it was decided to transmit to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea at its forthcoming session studies on the minerals concerned, prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat.⁵

⁴ For the report of the Advisory Committee to the Trade and Development Board, see TD/B/463.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/9015/Rev.1), part three, para. 57.

The Committee on Manufactures, at the first part of its sixth session, held at Geneva from 7 to 17 August 1973, gave special consideration to questions of non-tariff barriers, restrictive business practices and export policies.⁶

In resolution 6 (VI), adopted by the Committee on Manufactures on 17 August and subsequently approved by the Trade and Development Board, the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD be authorized to convene the Committee on Manufactures in a resumed sixth session in order to carry out further work on non-tariff barriers in accordance with Conference resolution 76 (III) of 19 May 1972. The Committee also decided that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should convene as soon as possible in 1974 another *ad hoc* group of experts on restrictive business practices in order to carry further the work requested by the Conference in paragraph 5 of its resolution 73 (III) of 19 May 1972. In the course of the session, the Group of Seventy-seven submitted a number of draft resolutions concerning the liberalization of non-tariff barriers:⁷ on adjustment assistance measures; on safeguards and standstill; on international trade in textiles, including the Long-term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles; and on export incentives and countervailing duties. The Committee was unable to reach agreement and decided that the draft resolutions should be considered at its resumed sixth session.

The Working Group on Rules of Origin of the Special Committee on Preferences held its fourth session at Geneva from 5 to 9 November 1973, devoted mainly to consultations on proposals for improvements in the rules of origin applicable under the generalized system of preferences (GSP). Noting that further consultations would be necessary on harmonization and improvement of the rules of origin, the Working Group recommended that a session should be convened during 1974.⁸

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade held its sixth session from 3 to 13 July 1973. Pursuant to its resolution 5 (VI) of 13 July 1973, an *Ad Hoc* Group of Governmental Experts on the Debt Problems of Developing Countries was established "to study the factors affecting the future levels of debt-servicing obligations in country situations without suggesting measures with regard to renegotiation of the debt of individual countries . . . [and] measures which could be taken to keep external debt-servicing obligations within manageable levels with the object of avoiding debt crises and consequent harm to the developmental objectives of the developing countries".⁹ The Group held its first session from 6 to 10 May 1974 at Geneva, and its report will be submitted to the Board at its fourteenth session. The Group is scheduled to meet again in December.

The Group of Governmental Experts on the Concepts of the Present Aid and Flow Targets, in order to prepare for a discussion thereon in the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Develop-

ment Decade, met from 26 to 29 June 1973 and from 14 to 16 May 1974. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD presented a preliminary report (TD/B/467) on the deliberations of the Group of Experts to the Trade and Development Board at its thirteenth session and will submit his final report to the Board at its fourteenth session.

At its thirteenth session, the Board also decided to request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare a background paper, containing available information regarding work by various agencies of the United Nations, especially IBRD and regional institutions, on export credits as a means of promoting exports of developing countries. A study on this subject had been referred to UNCTAD by the Economic and Social Council (E/5291).

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD and his staff continued to attend meetings of the Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues, established by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, and its subsidiary bodies. In pursuance of Conference resolution 84 (III) of 20 May 1972, he met on several occasions with the Managing Director of IMF and the Director-General of GATT with a view to enabling the Trade and Development Board to consider the ways in which problems in the monetary trade and finance spheres should be resolved in a co-ordinated manner. The Secretary-General subsequently reported to the Board on this matter.

A study entitled *Reinsurance problems in developing countries*¹⁰ was submitted to the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade at its sixth session, held at Geneva from 3 to 13 July 1973. The Committee adopted resolution 7 (VI) of 13 July, inviting developing countries to change the structure of their national insurance markets to allow for higher retention capacity and the establishment of national reinsurance institutions; increased regional and subregional co-operation was also advocated. In co-operation with ECA, a round-table meeting of African insurance supervisors was organized in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 November.

In the field of shipping, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, appointed pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3035 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, completed its work and submitted a draft Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences to a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, which began its work on 12 November 1973 and met again at a resumed session from 11 March to 6 April 1974. The Convention was adopted on 6 April 1974 and will be opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 1 July 1974.¹¹ It will enter into force when the 24 nations owning 25 per cent of the world's general cargo and container tonnage, but excluding the United States Reserve Fleet and the American and Canadian Great Lakes Fleets, have signed and ratified it.

The Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Intermodal Transport, established pursuant to Economic and Social Council

⁶ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 5* (TD/B/466).

⁷ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, annex II.

⁸ For the report of the Working Group on Rules of Origin on its fourth session, see TD/B/C.5/18-TD/B/C.5/WG(IV)/4.

⁹ *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 4* (TD/B/464), annex I.

¹⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.D.2.

¹¹ For the text of the Convention as adopted, see TD/CODE/11/Rev.1, annex I.

resolution 1734 (LIV) of 10 January 1973, met for the first time from 29 October to 2 November 1973 and established a programme of studies to be carried out by the secretariat.¹² The second meeting of the Group is scheduled to be held from 11 to 29 November 1974, and a third session is planned during the summer of 1975 in order to draw up a preliminary draft of a convention on the subject for eventual submission to a plenipotentiary conference.

The Trade and Development Board adopted resolution 104 (XIII) of 8 September 1973, in which it requested the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology to study, at its second session, the possibility and feasibility of an international code of conduct in the field of transfer of technology. It also instructed the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare the necessary background papers, taking into consideration those studies and reports on related subjects which had been, or were being, carried out by other bodies of the United Nations system and by other organizations concerned. It further requested the Group to suggest terms of reference for any eventual main committee of the Board on the transfer of technology. The Board also decided, in accordance with the decision of the Economic and Social Council,¹³ to transmit for the Group's consideration the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Transfer of operative technology at the enterprise level" (E/5152).

In the field of trade expansion, economic co-operation, and regional integration among developing countries, a study on the effect of the generalized system of preferences (GSP) on economic integration among developing countries (TD/B/475) was prepared for discussion by a group of experts on the same subject, convened in July 1973. Two studies were also submitted to a meeting of an *Ad Hoc* Group on the Role of Multilateral Financial Institutions in Promoting Economic Integration among Developing Countries, held at Geneva in March 1974. As regards operational activities, the secretariat continued its regular assistance to Governments in connexion with projects in this field and provided substantive support and assistance to a number of UNDP-financed projects pertaining to regional economic groupings of developing countries.

A Sessional Committee was established by the Trade and Development Board at its thirteenth session to consider trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems. The Board examined recent developments and problems in this area and adopted agreed conclusion 99 (XIII) of 8 September 1973, in which it noted the global growth of trade and economic relations among those countries and emphasized the need for continued action in this field, in particular the removal of existing obstacles and the diversification of the geographical scope and structure of trade, especially in relations between developing and socialist countries. In this respect, the introduction of new procedures for the multilateralization of settlements with developing countries was emphasized, particularly the establishment of a special fund

by the International Investment Bank for the promotion of trade and economic co-operation between States members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and developing countries.

At its thirteenth session, the Board adopted decision 100 (XIII) of 8 September 1973, which called for strong efforts for the further implementation of the provisions of Conference resolution 62 (III) of 19 May 1972 dealing with an action programme for the least developed countries. With the assistance of a grant from the Government of Finland, the UNCTAD secretariat has launched studies with a view to increasing both the absorptive capacity of, and external assistance to, least developed countries, as well as to providing a more satisfactory basis for an assessment of their external requirements. At the same session, the Board adopted resolution 101 (XIII) of 8 September 1973 on developing island countries, which calls for action by various international organizations to follow up the recommendations on this subject of the Panel of Experts on Developing Island Countries.¹⁴ A report by the Expert Group on the Transport Infrastructure for Land-locked Developing Countries, entitled "A transport strategy for land-locked developing countries" (TD/B/453/Add.1), was also submitted to the Board, which will consider it further at the fourteenth session.

As part of the striving of the United Nations system to assist the drought-affected Sahel countries in Africa in their medium-term and long-term efforts, the UNCTAD secretariat has prepared a review of problems in the foreign trade sector facing these countries. In the area of general research, a series of studies was launched to assist developing countries in analysing their position in the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations and, in co-operation with UNEP, to help them with environment and development problems.

In its resolution 3083 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare, after consultation with the President of IBRD, a comprehensive study on the indexation of prices of commodities produced in, and exported by, developing countries. A first draft is being prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat and will be considered by the Trade and Development Board at its fourteenth session prior to the submission in final form to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. The UNCTAD secretariat has also been closely engaged, in collaboration with the FAO secretariat, in the preparation of the World Food Conference, to be held at Rome in November 1974, in pursuance of Assembly resolution 3180 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973.

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD made available to the General Assembly at its sixth special session, which focused on problems of raw materials and development, a note, in which he attempted to set out the main issues and their interrelations, supplemented by statistical material and analyses on the impact of recent and prospective price changes on the trade of developing countries (UNCTAD/OSG/52 and Add.1).

¹² For the report of the first session, see TD/B/477.

¹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/5400), p. 25, agenda item 10 (f).

¹⁴ For the report of the Panel of Experts on its meeting held at Geneva from 19 to 27 March 1973, see TD/B/443.

CHAPTER V

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

A. Significant developments

The work of UNIDO during the period under review was characterized by increased attention to programmes relating to the following: co-operation among developing countries; the least developed countries; the application of technologies suitable to the problems of the developing countries, particularly those of employment; the training of personnel for industrialization; the development of important industry sections such as iron and steel, etc. Total expenditure on operational activities of UNIDO amounted to \$20 million in 1973, as compared to \$21.2 million in 1972. The decline in the operational expenditure of UNIDO in 1973, which was generally the case with regard to similar expenditure by the other executing agencies in the United Nations system, was largely owing to the change-over to the new country programming system instituted by UNDP.

The increased attention devoted to the future role of UNIDO in the expanded promotion of industrialization of the developing countries was evident in the discussions of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Long-Range Strategy for UNIDO, whose report (ID/B/142 and Corr.1) was endorsed by the Industrial Development Board¹ in its resolution 42 (VIII) of 13 May 1974. The Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Second General Conference of UNIDO examined, in a preliminary way, the institutional arrangements of UNIDO; this was also the subject of one of the items on the agenda of the Second General Conference of UNIDO, to be held at Lima, Peru, from 12 to 26 March 1975 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3087 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973.

The Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session (resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974), paid significant attention, *inter alia*, to industrialization. The implementation by UNIDO of the relevant parts of the Declaration, as called for by the Board in its resolution 43 (VIII) of 14 May 1974, will no doubt provide a broad framework for the further assessment of the role of UNIDO and will accordingly be reflected in the activities of UNIDO in future years.

The sixth annual United Nations Pledging Conference on UNIDO, held at United Nations Headquarters on 23 October 1973, resulted in a total of 69 countries

pledging the equivalent of approximately \$2.6 million as compared to the pledging of \$2.2 million in 1972. These funds provided UNIDO with an important source of additional financing and enabled the organization to undertake a number of meaningful programmes in various industrial sectors. Special emphasis was given during the year under review to the use of such funds for financing projects for the benefit of the least developed among the developing countries and projects dealing with the promotion of co-operation among the developing countries.

B. Eighth session of the Industrial Development Board

The eighth session of the Industrial Development Board was held at Vienna from 2 to 14 May 1974. It was preceded by two sessions of the Permanent Committee, both held at Vienna, the third session, from 3 to 10 December 1973 (see ID/B/139 and Corr.1), and the fourth session, from 17 to 26 April 1974 (see ID/B/143 and Corr.1). Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2952 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, which assigned to the Board and its Permanent Committee the role of Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Second General Conference of UNIDO, the third and fourth sessions of the Committee were mainly devoted to the consideration of the preparations for the Conference. The agenda of those sessions contained also, in accordance with their terms of reference, such items as co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development, industrialization of developing countries, review of the activities of the organization and preparation by UNIDO of the programme and budget for 1976-1977 and the medium-term plan for 1976-1979.

The Board adopted five resolutions. In resolution 39 (VIII) of 13 May 1974, the Board requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to explore, with interested States and organizations, the possibility of obtaining the services of additional experienced and qualified industrial development field advisers, to be financed from sources other than UNDP, including the regular budget, and to report on the results to the Board at its ninth session.

In resolution 40 (VIII) of the same date, the Board requested the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNIDO to examine the establishment of a separate account for the programme of Special Industrial Services (SIS), which should include an annual UNDP contribution of not less than \$3.5 million as well as voluntary contributions that might be

¹ For the membership of the Board, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030)*, vol. I, p. xiv.

provided by other countries as special donations, possibly to be operated by the Executive Director of UNIDO, with not less than \$1 million per annum being reserved for use in the least developed countries.

In resolution 41 (VIII), also of the same date, the Board requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to draw up a detailed, over-all action-oriented programme to assist the least developed countries and to submit the programme to the Second General Conference of UNIDO.

In resolution 42 (VIII) of the same date, the Board endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Long-Range Strategy for UNIDO (ID/B/142 and Corr.1) and agreed to forward them, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly. The Board further requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to initiate immediately the implementation of those recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts on a Long-Range Strategy for UNIDO (see ID/B/133),² as elaborated by the Committee, requiring no additional financial resources and to commence the necessary consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of UNDP and with other United Nations organizations and States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA in order to seek the necessary additional financial resources for the implementation of the remainder of the recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts, as elaborated by the *Ad Hoc* Committee in its report.

In resolution 43 (VIII) of 14 May 1974, the Board requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to submit a report to the Permanent Committee, at its fifth session, on the possible role, activities and programmes of UNIDO for fulfilling the objectives set out in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. The Board further requested the Executive Director to assist the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Special Programme, established in accordance with paragraph 6 of section X of the Programme of Action, and to provide the assistance of UNIDO in the emergency operation to be undertaken in accordance with the Special Programme for the most seriously affected developing countries, especially with regard to the high cost of importation of industrial inputs, such as fertilizers, for food production.

Further details on the activities of UNIDO will be found in the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its eighth session.³

C. Role of UNIDO in the co-ordination of industrial development activities

The central co-ordinating role of UNIDO was the subject of one of the items on which several recommendations were made in the reports of the Group of High-Level Experts on a Long-Range Strategy for

UNIDO (ID/B/133) and the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Long-Range Strategy for UNIDO (ID/B/142 and Corr.1). The general consensus was that the results of the efforts of UNIDO to co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development had been inadequate. That was felt to be true both of the efforts undertaken by the secretariat and of those undertaken by the governing bodies of UNIDO. In that connexion agreement was reached by the *Ad Hoc* Committee and by the Board at its eighth session that the recommendations made by the Group of High-Level Experts formed a useful basis for further enhancing and expanding the central co-ordinating role of UNIDO. That matter will form part of further consideration of the recommendations concerning long-range strategy for UNIDO both by the General Assembly and by the forthcoming Second General Conference of UNIDO.

The IBRD/UNIDO Co-operative Programme Unit, located at the UNIDO secretariat, and the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, at the ECA secretariat at Addis Ababa, started functioning formally on 1 January 1974. Furthermore, UNIDO initiated discussions with ECAFE and the newly established ECWA on the possibility of establishing a joint industry division at the secretariats of their respective organizations similar to the arrangement for the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division.

While UNIDO continued to promote its existing co-operative programmes with the organizations in the United Nations system and with intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, new emphasis was given to the promotion of co-operation among the developing countries in accordance with the provisions of Board resolution 36 (VII) of 14 May 1973. Programmes of co-operation among developing countries are initiated by UNIDO in such specific industry sectors as food processing, machine tool manufacture, agricultural machinery and implements, foundries and machinery workshops, transfer of technology, licensing, etc.

UNIDO also initiated co-operative programmes with contributing countries such as China, Hungary, India, Romania and Yugoslavia. Furthermore, special programmes of co-operation with industrialized countries were developed by taking advantage of the facilities offered by them to UNIDO. Co-operative programmes were thus developed in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

D. Salient features of UNIDO activities

1. Technical co-operation programmes

UNIDO continued to participate actively in programming UNDP assistance to the developing countries in the industrial sector. It is estimated that the share of UNIDO in the country programming during the period 1972-1976 will amount to approximately \$123 million. Nearly three fourths of the technical assistance provided by UNIDO included in the 82 approved country programmes is in the field of small-

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/9016)*, paras. 77-95. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 48.

³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/9616)*.

scale industries, industrial programming, industrial institutions, light industries, engineering industries and metallurgical industries.

On the implementation side, however, the effects of the 1972 change-over to the new country programming system were severely felt in 1973 throughout the United Nations system. Africa accounted for \$6.5 million of the total UNIDO operational programme in 1973. In Latin America, UNIDO was responsible for the delivery of technical assistance in the amount of some \$3.5 million, a slight decrease as compared to \$3.7 million in 1972. In Asia, the volume of the UNIDO technical assistance activities in 1973 amounted to \$4.4 million, representing the same percentage of the total UNIDO expenditure as in 1972, but a slight decrease in absolute terms. A substantial part of the resources was devoted to manufacturing problems at the plant level, particularly in the engineering, metallurgical and light industries, and to employment-oriented small-scale industries. The total delivery of UNIDO technical co-operation activities to the developing countries of Europe and the Middle East in 1973 amounted to \$3.2 million.

UNIDO also formulated a programme of action for the least developed countries during the period under review. As a follow-up of the Third Regional Seminar on UNIDO Operations for the Least Developed Countries in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in early 1973, UNIDO took up specific projects for implementation. Three technical assistance projects are being financed from the indicative planning figures of country programmes, and UNDP is contemplating the financing of three more projects under its fund for special measures for the least developed countries. In April 1974, UNIDO held, in Nepal and India, a training workshop and study tour on small-scale industry for the benefit of the least developed countries of Asia and the Middle East.

2. Industrial technology

UNIDO activities in industrial technology expanded considerably as a result of the sudden increase in requests for technical assistance under UNDP country programming. The assistance requested by the developing countries related to the improvement of industrial sectors, particularly in the engineering, metallurgical and light industries, the upgrading of technology and technical skills and the adaptation of technologies to suit the special requirements of the developing countries. Almost half of the total requests from the developing countries were in industrial technology. Besides providing direct assistance to the countries, UNIDO carried out numerous studies and held symposia and meetings to examine problems associated with the development of various industries.

Attention has also been given by UNIDO to critical problems of the developing countries which are of a more generalized and world-wide nature. A concerted effort is also being made to relate various technologies to other problems of agriculture and to the urgent need to increase the world supply of food. These proposals have been prepared for the World Food Conference, to be held in November 1974.

In October 1973, UNIDO organized the Third Interregional Symposium on the Iron and Steel Industry at Brasilia. Two national repair and maintenance weeks

were organized in Pakistan and Uruguay. Through the meetings on pesticides, use of plastics in agriculture, food processing and packaging and prospects for development of agro-based industries were emphasized.

In 1973, an environment programme, jointly financed by UNIDO and UNEP and involving studies connected with problems in specific industries, was begun. The results of the studies will provide the basis for a United Nations programme of larger scope in this field. Activities in industrial design and packaging were given increased impetus and are expected to grow at a rapid rate.

3. Industrial policies and programming

The work of UNIDO in industrial policies and programming, as in the past year, was concentrated in three main areas: studies and meetings relating to strategies and policies for industrialization; organization of promotional activities; and technical assistance to developing countries. UNIDO continued to undertake research, studies and surveys on industrial development problems; it also continued to implement specific projects aimed at promoting investment and to foster regional co-operation and development of export-oriented industries.

Specific projects included meetings such as the Meeting on Industrial Development Strategies and Policies in Small Countries, held at Vienna in November 1973; the Meeting on Operations of Industrial Planning Systems, held at Slanchev Briag, Bulgaria, in May-June 1973; the Third Asian Meeting to Promote Industrial Projects, held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in November 1973; the Fourth Meeting on Co-operation among Industrial Development Financing Institutions, held at West Berlin in July 1973; and the Meeting (and Study Tour) on the Role of Small-scale Industry in Industrial Decentralization in Latin American Countries, held at Mexico City in December 1973.

4. Industrial services and institutions

In the field of industrial training, in-plant group training programmes are developing rapidly. In 1973, the number of programmes increased by nearly 40 per cent and about 400 key technical and economic management personnel participated in 22 in-plant training programmes.

More and more developing countries are making use of the services provided by the Industrial Information Clearing House, established at UNIDO three years ago. The Industrial Inquiry Service, one of the main activities of the Clearing House, answered more than 3,500 inquiries in 1973 from more than 80 developing countries dealing with all areas of industrialization, from technology to markets.

With respect to industrial institutions, UNIDO continued to ensure co-operation with existing institutions such as the International Co-operative Alliance, the International Organization for Standardization, the International Chamber of Commerce and the Union of International Fairs. Technical assistance was provided to promote co-operation among institutions in developing countries. A prototype of this new activity was a consultative meeting on standardization, held at Mexico City in September 1973, which promoted the exchange of experience and mutual adaptation of policies in this field among Latin American countries.

Operational activities in small-scale industry development increased considerably. Projects are now being carried out by UNIDO in this field in 13 out of the 16 least developed countries in Africa, the only such country in the Middle East and the only one in Latin America. Total delivery in 1973 reached the amount of \$2.2 million. A successful start was also made to co-operate with IBRD in these projects in the establishment of industrial estates. This co-operation has resulted in an International Development Association loan of \$2.2 million to the industrial estate project in the Yemen Arab Republic.

E. Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Preparatory work continued relating to the Second General Conference of UNIDO. The General Assembly accepted the invitation of the Government of Peru and decided to hold the Conference at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975. The Assembly also established guidelines for the preparation and outcome of the Conference in resolution 3087 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 and recommended the Conference to examine co-operation between developed and developing countries, as well as among developing countries themselves, with a view to establishing the basic principles for an international declaration on industrial development and co-operation and with the aim of defining a comprehensive plan of action for assisting the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in their efforts to accelerate their industrialization and achieve a more equitable share of industrial activity.

The Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry, which was held at Cairo from 18 to 23 December 1973, discussed, *inter alia*, the role of the African countries in preparing for the Second General Conference of UNIDO and unanimously adopted a declaration, entitled "Industrialization in Africa: principles and guidelines for co-operation and development", which would form the basis of the African position at the Second General Conference. The Chairman of the Conference was requested to transmit the text of the declaration to the Second General Conference. The Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry was followed by the Third Industrial Development Conference of Arab States, held at Tripoli from 7 to 14 April 1974, which unanimously adopted a declaration, the text of which is to be transmitted to the Second General Conference. Arrangements were made to hold preparatory meetings in the ECLA and ECAFE regions; the Latin American Conference on Industrialization will be held in Mexico in November 1974 and an ECAFE/UNIDO regional conference will convene at Bangkok in October 1974. ECE, ECWA, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) were also contacted with regard to their contribution to the preparations for the Second General Conference of UNIDO.

The Committee for Development Planning, at its tenth session, held at Vienna from 25 March to 3 April 1974, discussed the problem of industrialization in developing countries in detail and issued a report on this subject (E/AC.54/L.61) which will serve as an input to the Second General Conference of UNIDO.⁴ Similarly, the Working Group on Appropriate Technology of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which is to meet at Vienna from 17 to 21 June 1974, will consider the preparation of a suitable document on the subject of industry and technology as a contribution of the Advisory Committee to the Second General Conference. In addition, UNIDO has actively participated in the Preparatory Committee of the World Food Conference. It is anticipated that much of the work of the World Food Conference will serve as an input to the Second General Conference. Other United Nations organizations such as UNCTAD, UNEP and IBRD were also contacted with regard to their contribution to documentation for the Second General Conference, and joint ILO/UNIDO and FAO/UNIDO documentation was agreed upon.

Acting as intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Second General Conference of UNIDO, the Industrial Development Board, at its eighth session, and the Permanent Committee of the Board, at its third and fourth sessions, reviewed the organizational and substantive arrangements for the Conference (ID/B/145). The intergovernmental Preparatory Committee issued a number of directives to the secretariat with regard to the preparation and submission of documentation; established an intergovernmental sub-committee to assist it in carrying out the functions assigned to it by the General Assembly in resolution 2952 (XXVII) and in paragraph 2 of resolution 3087 (XXVIII); invited the Executive Director of UNIDO to transmit to the Secretary-General a request for additional funds for the preparation of the Second General Conference of UNIDO; reviewed the report and conclusions of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Long-Range Strategy for UNIDO (ID/B/142 and Corr.1) and discussed the possible format and content of the declaration on industrial development and co-operation and the comprehensive plan of action called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 3087 (XXVIII).

The Board also attached importance to item 8 of the provisional agenda for the Second General Conference of UNIDO concerning the institutional arrangements of UNIDO. In that connexion, the Board recommended that the documentation on this subject, including the implementation of recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Long-Range Strategy for UNIDO, as contained in its resolution 42 (VIII), together with the report on the discussions and decisions by the General Assembly on this subject, recommendations by the Executive Director, if any, as well as the report of the Secretary-General called for in General Assembly resolution 3086 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, be prepared by the secretariat.

⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5478).

CHAPTER VI

United Nations programmes for development and technical co-operation

A. *United Nations Development Programme*

1. Character and extent of activities

For UNDP, 1973 was a year marked by important progress.

Based on pledges made or firmly anticipated for 1974, voluntary contributions by Governments participating in the Programme—developed and developing—rose by a record 18 per cent to \$363 million as at 11 February 1974, supplemented by an additional \$6 million pledged for the particular benefit of the least developed countries. Because of new Programme criteria and priorities developed in 1973, an increasing share of the resources will flow into projects benefiting those low-income countries and those hundreds of millions of people judged to constitute the hard core of unabated poverty in the developing world.

Programme activities in 1973 also saw an 18 per cent increase in the number of field projects jointly supported by UNDP and the Governments of 117 developing countries and 23 territories. The Programme's share of total field expenditures for the implementation of 7,000 projects amounted to \$269 million. With expenditures by recipient countries themselves more than matching the UNDP input, in 1973 total financial support for development under the Programme approached \$600 million.

In 1973, UNDP financed the field work of 9,914 experts, awarded more than 5,000 fellowships for study abroad, provided project equipment in the amount of \$34 million and issued another \$30 million in subcontracts to consulting firms and other private and public institutions. As a result of previous and current projects with such an investment orientation, commitments of \$3,900 million in reported follow-up investment were generated in 1973, a substantial increase over the \$3,200 million in such commitments recorded in 1972. These commitments are expected to provide developing countries with nearly 10,000 kilometres of new or improved roads, with an additional 5.4 million kilowatts of electric power annually, and with about 250,000 more acres of land irrigated for crop production and food-stuffs. They will also finance the construction of approximately 225 schools and help upgrade curricula in existing schools with some 35 million pupils. In addition, Programme-related investments are expected to expand shipping facilities in ports of developing countries to handle nearly 17.7 million additional tons of freight cargo annually.

Further details on the activities of UNDP during the period under review will be found in the annual

report of the Administrator for 1973 (DP/48) and in the reports of the Governing Council on its sixteenth session (6-29 June 1973),¹ seventeenth session (14 January-1 February 1974)² and eighteenth session (5-22 June 1974).³

2. Shift to forward planning

For UNDP, its headquarters staff and its 101 field offices throughout the developing world, the framework for development co-operation shifted decisively in 1973 to a forward planning basis for most of the Programme's activities. At the start of 1973, 58 countries had adopted three-year to five-year integrated country programmes designed to rationalize the planned amount of resources available from UNDP into medium-term development efforts. A year later, 102 such country programmes were in effect or about to go into effect.

In 1973, UNDP established its own Projects Execution Division with full responsibility for the direct implementation of projects unsuitable for execution by the other agencies in the United Nations system. The Programme also turned its attention to such activities as a world-wide campaign to get the fruits of agricultural research out of the laboratory and applied directly for the use and benefit of farmers.

Country programming has done much to sharpen the impact of UNDP technical co-operation. It has brought Programme activities more clearly into line with government priorities. It has distributed the Programme's limited resources in a more rational and objective way. It has begun to help supply a co-ordinated framework for other externally supplied assistance. But as with any fundamental change, the transition to country programming has incurred certain short-term administrative and operational strains. In 1972, particularly, the number of new project approvals or revisions decreased. In 1973, however, concerted efforts to correct this problem achieved a 15 per cent rise in the number of new approval actions taken, despite the ongoing demands of additional country programme formulations. While both the rate of project approvals and, particularly, the rate of delivery remained matters of paramount concern, it was generally evident that the transition to country programming had proved on the whole a smooth one.

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2A (E/5365/Rev.1).*

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2 (E/5466).

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2A (E/5543). For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 49.

Expenditures for each country programme were allocated according to a system of Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) established for each country and each region. Total IPFs for the first cycle (1972-1976) amount to \$1,500 million, of which \$380 million was allocated for Africa, \$338.5 million for Asia and the Far East, \$294.5 million for Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East and \$279.5 million for Latin America. In addition, another \$231 million was marked for regional, interregional and global projects.

An analysis of expenditures planned under the first 102 country programmes indicated that a total of \$1,045 million (or four fifths of the aggregate IPF) had been programmed thus far. Roughly one half the total already committed will go to agriculture, forestry and fisheries; industry; natural resources; and international trade. Education; health; labour, management and employment; social security and other social services will absorb somewhat more than one fifth of planned expenditures. Spending on science and technology and general economic and social planning accounted for one sixth of the total, while such fields as transportation and communication will absorb approximately one tenth of planned outlays.

3. Assisting least developed countries

The year 1973 also saw the launching of a "special measures programme" designed to provide supplementary technical and pre-investment assistance to the 25 least developed countries beyond the amount designated in their IPFs. A figure of \$35 million had been established as a planning guide in this respect for the period 1973-1976, and Programme donors have already pledged almost \$16 million of that amount, while an additional \$15 million was being provided from the Programme Reserve and savings on overhead. By the end of 1973, some \$8.5 million in special measures projects for the least developed countries had already been approved by the Programme, with an additional \$15.5 million in projects well on their way towards being committed.

As a group, these least developed countries are allocating about 31 per cent of their programmed expenditures to the agricultural sector, compared with 26 per cent on the part of other developing countries. Education was scheduled to receive 13 per cent among the least developed, compared with less than 10 per cent in other developing countries. The least developed countries were also spending a higher proportion of their IPFs in support of labour, management and employment projects—5 per cent of the total, compared with 3 per cent by other developing countries. They were devoting more than 13 per cent to general economic and social policy and planning, compared with 9 per cent by other developing countries. On the other hand, industry or science and technology will obtain a smaller share among the least developed as compared with other developing countries.

B. Programmes administered by the United Nations Development Programme

1. United Nations Capital Development Fund

During the period under review, the Administrator has continued to invite projects, principally in the

least developed countries, which would respond to the Council's view on the need to promote economic and social development through channels not normally employed by other multilateral organizations.

The supply of 60 power pumps to Bolivia has been approved at a total cost to the Fund of approximately \$300,000. A road equipment project in Bhutan has also been approved, in principle, for an estimated cost of \$800,000. Several other projects for the least developed countries, largely involving industrial plant and equipment, were currently being considered. These might require some \$2 million in contributions by the Fund. Another \$2 million to \$4 million of financing with a broader spectrum of objectives has also been discussed with Governments, but the projects required more definition before further processing.

During the last session of the General Assembly, the Fund's resources were substantially increased by pledges of \$5.4 million. While welcoming this increased support, the Assembly has called for substantial additional contributions in the light of the new orientation of the Fund under General Assembly resolution 3122 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973.

2. United Nations Volunteers

The year 1973 marked the third year of the United Nations Volunteers operational activity since the programme's establishment under General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV) of 7 December 1970.

The experience gained so far in introducing this relatively new type of assistance on a formal basis in the United Nations system indicated that the United Nations Volunteers have a valid role to play in the development process. A relatively high level of professional qualifications and technical skills have characterized United Nations volunteer assignments. According to UNDP Resident Representatives, the utilization of volunteers effectively complemented the services of more experienced experts. For example, experience indicated that volunteers were especially successful in carrying extension activities to the grass-roots level, and otherwise working in close association with people at the local level.

The broad range of volunteers requested and sent into the field during 1973 included economists, statisticians, agriculturalists, foresters, engineers, mechanics, veterinarians, teacher-training specialists, biologists, irrigation specialists, architects, surveyors and sociologists. These assignments have taken place within the context of UNDP-financed projects and, to a very modest extent, under programmes financed by the regular budgets of United Nations agencies.

As at 31 December 1973, a total of approximately 170 United Nations Volunteers, representing 32 different nationalities, were carrying out their duties in 29 developing countries. Several other volunteers who were the first to be recruited during 1971 completed their initial two-year assignments. Of the 170 volunteers in the field, roughly 36 per cent came from 14 developing countries. At the same time, recruitment was in progress for a further 226 posts.

3. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

By the end of 1973, 950 population projects in 92 countries were supported by the Fund and implemented

largely by organizations of the United Nations system. An increasing number of projects was in the countries with which UNFPA had concluded a comprehensive country agreement. By the end of 1973, such agreements had been signed with 10 countries: Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. During the year, country agreements were negotiated with Bangladesh, India, the Republic of Korea and Turkey; they are expected to be signed in 1974 after approval by the Governing Council of UNDP. In addition, the Fund supported an increasing number of regional, interregional and global projects. Many of the latter were in support of World Population Year, 1974, for which the Executive Director of UNFPA was given responsibility.

Additional UNFPA co-ordinators were sent into the field in 1973 to assist UNDP Resident Representatives in population matters. By the end of 1973, 17 co-ordinators had been posted.

Pledges received by UNFPA in 1973 exactly equalled its fund-raising target of \$42 million. Cumulative resources made available to the Fund from its inception totalled \$121.8 million by the end of 1973, representing the contributions of 65 countries. In 1973, UNFPA approved project budgets in an amount slightly under \$50 million. Administrative expenses were \$2.3 million.

Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, the Fund operated in 1973 under the authority of the General Assembly, with the Governing Council of UNDP as its governing body, subject to conditions to be established by the Economic and Social Council. In resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the Economic and Social Council set out the Fund's aims and purposes; the Governing Council of UNDP, at its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, approved the Fund's projects and administrative budgets and a number of large-scale projects and country agreements, and also dealt with other administrative and financial matters of UNFPA.

Additional information on the Fund will be found in the report of the Executive Director (DP/44 and Corr.1 and DP/44/Add.1 and Corr.1).

4. Fund of the United Nations for the Development of Irian Jaya

The past year has seen steady movement towards the accomplishment of the goals of the Fund-supported programme. The programme covers a wide range, including infrastructure, forestry, fisheries, agriculture, education, training, public health, small industry and handicraft exports. Integration of Fund-supported development activities into the UNDP country programme of Indonesia was also initiated, during 1973, without interruption of continuing assistance to Irian Jaya.

Notable achievements included the completion of Sentani and Nabire aerodromes and the work of the Asmat handicrafts project, which has opened the way to successfully promoting the development of marketable, high-quality woodcarving art. The proceeds from the sales are being channelled directly back to Asmat for socio-economic development.

The Irian Jaya Joint Development Foundation, capitalized with \$4 million from the Fund and an equal

amount from the Government, continued its activities in appraisals, loans and technical services for the development of small-scale enterprises. The Foundation has already approved \$1.5 million in loans.

C. Operational activities of the United Nations

Assistance provided by the United Nations under its programme of technical co-operation totalled \$70.1 million in 1973 as compared with \$65.9 million in 1972. The figure for 1973 included the budget of the regular programme of technical co-operation which was maintained at the 1972 level of \$5.4 million and financial resources furnished by UNDP and through funds-in-trust arrangements. At the end of June 1973, the United Nations, through its Office of Technical Co-operation, was responsible for the management and implementation of 1,340 UNDP-assisted projects with an estimated budgetary value of \$511.4 million, of which \$235.4 million represented government counterpart contributions.

A significant aspect of the United Nations technical co-operation activities was the providing of assistance to country programming exercises in the form of preparation of country briefs, identification of developmental needs within the framework of the objectives and priorities of the countries concerned and, where needed, the services of experts for the preparation of country programmes and the formulation of projects. During the period under review, 16 country programmes were approved for Africa, 7 for Asia, 4 for the Middle East, 6 for Europe, and 13 for Latin America and the Caribbean.

In the fields of housing, building and physical planning, the United Nations provided assistance to countries in the regions mentioned above. This assistance ranged from the training of nationals and rendering of expert services to the implementation of large-scale projects in the areas of urban planning, co-operative building societies, low-cost housing, rural planning, village planning and the protection of the environment. Similarly, United Nations technical co-operation activities were continued in the fields of population, statistics and social development. In Indonesia a large-scale statistical project has begun with a view to improving current basic statistics in various priority areas. The fact that the United Nations implemented and continues to implement numerous large-scale population projects in the Asia and Middle East regions shows that more and more countries are putting emphasis on the solution of demographic problems in order to improve social and economic development. The United Nations continued to be actively engaged in recruiting census experts, demographers, systems analysts and computer programmers and in arranging for the supply of equipment and computer rentals to assist the 21 African countries conducting census programmes during the period 1973-1975.

An important part of the United Nations technical co-operation activities was the providing of assistance for the establishment and strengthening of various national and regional institutes. While continuing to lend support to such multinational training and research institutes as the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Develop-

ment, the United Nations also provided assistance, through the East African Railways and Harbours project—jointly sponsored by Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania—for the establishment of the East African Management Institute at Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania), which is the largest residential management institute in Africa providing consultancy, research and training services to all agencies and corporations of the East African community.

The Institute of Public Administration project in the Yemen Arab Republic has now been fully launched, while assistance to the Arab Institute for Economic and Social Development in the Syrian Arab Republic continued. United Nations assistance to the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning was recently redesigned to bring the Institute's activities into line with changing conditions and projected needs of the developing countries of the region, and the regional Asian Centre for Development Administration became operational in September 1973.

The graduate schools of public administration in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru continued to receive United Nations assistance, and the national civil service in Uruguay has available, through the United Nations, expertise in the areas of personnel administration, organization and methods and in administration of public enterprises. The regional institute of public administration for Central America has contributed to the economic and social integration activities of member States, through its public service training seminars that are held regularly and throughout the region.

United Nations-assisted projects on mineral exploration continued in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, and have combined the search for ore deposits with the establishment or strengthening of national mineral resource departments. Countries with major United Nations projects on mineral resource development included Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Yugoslavia and Turkey where a major project on the establishment of a petroleum development centre is in progress. A number of mineral survey projects completed in 1973 reveal good possibilities of molybdenum, copper, nickel, cobalt and gold deposits in Egypt; nickel/chrome in Ethiopia; copper in Togo; new kimberlite occurrences in Lesotho and nickel in Burundi.

A noteworthy experiment for the most effective use of United Nations/UNDP inputs was reported in Colombia, where the country programme provided over \$3 million for five mineral projects. A central "umbrella" mineral project was first established with a project manager to assist in the preparation of the groundwork and ensure the early implementation of specific field projects. This model, which has proved to be an unqualified success, ensured the desired co-ordination of efforts of the Government, UNDP and the United Nations, while permitting the advance recruitment of experts and the requisitioning of equipment for subsequent transfer to other projects.

In the area of water resources development, the United Nations continued to provide assistance to Member States to enable Governments to develop their capability to undertake field investigations and to provide basic engineering services. In Argentina, for example, a research and training institute in water economy, law and administration was being established. Assistance with ground-water developments has been

furnished in the Altiplano of Bolivia, in the Norte Grande of Chile and in the North-west Chaco of Paraguay. In Europe, assistance has been provided to Greece for the development of its hydropower resources; to Poland for the comprehensive development of the Vistula River system; and on a regional level, to Greece and Yugoslavia for the integrated development of the Vardar/Axios River Basin. In Asia and Africa, the United Nations continued to assist countries in the effective utilization of water resources and in the development of national institutions and mechanisms for dealing with water policy and use. An emergency ground-water resources development programme designed to strengthen or establish well-drilling schemes and technical services was launched in the Sudano-Saharan countries of Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal. In Ethiopia, a new large-scale project was established to assist the Government in strengthening the activities of its National Water Resources Commission.

The United Nations programme of technical co-operation has also been responsive to the demands of emergency situations caused by natural disasters. In Africa, for example, technical assistance activities included the preparation and co-ordination of substantive inputs to the Sudano-Saharan medium-term and long-term recovery and development programme under preparation by the Special Sahelian Office. The emergency water development project for this area is a direct response to the drought situation in the Sahel. The United Nations is also actively assisting the Government of Nicaragua with its reconstruction planning for the city of Managua, which suffered from the effects of earthquake in 1972.

On an over-all basis, the largest expenditures were in the following fields: resources and transport; development planning, projections and policies; statistics; public administration; housing, building and planning; international trade; population; social development; public finance and financial institutions, in that order. The United Nations granted 2,418 fellowships to fellows coming from 113 countries and territories for study in 91 countries.

D. *World Food Programme*

The World Food Programme, under the guidance of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee, continued to provide food aid in support of economic and social development and nutritional progress in developing countries, as well as to meet emergency needs. However, because of its stringent resources position, resulting from the dramatic escalation in food prices which occurred during the period under review, the Programme was obliged in the late summer of 1973 to take management measures so as to balance disbursements with resources available up to the end of the current pledging period (1973-1974). These measures included a freeze on new projects, the reduction of some ongoing projects and the phasing out of others of less priority, and only towards the end of 1973 was the Programme able to approve a small number of new projects of high priority in the least developed countries and in others having particularly acute food aid needs.

During the year under review, the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee held its twenty-

fourth and twenty-fifth sessions in Rome, from 3 to 9 October 1973 and from 22 to 26 April 1974 respectively, while on 4 February 1974 the Sixth Pledging Conference for the announcement of pledges to the Programme for the period 1975-1976 was held in New York pursuant to resolutions of the General Assembly and of the FAO Conference. These resolutions established a pledging target of \$440 million, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Committee at its twenty-fourth session and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the FAO Council. This figure had been first submitted by the Executive Director in the spring of 1973 as the one required to continue activities at the level then projected for 1973-1974, but for which now a much higher amount would be required. The Committee nevertheless agreed that this remained the most practical figure, taking into account the needs of the developing countries and the difficulties facing donors. However, the Committee noted that it might result in a reduction of aid which the Programme could actually deliver, and emphasized that the figure should be regarded as a minimum which donors should make all possible efforts to exceed.

Total pledges in commodities, cash and services announced at the conference amounted to \$310.7 million, which was the highest ever reached at a pledging conference. By the end of April, additional pledges had brought the total for 1975-1976 to \$362.5 million, of which \$327.7 million was actually available when account was taken of the matching clause in the United States pledge. One of the additional pledges, by Saudi Arabia, was for \$50 million in cash; this is the largest cash pledge ever received by the Programme and the second largest pledge for 1975-1976, the largest being the United States pledge of \$140 million. Pledges made to the Programme for 1973-1974 increased during the period under review from \$294.6 million to \$352.4 million, as compared with the target for 1973-1974 of \$350 million. In addition, countries parties to the Food Aid Convention of 1971 decided to channel through WFP, for the crop years 1972-1973 and 1973-1974, \$32.9 million in food grains (including cash for transport) which they had undertaken to contribute as aid to developing countries.

Owing to the Programme's stringent resource position at the time, the Intergovernmental Committee, at its twenty-fourth session, found itself for the first time without new development projects to consider, though it noted 32 small-scale projects at a total cost to the Programme of \$25.3 million which the Executive Director had approved under delegated authority between 1 January and 30 June 1973. At its twenty-fifth session, the Committee took note of four more projects approved by the Executive Director in the latter part of 1973 at a total cost to WFP of \$4.7 million and itself approved three large-scale projects entailing a total cost to WFP of \$9.1 million.

The measures to balance disbursements with the resources referred to left unaffected that portion of the Programme's resources reserved for use by the Director-General of FAO for emergency food needs. Thus, during the period under review, the Director-General was able to approve 12 emergency operations at a cost of \$9.8 million. The largest of these operations was that for drought relief in Ethiopia, for which \$3.5 million was made available out of the regular resources of WFP. In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany made a spe-

cial contribution which is being used to purchase 8,000 metric tons of grain locally and in Kenya and to assist with storage and transport.

While in previous years the major commitment made by WFP from its resources set aside for emergency relief had been to the Sahelian zone, the Programme was able, during the year under review, to supply development aid in that area through food for work projects instead; thus, 10 projects at a total cost to WFP of \$10.3 million, in which WFP rations will be used in self-help rehabilitation schemes, were approved between December 1973 and April 1974.

Further details will be found in the reports of the Intergovernmental Committee on its twenty-fourth session (WFP/IGC:24/20) and twenty-fifth session (WFP/IGC:25/18) and its annual report to the Economic and Social Council (E/5537).

E. United Nations Children's Fund

Of major concern to the UNICEF Executive Board, which held its annual session from 13 to 24 May 1974, was the serious threat to millions of children in countries adversely affected by the economic crisis which had prompted the convening of the sixth special session of the General Assembly. There was danger of further deterioration of the situation of children in more than 60 countries as those countries, with the necessity of making cuts in their budgets and in their import programmes, found themselves under pressure to reduce services benefiting children, services which were already at a very low level. Compounding the gravity of the situation was a growing scarcity of food in some areas and the rapidly rising price of staples. Before the price rises it was estimated that at any one time there were some 10 million severely malnourished children in the world, with a high risk of mortality. A considerable increase in that number could now be expected. The total number of children in the adversely affected countries was some 400 to 500 million.

It was emphasized that UNICEF had the capacity to undertake prompt and flexible action, and was capable of handling a larger workload as part of a collective, co-ordinated effort in the United Nations system. That would fit in with the emphasis placed at the sixth special session of the General Assembly on the importance of full utilization of the services and facilities of existing international organizations.

The Board adopted a decision entitled "Declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries as a result of the current economic crisis" as a basis for action. It included an appeal to all Governments as well as to the general public to enlarge, as soon as possible, their support of programmes for children in adversely affected countries, whether bilaterally, through the Special Programme to be established pursuant to the recent General Assembly action (resolution 3202 (S-VI)), or directly to UNICEF. It also authorized the Executive Director to participate as fully as possible in the Special Programme and to take any other appropriate measures to alleviate the situation within the context of approved Board policies.

The Board recognized that the main responsibility for dealing with the situation of children in the developing countries fell upon those countries themselves and that their total needs would require the full co-

operation of the world community. It felt that an appropriate response for UNICEF in the circumstances should include: (a) immediate special assistance to Governments in improving child nutrition through various direct and indirect measures; (b) help to developing countries to monitor the over-all situation of their children, and to develop additional programmes for children; and (c) help in disseminating information about the needs of children to the widest possible audience.

The Executive Director estimated that to undertake this special programme UNICEF would require an additional \$35 million in 1974 and \$52 million in 1975. An additional sum of \$42.7 million was needed for UNICEF participation in relief and rehabilitation programmes (Indo-China Peninsula, drought-affected areas in the Sahel and Ethiopia, flood-affected areas of Pakistan, rehabilitation of mothers and children in the Suez Canal Zone). Moreover, even if UNICEF's regular income in 1974 were to reach the target of \$100 million envisaged by the General Assembly, the attainment of that goal, in real terms, would be barely enough to permit the maintenance of regular programmes at current levels of aid, because of the effects of devaluation and increases in prices.

The hope was expressed that the UNICEF special pledging conference, to be held in November 1974, would result not only in increased contributions to

UNICEF for long-range programmes, but also in contributions to help meet the additional needs of children.

For other developing countries which were now able to devote increased resources to services benefiting children, the Board approved new ways of co-operation, mainly in the form of advice and assistance in establishing those services, and in cost-sharing by which the assisted country would finance the major part of aid normally provided by UNICEF.

By the end of the Board session, UNICEF commitments in 1974 totalled \$137.9 million. Of that amount, \$112.5 million was for project aid, about half of which was planned to be fulfilled in 1974 and 1975, and the rest later.

During 1973, UNICEF received an income of \$87.1 million and \$8.7 million in funds-in-trust for meeting commitments approved by the Executive Board. Of the total revenue of \$95.8 million, \$81.4 million was for long-range programmes and general purposes and \$14.4 million for relief and rehabilitation.

More details are given in the general progress report of the Executive Director to the Board at its 1974 session (E/ICEF/632) and the report of the Board on that session.⁴

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/5528).*

CHAPTER VII

United Nations Environment Programme

A. Move of UNEP headquarters to Nairobi

Following the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 3004 (XXVII) on 15 December 1972, the UNEP secretariat moved to Nairobi in August 1973. It has been operational at its new headquarters since 1 October 1973. Liaison offices are maintained in New York and at Geneva.

B. Second session of the Environment Co-ordination Board

The Environment co-ordination Board held its second session in New York on 23 October 1973. It considered further development of relations between UNEP and members of the United Nations system as well as the draft documents on the review of environmental activities and on the proposed programme which were prepared by the UNEP secretariat for the second session of the Governing Council (UNEP/GC/15).

C. Action by the General Assembly

The report of the Governing Council on its first session¹ was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. The Assembly endorsed, by its resolution 3131 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973, the decisions adopted by the Governing Council, in particular the criteria and priorities as contained in Council decision 1(I) of 22 June 1973. In resolution 3132 (XXVIII) of the same date, the assembly also appealed to Governments to extend their continuing support to the Environment Fund.

The Assembly adopted resolution 3133 (XXVIII) on the protection of the marine environment by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Governing Council of UNEP to consider and decide upon making a detailed survey of the living marine resources of the world's seas and oceans threatened with depletion. It also adopted resolution 3129 (XXVIII) on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States. Among its other actions, the Gen-

eral Assembly adopted resolution 3128 (XXVIII) on the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements in which it decided, *inter alia*, that the Conference would take place at Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976. It also adopted resolution 3130 (XXVIII) on the criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the comprehensive analytical study envisaged in General Assembly resolution 2998 (XXVII).

In its resolution 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, on the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region stricken by drought and measures to be taken for the benefit of that region, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNEP to give priority to the search for a medium-term and a long-term solution to problems of desert encroachment.

In resolution 3123 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973, the General Assembly decided that the Executive Director of UNEP should be invited to participate, as appropriate, in the meetings of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UNDP.

D. Activities of the secretariat in preparation for the second session of the Governing Council

While moving and establishing its new headquarters, the secretariat was also fully engaged in preparing the documentation for the second session of the Governing Council and in particular the specific programme proposals. In this process it was greatly assisted by the representatives of Governments who attended an informal consultation at Geneva from 1 to 6 November 1973 to consider an early draft of the proposed programme, and by the specialized agencies with which it was in continuous touch during the formulation of the programme and with whose representatives it held informal consultations at Geneva in October 1973. An extensive process of consultation with the scientific community was also initiated, including an inquiry into the "outer limits" of human activity on earth.²

² For the conceptual framework proposed by the secretariat as the basis for further work, see UNEP/GC/14. For an experimental version of recurrent review of environmental activities, called for by General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) and by decision 1 (I) of the Governing Council, see UNEP/GC/14/Add.1. For the programme activities proposed by the secretariat, on the basis of priority subject areas and functional tasks set by the Governing Council at its first session, see UNEP/GC/14/Add.2.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9025). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 50.

The secretariat was also closely associated with the beginning of preparations for the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements.³

E. Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

Since the first session of the Governing Council, new pledges have been received ensuring that the initial target of \$US 100 million would be exceeded. Pledges for 1973 amounted to \$12 million. More than 100 projects were initiated and financed under the authority extended to the Executive Director at the first session of the Governing Council,⁴ for a total cost of \$5.1 million.

F. Specialized meetings

A small group of microbiologists met in Nairobi from 28 January to 1 February 1974 to advise on the conservation of genetic resources of micro-organisms and possible contribution of microbiology to the United Nations Environment Programme. During February, a symposium on Environmental Sciences in Developing Countries was held in Nairobi, jointly sponsored by UNEP and the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), bringing together a number of physical scientists from the developing areas.

In March 1974, a meeting of experts serving in their individual capacity but nominated by Governments, joined by several experts from United Nations agencies and other organizations, was held to assist the Executive Director in assessing the state of development of the International Referral System.

G. Intergovernmental group on monitoring

In conformity with Governing Council decision 1(I) of 22 June 1973, the Executive Director convened the Intergovernmental Meeting on Monitoring in Nairobi from 11 to 20 February 1974. In its report to the Governing Council, the Intergovernmental Meeting made a series of concrete recommendations on the setting up of the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) (see UNEP/GC/24).

H. Second session of the Governing Council

The Governing Council held its second session in Nairobi from 11 to 22 March 1974. The Governing Council considered the documentation and proposals prepared by the secretariat and introduced by the Executive Director in his opening speech.⁵

³ For the progress report of the Executive Director, see UNEP/GC/18 and Corr.1. For the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an international fund or financial institution for human settlements, prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 2999 (XXVII), see A/9575.

⁴ For the review and approval of the Fund Programme for 1974 and 1975, see UNEP/GC/17/Rev.1 and addenda. For the report on the implementation of the Fund Programme in 1973, see UNEP/GC/23 and addenda.

⁵ For the report of the group, see document UNEP/GC/25.

⁶ For the documentation, see foot-notes 2, 3 and 4 above. For the speech by the Executive Director, see UNEP/GC/L.18.

In adopting a decision on programme policy and implementation, the Governing Council decided to select specific areas of concentration within the priorities approved at its first session, and approved certain general considerations as a guide in selecting such areas of concentration. It further approved the process and methods of programme development and implementation described by the Executive Director, in particular the programmatic approach and catalytic role of UNEP, and noted with approval his intention to establish a few programme activity centres (see UNEP/GC/14 and UNEP/GC/L.20) as a means of dealing with specific problems.⁷

The Council considered that the environment programme, as at present conceived, was compatible with and promoted the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development. It recommended that the Executive Director participate in the process of review and appraisal of the Strategy.⁸

In regard to review of the environmental situation and of activities relating to the environment programme, the Governing Council noted the framework proposed by the Executive Director (UNEP/GC/14/Add.1), requested him to present a more advanced phase of the review to the Council at its third session and invited Governments, members of the United Nations system and other organizations to co-operate fully with him in the preparation of the review by supplying him with necessary data.⁹

The Governing Council, having considered the proposals of the Executive Director with regard to the programme, decided to adopt the proposals for further action contained in the Executive Director's report (UNEP/GC/14/Add.2), and made a number of observations and decisions to help him in his work, indicating those tasks to which he should pay particular attention.¹⁰

As regards the functional tasks, the Council authorized the Executive Director, in continuing consultation with Governments, to continue to design, develop and begin to implement the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS). It also authorized him to develop on the basis of continuing consultations with Governments the International Referral System for sources of environmental information and to provide the necessary resources and staff at UNEP headquarters for this purpose.¹¹

The Council decided that UNEP, in co-operation with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, should assign high priority in its Global Environmental Monitoring System to the monitoring of radio-nuclides resulting from nuclear tests and to report regularly thereon.¹²

The Governing Council decided on conditions for the estimation of future resources and their apportion-

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625), annex I, decision 5 (II).*

⁸ *Ibid.*, decision 6 (II).

⁹ *Ibid.*, decision 7 (II).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, decision 8 (II).

¹¹ *Ibid.*, decision 8 (II), part II, (b).

¹² *Ibid.*, decision 9 (II).

ment, agreed that the duration of the medium-term plan should be four years, and granted forward commitment authority to the Executive Director.¹³ The Council also took a number of specific decisions and allocated resources when it reviewed and approved the Fund Programme for 1974 and 1975.¹⁴ It required the Executive Director to prepare, *inter alia*, a pre-feasibility study on the environmental aspects of the construction of permanent headquarters for UNEP in Nairobi. The Council decided to establish a Revolving Fund (Information) to finance the production of information materials in support of national programmes of public information and education in the environment field.¹⁵

The Governing Council took note of the Executive Director's progress report concerning the work undertaken in preparation for the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements, and agreed, *inter alia*, to participate in the financing of the Exposition element of the Conference-Exposition.¹⁶

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed international fund or financial institution for human settlements (A/9575), the Governing Council recommended to the Assembly the establishment of an international institution for human habitat management and environmental design and improvement of human settlements. The institution is to be called the "International Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation". It also recommended that this voluntary international foundation be established as

from 1 January 1975, and be initiated by a single allocation of \$4 million over four years from the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme.¹⁷

Among its other decisions, the Council requested the Executive Director, in co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a study and make proposals to implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3129 (XXVIII), and to submit them in a report to the Governing Council at its third session.¹⁸

Further details on decisions and the work of the Governing Council at the second session will be found in its report to the General Assembly.¹⁹

I. *Third session of the Environment Co-ordination Board*

The Environment Co-ordination Board held its third session in New York on 16 and 17 April 1974. It considered the decisions of the Governing Council of UNEP at its second session. The Board discussed in detail ways and means of playing its full role in co-ordinating various activities in the areas of environment by helping UNEP develop and implement its programme, and by ensuring that such a programme would clearly influence those of other organs within the United Nations system which deal with environmental problems.

¹³ *Ibid.*, decision 10 (II).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, decision 13 (II).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, decision 11 (II).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, decision 15 (II).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, decision 16 (II).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, decision 18 (II).

¹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625).*

CHAPTER VIII

Humanitarian activities

A. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly, in resolution 3143 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his assistance and protection activities in favour of refugees within his mandate as well as those to whom he extends his good offices or is called upon to assist in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

During the period under review, the High Commissioner has accordingly continued to assist refugees within his competence under his current programme and has, in addition, completed the work of assistance for Uganda Asians of undetermined nationality and the United Nations programme of immediate relief in the southern Sudan. He has also, at the request of the Secretary-General, assumed responsibility for a large-scale repatriation operation on the South Asian sub-continent.

Details on the more recent activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will be found in the report of the High Commissioner to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.¹

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The emergence of new refugee problems in Latin America and the continued influx of new refugees on the African continent, together with the growing problems of individual cases, claimed increased efforts on the part of UNHCR in the field of international protection, its prime function. Following the events which occurred in Chile in September 1973, the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner appealed to the Chilean Government with a view to ensuring the adequate protection of refugees in that country. The Government gave assurances to that effect and agreed to the establishment of "safe havens" run by a national committee, where refugees could receive protection and assistance. Following interventions by the High Commissioner and his representatives in Latin America on behalf of several hundreds of refugees who had been deprived of their freedom of movement and of a number of individuals who were in a critical situation, the majority of these refugees were able to go to the "safe havens" or had their problems otherwise solved.

Additional States acceded to international instruments relating to the status of refugees and stateless

persons. The OAU Convention of 1969 governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa has thus entered into force, while the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness will come into effect in 1975. In view of the universal character of the problem of refugees, it is to be hoped that many more accessions will be forthcoming and that the instruments concerned will be implemented both in letter and in spirit.

While new refugees have been welcomed in considerable numbers by many countries, individual cases are still apt to face great difficulties in being granted asylum, the right of residence and the right to work. Expulsion of a refugee to his country of origin has, in a number of cases, led to dramatic consequences for the refugee himself and for his family. The Secretary-General wishes to draw attention to the High Commissioner's appeal (see E/5484) to the effect that States should ensure that the principles of asylum and *non-refoulement* are fully respected in their territory. The adoption of a Convention on Territorial Asylum, the text of which was brought to the attention of the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, will no doubt contribute to the implementation of the aforementioned principles.

The important question of family reunion is being followed closely by UNHCR, and, in his annual report, the High Commissioner renewed his appeal to Governments to support his efforts to promote the reunion of separated refugee families, pursuant to the recommendation contained in the final act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries which adopted the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

Mention should also be made of further progress in respect of naturalization, the issue of travel and identity documents to refugees and the indemnification of refugees who suffered prosecution under the national social régime.

UNHCR annual assistance programmes

New refugee movements in Africa, the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese within the framework of the United Nations immediate relief programme in the Sudan, and events in Chile formed the background to the majority of UNHCR assistance activities in the period under review. The number of beneficiaries in 1973 was estimated at 285,000; this included 46,500 who received assistance to facilitate their voluntary repatriation (the great majority Sudanese), 209,000 who were helped to integrate into their countries of asylum, and 10,000 who received help to resettle through migration to other countries (mainly from Europe, the Far East, the Middle East and Latin America). Supplementary aid was provided to some

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/9612) and Supplement No. 12A (A/9612/Add.1).

13,500 needy cases, and individual legal assistance to 4,500 cases.

Commitments in 1973 under the annual programme and Emergency Fund totalled some \$8,408,000, supplemented by supporting contributions assessed at over \$4,900,000, mostly from within the countries of asylum. Commitments in the form of trust funds earmarked for important assistance projects complementing those covered by the programme totalled over \$1,725,000, which included \$785,000 in grants for post-primary educational assistance from the UNHCR Education Account, mostly in Africa where this form of aid is particularly important.

In Africa, the decrease in assistance requirements resulting from the large-scale return of Sudanese was offset by those created by the further influx of refugees from Burundi, whose numbers had reached some 133,000 by the end of 1973.

The influx of refugees from southern Africa also continued in 1973, their numbers reaching approximately 13,000. By the end of the year, refugees from Mozambique were estimated at over 59,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania and 10,000 in Zambia. The number of Angolan refugees, estimated at 400,000 in Zaire, increased to 22,000 in Zambia, while that of Namibians reached 3,500, the great majority in Zambia. Close contact is being further developed by UNHCR with OAU and the liberation movements in Africa with a view to providing aid to refugees from the colonial territories through institutions linked with those movements. Additional assistance for some of the groups concerned was again channelled through UNHCR from the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and from the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Arrangements to enable UNHCR to provide more aid to refugees from Southern Rhodesia are also being worked out.

Assistance in organized rural settlements again formed the major component of UNHCR activities in Africa, benefiting an increasing number of refugees in the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and elsewhere. Progress in the settlements, where refugees are helped to become self-supporting, was generally favourable in 1973; in several cases the level attained was sufficiently advanced to allow the transfer of responsibility for assistance to governmental authorities.

The severe difficulties facing individual refugees in urban areas have caused special concern to UNHCR in 1973. To alleviate their plight, increased efforts were made to provide not only subsistence allowances, but improved counselling services in capital cities and to increase educational and employment opportunities for them.

In south-east Asia, UNHCR followed up on the situation and needs of groups of persons who might become its concern, while at the same time assistance was phased out in countries where refugees had reached a satisfactory level of self-sufficiency.

In several countries in Europe, there was an increased influx of new refugees, mainly of non-European origin, requiring assistance in addition to that provided by their countries of reception. The rate of influx of refugees from the Caribbean area into Spain, however, decreased, while the number of those resettled from that country went up considerably. Local settle-

ment projects for the benefit of remaining needy refugees of European origin progressed satisfactorily. However, increased help proved necessary to meet the needs of elderly or otherwise handicapped refugees. Special efforts were also made to improve the chances of refugees awaiting resettlement opportunities through migration overseas.

In Latin America, the main development has been the emergence of new refugee problems following the dramatic events of September 1973 in Chile. An emergency programme of relief aid and help towards resettlement was first organized by UNHCR for foreign refugees, of whom there were an estimated 5,000 to 7,000, while appeals were made to Governments to provide the immigration opportunities so urgently needed. The emergency programme included immediate aid to the refugees who were admitted to several "safe havens" run by the Chilean National Committee for Refugees with the agreement of the Government, as well as counselling, individual legal aid, help to resettle in other countries, including certain transportation costs, and, where necessary assistance to settle permanently in those countries.

By the end of 1973, some 3,250 refugees had benefited from this programme. Meanwhile, many Chileans had also left and been given asylum in various countries in Europe and in Latin America, especially in Argentina where they are allowed to settle, and in Peru where they have been admitted in transit pending resettlement in other countries.

In the Middle East, increased assistance was provided by UNHCR to refugees of its concern, whose numbers have tended to grow with the arrival, mostly in Egypt, of new refugees from Africa.

Invaluable support continued to be given to the work of UNHCR by other members of the United Nations system, in particular by the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme, which supplied large quantities of food, and by UNICEF, UNDP, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. The European Commission of the Communities and organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and OAU also made important contributions. The non-governmental organizations continued to play a major role in the implementation of UNHCR assistance projects.

Assistance to Uganda Asians of undetermined nationality

Intensive efforts were continued throughout the period under review to find permanent homes for 4,500 Uganda Asians of undetermined nationality for whom the High Commissioner for Refugees had accepted responsibility, upon the request of the Secretary-General, following their expulsion from Uganda in November 1972. These persons were housed temporarily in transit centres in Austria, Belgium, Italy, Malta and Spain. The cost of their care and maintenance and of their transport to new, permanent homes was met mainly from funds totalling \$3.4 million donated by Governments in response to the High Commissioner's appeals. Also in response to his appeals, permanent resettlement opportunities were offered by some 20 Governments, and by April 1974 the operation could be considered as virtually complete. There remained, however, the problem of those Uganda Asians of un-

determined nationality who went to India, Pakistan and to some other countries in Africa and whose families had meanwhile resettled in other countries. The High Commissioner hoped that those countries will find it possible to facilitate the reunion of the families by admitting the separated members.

Southern Sudan operation

The United Nations programme of immediate relief in the southern Sudan, which was co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as from May 1972, upon the request of the Secretary-General, was brought to an end on 31 October 1973, when responsibility for longer-term development aid was transferred to UNDP. The programme had been undertaken in March 1972 in response to requests for assistance made by the President of the Sudan, following the ratification earlier in the year of the Addis Ababa Agreement. The aim of the operation, which called for the active participation of members of the United Nations system, including in particular WFP, UNICEF, the ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, IBRD and ITU, was to pave the way for the return home of thousands of Sudanese from neighbouring countries and of those who had been displaced in the Sudan, and to assist with their rehabilitation.

In response to appeals by the Secretary-General and by the High Commissioner, some \$16 million in cash and kind was contributed, mainly by Governments. Major contributions included much needed transport facilities to fly in the necessary supplies, and, at a later stage, financial and technical help to construct a bridge over the Nile at Juba.

The repatriation movements began on a large scale in the early months of 1973. By 31 October, the Repatriation and Resettlement Commission of the Government of the Sudan reported that a total of some 150,000 Sudanese had returned to their homes from Uganda, Zaire, the Central African Republic and Ethiopia. An estimated 500,000 persons displaced within the Sudan had also returned to their villages.

Details on this operation will be found in the progress reports presented by the High Commissioner to the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5261 and E/5378 and Corr.1) and in his final report to the fifty-seventh session (E/5483).²

B. Humanitarian assistance in the South Asian subcontinent

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF OPERATION IN BANGLADESH

The United Nations Special Relief Office in Bangladesh (UNROB) terminated its activities as planned on 31 December 1973, ending the Organization's emergency relief and rehabilitation operation in Bangladesh. The operation was the largest of its kind ever conducted under United Nations auspices. Total assistance to Bangladesh since it became independent amounted to \$US 1,324 million, made up as follows: multilateral, \$346 million; bilateral (estimated), \$870 million; and voluntary agencies, \$108 million.

The Special Relief Office, headed by Mr. Francis Lacoste, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission in Dacca, with Sir Robert Jackson as Under-Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters in over-all charge of the operation, was established in response to the request of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General to provide continued United Nations assistance in the food and transport sectors after the planned termination of the first phase of the operation on 31 March 1973. The Office had two main responsibilities: to assist the Government in obtaining supplies of essential food-stuffs and to provide the lightering and other facilities needed to handle the required food imports. Both responsibilities were successfully discharged.

Food-grain stocks at the end of the year were satisfactory. The food-grain import target was met; imports for the year totalled over 2.3 million tons, 1.4 million tons provided through the United Nations relief operation in Dacca and the United Nations Special Relief Office in Bangladesh and the remainder purchased by the Government of Bangladesh. The 1973 harvests were good, and for the first time since the emergencies of 1971-1972 Bangladesh started the new crop year with a substantial carry-over of food grains. Although the massive imports severely strained port facilities, the inflow of food grains was successfully handled as a result of concerted action by the Special Relief Office and the Bangladesh authorities.

At the request of the Government of Bangladesh, some of the salvage vessels employed in the United Nations clearance operation at Chalna remained in Bangladesh waters after the completion of that operation in May 1973 to remove two other wrecks. The additional operation was financed from funds provided by the Government of Sweden and placed in trust with the United Nations by the Government of Bangladesh. It was completed ahead of schedule and under cost on 2 December.

The wind-down of the relief operation began in April 1973 and was completed by the end of the year. Operational responsibility for lightering and shipping operations was transferred by the Special Relief Office to the Bangladesh Transport Task Group on 1 September as planned. Equipment used by the relief operation was also transferred to the Government of Bangladesh. This included over 700 trucks, some 60 light vehicles, 6 inflatable warehouses and 2 tug boats.

With the assent of contributing Governments, the Secretary-General intends to transfer any unexpended funds to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to be applied to projects within the broad framework of relief and rehabilitation proposed by the Government of Bangladesh. A first instalment of \$1.5 million and 5 million takas is being transferred. It is expected that additional funds will be available when outstanding claims have been settled.

The report of the Secretary-General on this concluding phase of the operation was issued as document A/8996-S/10853/Add.4.³

REPATRIATION OPERATION

The repatriation of the many thousands of Bengalis in Pakistan and non-Bengalis in Bangladesh, one of

² See also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1655 (LII), 1705 (LIII), 1741 (LIV) and 1799 (LV), and General Assembly resolution 2958 (XXVII).

³ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973*.

the major humanitarian issues remaining after the 1971 conflict, was discussed during a visit by the Secretary-General to the South Asian subcontinent early in 1973. In response to the requests for assistance by the Governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan which followed these discussions, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was asked by the Secretary-General to assume technical responsibility for an initially limited repatriation movement between the two countries.

This limited movement later developed into a large-scale operation for which the High Commissioner was again asked to act as executing agent, following the signature in August 1973 of the New Delhi Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan. This Agreement provided for the simultaneous repatriation of: prisoners of war and civilian internees in India (under the responsibility of the Government of India); all Bengalis in Pakistan; and a substantial number of non-Bengalis from Bangladesh who were stated to have opted for repatriation to Pakistan.

To ensure that the movement was accomplished smoothly and rapidly, a large-scale airlift was organized and appeals for support were addressed to Governments. By 1 June 1974, cash contributions totalling over \$10 million had been made by the international community as well as contributions in kind, mainly transport facilities provided on a multilateral or bilateral basis. As at the same date, nearly 218,000 persons had been moved, including over 121,000 from Pakistan to Bangladesh and 97,000 from Bangladesh to Pakistan. At the time of writing, the westward movement continued at a rate of 500 a day. At least 12,000 persons, whose repatriation had been cleared, still awaited departure.

In a series of limited operations between April 1973 and March 1974, UNHCR also moved by air to Pakistan nearly 11,000 non-Bengalis stranded in Nepal, at the request of the Governments concerned. Although not directly related to the Delhi Agreement, this movement also fell within the framework of the United Nations humanitarian action in the subcontinent.

C. *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*

In the two years since the appointment of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on 1 March 1972, the Office has taken action in 35 natural disasters, and has given assistance in pre-disaster planning and preparedness to several disaster-prone developing countries. In these activities, co-ordination and liaison between the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and other members of the United Nations system, e.g. UNDP, UNICEF, FAO/WFP, WHO and UNESCO, as well as with the League of Red Cross Societies, have been made closer and more effective. Moreover, as the role of the Office has become better known, more and more donor Governments, intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies have been turning to the Office for dependable information about disaster situations and for guidance as to how they could best respond to relief requirements.

In addition to specific projects of assistance to Governments for the elaboration of national preparations to meet natural disasters, the Office has initiated several

studies dealing with the impact of disasters on the economic and social conditions of developing countries, and with measures required to prevent or mitigate their effects.

The activities of the Office have demonstrated its usefulness and, if adequately strengthened, its capacity to fulfil the objectives laid down in General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971. More detailed information on the activities is contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/9637).

D. *Aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations*

The organizations of the United Nations system have, during the period under review, provided intensive assistance to meet the critical needs of the drought-stricken countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa.

The co-ordination of emergency relief has been provided under the direction of FAO through its Office for the Sahelian Relief Operation. In May 1973, the Director-General of FAO appealed to donor Governments for \$US 15 million. As at 1 June 1974, \$9.08 million had been contributed in response to this appeal. In September and October 1973 a Multi-Donor Mission, organized by FAO with the approval and participation of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, visited the region and, on the basis of its recommendations, a joint appeal for \$30 million in food aid, protective foods and cash was issued by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO on 26 November 1973.

The response by donors in terms of food grains has been generous. A total of 668,257 tons has been pledged, which, combined with purchases of food grains by the Governments of the affected countries, has made a total of 931,257 tons available. This compares favourably with the amounts recommended by the Multi-Donor Mission. Moreover, 30,000 tons of protective foods have been committed and a further 18,000 tons projected, as compared with 64,000 tons requested in the appeal, but there is an urgent need for the balance. Cash contributions through the FAO Sahelian Zone Trust Fund in response to the appeal made in November have reached \$7.5 million. A total of \$1.94 million has been contributed directly to UNICEF, mainly for rehabilitation projects.

The Office for the Sahelian Relief Operation has provided teams of logistics officers in the ports and at main transit centres, and with the active co-operation of donors, has endeavoured to keep supplies moving by expanding the use of road transport. It has accordingly assisted in obtaining additional trucks for internal transport and arranged for military and civil convoys to expedite movement to more remote areas. To improve health conditions, especially among nomadic populations, WHO has provided stocks of drugs and medicaments for treatment of endemic and epidemic diseases, and UNICEF has supplied protective foods and medical equipment for the welfare of mothers and children.

The organizations of the United Nations system have given careful consideration to the medium-term and long-term problems posed by the drought. Following the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 1759 (LIV) on 18 May 1973, the Secretary-

General convened a special meeting at Geneva on 28 and 29 June 1973, under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs. The meeting included representatives of Governments, all interested elements of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and it was decided that the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, consisting of ministerial representatives of the Governments of Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta, later joined by the Gambia, should become the principal focus on the part of the assistance-orientated programmes of the United Nations system. A decision was taken to establish an office (the Special Sahelian Office), under the direction of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, which would act as a central co-ordinating point for the United Nations system, in its medium-term and long-term response to the problems posed by the drought. The Office, which has been supported by voluntary contributions, has since concentrated its efforts on an elaboration of the project proposals requested by the Permanent Inter-State Committee; the preparation of a report on guidelines for development in the Sudano-Sahelian region; and planning a set of activities which the United Nations system could undertake in order to assist in the medium-term and long-term recovery of the countries of the region. Interested elements of the United Nations system have provided the Sudano-Sahelian Office with effective and generous assistance and co-operation.

In resolution 1797 (LV) of 11 July 1973, the Economic and Social Council urgently appealed to Governments and all interested organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, to provide additional emergency assistance with particular emphasis on transportation of food; endorsed the recommendations of the special meeting held at Geneva; and appealed to Governments and all interested organizations to devote the largest possible volume of financial, technical and other resources for medium-term and long-term assistance.

Following an address by President Lamizana of the Upper Volta, the Chairman of the Permanent Inter-

State Committee, the General Assembly, on 17 October 1973, adopted resolution 3054 (XXVIII) in which it urged all Member States, international financial institutions and concerned elements of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts towards implementing, on the most favourable terms, medium-term and long-term assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian region, and asked the Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO to use their experience of emergency relief operations to overcome problems of supply, storage and distribution in 1974. Further, on 14 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3153 (XXVIII) in which it noted with concern the observations of the representative of FAO that the state of emergency resulting from the drought would continue in 1974. The Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO were requested to take all necessary steps to provide the most effective assistance possible.

The Secretary-General visited the Sudano-Sahelian region in February 1974. In a statement issued at Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, at a special meeting of the Permanent Inter-State Committee, he expressed his deep concern about the continuation of the drought and appealed for additional emergency assistance. That appeal was immediately followed by a series of consultations between bilateral donors and the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and a mission, headed by the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation, to some of the most severely affected areas in the region. On 15 and 16 March 1974, the Permanent Inter-State Committee convened a special donor meeting at Bamako, Mali, to assess the over-all developments of the drought situation, especially with regard to medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation measures.

On 14 May 1974, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1834 (LVI), by which it requested Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to redouble their efforts to provide an even greater volume of assistance and also requested those elements of the United Nations system concerned with the problems of the drought in the Sudano-Sahelian region to continue their assistance-orientated programmes.

CHAPTER IX

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

The multinational study of the social and economic implications of the large-scale introduction of high-yielding varieties of food-grain (the "green revolution"), carried out by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development with the financial support of UNDP, is now in its final stage. Field research has been completed. Major emphasis during the past year has been on analysis of data, the drawing of conclusions and formulation of policy options for countries where the "green revolution" is under way or is expected to make an impact in the future. A summary report on the project has been prepared for the Governing Council of UNDP and a series of other publications is being prepared.

Following debate on the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/CN.5/477) at the twenty-third session of the Commission for Social Development and the fifty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council and adoption by the latter of resolution 1747 (LIV) on 16 May 1973, work on this project has been oriented towards analysis of practical implications of a "unified approach" for development policy. Discussions of proposed practical measures are being held with development planners from Africa, Asia and Latin America. The final report will be completed and issued in 1974 for presentation to meetings of the Commission and the Economic and Social Council in 1975.

Much of the work of the Institute during the period under review has been concerned with the measurement of development, including the use of social and other indicators, as follows.

First, work continued on the updating and extension of the Institute's Research Data Bank of Developmental Indicators for 1970. About 100 indicators are being covered in some 120 countries; particular emphasis is being placed on data validation. When the collection is completed, the data will be used for analytic work at the Institute and will be available to other agencies and offices of the United Nations system, Governments and private researchers.

Secondly, research was also carried out on the suitability of different techniques for the analysis of cross-national and cross-temporal socio-economic data, including the use of regression analysis and best-fitting lines.

Thirdly, another project, on the measurement of real progress at the local level, is designed to evolve improved or new indicators to identify progress as it takes place in local communities—i.e., villages, towns and districts of large cities—as distinguished from progress in terms of changes in national aggregates. Pilot studies are under way in several developing countries with the active participation of national research institutes which have, for the purpose of the project, been formed into a research consortium. The purpose is to determine, in the context of the local situation in different countries, the appropriate indicators to use and the most effective ways of recording and presenting such information to assist planners and policy-makers. It is part of this project, and of the pilot studies associated with them, to examine the feasibility of national development monitoring services, whose purpose would be to systematize and strengthen the links between the users of information, in particular planners and policy-makers, and the suppliers of information.

The study of problems of adjustment encountered by young people entering modern industry in developing countries is being continued with special emphasis on ways of building up more effectively, by training programmes or by other means, the capacity for precision and for task-management. Previous research had shown these to be critical problems in adaptation to new technologies of production.

The Institute's project on rural co-operatives as agents of planned change is ending with publication of a final volume containing the conclusions of the study and the record of a debate on those conclusions involving representatives of international agencies promoting co-operatives.

In co-operation with FAO, a project is being planned on the social and institutional background of famines, and on policies for building up the capacity of developing countries to deal with such contingencies.

CHAPTER X

Drug abuse control

Third special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1778 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its third special session from 18 February to 1 March 1974. It proposed to the Council the adoption of a number of resolutions dealing mainly with the periodicity of the Commission's sessions and the possibility of convening a special session in 1976; the urging of Governments to ratify or accede to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as soon as possible; and co-operation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region. Other resolutions dealt with the abuse of Customs transit systems by drug smugglers; and the cultivation and chewing of the coca leaf and the clandestine manufacture of and illicit traffic in cocaine.

Additional information will be found in the report of the Commission on its third special session.¹

Operation of the international drug treaties

Ninety-six States are now parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; 28 to the 1972 Protocol amending that Convention; and 17 to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

Scientific research

The United Nations Laboratory continued its research programme, giving priority to the work on cannabis and special emphasis to the co-ordination of the research being carried out by scientists the world over collaborating in the programme. A second working group of experts on *papaver bracteatum* was convened at Teheran in September 1973, to consider recent developments in research on this species of poppy producing thebaine, which can be converted into codeine. A consultative group of experts was convened on future cannabis research. A meeting of experts was also held in connexion with identification by enforcement officers of drugs of abuse.

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5458).

Abuse of drugs

A document was prepared for the consideration of the Commission (E/CN.7/560 and Corr.1 and E/dence and prevalence of drug abuse in the world. CN.7/560/Add.1 and 2) compiling data on the incidence of drug abuse. Abuse of narcotic drugs continued unabated. An increase in the abuse of psychotropic substances, such as barbiturates, amphetamines and hallucinogens, was noted. Concern was also expressed about the abuse of khat (a plant with stimulant effects) and of methaqualone (a sedative).

Illicit traffic

A review of the illicit traffic for the years 1971 and 1972 was prepared for the consideration of the Commission. The Secretary-General received and disseminated an increasing amount of information on the illicit traffic in drugs; 2,799 reports on 3,057 individual seizures made in 34 countries. In the annual reports of Governments for 1972, information concerning illicit traffic in drugs was received in respect of 132 countries, 13 of which gave details of 91 additional seizures of drugs. Collaboration continued on the subject with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). In connexion with the fight against illicit traffic, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had decided to encourage regional co-operation; towards that end, it had decided, subject to the authorization by the Economic and Social Council, to establish a Sub-Commission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. The Council had authorized the establishment of this Sub-Commission composed of representatives of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden and Turkey. The Sub-Commission held its first meeting during the third special session of the Commission. The Commission had also established an *Ad Hoc* Committee on Illicit Traffic in the Far East Region, and the Council had endorsed that decision. The *Ad Hoc* Committee made a study tour of the countries of the region and presented a report to the Commission.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

As at 15 March 1974, the total resources of the Fund stood at approximately \$13 million, of which \$9.5 million had been committed to projects completed or in execution. However, a review of various

other projects from specialized agencies is being carried out.

Operations financed under the Fund and technical co-operation

As at 15 March 1974, there were 59 on-going projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control at an estimated total cost for 1974 of \$US 3.1 million; they were classified under the following groups: strengthening control measures (22); reduction of demand for illicit consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (15); reduction of illicit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (6); research (14); and programme development (2). These projects were executed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs and other appropriate agencies. The country programme in Thailand was fully operational. Projects had been undertaken in Lebanon, Afghanistan and Nepal. A preliminary mission visited Pakistan. Under the regular programme for technical co-operation and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, 105 fellowships in various aspects of drug control were granted. The Central Training Unit held courses in Afghanistan, Peru and Kenya, and three courses in Geneva.

Information

The Division of Narcotic Drugs published the quarterly *Bulletin on Narcotics* and the monthly "Information Letter" and increased to 64 the number of films in its circulating library.

International Narcotics Control Board

The International Narcotics Control Board, an organ created by treaty to supervise the implementation of various international drug control agreements, issued its report for 1973 (E/INCB/21),² which was communicated to Governments in February 1974 and subsequently released to the public. This report, together with comments of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, was examined by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session. In resolution 1843 (LVI) of 15 May 1974, the Council endorsed the Board's appeals and recommendations and commended its contribution to international drug control.

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.XI.2. This document also lists all other publications issued by the Board in fulfilment of its treaty responsibilities.

Part Four

Legal questions

CHAPTER I

International Court of Justice¹

Compulsory jurisdiction of the Court (Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute)

By a letter of 2 January 1974, France made known that it withdrew its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

Forty-five States at present accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute.

Cases submitted to the Court²

FISHERIES JURISDICTION

(United Kingdom v. Iceland)

(Federal Republic of Germany v. Iceland)

These two cases concern Iceland's decision to extend its exclusive fisheries jurisdiction from a limit of 12 to one of 50 miles as from 1 September 1972, which the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany contend to be contrary to international law.

By two Orders made on 12 July 1973 the Court, by 11 votes to 3, confirmed that, subject to the power of revocation or modification conferred on the Court by Article 61, paragraph 7, of the 1946 Rules, the interim measures of protection indicated in the Orders of 17 August 1972 would remain operative until the Court had given final judgement. This decision was taken at the request of the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic.

In the proceedings on the merits the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic filed Counter-Memorials within the time-limit fixed by the Court and presented oral arguments at public hearings held, respectively, on 25 and 29 March and on 28 March and 2 April 1974.

No Counter-Memorials were filed by Iceland, which was also not represented at the hearings.

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF JUDGEMENT NO. 158 OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

(Advisory opinion)

These proceedings arose from an application for the review of Judgement No. 158 given by the United

Nations Administrative Tribunal on 28 April 1972 in the case of *Fasla v. the Secretary-General* (AT/DEC/158).

The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements decided to request of the Court an advisory opinion on the questions whether the Tribunal had failed to exercise its jurisdiction in the case or had committed a fundamental error in procedure occasioning a failure of justice.

By an Advisory Opinion delivered on 12 July 1973, the Court, after having decided, by 10 votes to 3, to comply with the request, expressed the opinion: (a) by 9 votes to 4, that the Administrative Tribunal had not failed to exercise the jurisdiction vested in it as contended in the applicant's application to the Committee on Applications; and (b) by 10 votes to 3, that the Administrative Tribunal had not committed a fundamental error in procedure which had occasioned a failure of justice as contended in the applicant's application.

NUCLEAR TESTS

(Australia v. France)

(New Zealand v. France)

These two cases concern the atmospheric nuclear tests carried out by France in the South Pacific region, which Australia and New Zealand contend to be contrary to international law.

Two Orders made by 8 votes to 6 on 22 June 1973 indicated interim measures of protection whereby, pending the Court's final decision in either case, each Party should ensure that no action of any kind is taken which might aggravate or extend the dispute or prejudice the rights of the opposing Party in respect of the carrying out of whatever decision the Court might render in the case; and, in particular, France should avoid nuclear tests causing the deposit of radio-active fall-out on Australian or New Zealand territory.

By the same Orders, the Court decided that the written proceedings should first be addressed to the questions of the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the disputes and of the admissibility of the applications, and fixed time-limits for the filing of Memorials and Counter-Memorials.

Fiji, pursuant to Article 62 of the Statute of the Court, submitted applications for permission to intervene in each of the two cases. By two Orders made on 12 July 1973, the Court, by 8 votes to 5, decided to defer the consideration of these applications until it had pronounced upon the questions to which the

¹ For the composition of the Court, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/9005)*, sect. I.

² *I.C.J. Reports 1972*, pp. 12 and 30; *I.C.J. Reports 1973*, pp. 99, 135, 166, 302, 313, 320, 324, 328 and 347; *I.C.J. Yearbook 1972-1973*, No. 27, and *I.C.J. Yearbook 1973-1974*, No. 28.

pleadings mentioned in its Orders of 22 June were to be addressed.

Within time-limits fixed by the Court, Australia and New Zealand filed Memorials on the jurisdiction of the Court and the admissibility of the applications.

No Counter-Memorials were filed by France.

TRIAL OF PAKISTANI PRISONERS OF WAR (Pakistan v. India)

These proceedings concerned 195 Pakistani prisoners of war whom India, according to Pakistan, proposed to hand over to Bangladesh, said to have the intention of trying them on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity.

On 4, 5 and 26 June 1973, the Court heard the observations of Pakistan in support of its request for the indication of interim measures of protection. India was not represented at these hearings. By a letter of 11 July 1973 Pakistan asked the Court to postpone further consideration of its request for interim measures, in order to facilitate certain negotiations.

By an Order of 13 July 1973 the Court, by 8 votes to 4, decided that the written proceedings should first be addressed to the question of its jurisdiction to entertain the dispute, and fixed time-limits for the filing of a Memorial and a Counter-Memorial.

Before the expiry of the first of these time-limits Pakistan, in a letter of 14 December 1973, referred to negotiations with India and requested the Court to record discontinuance of the proceedings. This was done in an Order of 15 December 1973.

Other activities

REPORTS OF THE COURT

The Court transmitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session a report covering its activities from 1 August 1972 to 31 July 1973.³ The Assembly took note of this report on 17 December 1973.

Details on the activities of the Court from 1 August 1973 to 31 July 1974 will be found in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.⁴

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 22 OF THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (SEAT OF COURT) AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES 23 AND 28

On 12 October 1973, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee,⁵ to include this item in the provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session.

REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE COURT

Owing to lack of time, this item was not considered during the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly. On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the Assembly decided, on 12 December 1973, to include the item in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session.⁶

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/9005).*

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/9605).*

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/9200/Add.2, para. 2.*

⁶ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 97.*

CHAPTER II

International Law Commission

Twenty-fifth session of the Commission

The International Law Commission¹ held its twenty-fifth session at Geneva from 7 May to 13 July 1973. The session was mainly devoted to the consideration of three topics on which the Commission provisionally adopted draft articles, namely "State responsibility", "Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties" and "The most-favoured-nation clause", and to the review of its programme of work.

Consideration by the General Assembly

On 30 November 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3071 (XXVIII) concerning the report of the Commission on the work of its twenty-fifth session.² The Assembly recommended, *inter alia*, that the Commission should: complete at its next session, in the light of comments received from Member States, the second reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties adopted at its twenty-fourth session;³ continue on a priority basis its

¹ For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/9610/Rev.1)*, chap. I.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/9010/Rev.1)*. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 89.

³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/8710/Rev.1)*.

work on State responsibility with a view to the preparation of a first set of draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts; undertake at an appropriate time a separate study of the topic of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of the performance of other activities; proceed with the preparation of draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties; proceed with the preparation of draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause; and continue its study of the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations. It further recommended that the Commission should at its next session commence its work on the law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses by, *inter alia*, adopting measures provided for under article 16 of its statute.

Twenty-sixth session of the Commission

The twenty-sixth session opened at Geneva on 6 May 1974 and the Commission is expected to conclude its work on 26 July. Details on the work of the Commission at that session will appear in its report to the General Assembly.⁴

On 9 May 1974, the Commission elected Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia) to fill the casual vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Milan Bartoš (Yugoslavia).

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/9610/Rev.1)*.

CHAPTER III

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law¹ continued to make substantial progress in the unification and harmonization of the law of international trade.

The report of the Commission on the work of its sixth session,² held at Geneva from 2 to 13 April 1973, was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. In resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, the Assembly commended the Commission for the progress it had made in its work and for its efforts to enhance the efficiency of its working methods, and noted with satisfaction the decision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to organize, in connexion with the eighth session of the Commission, an international symposium on the role of universities and research centres in the teaching, dissemination and wider appreciation of international trade law and to seek voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and foundations to cover the cost of travel and subsistence of participants from developing countries. In that resolution, the Assembly recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics to which it had decided to give priority, namely, the international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration and international legislation on shipping, and on the legal problems presented by multinational enterprises. The Assembly also invited the Commission to consider the advisability of preparing uniform rules on the civil liability of producers for damage caused by their products intended for or involved in international sale or distribution, taking into account the feasibility and most appropriate time therefor in view of other items in its programme of work. By the same resolution, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36. On 14 December 1973, the General Assembly elected 15 members of the Commission to serve for a full term of six years, ending on 31 December 1979. The Assembly also elected seven additional members.

¹ For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/9030), vol. I., p. xvi.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/9017). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 92; and *Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, Volume IV: 1973*, part one, II, A (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.V.3).

Of these additional members, the terms of three members selected by the President of the Assembly, by drawing lots, will expire at the end of three years (31 December 1976) and the terms of four members will expire at the end of six years (31 December 1979). By resolution 3104 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods at United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 20 May to 14 June 1974.

The seventh session of the Commission was held in New York from 13 to 17 May 1974. The Commission devoted most of its session to the examination of progress reports from the Working Group on the International Sale of Goods, the Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments and the Working Group on International Legislation on Shipping. Draft legislative provisions on each of the above subjects are being prepared by these Working Groups. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, for consideration at its eighth session, a report setting forth (a) an analysis of replies received from Governments and international organizations to the questionnaire drawn up at its request concerning legal problems presented by multinational enterprises; (b) a survey of available studies, including those by United Nations organs and agencies, in so far as these studies disclosed problems arising in international trade because of the operations of multinational enterprises, which are susceptible of solution by means of legal rules; (c) suggestions as to the Commission's future course of action, in terms of programme of work and working methods in this particular area. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for consideration by the Commission at its eighth session, setting forth: a survey of the work of other organizations in respect of civil liability for damage caused by products; a study of the main problems that may arise in this area and of the solutions that have been adopted therefor in national legislations or are being contemplated by international organizations; and suggestions as to the Commission's future course of action.

Details on the seventh session of the Commission will be found in its report to the General Assembly.³

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/9617).

CHAPTER IV

Other legal questions

A. Question of defining aggression

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression¹ on the work of its sixth session, held at Geneva from 25 April to 30 May 1973, was before the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.² On 12 December 1973, the Assembly adopted resolution 3105 (XXVIII), in which it noted the progress so far achieved by the Special Committee in its consideration of the question of defining aggression and on the draft definition, as reflected in its report. Noting also the common desire of the members of the Special Committee to continue their work on the basis of the results achieved and to arrive with due speed at a draft definition in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation, the Assembly decided that the Special Committee should resume its work, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2330 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, early in 1974 in New York, with a view to completing its task and to submitting to the Assembly at the twenty-ninth session a draft definition of aggression.

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3105 (XXVIII), the Special Committee held its seventh session in New York from 11 March to 12 April 1974.

The Special Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group which would use as the basis of its work the consolidated text contained in appendix A of annex II of the report of the Special Committee on its 1973 session. The Working Group, which undertook its work through contact groups, prepared a draft definition of aggression which it decided by consensus to submit to the Special Committee for its approval. The text of the draft definition was reproduced in the report of the Working Group, which also contained the text of explanatory notes regarding articles 3 and 5 of the draft definition. The Special Committee adopted by consensus the text of the draft definition of aggression as submitted by the Working

Group, and decided to recommend that text to the General Assembly for adoption.³

B. International terrorism

SESSION OF THE *Ad Hoc* COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Further to resolution 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism⁴ met at United Nations Headquarters from 16 July to 11 August 1973. After a general debate, the Committee decided to establish three sub-committees of the whole to study, respectively, the definition of international terrorism, the underlying causes of international terrorism and the measures for the prevention of international terrorism.

The *Ad Hoc* Committee's report⁵ contained an account both of the general debate and of the work of the three sub-committees referred to above. It also contained a concluding statement which read in part as follows:

"... In taking up the study of the delicate and complex problem entrusted to it by the General Assembly, the *Ad Hoc* Committee was fully aware of the difficulties of its task. Representatives of the various geographical groups took part in the debates of the plenary *Ad Hoc* Committee and of each of the Sub-Committees. The resulting frank and extensive exchange of ideas brought out the diversity of existing views on the various aspects of the subject submitted for consideration to the *Ad Hoc* Committee. Those views are faithfully reflected in the summaries of the plenary and Sub-Committee debates contained in the report, the careful consideration of which the *Ad Hoc* Committee recommends to the General Assembly."

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism was before the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. Owing to lack of time, however, the Sixth Committee to which it had been referred did not consider it. On the recommendation of the

¹ For the membership of the Special Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 16A (A/6716/Add.1)*, p. 9.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/9019)*. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 95.

³ For the report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression on its 1974 session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/9619 and Corr.1)*.

⁴ For the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, see A/8993.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 28 (A/9028)*.

Sixth Committee,⁶ the Assembly decided, on 12 December 1973, to include the item in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session.

C. *Respect for human rights in armed conflicts*

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3032 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, the Secretary-General presented to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session a report on developments concerning respect for human rights in armed conflicts (A/9123 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2) and a survey of existing rules of international law concerning the prohibition or restriction of use of specific weapons (A/9215, vols. I and II). The report summarized relevant information concerning the twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross, held at Teheran from 8 to 15 November 1973, and activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other non-governmental bodies. Existing rules of international law concerning the prohibition or restriction of use of specific weapons are analysed in the survey from the standpoint of treaty law, practice of States, judicial decisions and doctrine.⁷

On 12 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3102 (XXVIII), in which it expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking in 1974 the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for preparing the draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which constituted the basis for discussion at the Diplomatic Conference. The Assembly urged that national liberation movements recognized by the various regional intergovernmental organizations concerned be invited to participate in the Diplomatic Conference as observers in accordance with the practice of the United Nations; and that all participants in the Conference do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which might help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts. Further, the Assembly called upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under existing humanitarian instruments. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on relevant developments concerning the topic, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1974 session of the Diplomatic Conference.

Under a second resolution—resolution 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973—the General Assembly solemnly proclaimed a certain number of basic principles of the legal status of the combatants struggling against colonial and alien domination and racist régimes without prejudice to their elaboration in the future within the framework of the development of international law applying to the protection of human rights in armed conflicts. The Assembly proclaimed, *inter alia*, that the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination and racist régimes for the imple-

mentation of their right to self-determination and independence was legitimate and in full accordance with the principles of international law; that any attempt to suppress that struggle was incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and constituted a threat to international peace and security; and that the armed conflicts involving the struggle of peoples against colonial and alien domination and racist régimes were to be regarded as international armed conflicts in the sense of the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

The first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts was held at Geneva from 20 February to 29 March 1974. About 136 States participated, including Guinea-Bissau which was invited by the Conference. National liberation movements recognized by the regional intergovernmental organizations concerned were also invited by the Conference to participate therein without the right to vote. The Secretary-General was represented at the Conference by an observer delegation. The Conference held a general debate and its established three Main Committees began consideration of articles in draft Additional Protocol I (International armed conflicts) and draft Additional Protocol II (Non-international armed conflicts), and amendments thereto, as follows: Committee I (General Provisions), Committee II (Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Persons, Civil Defence, Relief) and Committee III (Civilian Population, Methods and Means of Combat, New Category of Prisoners of War). An *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole was established to examine the question of prohibition or restriction of use of specific categories of conventional weapons and report thereon to the Conference.⁸ The Conference decided to include the examination of the question of protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions—referred to it by General Assembly resolution 3058 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973—as a matter of priority in the agenda of its next session. The second session of the Conference will be held at Geneva from 3 February until mid-April 1975.

D. *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents*

Further to resolution 2926 (XXVII) of 28 November 1972, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its twenty-eighth session an item entitled "Draft convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against diplomatic agents and other interna-

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 94, document A/9410.

⁷ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 96.

⁸ The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee was transmitted to the International Committee of the Red Cross with a view to assisting it in identifying questions and possibilities which need to be explored in depth by the conference of government experts on weapons that may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Lucerne, Switzerland, from 4 to 28 June 1974.

tionally protected persons" with a view to the final elaboration of that convention by the Assembly, and referred it to the Sixth Committee. The observer of Switzerland was invited to take part, without the right to vote, in the work of the Committee on the item.

The Sixth Committee had before it the draft articles on the prevention and punishment of crimes against diplomatic agents and other internationally protected persons adopted by the International Law Commission at its twenty-fourth session.⁹ It also had before it comments submitted by Governments and various intergovernmental organizations (A/9127 and Add.1) as well as amendments to the International Law Commission's draft put forward by various delegations.

The Committee considered the provisions of the draft convention in two stages. In the first stage, it considered all the draft articles and the new articles proposed as well as the preamble and the final clauses and, except for article 9 which it decided to delete, referred them to a drafting committee either in their original form or in an amended form together with amendments submitted, as appropriate. In a second stage, it considered and adopted the texts recommended by the Drafting Committee either in the form recommended or in an amended form.

In the final phase of its work, the Sixth Committee examined the draft resolution to be recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.¹⁰

On 14 December 1973, the Assembly adopted resolution 3166 (XXVIII) together with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, which was annexed to it. In that resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, re-emphasized the great importance of the rules of international law concerning the inviolability of and special protection to be afforded to internationally protected persons and the obligations of States in relation thereto; considered that the annexed Convention would enable States to carry out their obligations more effectively; recognized that the provisions of the annexed Convention could not in any way prejudice the exercise of the legitimate right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, by peoples struggling against colonialism, alien domination, foreign occupation, racial discrimination and *apartheid*; invited States to become parties to the annexed Convention; and decided that the resolution in question, whose provisions were related to the annexed Convention, should always be published together with it.

E. United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations

In resolution 3072 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, the General Assembly, having considered a

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/8710/Rev.1).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/9407.

memorandum submitted by the Secretary-General on the methods of work of the Conference (A/9167) and noting that an invitation had been extended by the Government of Austria to hold the Conference at Vienna, decided that the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations would be held early in 1975 at Vienna. The Assembly also decided, *inter alia*, to invite the specialized agencies, IAEA and other interested intergovernmental organizations to send observers to the Conference, and to invite the States and intergovernmental organizations which had not already done so to submit for circulation to participants in the Conference, their comments and observations on the draft articles. The Assembly decided to defer until its twenty-ninth session the determination of the question of participation in the Conference.

F. United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3104 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods was held at United Nations Headquarters from 20 May to 14 June 1974. The Conference adopted the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods,¹¹ which was opened for signature and ratification.

G. Question of special invitations to States to become parties to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and to the Convention on Special Missions

On 12 October 1973, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee,¹² not to place on the agenda of its twenty-eighth session the items entitled "Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties" and "Question of issuing special invitations to States which are not Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice to become parties to the Convention on Special Missions". The first item had been deferred from the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions and the second from the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions. The Assembly decided to include both items in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session.

H. Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

At its sixteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 25 June to 6 July 1973 (see part

¹¹ A/CONF.63/15. The official records of the Conference will be issued as document A/CONF.63/16; the commentary on the Convention, prepared by the Secretariat, will be issued as document A/CONF.63/17.

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/9200/Add.2, para. 2.

one, chapter V, section O), the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space expressed satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee, at its twelfth session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 26 March to 20 April 1973, had formulated six additional provisions of a draft treaty relating to the Moon, and the text of a preamble and 10 articles, as well as the title of the draft convention on registration of objects launched into outer space (see A/AC.105/115). With regard to both drafts, however, some issues remained unresolved. Accordingly, in resolution 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, the General Assembly recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should, as a matter of the highest priority, make every effort to complete both drafts. It further recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should consider, as a matter of high priority, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting. The Assembly also recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should devote part of its next session to a study of the legal implications of the earth resources survey by remote sensing satellites, and agreed that, as time permitted, the Sub-Committee should consider matters relating to the definition of outer space.

Further details will be found in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to the General Assembly.¹³

I. *Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction*

The proceedings of the final session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction and of the first session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea are described in part one, chapter V, section P, and part five, chapter I, respectively.

J. *United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law*

During 1973, the United Nations and UNITAR jointly awarded 18 fellowships in international law, and UNITAR has also been undertaking preparations for regional programmes to be organized during 1974-1975 in Africa and Asia. In the field of international trade law, preparations are being made by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the organization of a symposium on the role of universities and research centres in 1975. The programme of in-service training for lawyers and government officials from developing countries at commercial and financial institutions in developed countries has started with offers for 1974 from two Governments. Assistance has been given by UNESCO to universities in Africa and Asia for improving teaching and research facilities in the field of international law.

In November 1973, the Secretary-General reported to the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Pro-

gramme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (see A/9242 and Corr.1) on the steps taken during 1972-1973 and those envisaged for 1974-1975. He will submit the next report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, and at its twenty-ninth session an interim report will be submitted to the Advisory Committee.

K. *Rules of procedure of United Nations organs*

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By resolution 3191 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, the General Assembly decided, with effect from 1 January 1974, to amend rules 51 to 59 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly consequent upon the inclusion, under resolution 3189 (XXVIII), of Chinese among the working languages (Chinese being already an official language) and of Arabic, under resolution 3190 (XXVIII), among the official and working languages of the General Assembly and its Main Committees. Those rules were replaced by a set of seven provisions and the subsequent rules were re-numbered accordingly. In the amended rules, Arabic and Chinese together with English, French, Russian and Spanish are referred to as "languages of the General Assembly" (official and working). The only restriction concerns Arabic. While the other five languages are used for "the General Assembly, its committees and its sub-committees", the use of Arabic is limited to the plenary meetings of the General Assembly and its Main Committees and is therefore not extended to other sessional committees or subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly. The amended language rules deal with interpretation, verbatim or summary records of meetings, the *Journal of the United Nations* during the sessions of the Assembly as well as resolutions and other documents.

L. *Treaties and multilateral conventions*

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

A total of 813 treaties and international agreements were registered with the Secretariat during the period from 1 October 1972 to 31 August 1973:¹⁴ 539 by 29 Governments, 226 by eight specialized agencies and two international organizations, and 48 *ex officio*. A total of 19 treaties and agreements were filed and recorded; 16 at the request of four specialized agencies and three by two Governments. This brought to 18,545 the total number of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded from 14 December 1946 to 31 August 1973. In addition, during the period ended 31 August 1973, 573 certified statements were registered or filed and recorded, bringing to 8,801 the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded as at 31 August 1973.

¹⁴ From 1 September 1973 to 15 June 1974, 922 treaties and international agreements and 562 certified statements have been received by the Secretariat and are still to be processed for registration or filing and recording.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/9620).

During the period from 16 June 1973 to 15 June 1974, the Secretariat issued in general distribution 26 volumes of the *Treaty Series* (volumes 703, 704, 706, 711-720, 722, 725-728, 732, 735, 739, 740, 746, 747, 760, 810).

NEW MULTILATERAL TREATIES IN RESPECT OF WHICH
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS THE DEPOSITARY

The following treaties have been deposited with the Secretary-General since the publication of the last report: Protocol on Road Markings, additional to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 (done at Geneva on 1 March 1973); Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Road (CVR) (done at Geneva on 1 March 1973); Agreement establishing the Asian Rice Trade Fund (drawn up at Bangkok on 16 March 1973); International Sugar Agreement, 1973 (concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973); International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* (adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 30 November 1973); Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973); Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences (concluded at Geneva on 6 April 1974); Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (concluded at New York on 12 June 1974).

STATUS OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
ETC.; TREATIES IN FORCE

The number of multilateral treaties for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions has risen to 251.

During the period under review, a total of 32 signatures have been affixed to those treaties, and 310 instruments of ratification, accession, etc., as well as various notifications and communications relating thereto, have been received by the Secretary-General.

Of those treaties, 206 have entered into force, the following since 16 June 1973: International Cocoa Agreement, 1972 (concluded at Geneva on 21 October 1972 and entered provisionally into force on 30 June 1973); and International Sugar Agreement, 1973 (concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973 and entered provisionally into force on 1 January 1974).

REVISED GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT
OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

The following lists, corresponding to the three forms of accession provided in Article 38 of the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, approved by the General Assembly in resolution 268 (III) of 28 April 1949, are published in accordance with the provisions of article 43, paragraph 3, of that Act:

- Accession
- (a) All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III and IV)

Belgium 23 December 1949

Norway 16 July 1951

Denmark 25 March 1952

Luxembourg 28 June 1961

Upper Volta 27 March 1962
- (b) Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with those procedures (chapter IV)

Sweden 22 June 1950
- With the reservation provided in article 39, paragraph 2 (a), to the effect of excluding from the procedure described in the Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession.

Netherlands 9 June 1971

(For the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles)
- (c) Provisions relating to conciliation (chapter I) and the general provisions concerning that procedure (chapter IV)

None.

M. Privileges and immunities

CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

During the year under review, there were no further accessions to the Convention. The number of States parties to the Convention remained at 107.

On 18 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3188 (XXVIII), in which it approved the granting of the privileges and immunities referred to in articles V and VII of the Convention to the members of the Joint Inspection Unit and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES
OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

On 13 September 1973, Guyana acceded to the Convention, to which there are now 78 States parties.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND
MEMBER STATES CONTAINING PROVISIONS ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

A number of agreements were concluded by the United Nations with Member States relating to the holding of seminars and expert meetings containing provisions on privileges and immunities. A special agreement was concluded with Romania concerning arrangements for the World Population Conference in 1974. An agreement was also concluded with Venezuela for the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, to be held at Caracas from 20 June to 29 August 1974.

N. Relations with the host country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country¹⁵ held seven meetings between September and December 1973. Two of those meetings were devoted to consideration of the second report of the Working Group, while the remaining meetings were given over to consideration of the security of missions, an appeal to the host country on parking and the report of the Committee to the General Assembly.

In its report to the General Assembly at the twenty-eighth session,¹⁶ the Committee on Relations with the Host Country made a number of recommendations concerning the security of missions and the safety of their personnel and included, as part of its recommendations, an appeal to the host country on parking. Annexed to the report were the first and second reports of the Working Group.

On 12 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3107 (XXVIII) in which it stated, *inter alia*, its deep concern at the violent attacks against the premises of missions accredited to the United Nations, and urged the host country to implement effectively the new federal legislation contained in the Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States (see A/8871/Rev.1). The Assembly decided to continue the work of the Committee in 1974, recommending that it should meet on a more regular basis.

During 1974, the Committee has continued to deal with the question of security of missions as well as other questions within its purview.

In connexion with its consideration of the security of missions, the Committee requested and was furnished with two notes by the Secretariat (A/AC.154/20 and A/AC.154/23) and two documents prepared by the host country (A/AC.154/28 and A/AC.154/36).

The energy crisis, which began to have a serious impact on the functioning of missions in the early weeks of 1974, was the subject of two meetings of the Committee, which considered a report of the Secretary-General on the energy situation in relation to the needs of the United Nations community (A/AC.154/26). The report dealt with both short-term and long-term solutions to the problem.

Among other questions considered by the Committee and its Working Group in 1974 were exemption from real estate taxation, insurance and commissary arrangements.

Details of the activities of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country will be found in its report to the General Assembly.¹⁷

O. International claims

No progress has been made towards settlement of the claims presented by the Secretary-General to Israel,

Jordan and Egypt relating to losses sustained by the United Nations during the events and hostilities in the Middle East in 1967. Generally the position remains as described in part four, chapter IV, section N, of last year's report. No communications have been received from the respective Governments within the reporting period.

While discussions have proceeded, no reply has been received from Pakistan to the claim presented by the Secretary-General with regard to the loss, in 1965, of an airplane chartered by the United Nations from Canada. The plane was destroyed by Pakistani aircraft at Srinagar airfield.

In reply to the Secretary-General's claim related to the destruction, in 1971, of another airplane placed at the disposal of the United Nations by Canada, India informed the Secretary-General that it was unable to accept any claim for compensation. The loss of that airplane resulted from an attack by Indian aircraft at Chaklala airport, Rawalpindi.

P. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal met in New York from 1 to 19 October 1973 and at Geneva from 8 to 26 April 1974. It examined 13 cases and held its annual plenary session for the consideration of matters affecting its operation.

The judgements delivered during the New York session have been published (AT/DEC/175-180); the list of cases examined during that session will be found in the note from the Administrative Tribunal to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (see A/INF/157).

The judgements delivered during the Geneva session have been published (AT/DEC/181-187); the list of cases examined during that session will appear in the note from the Administrative Tribunal to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

The judgements of the Administrative Tribunal are summarized in chapter V of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*.

Q. Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements, which was established by article 11 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (AT/11/Rev.4), held its thirteenth session at United Nations Headquarters on 29 November and on 12 December 1973 for the purpose of considering an application for review of Administrative Tribunal Judgement No. 180 (AT/DEC/180).

In its report (A/AC.86/17), the Committee recorded that it had decided unanimously that there was not a substantial basis for the application under article 11 of the Tribunal's Statute and had thus concluded not to request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice.

¹⁵ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/9626).

¹⁶ *Official Record of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/9026 and Corr.1).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/9626).

Part Five

Other matters

CHAPTER I

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea¹

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, the organizational session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was held in New York from 3 to 15 December 1973.

During that session, the Conference adopted its provisional agenda and elected its officers in accordance with an understanding that had been reached by the regional groups.

On the proposal of the President, the Conference decided that, since there had not been sufficient time to proceed with the consultations regarding the draft rules of procedure, informal consultations with the

proposers of amendments to the draft rules and others interested in the subject would be held in New York from 25 February to 1 March 1974. It was decided that the rules of procedure should be adopted at the substantive session of the Conference in Caracas not later than 27 June, if necessary by voting. Members were requested to submit their amendments to the draft rules not later than 31 January 1974.

The Conference further decided that the rules of procedure of the General Assembly should be applied to the adoption of the rules of procedure of the Conference, it being understood that their adoption, in accordance with these rules, would be by a decision taken by a simple majority, unless the Conference decided that it constituted an important question requiring a decision by a two-thirds majority.

¹ See also part one, chapter V, section P.

CHAPTER II

Public information activities

During the period under review, the General Assembly and other legislative bodies again repeatedly emphasized the importance of effective public information programmes as integral components of the Organization's manifold substantive activities, particularly with regard to decolonization, action against *apartheid*, economic and social development and human rights questions. In response to the wishes of the United Nations membership, the Office of Public Information continued and further intensified the work of its four Divisions (Press and Publications, Radio and Visual Services, External Relations, Centre for Economic and Social Information). The Office of Public Information was assisted in this task by the Consultative Panel on Public Information, which the Secretary-General convened on 3 and 4 April 1974 to advise him on the information policies and activities of the United Nations.

The information channels available to the Office of Public Information, at Headquarters and to a lesser degree also at the 52 United Nations information centres throughout the world, included press briefings and conferences, press releases and bulletins, publications, radio and television broadcasts and programmes, films, photographs and photo wallsheets, briefings of non-governmental organizations, interne programmes, guided tours, group briefings, speaking engagements by Secretariat officials, replies to inquiries, "encounters" of prominent political and economic personalities and editors, symposia, round-tables and seminars. Further progress was achieved in making available the output of the Office of Public Information in a greater number of languages.

Particular attention was devoted by the Office of Public Information to integrating the various activities on certain subjects into cohesive and balanced multi-media programmes. For this purpose, thematic task forces were established on the subjects of international security, disarmament, colonialism and *apartheid*, human rights and International Women's Year, 1975.

Furthermore, *ad hoc* multi-media task forces began to outline and execute the information components of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the World Publication Conference and the World Food Conference.

In addition to continuous coverage of virtually every United Nations activity through all the information media accessible to the Office of Public Information, special efforts were undertaken in conjunction with World Development Information Day, 1973, and with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Intensive use was made of personal contacts with outstanding journalists and editors, in order to ensure a more comprehensive coverage of certain important United Nations undertakings, such as the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East and the sixth special session of the General Assembly. Regional Editors' Round Tables in Santiago (September 1973) and Bangkok (May 1974), organized in co-operation with ECLA and ECAFE, respectively, provided prominent leaders of the mass media of these regions with in-depth briefings by senior United Nations officials.

In response to General Assembly resolutions 2909 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 and 3151 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, preparations were made for the establishment of additional United Nations information centres in southern Africa.

A more detailed account of certain aspects of the activities of the Office of Public Information during the period under review is given in the report on United Nations public information policies and activities submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (A/C.5/1547), as well as in the summary records of the debate concerning that report.¹ A further report is expected to be submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Fifth Committee, 1626th and 1627th meetings.

CHAPTER III

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

During the year under review, UNITAR¹ continued to focus its attention on matters of direct relevance to the functioning and structure of the United Nations.

Thirteen studies were produced, some breaking fresh ground in fields of vital interest, thus bringing the total number of publications to 53. A study entitled *Towards Greater Order, Coherence and Co-ordination in the United Nations System*² was completed in the spring; it will be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council and will be used as a basis for discussion at two short seminars organized for members of missions and delegations by UNITAR, one to be held at New York in May, the other at Geneva in June. Another study, entitled *Governmental Control: A Pre-requisite for Effective Relations Between the United Nations and Non-United Nations Regional Organizations*,³ provides a critical appraisal of the system of intergovernmental organizations and offers ideas on how to bring about a more coherent structure, thereby enhancing the combined impact of the United Nations system and the non-United Nations organizations, mostly regional, in dealing with urgent international problems. A detailed list of UNITAR publications will be found in the report of the Executive Director.⁴

In line with the policy of the Secretary-General, the involvement of youth in the work of the United Nations and the situation of women in the Organization were also given particular attention by the Institute. An *ad hoc* Advisory Group on Youth, composed of representatives of youth organizations, was recently convoked and reported to the Assembly on the staff regulations and staff rules, the application of which might, in certain cases, give rise to discrimination on grounds of sex (E/CN.5/486 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

In exploring new approaches to issues of current concern, the Institute's research included the vital area of peaceful settlement of disputes. Two studies have been circulated in draft form to permanent representatives and to senior Secretariat officials and are being used in seminars and training courses. *The OAS and the UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field*⁵ is a timely study on the relationship between the Organiza-

tion of American States and the United Nations in the field of peace and security. The other, entitled *The Ways of the Peace-maker*, examines procedural conceptions of informal mediation in the context of the United Nations.

In addition to the regular courses for new representatives to the General Assembly and those on multinational diplomacy and international organization, the Institute's training activities included specialized courses on programmes and procedures of United Nations development activities, on international procurement of goods and services and the use of United Nations documentation. A main feature of these seminars is the active participation of senior United Nations officials, as well as internationalists from outside the United Nations system.

A substantial contribution is made by the Institute to training in the field of international law, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971. In addition to conducting refresher courses and regional seminars in the developing countries, the Institute administers the United Nations-UNITAR fellowship programme, in which emphasis is placed on the practical training of government legal officers and diplomats through on-the-job training in the United Nations and specialized agencies and through seminars which involve drafting and simulation exercises (see also part four, chapter IV, section J).

Another feature of the Institute's training relates to the international civil service. The format, but not the spirit, of the former proposals for courses of the staff college type has been amended in the light of the position taken by the General Assembly and the Governing Council of UNDP. The Executive Director has consulted with the executive heads of agencies and programmes, through ACC and at the operational level, with a view to ensuring that any new proposals would meet ascertained needs among members of the system. The Institute's involvement in international civil service and the role of the decision-makers was not restricted to training, but extended to the inter-related field of research. A book has been published entitled *Education for General Management: The Staff College Approach*,⁶ which examines the concept of the staff college in various parts of the world, while another, entitled *The Making of the Manager: A World View*,⁷ gives a global view of the training of managers in public affairs. These two studies, like others, have involved members of the academic community in

¹ For the membership of the Board, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/9014)*, annex I.

² UNITAR/RR/20.

³ UNITAR/RS/2.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/9014)*, annex II. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 47.

⁵ UNITAR/PS/7, RS/4.

⁶ UNITAR/ST/12.

⁷ UNITAR/ST/10.

several countries. The part played by the Institute in maintaining a dialogue with the academic communities of the world's different cultures, as well as its functional position in the United Nations system, gave it a distinctive role in the efforts to establish the United Nations University. The Executive Director is an *ex-officio* member of the United Nations University Council and he consults regularly with the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO on matters relating to the launching of this new venture. The Executive Director is also the Chairman of the Annual Meetings of Directors of United Nations Institutes for Training, Research and Planning and, in a former capacity, served as a member of the Founding Committee of the United Nations University.

In resolution 3064 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973, the General Assembly took note of the report of the

Executive Director of UNITAR, noted with satisfaction the increasing effectiveness of UNITAR, and expressed the hope that the Institute would have greater and wider financial support. The Institute depends entirely on voluntary contributions, and it is hoped that the appeal made by the General Assembly will produce substantial results. If the Institute is to continue at its present level of activities at a time of rising costs and fluctuating currencies, it will require stronger financial backing.

More details on the activities of UNITAR from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 will be found in the report of the Executive Director to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.⁸

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/9614).*

CHAPTER IV

United Nations University

The Founding Committee of the United Nations University, which was established by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, met in March 1973 in New York and in June 1973 in Paris. This Committee, consisting of 20 distinguished scholars,¹ agreed on the text of a draft Charter of the University, which was included in the report of the Secretary-General (A/9149).²

The Executive Board of UNESCO considered the text recommended by the Founding Committee and expressed its agreement with the broad outlines of the draft Charter prepared by the Committee, subject to a number of observations and suggestions (see A/9149/Add.1). Soon afterwards, the Secretary-General produced a revised text of the draft Charter (A/9149/Add.2), taking these suggestions into account.

On 18 October 1973, during its resumed fifty-fifth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1829 (LV), in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General and transmitted it to the General Assembly for consideration at its twenty-eighth session.

By resolution 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University and invited the University Council—the governing board of the Uni-

versity—to consider the comments and observations made in the Assembly on the Charter and submit its report to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, so that the Assembly could consider amendments to the Charter, as appropriate, at its thirtieth session. The Assembly also decided that the University Centre should be located in the Tokyo metropolitan area; recommended that the University Council should take fully into account offers of facilities and other contributions and, in particular, the views expressed by the Assembly concerning the need for support of research and training activities in the developing countries or for their benefit; recommended further that the University Council should consider, as one of its priority tasks, the relationship between the University and UNITAR; authorized the Secretary-General, pending the assumption of office by the Rector, to take all necessary measures to implement the provisions of the Charter of the University, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO; and requested the Secretary-General to continue efforts for raising the funds required for the dynamic development of the University from Governments and from non-governmental sources.

In May 1974, the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO announced the appointment of 24 members of the Council of the United Nations University.³ The Council held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 17 May 1974. It is expected that the second session of the Council will be held in Paris in July and the third session in Tokyo in November.

¹ For the membership of the Founding Committee, see General Assembly resolution 2951 (XXVII), foot-note 6.

² For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 52.

³ For the membership of the Council, see A/AC.169/L.1, para. 15.

CHAPTER V

Administrative and financial questions

A. Staff administration

1. Personnel matters

During the year under review, a number of measures were taken in pursuance of decisions of the General Assembly and of recommendations contained in recent studies on the personnel policies and staff administration of the Secretariat. These included: preparation of a draft statute for the International Civil Service Commission, which the General Assembly had decided to establish in principle; a review of the recruitment guidelines and the submission of proposals to the Assembly for their modification and consolidation; the organization of the first competitive examination for selecting young men and women for service in substantive posts; preparation of a study of those provisions of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the United Nations whose application might give rise to discrimination between staff members on grounds of sex; arrangements for the International Civil Service Advisory Board to undertake in July 1974 a review of the salaries of staff in the Professional and higher categories and staff allowances of the United Nations common system; preparation of a report on the operation of the language incentive scheme which had been instituted under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968; and, finally, the development and execution of a number of programmes in the area of in-service training and career development for the staff of the Secretariat.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The report of the Secretary-General containing a draft statute of the International Civil Service Commission (A/9147 and Corr.1)¹ was prepared and submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session in accordance with the provisions of resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972. The broad principles underlying the draft statute and the specific provisions included in it had been the subject of extended consultations with executive heads, staff representatives and the International Civil Service Advisory Board. The comments and observations of the Board on the draft statute were drawn upon by the Secretary-General and his colleagues in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to resolve some of the more complex or debatable issues relating to the proposed terms of reference for the Commission.

¹ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 87.

The General Assembly directed its attention to a question posed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its interim report on the draft statute (A/9370) concerning the provisions of that draft dealing with the structure of the Commission and the sharing of functions and powers within the Commission. The draft statute proposed that the Commission should be composed of 13 members appointed by the General Assembly, 3 as full-time members (of whom one should be appointed chairman) and 10 as part-time members. It also specified which of the functions assigned to the Commission should be exercised by the Commission as a whole and stated that the full-time members would carry out the other functions of the Commission, in accordance with the general policies established by the Commission as a whole. The Advisory Committee sought the views of Member States on whether the full-time members (whatever their number) should be accorded, under the terms of the statute, powers different from those of their colleagues, and indicated that its position on the number of full-time members as well as on other aspects of the draft statute depended on the answer to that question.

The General Assembly decided, on 18 December 1973, that in view of the importance to the United Nations system of the establishment of an international civil service commission, it was necessary to give the Governments of Member States more time in order that they might study the matter thoroughly and adopt a position on it. It accordingly deferred consideration of the question until its twenty-ninth session and requested the Secretary-General, in the meantime, to communicate the text of the Commission's draft statute to Governments for comment and to report on the subject to the Assembly at that session.

RECRUITMENT

In his report on the composition of the Secretariat to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (A/9120 and Corr.1 and 2),² the Secretary-General reviewed the developments which had taken place since 1962 in the application of the basic principles and guidelines governing the recruitment policy of the Secretariat and the changes in its composition. In the light of these developments the Secretary-General proposed to the General Assembly a consolidated statement of recruitment principles, standards and procedures. The Assembly decided, on 18 December 1973, to defer consideration of the report until its twenty-ninth session and requested the Secretary-General

² *Idem*, agenda item 86.

eral to update his report in the light of the new scale of assessments which was to come into effect on 1 January 1974 and of any other relevant decisions taken by the Assembly.

Under an agreement concluded with the Government of Italy, the first competitive examination for selecting young men and women for service in substantive posts was held in Rome in January/February 1974. As a consequence, 46 young Italians have been placed on a list of persons eligible for service in the Secretariat, from which a number of appointments have already been made. A similar examination will be held in the Federal Republic of Germany in September 1974. The success of the Italian pilot project augurs well for the future of competitive examinations as a means of selecting the best young people for the Secretariat.

In the language area, where competitive examinations have been standard practice for many years, the addition of Arabic to the official languages of the General Assembly gave rise to an extensive recruitment effort. In March 1974, examinations for translators, interpreters, editors and typists were held in 19 different cities.

An outline of the first tentative long-term recruitment planning system was submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session. The plan figures were brought up to date to cover a five-year period, beginning July 1973, and subsequently revised to take account of the new desirable ranges arising from the revised scale of assessments which took effect from January 1974. The planning system, covering the period from July 1974 to June 1979, is currently being revised to prepare for a computerized operation in the planning and monitoring of recruitment.

The number of candidates for technical co-operation assignments as well as for Secretariat posts on the computerized roster of candidates recently established has more than quadrupled in the past 12 months. The procedures on which the roster was initially based are being continuously refined and provision has been made for establishing a consistent relationship between the nationality composition of the roster and the desirable ranges established for each nationality in respect of Secretariat posts.

A new system for publicizing Secretariat vacancies has also been put into effect, replacing the annual circular of vacancies and its periodic supplements. Vacancies are now announced individually, with a standard deadline for the submission of candidates.

There have been several developments favourable to the efforts being made to increase the participation of young people in the work of the United Nations, in addition to the successful completion of the competitive examination referred to above. In the area of technical co-operation programmes, the demand for associate experts has grown significantly with the result that, for the first time, the demand is running well ahead of the supply of candidates. Similarly, within the Secretariat, some 40 *ad hoc* internes had been assigned to various departments during the past year, reflecting an increased awareness on the part of management officials and supervisors of the positive contribution these young people can make to the work of the Secretariat.

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT

As at 31 May 1974, the Secretariat of the United Nations consisted of 12,988 staff members holding permanent appointments or temporary appointments of one year or more. Of this total, 10,961 were in posts financed from the regular budget of the United Nations, including 8,504 against the 9,372 established posts authorized for the biennium 1974-1975, and 2,027 were financed from other budgetary resources. Of the 2,891 staff members serving with five subsidiary organs which were wholly or largely financed by voluntary contributions, 2,457 were in posts financed from their regular budget and 434 were financed from other budgetary resources.

By organ and location, the staff members of the regular Secretariat were distributed as follows: United Nations Headquarters—4,211; United Nations Office at Geneva (except the Economic Commission for Europe and UNCTAD)—1,306; Economic Commission for Europe—227; Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—620; Economic Commission for Latin America—539; Economic Commission for Africa—489; Economic Commission for Western Asia—73; information centres—273; special missions—663; International Court of Justice—34; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—341; United Nations Industrial Development Organization—976; United Nations Environment Programme—170; UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre—175.

The staff members serving with subsidiary organs were distributed as follows: United Nations Children's Fund—1,321; United Nations Development Programme (excluding local staff)—1,125; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—317; United Nations Institute for Training and Research—51; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (excluding local staff)—77.

By category, the staff of the regular Secretariat consisted of 3,311 in the Professional and higher categories, 6,350 in the General Service and related categories, and 436 in the Field Service category, while those specifically serving with subsidiary organs consisted of 1,094 in the Professional and higher categories and 1,665 in the General Service and related categories.

In addition, there were 1,935 staff members specifically engaged for service with technical co-operation projects.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 3007 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, a study of those provisions of the Staff Rules and Staff Regulations of the United Nations whose application might, in certain cases, give rise to discrimination between staff members on grounds of sex was prepared (A/C.5/1519) and considered by the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. Acting on the recommendation of the Secretary-General that definitive action on the subject be deferred to allow time for consultations among the organizations in the common system, the General Assembly decided to take note of the report, on the understanding that specific proposals for action would be submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

In the area of staff salaries and allowances, the General Assembly decided to request the International Civil Service Advisory Board to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, as a matter of priority, a report with recommendations on the salaries of staff in the Professional and higher categories and on staff allowances of the United Nations common system, to be effective from 1 January 1975. The Assembly also decided, by resolution 3194 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, to amend the salary scales for staff in the Professional and higher categories, with effect from 1 January 1974, by the consolidation of five classes of post adjustment into the base salaries.

By resolution 3198 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, the General Assembly decided that payment by the United Nations of travel expenses of staff should be limited to the cost of economy class accommodation by air or its equivalent, except for the Secretary-General, Under-Secretaries-General and Assistant Secretaries-General.

By resolution 3100 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, the General Assembly decided that the system of additional adjustments to pension benefits in 1973, 1974 and 1975 which it had approved in its resolution 2944 (XXVII) of 4 December 1972 to compensate for cost-of-living changes should be replaced by the payment during 1973 of a transitional adjustment. By the same resolution, the Assembly specified the manner in which adjustments to pension benefits were to be made, during a period of three years beginning 1 January 1974.

Finally, as a result of the General Assembly's decision in resolution 3190 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 to include Arabic among the official and the working languages of the General Assembly and its Main Committees, the language incentives provided for in Assembly resolution 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 have now been extended to staff in the Professional and higher categories who are subject to geographical distribution, if their mother tongue is Arabic and they have obtained a language proficiency certificate in one of the other five official languages or if their mother tongue is not Arabic and they have obtained a language proficiency certificate in Arabic. A similar extension of entitlements to the language allowance has been made for staff in the General Service and related categories.

TRAINING

In his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (A/C.5/1522) on the recent report of the Joint Inspection Unit on personnel problems in the United Nations (A/8454) and on the major recommendations of the Administrative Management Service, the Secretary-General emphasized the need to provide for an increasing range of non-language training activities and to link this training with both career planning and organizational development. Accordingly, in a bulletin to the staff dated 28 December 1973 (ST/SGB/144), the Secretary-General established and announced his policy in this area.

At present, the Training Service organizes and implements the following programmes: (a) induction and orientation courses; (b) secretarial and clerical orientation and other refresher courses; (c) drafting seminars; (d) professional studies for individual training; and (e) management and administrative seminars.

The improvements in the non-language training activities in New York, Geneva and Vienna continue, however, to be overshadowed by the emphasis laid by the General Assembly on language training. The linguistic requirements for the recruitment and promotion of staff as well as the language incentive provisions contained in Assembly resolution 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 have increased staff interest in attending language courses. As a consequence, the language training programme has continued to expand. The development of courses at all levels in the five official languages, incorporating the latest teaching methods, has been a significant achievement. In response to the General Assembly decision to include Arabic among the official and the working languages, steps have been taken to introduce Arabic language courses later in 1974.

In his report on the composition of the Secretariat (A/9120 and Corr.1 and 2), the Secretary-General, as required by resolution 2480 B (XXIII), gave an account of the operation of the language incentive scheme. That report will be brought up to date and considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

2. Management improvement programmes

During the period under review, the Administrative Management Service (AMS) completed the series of manpower utilization surveys, the last of which was in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. The AMS also continued to give priority attention to its programme of on-site reviews of the status of implementation of various organizational units of the survey recommendations which had received the approval of the Secretary-General. These reviews, which had been requested by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions,³ were carried out in respect of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNCTAD, the United Nations Office at Geneva, ECE, ECLA, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, UNIDO, the Office of General Services, the United Nations Field Missions, ECAFE and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. This follow-up programme will continue until the on-site reviews of the remaining organizational units are also covered. Following those reviews, AMS has maintained a system of monitoring the further progress made by the various units in implementing the survey recommendations and of assisting the units, as required, in the implementation.

In addition, during the year AMS has undertaken a number of specific studies, at the request of heads of departments and offices, aimed at management and productivity improvement. Among these have been: a special marketing survey of sales of publications for the Department of Conference Services; a study of the advisability of producing microfiche as an in-house operation; a manpower review of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; a study of pre-

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/8730)*, p. 108, "Other decisions", item 73; and *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030)*, vol. I, p. 133, "Other decisions", item 79.

editing (editorial control) functions at United Nations Headquarters; a study of branch libraries and reference centres at Headquarters; the feasibility of adopting the standard metric paper size for documentation and correspondence; a study of the arrangements for technical assistance support services in Geneva; and a pilot project on productivity improvement in the Office of General Services. With the successful completion of the pilot project in that Office, a productivity study has been initiated by AMS in the Headquarters Library. This project is expected to be completed by September 1974.

The AMS has also been participating in a number of joint task forces for implementing the recommendations made in its reports on manpower utilization. These included, for the year under reference, the task forces in respect of ESA and the Office of Personnel Services. It also provided assistance in the implementation of the approved recommendations contained in its earlier study of the administrative arrangements for the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

Also, at the request of the Executive Secretary of ECLA, a study was made by AMS on the possible reorganization of ECLA to incorporate in it the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

B. Meetings and documentation services

The Secretariat continued to provide the meetings and documentation services required by the calendar of conferences and meetings and by the publications programme. It continues to be a matter of concern that these services should be provided in as co-ordinated and economical a way as possible.

The Economic and Social Council has adopted further measures for the rationalization of its own programme of meetings and documentation, and those of its subsidiary bodies.⁴

The General Assembly, on 11 December 1973, approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1974 (A/9214, annex I; see also A/9214/Add.1 and Corr.1).⁵ It also had before it a report of the Secretary-General on publications and documentation (A/9189), in which it was noted that previous recommendations of the General Assembly for the control and limitation of documentation had been largely implemented; in particular, it was hoped that the reduction in the documentation other than meeting records originating within the Secretariat would amount to 25 per cent in 1973, as compared with the 1970 base and the 15 per

cent reduction called for in 1972. The Secretary-General drew attention to the possibility of introducing technological innovations in the United Nations system of documentation and stressed the need for dispensing with summary records in suitable cases and for limiting the length of certain reports prepared by rapporteurs. Consideration of the report was deferred until the twenty-ninth session, at which time the Assembly will also have before it a report by the Joint Inspection Unit on the pattern of conferences and meetings for Headquarters, Geneva and Vienna.

The upward trend in the programme of meetings continued in 1973. Thus the number of meetings at Headquarters and Geneva that were provided with records increased from 1,875 in 1972 to 1,990 in 1973, while interpreters' assignments rose from 36,915 to 46,960. The increase in meeting records and in documentation submitted by delegations largely offset the reductions in documentation in areas within the control of the Secretariat. Detailed statistical information on conferences and meetings and on documentation will appear in reports of the Secretary-General on these subjects to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

The situation in 1974 has worsened to the point that the Secretary-General would wish to express, most emphatically, his serious concern at the effect that the increasing requirements for documentation and for meetings services is having on the ability of the staff involved to meet the tasks placed upon them. The sheer over-all increase in conference activities, coupled with an extension of official and working languages, and further complicated by the holding of several conferences away from the established United Nations conference centres, has this year brought the servicing capacity of the Secretariat under great strain. Little relief is in sight, rather the opposite. There is ample evidence of an expanded range of subjects under consideration by the international community, a fact which is bound to result in even greater demands for the services in question. Either these increases must be offset by reductions of workload in other areas, or the capacity of the Secretariat will have to be strengthened.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Library services continued to be provided by the Secretariat, and, as indicated below, there was a marked increase at Headquarters in the various services to readers as compared to the two previous years. Modernization techniques were further pursued during the year: at Headquarters, in indexing through the computer-assisted indexing programme and in management of holdings through the microfiche programme; at Geneva through completion of plans for a computerized serials system and publication in microfiche form of an index of United Nations documents on the Middle East situation (1947-1973).

<i>Headquarters</i>		1971	1972	1973
Acquisitions (rounded figures):				
Books		10 600	8 400	10 000
United Nations and specialized agency documents		112 400	77 100	95 900
Government documents and others		230 800	311 200	246 500
Services to readers:				
Loans		60 969	61 541	76 094
Queries answered		97 082	98 387	107 959
Serials routings		103 756	125 105	155 997

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9003 and Corr.1), chap. XXIX.

⁵ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82; and *ibid.*, agenda item 83.

Geneva			
	1971	1972	1973
Acquisitions (rounded figures):			
Books	14 000	12 000	12 200
United Nations and specialized agency documents ...	130 000	114 000	112 000
Government documents and others	174 000	164 000	137 700
Services to readers:			
Loans and circulation	57 000	71 000	58 488
Readers' cards issued	861	825	813

C. Financial and other administrative questions

1. Budgetary and related matters

REGULAR BUDGET⁶

During its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 3094 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, approved revised gross appropriations for 1973 in the amount of \$233,820,374 and revised estimates of income amounting to \$38,032,052, including \$28,850,000 as income from staff assessment. By resolution 3195 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, the Assembly approved gross appropriations for the biennium 1974-1975 in the amount of \$540,473,000 and income estimates amounting to \$78,210,000 for income from staff assessment and \$14,436,000 for other income, for a total estimated income for the biennium of \$92,646,000.

The gross budget expenditure for 1973, including unliquidated obligations, amounted to \$233,804,338. Income from staff assessment was \$28,181,317 and from other sources \$8,972,254, leaving a net expenditure of \$196,650,767.

The balance in the surplus account on 31 December 1973 was \$3,909,021, of which \$1,385,677 had been applied as a credit against contributions of Member States for 1974, leaving an unencumbered balance of \$2,523,344 for 1975.

By resolution 3195 C (XXVIII), the Assembly decided that budget allocations totalling \$270,236,500 and representing one half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1974-1975, together with the supplementary appropriations for 1973, would be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly will consider an interim performance report on the programme budget approved for the biennium 1974-1975.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

By resolution 3197 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, the General Assembly established the Working Capital

Fund for the biennium 1974-1975 at \$40 million, the advances from Member States to the Fund being according to the scale of assessments adopted for the biennium 1974-1975.

At the end of May 1974, advances of \$732,000 were still due from Member States in respect of 1974.

Under the authority granted him by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of resolution 3046 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, the Secretary-General had made advances from the Fund as at 31 May totalling \$40 million, as follows: unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, \$212,742; self-liquidating purchases and activities, \$459,176; regular budget expenditures pending receipt of assessed contributions, \$39,328,082.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET

The contributions of Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations for 1974 were established under General Assembly resolution 3195 C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 on the basis of the scale of assessments for that year as approved by the Assembly in resolution 3062 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973 for the financial years 1974, 1975 and 1976. The latter resolution established the percentage rate of assessment at which non-Member States will be called upon to contribute towards the 1974, 1975 and 1976 expenses of certain United Nations activities in which they participate. Resolution 3062 (XXVIII) also established the percentage rate of assessment for 1973 in respect of those countries which became Members of the United Nations on 18 September 1973.

Under resolution 3062 (XXVIII), the Secretary-General was authorized to accept a portion of the contributions of Member States for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 in currencies other than United States dollars. Taking into account actual United Nations requirements in various currencies, arrangements were made to extend to Member States the maximum facility for payments in 1974 in currencies other than United States dollars. Seven Member States have so far availed themselves of this prerogative.

As at 31 May 1974, the status of contributions to the regular budget for 1974 and prior years was as follows:

(In US dollars)

	1974	1973	1972	1971
Total gross assessment	264,321,715 ^a	216,106,422 ^b	203,279,377 ^c	178,718,816
Credits and cash payments received	93,818,821	177,143,419	200,758,374	178,526,943
Unpaid balance, 31 May 1974	170,502,894	38,963,003	2,521,003	191,873

^a Includes contributions in respect of new Member States for 1973 which were assessed in 1974, totalling \$5,211,062.

^b Includes contributions in respect of new Member States for 1971 and 1972 which were assessed in 1973, totalling \$31,103.

^c Includes contributions in respect of new Member States for 1970 and 1971 which were assessed in 1972, totalling \$75,951.

⁶ *Idem*, agenda item 79.

The Committee on Contributions met in the spring of 1974 in connexion with a decision taken by the General Assembly on 9 November 1973,⁷ which requested the Committee to re-examine the question of the *per capita* ceiling principle and to submit its conclusions and recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

WORKING GROUP ON CURRENCY INSTABILITY

The Working Group on Currency Instability⁸ was established by the General Assembly on 18 December 1973. In accordance with the terms of reference set out for the Working Group by the General Assembly, it was to consider alternative solutions to the difficulties resulting from the effect of continuing currency instability and inflation on the budgets of organizations in the United Nations system. In so doing the Group was asked to study the recommendations and proposals contained in the relevant documentation before the Fifth Committee at the twenty-eighth session, as well as the related discussions in the Committee, and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

The Working Group held 13 meetings during the period from 20 February to 26 April 1974, and additional meetings are scheduled for September 1974. It is anticipated that the Group will present a report on the results of its study to the General Assembly during the twenty-ninth session.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

As provided in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, which established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, the costs of the Force are met by Governments providing contingents, by the Government of Cyprus and by voluntary contributions from a number of Member and non-member States.

In a report issued on 22 May 1974,⁹ the Secretary-General stated that the estimated costs to the United Nations of maintaining the Force from its inception on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1974 totalled \$172.1 million, and that the estimated costs for a further six-month period, to 15 December 1974, totalled \$6.6 million. Accordingly, the costs to the United Nations for the period from 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1974 were estimated at \$178.7 million. That estimate did not include the amount of \$0.4 million that would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and the liquidation of the Force, nor did it take into account the extra costs borne by the Member States which provided contingents and units to the Force.

As at 22 May 1974, voluntary contributions received by the Special Account totalled \$143.3 million, and \$6.8 million was expected to be received in the future against outstanding pledges. In addition, some \$2.1 million was received from interest earned on the invest-

ment of temporarily surplus funds, public contributions, gains on exchange and other miscellaneous income. Accordingly, additional contributions in the amount of \$26.5 million were required to fulfil past commitments and maintain the Force until 15 December 1974 (see also part one, chapter II).

SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 340 (1973)

By resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, the General Assembly appropriated \$30 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force from 25 October 1973 to 24 April 1974 inclusive and apportioned that amount among Member States in accordance with an *ad hoc* scheme, without prejudice to the positions of principle that might be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations. Under paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Force at a rate not to exceed \$5 million per month for the period from 25 April to 31 October 1974 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the initial period of six months, that amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 2 of the resolution. The condition precedent in paragraph 4 of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) having been met as a result of the Security Council decision of 8 April 1974 (resolution 346 (1974)) to extend the mandate of UNEF until 24 October 1974, an amount of \$30 million for the period from 25 April to 24 October 1974 was accordingly apportioned among Member States.

As at 31 May 1974, contributions received by the UNEF Special Account pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) totalled \$26.4 million for the period from 25 October 1973 to 24 April 1974, and \$8.7 million for the period from 25 April to 24 October 1974. In addition, voluntary cash contributions were received in the amount of \$0.3 million. Disbursements against obligations incurred totalled \$15.6 million as at 31 May 1974.

2. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations

ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

During the period under review, the Joint Inspection Unit¹⁰ submitted reports entitled: "The use of experts and consultants in the United Nations" (A/9112); "The need for a revised concept on UNDP regional training programmes in the least developed countries: the East African case" (JIU/REP/73/5); and "Medium-term planning in the United Nations system" (A/9646).

It is also anticipated that a report on the pattern of conferences of the United Nations and the possibilities for more rational and economic use of its conference resources (JIU/REP/74/4) and another report on decentralization of United Nations activities will be submitted by the Joint Inspection Unit before the end of the reporting period.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030)*, vol. I, p. 136, "Other decisions", item 84.

⁸ For the membership of the Working Group, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030)*, vol. I, p. 134.

⁹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974*, document S/11294.

¹⁰ For the membership of the Joint Inspection Unit, see A/9690, p. 132.

The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session the first annual report (A/C.5/1507) called for in paragraph 7 of its resolution 2924 B (XXVII) of 24 November 1972, dealing with major recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit affecting the United Nations which had not been implemented.

D. General services

1. Administrative support for field operations

Administrative and logistics support was provided for the newly-established United Nations Emergency Force and for the other United Nations peace-keeping missions in the Middle East, Cyprus, India and Pakistan, as well as for the United Nations relief operation in Bangladesh, the United Nations Depot in Pisa, the 52 information centres and a number of special political missions and commissions of inquiry.

2. Accommodation at Headquarters and overseas

The critical problem of office space at Headquarters continued to be alleviated by the acquisition of additional rental space and the relocation of staff. Occupancy planning began in respect of office space scheduled to be acquired in mid-1975 in the United Nations Development Corporation Building adjacent to the Headquarters site. Work on the expansion of seating facilities for representatives in the Economic and Social Council Chamber to accommodate 54 members was started. Technical guidance and administrative support were provided for building programmes in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Geneva, Santiago and Vienna. Assistance was also given in respect of accommodation problems at Beirut and Nairobi and conferences held at Caracas, Vancouver and Manila. The extension of

the Palais des Nations in Geneva was completed with the exception of some finishing work. The programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations progressed satisfactorily towards its completion by the end of 1974.

3. Procurement, contracts and travel

Supplies, equipment and contractual services provided in support of United Nations operations represented a total value of \$39.7 million, of which \$16.4 million was in connexion with relief operations in Bangladesh and \$12.4 million for UNDP projects. United Nations travel in 1973 cost \$9 million.

4. Communications and records management

The installation of additional translation facilities for both the Chinese and Arabic languages was started in the General Assembly Hall. Plans were developed for the introduction of the Centrex telephone system, which will improve Headquarters telephone service and replace outmoded and overtaxed equipment. Planning has also advanced for the upgrading of the United Nations telecommunications network, including the New York-Geneva communications link. A total of 2,445 feet (745 metres) of inactive records were destroyed. Surveys were made of office files, and retention schedules were revised to increase the retirement and disposal rate of inactive records.

5. Revenue-producing activities

The revenue-producing activities, including the sale of United Nations postage stamps, Souvenir Shop, Gift Centre, Catering Services, Garage Administration and royalties from the sale of commemorative medals, provided a net revenue to the Organization in 1973 of \$2.74 million.

CHAPTER VI

Questions relating to interagency co-operation and co-ordination

At the opening of the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council,¹ the Secretary-General expressed his views on co-ordination and stressed that it was not enough for the various components of the United Nations system to work well each by itself; what was more important was the over-all coherence and direction of the system. He called for the Council's co-operation to put a halt to certain centrifugal tendencies. At the Secretariat level, the Secretary-General effected in September 1973 a reorganization whereby the post of Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs was replaced by that of Under-Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination, combining the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs with added responsibilities in the field of institutional co-ordination.

The Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly have both attached considerable importance to matters of policy co-ordination during the year. In resolution 1768 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the Council expressed its concern over the capacity of the United Nations system to fulfil in particular the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in an effective and co-ordinated manner and it asked the Secretary-General to present his views to the Council at its summer session in 1974. In resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, the General Assembly decided to hold a special session in September 1975 devoted to development and international economic co-operation at which it will discuss the necessary and appropriate structural changes to make the United Nations system a more effective instrument of world economic co-operation and for the implementation of the Strategy.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held three sessions under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. It met on 2 July 1973 at Geneva and from 24 to 26 October 1973 in New York; the third session, originally planned to be held in Paris from 17 to 19 April 1974, was transferred to New York where the special session of the General Assembly on problems of raw materials and development was being held.

At these meetings the Secretary-General and the heads of agencies reviewed major trends and changes in the world economic and social situation, their impact on the work of the organizations and the ways in which the United Nations system could best contribute to the world community's efforts to solve the various problems that it faced.

Against the background of the Second Development Decade, several new preoccupations and initiatives marked the world economic situation. Foremost among these were the decisions to convene a special session of the General Assembly on raw materials and development in April 1974 and a World Food Conference in November of the same year.

All necessary measures were immediately taken by the Secretary-General and by the heads of the agencies to enlist the fullest contribution of the United Nations system in these efforts. The Secretary-General received an admirable response from his colleagues and he was pleased that the system responded effectively and quickly.

Two other major undertakings requiring the full co-operation of several agencies came to fruition during the year, namely the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (see part five, chapter I) and the World Population Conference, 1974 (see part three, chapter II, section A.3). Other major conferences are in preparation: an industrial conference in 1975, the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements in 1976 and a world water conference in 1977. From the outset each of these conferences is planned in consultation with the agencies concerned in order to draw to the fullest from the fund of knowledge and expertise already existing in the system. Particular importance is also attached to prior consultation as to the advisability of new conferences or initiatives on specific subjects: thus the proposals for new conferences in science and technology, on outer space and on the problem of desertification will be taken up first at the co-ordination level in order to give Governments elements of appreciation regarding such suggestions.

During the year under review excellent co-ordination was also achieved among the various components of the United Nations system with regard to special relief and rehabilitation programmes for a number of countries, in particular Bangladesh, Zambia, the Sahelian countries and Ethiopia.

The ACC also reviewed the assistance of the United Nations system in promoting the granting of independence to colonial territories and peoples, and in combating *apartheid*. Several new measures were taken in the United Nations system and close contacts were maintained with the United Nations organs concerned and with the representatives of OAU.

Programme budgeting and medium-term planning in the United Nations and in the major specialized agencies

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, 1859th meeting.*

are developing as an important tool of co-ordination, prior consultation and over-all planning. An increasing number of agencies are now circulating their draft programme budgets to other agencies to solve co-ordination problems and avoid duplication right from the start. The *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Programme Planning Officers held in New York in March 1974 helped to bring these efforts several further steps forward, and ACC decided that such meetings should be held as often as necessary.

As regards administrative and financial co-ordination, one major problem continued to face the United Nations system during the year, namely the effects of currency instability on the budgets of the organizations. The ACC collaborated with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in preparing a factual report and suggestions for the General Assembly, which decided to establish a governmental Working Group on Currency Instability (see part five, chapter V, section C.1). This Group is to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

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