



POPULATION COMMISSION
REPORT ON THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION

18-28 February 1975

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 6

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1975

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.

E/5643
E/CN.9/321

CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Abbreviations		v
I. ISSUES THAT REQUIRE ACTION BY, OR ARE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF, THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	1 - 2	1
II. IMPLICATIONS OF THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE	3 - 77	8
A. General background	3 - 4	8
B. Opening statements	5 - 16	8
1. Statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs	5 - 8	8
2. Statement by the Director of the Population Division	9 - 15	9
3. Tribute to the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference	16	10
C. General debate	17 - 27	10
D. Actions to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference at the national and international levels	28 - 77	12
1. Regional consultations and other actions at the national and international levels	28 - 39	12
2. Actions undertaken by agencies and other international bodies	40 - 46	14
3. Discussion on monitoring, review and appraisal, implications for United Nations legislative bodies and for the strengthening of the relevant units of the Secretariat	47 - 77	17
(a) Introduction	47 - 50	17
(b) Role of the Population Commission in implementing the World Population Plan of Action	51 - 55	18
(c) Mandate and status of the Commission	56 - 58	19
(d) Consideration of population matters by the Economic and Social Council	59 - 60	19
(e) Monitoring, review and appraisal	61 - 71	20
(f) Consequences for the programme of work of the Commission	72 - 73	22
(g) Implications for the strengthening of the relevant units of the Secretariat	74 - 77	23

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
III. REPORT ON THE WORLD POPULATION YEAR, 1974	78 - 85	24
IV. REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF WORK	86 - 104	26
V. BIENNIAL WORK PROGRAMME (1976-1977), MEDIUM-TERM PLAN (1976-1979) AND LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVES	105 - 169	30
A. General perspective	105 - 125	30
B. Research and technical work	126 - 150	34
1. Population trends and structure	126 - 128	34
2. Demographic estimates and projections	129 - 134	34
3. Fertility and family planning	135 - 140	35
4. Population and development	141 - 144	36
5. Population policy	145 - 150	37
C. Technical co-operation	151 - 162	38
D. Population Bulletin	163 - 165	40
E. Demographic publications of the United Nations	166 - 169	40
VI. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS BEFORE THE COMMISSION	170 - 209	42
VII. DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION	210 - 212	48
VIII. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION	213 - 219	50
Duration of the session	213	50
Attendance	214	50
Officers	215	50
Agenda and documentation	216 - 217	50
Tribute to the memory of Mr. William H. Draper, Jr.	218 - 219	50
IX. ADOPTION OF THE COMMISSION'S REPORT	220	51

Annexes

I. ATTENDANCE	53
II. AGENDA	58
III. LIST OF DOCUMENTS	59
IV. TEXT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION WHICH THE COMMISSION DECIDED TO CONSIDER AT ITS NINETEENTH SESSION	62

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CICRED	Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ILO	The International Labour Organisation
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUSSP	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WFS	World Fertility Survey
WHO	World Health Organization

I. ISSUES THAT REQUIRE ACTION BY, OR ARE BROUGHT TO THE
ATTENTION OF, THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. The Population Commission recommends the following draft resolutions and decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

Draft resolution I

Population, the status of women and the integration of women in development 1/

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that 1975 has been designated as International Women's Year and the World Conference of the International Women's Year is scheduled from 19 June to 2 July 1975 at Mexico City,

Recalling that the World Population Conference emphasized the interrelationships of population, development, resources and the environment and adopted resolutions IV and XII on the status of women (see E/5585 and Corr.1, 2/ chap. II), and that the World Population Plan of Action adopted by the Conference (*ibid.*, chap. I) and endorsed by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session 3/ correlates population factors with the status of women and the role of women in development,

Further recalling that the World Food Conference in its resolution VIII called on all Governments to involve women in the decision-making machinery of food production and nutrition policies as part of total development strategy 4/ and adopted resolution IX on the achievement of a desirable balance between population and food supply, 5/ and that thus the influence of socio-economic factors on the demographic process as well as the important role of women were emphasized,

Noting the importance accorded to the integration of women in development by the United Nations Development Programme at its nineteenth session, the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session, the International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Development, 6/ the Regional Consultations for Asia and the Far East and for Africa on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors held respectively in May and June 1974 and the Regional Consultation for Latin America on the same subject to be held in April 1975,

1/ See chap. VI, paras. 170-175.

2/ The report, in its final form, will be published under the symbol E/CONF.60/19.

3/ Resolution 3344 (XXIX).

4/ See E/5587, chap. V. The report, in its final form, will be published under the symbol E/CONF.65/20.

5/ *Ibid.*

6/ 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.)

Further noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 3342 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, entitled "Women and development" considered that further progress towards the integration of women in development should be assisted by positive action from the United Nations system of organizations,

Recognizing the findings of the Study of the Special Rapporteur on the Interrelationship of the Status of Women and Family Planning 7/ presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fifth session and to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session and the implications of this interrelationship not only for the health and well-being of individual women but also for the social and economic progress of nations,

Further recognizing that equal status of men and women in the family and in society improves the over-all quality of life and that this principle of equality should be fully realized in family planning where each spouse should consider the welfare of the other members of the family and recognizing that improvement of the status of women in the family and in society can contribute, where desired, to smaller family size, and the opportunity for women to plan births also improves their individual status,

Convinced that the time has now come for action to carry out the numerous important recommendations already agreed upon,

1. Urges United Nations bodies, Member States and relevant non-governmental organizations, in observing the International Women's Year and participating in the World Conference of the International Women's Year to take all action appropriate to ensure that the recommendations relating to the status of women stated in the World Population Plan of Action (*ibid.*, paras. 32, 41, 42, 43 and 78) and in resolutions IV, XII and XVII of the World Population Conference are implemented; and in particular:

(a) To achieve the full participation of women where it does not exist in the education, social, economic and political life of their countries on an equal basis with men;

(b) To achieve equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities of men and women in the family and in society;

(c) To recommend that couples and individuals have access to the information, education, and means to enable them to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children;

2. Requests United Nations bodies, within their fields of competence, including the regional commissions, in collaboration with Member States, in the implementation of both short-term and long-term population policies and programmes designed to carry out the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action:

(a) To pay particular attention to the monitoring of the progress being made in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action to the evolving status of women, keeping in mind the mutual interaction among population factors, social and economic development and the status of women;

7/ E/CN.6/575 and Add.1-3.

(b) To supply information to the Economic and Social Council on the measures taken pursuant to this resolution.

Draft resolution II

Guidelines on population related factors for developmental planners 8/

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the World Population Conference (E/5585 and Corr.1),

Bearing in mind that the World Population Conference has confirmed the importance of regarding population within the over-all framework of social and economic development,

Considering that, pursuant to the United Nations Conference on the Environment, guidelines were prepared to assist planners to take into account environmental factors when drawing up plans for development,

Mindful that paragraph 105 of the World Population Plan of Action (ibid., chap. I) urges the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, in co-operation with all organizations responsible for international population assistance, to produce a guide for international assistance in population matters,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant organs of the United Nations, and taking into account different demographic situations among countries, and with such expert advice as he may deem desirable, to prepare guidelines to assist at their request developmental planners at the national level to take into account population-related factors when drawing up plans for development;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit such guidelines to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session for approval.

Draft resolution III

Work programme in the field of population 9/

The Economic and Social Council,

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

Aware of the need to maintain the momentum generated by the political consensus achieved at the World Population Conference and the greater awareness

8/ See chap. VI, paras. 176-179.

9/ See chap. V and Chap. VI, paras. 180-185.

in all countries stimulated by the promotional activities of World Population Year, 1974,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Population Conference in which it invites the Secretary-General to report on ways and means of strengthening the over-all capacity of the relevant units of the Secretariat within the existing framework.

Taking note of the discussions of the Population Commission on the biennial work programme (1976-1977) and the medium-term plan of work (1976-1979) and that the work programme represents a significant first response to the recommendations contained in the World Population Plan of Action (see E/5585 and Corr.1, chap. I),

1. Endorses the biennial work programme (1976-1977) and the medium-term plan of work (1976-1979) in the field of population in light of the discussions in the Population Commission at its eighteenth session;

2. Calls to the attention of the General Assembly in its review of the work programme and budget relating to economic, social and human rights activities the need to strengthen the monitoring, review and appraisal functions of the Secretariat arising from the recommendations of the World Population Conference and the World Population Plan of Action;

3. Further calls to the attention of the General Assembly the view of the Council that the resources now planned are not adequate to carry out the programme requirements of the World Population Plan of Action and the World Population Conference and in this connexion the need to strengthen resources substantially within the existing general structure and the framework of decisions taken to balance the budgets of the United Nations, to enable the United Nations to expand its work programme in the population fields sufficiently to undertake the monitoring, review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To bring to the attention of the General Assembly in its consideration of the work programme and budget for 1976-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities the discussions and recommendations made by the Council at its fifty-eighth session and by the Population Commission at its eighteenth session;

(b) To consult and make arrangements required with the interested specialized agencies and the regional commissions on the responsibilities and co-ordination activities involved in the monitoring, review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action;

(c) To present to the Population Commission at its nineteenth session a report on the progress made on the two-year programme of work and proposals for a programme of work over future periods of two years and four years, within the framework of the long-range programme of work in line with the recommendations of the World Population Conference, and in particular, the World Population Plan of Action;

5. Urges the organizations in the United Nations system concerned to strengthen the collaboration and co-ordination between them in the fields of population.

Draft resolution IV

International migration 10/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the report of the World Population Conference (see E/5585 and Corr.1), and in particular the paragraphs of the World Population Plan of Action (ibid., chap. I) dealing with international migration,

Concerned to ensure adequate co-ordination among the intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system involved in questions relating to international migration,

Recommends that intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination interested in international migration, consider the establishment of an ad hoc group to study the appropriate measures related inter alia to the defence of migrant workers and their families.

Draft decision I 11/

The Economic and Social Council decides to request the Population Commission (a) to examine on a biennial basis the results of the continuous process of monitoring the World Population Plan of Action in accordance with paragraph 107 of the Plan, and to bring its findings to the attention of the Council; (b) to contribute, within its competence, advice to the comprehensive review and appraisal of the progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and to report its findings to the Council.

In formulating the framework of the Commission's examination special attention should be paid to population trends and policies and the examination should involve all relevant sources at the national, regional, interagency and global levels. Consideration should be given to the utilization of co-ordinating machinery at the regional and global levels, i.e., regional commissions and the Administrative Co-ordination Committee, to secure the efficient co-ordination of all elements mentioned above.

Draft decision II 12/

The Economic and Social Council decides that the Population Commission should continue its status as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, preserving its character as an expert governmental body on all population matters representing all geographical regions of the world. Further, in accordance with established procedures, the Secretary-General should consult with the Governments

10/ See chap. II, para. 39, and chap. VI, paras. 186-192.

11/ See chap. II, paras. 51-55, and chap. VI, paras. 194 and 195.

12/ See chap. II, paras. 56-58, and chap. VI, para. 196.

elected to serve on the Population Commission about the nomination of their representatives in order to ensure a balance in representation of the various disciplines covered by the work of the Commission.

Draft decision III 13/

The Economic and Social Council, in accordance with operative paragraphs 8 and 9 of General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) and taking into consideration the need to pay particular attention to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, including the functions of monitoring and review and appraisal of the Plan, decides to review in depth on a biennial basis, population questions with special reference to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, and at its discretion, to consider particular aspects of population matters at other sessions.

Draft decision IV 14/

The Economic and Social Council requests the Committee on Review and Appraisal to consider the incorporation in the review of the International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade appropriate principles, objectives and recommendations contained in the World Population Plan of Action.

Draft decision V 15/

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the summary (E/5624) of the Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1970-1975 and Its Long-Range Implications 16/ and its findings and transmits it to the General Assembly in accordance with Council resolution 1347 (XLV), (para. 4 (c)).

2. The Population Commission brings to the attention of the Economic and Social Council the following resolution and issues.

1 (XVIII). Implications of the World Population Conference 17/

The Population Commission,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, on the World Population Conference,

13/ See chap. II, paras. 59 and 60, and chap. VI, para. 197.

14/ See chap. II, paras. 61-71, and chap. VI, paras. 198 and 199.

15/ See chap. IV, para. 97, and chap. VI, para. 200.

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.XIII.4.

17/ See chap. II and chap. VI, paras. 201-203.

Having considered the request made by the General Assembly in that resolution that the Population Commission at its eighteenth session, within its competence, report to the Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, on the implications of the World Population Conference,

1. Considers that, in order to carry out the tasks with respect to monitoring as well as review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action which it deems appropriate pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX), additional information is needed,

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to obtain for the further consideration of the Population Commission, the following:

(a) At the national level, in consultation with Member States, a report of the measures adopted, and work being undertaken and planned, by Governments, which they regard as relevant to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, the report to be prepared under the headings of section C of the World Population Plan of Action (see E/5585 and Corr.1, chap. I);

(b) Also at the national level, a report of the work undertaken and planned by non-governmental organizations and institutions which is relevant to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action;

(c) At the regional level, a report of the measures adopted and work programmes, relevant to the World Population Plan of Action being undertaken by regional organizations including the regional commissions;

(d) At the international level, the details of measures adopted, work programmes and projects being undertaken and planned, which are relevant to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, by the United Nations organizations and other international agencies;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the information requested in paragraph 2 above is available not less than six weeks before the nineteenth session of the Commission.

Population Bulletin 18/

The Population Commission agreed with proposals regarding the reinstating of the United Nations Population Bulletin, a suggestion which it had already endorsed at its seventeenth session. The Commission strongly felt, however, that the Bulletin should be published in all the official languages of the United Nations.

World Population Year 19/

The Population Commission received a report on the World Population Year (E/5602 and Corr.1 and 2) on the World Population Year. It expressed appreciation for the work accomplished during the Year and stressed the need to continue wide-spread dissemination of population information to ensure that the momentum generated by the Year would not be lost.

18/ See chap. V, paras. 163 and 164.

19/ See chap. III, paras. 81 and 82.

II. IMPLICATIONS OF THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

A. General background

3. The World Population Conference, for which the Commission served at the request of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1672 B (LII)) as the intergovernmental preparatory body, was held at Bucharest, Romania, from 19 to 30 August 1974. At its eighteenth regular session, under agenda item 3, the Commission discussed the implications of the Conference and had before it the Conference report (see E/5585 and Corr.1), General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) and 3345 (XXIX) and documents E/CN.9/NGO/9 and 10.

4. At its 326th meeting, the Commission set up a working group to propose the broad headings under which the subject might be considered. The group, composed of Ecuador, Ghana, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the United States but open also to other interested members, recommended five subheadings which were incorporated into the agenda at the 327th meeting (see annex II). At the same meeting, on a proposal by the Chairman, the Commission set up a contact group open to all members, to be co-ordinated by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. K. T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana) to undertake informal consultations to facilitate the work of the Commission.

B. Opening statements

1. Statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

5. The Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, addressing the Commission at its 326th meeting, referred to the leading role that the Population Commission had played throughout the 28 years of its existence in all the important demographic activities of the United Nations. He noted in particular the competent manner in which the Commission had carried out the preparatory role for the World Population Conference entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council. Since the Conference had been a political conference, the Commission's participation in its preparation had represented an expansion of its normal functions, which had hitherto been confined to matters of a scientific character.

6. Speaking of the future, the Under-Secretary-General said that the activities of the Population Division would undoubtedly be influenced by the new context in which demographic problems had been viewed at the Conference. Greater emphasis would be given to analysing demographic facts in relation to their economic, social and political setting. In his view, the World Population Plan of Action (see E/5585 and Corr.1, chap. I) adopted by the Conference and resolutions 3344 (XXIX) and 3345 (XXIX) adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, which were now before the Commission, provided proper guidelines for developing a clearly defined scientific work programme in the population field.

7. Scientific demographic studies, the Under-Secretary-General said, would assume an even greater importance in the future, since they constituted a prerequisite for all policy decisions in population matters. The broader concept of population advocated at the Conference involved a more intensive application of demographic facts, for example, in the new fields of development, resources, and the environment. This approach would call for additional efforts on the part of scientists and research agencies, both within and outside the United Nations, and increased financial and human resources, in order to develop analytical models adapted to the complex problems of the modern world.

8. In responding to the opening statement made by the Under-Secretary-General, the Commission welcomed him to his new post and expressed the hope that the Commission would have the opportunity to benefit from his continued interest in population matters.

2. Statement by the Director of the Population Division

9. In his opening statement at the 326th meeting, the Director of the Population Division said the time had come to assess the implications of the World Population Conference and to consider the action required to pursue the initiatives taken by it. It was appropriate that this task should fall first to the Population Commission.

10. The Conference had brought together representatives of 136 Governments to exchange views on some of the most fundamental questions facing humanity. To solve these problems it was necessary to find ways of surmounting the incompatibility which exists between the division of the world into sovereign States and the fact that the decisions taken and programmes adopted by these States necessarily have an impact on the whole of humanity.

11. In view of the complexities of the problems under consideration at the Conference and the serious stakes involved, the documentation had had to be prepared with strict scientific objectivity. While he regretted that there had not been time to profit fully from this documentation in the discussions in Bucharest, he was certain that it would prove of much value for researchers, universities and policy-makers in the months and years to come. He expressed his appreciation to the specialized agencies of the United Nations and to numerous experts who had contributed to this work.

12. The Director expressed the view that the broadening of the concept of population, by giving it a political content, had been a major contribution of the Conference. The population field no longer belonged exclusively to demographers and social scientists. The necessary interaction between knowledge and action is now recognized and technicians must prepare their analyses so as to permit policy-makers to take enlightened decisions.

13. The Director reported that the Population Division and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, in collaboration with the regional commissions, had made a start in applying the principles set forth at the Conference to the needs of each region. Since the World Population Plan of Action and the resolutions of the Conference were not ends in themselves, Governments and international agencies must now apply themselves to the task of finding adequate tools for applying the principles and recommendations that had been adopted.

14. The Director concluded that the Commission's guidance in formulating new programmes was now awaited. He extended to the Commission the best wishes of the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference for the success of its work. He also thanked the Government of Romania on behalf of the Secretary-General of the Conference for that Government's generous hospitality and for the efficient services that had been provided during the Conference.

15. The Commission commended the Director of the Population Division for his summary interpretation of the Conference recommendations, and paid tribute to the quality and scope of the substantive preparations for the Conference made by the Population Division and to the activities of the Director and his staff in servicing the Conference bodies on matters of substance.

3. Tribute to the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference

16. At the same meeting, the Commission endorsed General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX), paragraph 2, and expressed its warm appreciation to the Government of Romania for its co-operation and gracious hospitality, and decided to send a special message of appreciation to the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference, Mr. Antonio Carrillo-Flores.

C. General debate

17. The Director of the Population Division introduced the general debate on the implications of the World Population Conference by giving a summary interpretation of the special features of the debate and conclusions of the Conference, with particular reference to the World Population Plan of Action.

18. The Commission proceeded to have a debate in the course of which all members reaffirmed their support for the consensus reached at the Conference and their willingness to use the World Population Plan of Action as a guideline for the years to come. However, the debate revealed various shades of interpretation of some of the points mentioned by the Director.

19. It was noted that the sense of political commitment to the objectives of the Plan involved consideration of population policy and policy aspects of the World Population Plan of Action. It was necessary to recognize the complexity of the concept of population policy and its relevance not only to national Governments but also to the United Nations system and this would be the major concern of the Commission in the discussions which were to follow. The Commission expressed the view that a document from the Secretariat setting out the implications of the Conference would greatly have facilitated its consideration of the issues.

20. With regard to the widened perspective given to population studies and demographic variables by the socio-economic framework of the recommendations of the Conference, the Commission felt that population retained importance in its own right - though in some instances the emphasis was implicit rather than explicit - and that the World Population Plan of Action reinforced the need to take fully into account the reciprocal relations between population and development, especially socio-economic factors, such as education, health, the environment and food and nutrition. This approach accorded with the aspirations of humanity for a higher quality of life and for the full achievement of rights of individuals in a world of

peace. The need to raise the status of women and to enable them to attain full integration in development was mentioned by many representatives. The problems concerning youth and of the aged were important as aspects of the age structure and its socio-economic implications, particularly its possible influence on social change and the sense of vitality and progressiveness of the society.

21. The humanistic elements of the approach were reflected in statements by various members of the Commission covering in their totality almost every aspect of the World Population Plan of Action. The recognition of the family as the basic unit of society and the link between this and the right to responsible parenthood, together with the priority given to the reduction of mortality and morbidity, were issues of interest to both developed and developing countries.

22. Especially amongst countries of Asia there was concern about the pressure of population growth and about the search for means beyond family planning to harmonize the trends of population growth with those of economic and social development. The Indian experience of the association between acceptance of family planning and such factors as levels of literacy, income and/or urbanization supported the value of a broader connotation of population policy, and underlined the need for intensive research on the interrelations between the demographic, economic and social variables, especially in the field of fertility.

23. The World Population Plan of Action and other recommendations of the Conference accorded importance to a wide range of research areas to fill in gaps in knowledge needed for the formulation and implementation of population policies. The gaps in basic demographic data in many of the developing countries constituted serious obstacles for the study of population situations and trends in fundamental areas, including population growth, mortality, fertility, urbanization. This must be supported by training and by programmes of information at all levels of society.

24. The need to give substantive support to population policy was greater in view of the recognition of the diversity of situations and of the importance of informed decision-making by sovereign national Governments seeking to improve the life of their citizens. In that connexion, it was suggested that the substantive documentation prepared for the Conference provided a valuable starting point for implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, though the conclusions might be modified in the course of time. Long-term programmes of research should take into account factors which indicate cultural change.

25. Even the industrialized countries were not, despite their affluence, free of problems nor completely equipped with the range of knowledge for decision-making: many countries suffered to a greater or lesser degree from urban concentration, problems of age structure, degradation of the environment, the need to ameliorate the condition and to protect the rights of migrant workers and their families and others who moved within or across national boundaries.

26. The needs of individual countries, together with the recognition of the interdependence amongst all countries, gave a global aspect to the nature of population problems in the context of development that reaffirmed the need for international co-operation and bilateral and/or multilateral assistance and, where appropriate, agreements amongst countries, to promote the objectives of the Plan of Action. This should be supported by increased technical and financial assistance by countries and to countries, to the greatest possible extent that the resources could be made available from all sources.

27. The Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and Secretary-General of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, in a statement to the Commission at the 330th meeting, drew attention to the recognition given by the World Population Conference and, especially, the World Population Plan of Action to the need to promote the role and status of women and the understanding of their relation to population, particularly in respect of the interrelations between women's full participation in development and their capacity to exercise their right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children. The International Women's Year 1975 and the World Conference of the International Women's Year to be held at Mexico City in June 1975 were important aspects of the follow-up of the World Population Year and the World Population Conference.

D. Actions to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference at the national and international levels

1. Regional consultations and other actions at the national and international levels

28. The Director of the Population Division drew to the attention of the Commission the need to consider the actions required by the United Nations to serve national Governments in implementing the World Population Plan of Action in a logical sequence: principles must be established, programmes must be formulated and concrete projects put into operation. Each stage called for choices and the totality would require increased resources both in finances and in expertise.

29. The Division was working in close collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and with the regional commissions in organizing a series of post-conference intergovernmental consultations in the four developing regions to enable Governments to select from the Plan the elements they considered appropriate to their diverse national situations and to render these operational. Further, in the light of paragraph 102 of the Plan, the agencies of the United Nations system and other bodies able to contribute to the latter process were participating.

30. The Commission was informed by the Director that the consultation in the ESCAP region from 14 to 20 January 1975 had taken up the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and the recommendations of regional intergovernmental meetings which had preceded the World Population Conference. The special conditions and needs of countries of the region were reflected in statements by representatives reaffirming their Governments' desire to reduce population growth by direct measures as well as by socio-economic measures; in many instances these included quantitative and dated targets. The consultation was informed of financial assistance available from multilateral sources and some indication was given of prospects for bilateral assistance. The consultation recommended that a questionnaire be sent to Governments of the region asking them to specify their programmes and needs. The Chief of the Population Division of ESCAP informed the Commission of the relation of the consultation to the work programme of ESCAP and to the Task Force and Committee established to guide the regional activities in population. The report of the meeting 20/ was available to the Commission for information.

12/2/75
31. The consultation in the ECLA region, in which the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) was collaborating, was scheduled for 3-7 March 1975 at Mexico City; the ECWA meeting for 24-28 March at Doha, Qatar, and the ECA meeting for 2-8 April at Lusaka, Zambia. It was expected that the greater diversity of situations both between and within these regions in regard to the nature of population problems would lead to different emphases from those selected by Governments in the ESCAP region.

32. The representative of ECA addressed the Commission on preparations for the regional consultation which included, as did the ESCAP meeting, a request to Governments for a brief country statement replying to a limited number of specific questions.

33. The Commission was further informed by the Director of the plan for an interregional consultation of experts to be convened in July jointly by the UNFPA and the Population Division to consider the over-all pattern of population programmes of action. Special attention would be paid to the results of the regional post-conference consultations. The group of experts drawn from various parts of the world and from a variety of international organizations would give advice to the Executive Director of UNFPA and the Population Division of the United Nations on how to translate into concrete programmes the action proposals agreed to at Bucharest.

34. The Commission considered that the regional consultations would serve a valuable purpose in putting together the varying needs and programmes of national Governments in the developing regions. The Commission favoured a consultation also amongst the States members of the Economic Commission for Europe on the ground that the developed countries also were facing population problems, and suggestions on themes for consideration by the meeting included such issues as migration, fertility trends and consumption levels; assistance to developing countries was a further area to which attention could be given. The Commission therefore requested the Secretariat to arrange for such a consultation in collaboration with the United Nations bodies concerned.

35. The Commission recognized that the primary responsibility for implementation of the World Population Plan of Action rested with national Governments. Each Government would decide its own policies and action programmes in accordance with the principles of national sovereignty and respect for human rights and each should assess its population problems periodically in order to promote improved national planning. Some delegations pointed out that the Plan also noted the possibility that national action or inaction in areas such as morbidity, population concentration and international migration, might affect other countries.

36. Many representatives spoke of their national efforts to begin activities responsive to the Conference recommendations and a statement was made on a recent meeting for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) group to formulate a co-ordinated approach to implementing the World Population Plan of Action at the subregional level. In respect of national population units, it was noted that 65 countries had established or designated population units for the observation of the World Population Year, and the UNFPA had convened a meeting of heads of these bodies at Brussels in 1974. It was also noted that a number of these units specially created for the Year had gone out of existence at the end of the Year.

37. The World Population Plan of Action recognized the need for increased international co-operation to support national efforts to achieve the goals of the Plan, as shown in paragraphs 100 and 104 of the Plan. The Commission heard a statement from the Associate Director-in-Charge of the Population and Projects Office of the Population Division who noted in this connexion that the Population Division's functions included substantive support to projects of international assistance and that the implementation of the Conference recommendations would doubtless involve expansion in a number of areas; the regional consultations would contribute to clarifying these areas.

38. Action at the international level to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference would consist not only of the regional consultations and the interregional consultation referred to in paragraphs 30 and 31 above, but of the many other activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and its regional commissions, the work of the demographic training and research centres and of the various other bodies of the United Nations system working in population, as well as activities undertaken by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Further reference to these appears in succeeding parts of the report.

39. In regard to migrants, a request was made for a proposal to be sent to the Economic and Social Council for the establishment of a new international body to protect their rights. Some members supported the proposal and expressed concern for the protection of migrants and their families. Other members were of the view that existing bodies with mandates in the field of migration should be exhorted to take greater account of the rights of migrants, but that a new international body was unnecessary. The Symposium on Population and Human Rights held at Amsterdam from 21-29 January 1974, the Commission noted, had also made strong proposals regarding the protection of migrant workers and other types of migrants. One member emphasized the importance of paragraph 56 of the World Population Plan of Action with respect to the treatment of migrant workers.

2. Actions undertaken by agencies and other international bodies

40. The Commission was informed that the agencies were in the process of reviewing their mandates and work programmes to assess the contribution they could make to implementing the resolutions adopted by the World Population Conference and the World Population Plan of Action, and that the Sub-Committee on Population of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had convened a special meeting in New York from 2 to 4 December 1974 precisely to consider the interagency implications of the World Population Conference.

41. The representative of the International Labour Organisation referred inter alia to the World Employment Programme which included ILO co-operation in several national studies of the relationships among such variables as population growth, migration, employment and income distribution, thanks to the use of simulation models. The World Employment Programme also included the preparation of estimates and projections of economically active population. Moreover, the ILO was concerned with the promotion of concerted action with respect to the protection of migrant workers; preparation of new standards for the protection of migrant workers in the form of an international convention which is to be adopted later in 1975; arranging for a number of studies and seminars on the subject of migrant workers, including several meetings in developing regions. Other relevant activities were the

incorporation of education in population matters and family planning in workers education programmes provided by trade unions and developing and promoting the adoption of international standards concerning the employment of women and children, as well as social security measures.

42. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reported that foremost among the areas of FAO's activities affected by the Conference was its research, advisory services and training in population aspects of agricultural development planning, including methodological research and country case studies on the effects of different rates of population growth on food and agricultural development. A series of regional studies and a Global Perspective Study of World Agricultural Development was foreseen to be carried out during 1976-1978 and would include an analysis of the implications of alternative population projections for agriculture. In this context it was considered desirable to include also an analysis of the effects of alternative population growth-rates on agricultural output itself. The network of FAO field staff could provide an efficient channel for promoting the consideration of different population policies in the formulation of national agricultural development strategies and plans. FAO had also initiated the inclusion of population matters in its training courses for agricultural planners. In the area of statistics, the collection of data on farm population and employment would receive greater emphasis in the 1980 World Census of Agriculture and appropriate surveys would be encouraged to study the interrelationships between food consumption, population and agricultural dynamics. More attention was to be given to specific country situations in preparing projections of agricultural population and labour force, one of the continuing activities of FAO. At the recommendation of the 1974 World Food Conference, action was being taken to expand and improve the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture with the aim of ensuring more adequate data to warn of impending crises in food and agricultural situations throughout the world. It was noted that the strategy for national integrated rural development programmes, which FAO was promoting on a world-wide scale, through the socio-economic changes they would bring with them, might create conditions which were also favourable for a lower population growth-rate and a more rational distribution of population. The linking of population programmes for rural women and youth, nutrition, agrarian reform and other rural development programmes was to be explored.

43. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization noted that the recommendations of the World Population Conference gave support to UNESCO's population programme, reflected most recently in the 1975-1976 programme. This work plan provided for studies on educational policies in relation to population trends and conversely, on population dynamics in relation to educational opportunity and human resource development. Such studies would be facilitated by the development of models designed to explain interrelationships between fertility, educational change and other socio-economic variables. At the micro-level, studies would be carried out on the effect of changing socio-economic structure on fertility behaviour of the family. Close co-operation was envisaged with the United Nations Population Division, in particular, in developing better co-ordination of micro- and macro-level studies. Research on the development of social indicators of the quality of life would focus attention on demographic and environmental factors, and other socio-economic factors. Education and information concerning population trends and related matters formed a large and continuing part of UNESCO's work programme. Assistance could be made available to countries in

educational planning in relation to population dynamics. As a reflection of the increased importance being attached to population in its work programme, UNESCO had established a population division and an advisory panel to assist in formulating research programmes.

44. The representative of the World Health Organization stated that the objectives of the World Population Plan of Action were consistent with the emphasis of WHO on the development of strong national health services. WHO would pay particular attention to promoting primary health care services in rural areas through simple health technologies that could be provided by auxiliary health workers. One of the important aspects of WHO's programme was its extensive research in human reproduction, family planning and population dynamics, which included such subjects as patterns of family formation and health, and methods of fertility regulation. Analytical studies were also directed towards improved understanding of the interrelationships between health, population dynamics and socio-economic development. With regard to field activities, there was need to improve the interdisciplinary training of health workers, for example, by including aspects of human reproduction, family planning and population dynamics in the curricula of training courses. Public health and family planning programmes were often handicapped by the inadequacy of vital and health statistics. The systems for collecting such data required strengthening to permit better planning and evaluation of various health programmes. There was also a need to seek for quantitative measurements of the quality of life, which was the goal of the Plan of Action based on social and health indices.

45. The representative of the United Nations Children's Fund stated that section C of the Plan of Action was particularly important to that organization's mandate which was concerned with the population problem from the point of view of the welfare of individual human beings. Since children under 15 years of age formed as much as 45 per cent of the population in many developing countries, their needs required special attention. The expansion of basic health services to bring health care and food to women and children was a recognized way to make possible the expansion of family planning in countries that favoured that policy. In giving special attention to the provision of basic services in rural areas, in conformity with the suggestions in resolution XIV on rural population adopted by the World Population Conference, UNICEF did not exclude the possibility of assisting programmes in urban areas, particularly in shanty towns. UNICEF intended to strengthen some of its assistance programmes and to relate them more closely to the social development strategies of the various countries. New guidelines and innovative approaches were also being developed for field activities, for example, jointly with WHO in the training of auxiliary and paramedical personnel in rural areas; co-operation with UNESCO was directed specifically towards the education and training of women; and through programmes directed at young persons outside the formal school system in order to introduce the basic ideas of responsible parenthood and planned families.

46. The Commission also heard statements from representatives of the following non-governmental organizations on the question of action to implement the Conference recommendations at national and international levels: International Education Development (see E/CN.9/NGO/9), International Planned Parenthood Federation (see E/CN.9/NGO/10), the International Advisory Committee on Population and Law, the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography, and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Since the Commission had worked closely with intergovernmental and non-governmental

organizations, particularly the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, it was conscious of their past and potential contributions in the field of population.

3. Discussion on monitoring, review and appraisal, implications for United Nations legislative bodies and for the strengthening of the relevant units of the Secretariat

(a) Introduction

47. The agenda of the Commission, as amended during the 327th meeting (see para. 4 above), called for discussion of a series of implications of the World Population Conference which proved to be so strongly interconnected that the Commission decided to report on them in an integrated manner. These items were:

(a) Actions to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference at the national and international levels:

- (i) Monitoring of population trends and policies;
- (ii) Arrangements for the review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action;

(b) Implications of the Conference for United Nations legislative bodies;

(c) Implications of the Conference for strengthening of the relevant units of the Secretariat.

48. In respect of monitoring of population trends and policies and the review and appraisal called for by the World Population Plan of Action, the Director of the Population Division drew the attention of the Commission to operative paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) and suggested that the Commission should consider possible approaches and answers to the question of the content, objectives and means of monitoring population trends and policies, as well as to the question of responsibility for tasks associated with this complex undertaking. He also indicated that it appeared that while monitoring population trends and policies, and review and appraisal were interconnected, each had its own significance.

49. With regard to the implications of the Conference for the United Nations legislative bodies, the Director drew the attention of the Commission particularly to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX). In order to facilitate its discussion in this respect the Commission was provided with a conference room paper indicating the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council currently existing and the Commission's mandate.

50. The consideration of the ways and means of strengthening the over-all capacity of the relevant units of the Secretariat, the Director remarked, related particularly to paragraph 12 of the same General Assembly resolution which invited the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council on that matter at its fifty-eighth session.

(b) Role of the Population Commission in implementing the World Population Plan of Action 21/

51. Paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) calls upon the Population Commission to determine how it can best assist in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council.

52. During its deliberations the Commission identified three specific areas in which it could play a leading role, i.e., the areas of:

- (a) programming of work and reviewing the progress of work;
- (b) monitoring of trends and policies;
- (c) review and appraisal.

53. The Commission did not attempt to give a formal description of its tasks in the three areas concerned. However, with respect to paragraph 52 (a) above it took the view that it should continue to consider the programmes of work and the progress reports of the Secretariat on a biennial basis and to report its findings and recommendations thereon to the Council. The Commission observed, however, that the programmes should show all the population activities which occurred under the auspices of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and should, in particular, contain information on work in the population field carried out by the United Nations regional economic commissions and the demographic training and research centres. Since the Population Commission should, while discussing the programmes, be in a position to make recommendations and advise on priorities and needs and be conscious of problems of funds, manpower and type of budget involved, members felt that the programmes should contain appropriate information on these aspects. It was, moreover, mentioned that the Commission should at the same time be informed about the priority allocated to population activities in the total regular budget of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Commission also observed that several specialized agencies as well as other bodies were active in the population field and felt that in order to have a comprehensive picture all relevant bodies having official status with the Economic and Social Council should be invited to present their programmes of work on population and related matters to the Commission for information.

54. With regard to monitoring of population trends and policies, the Commission took the view that its task would be to consider the results of the continuous process of monitoring as described in paragraph 107 of the World Population Plan of Action, on a biennial basis and to bring its findings to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

55. With regard to review and appraisal, the Commission saw as its task the contribution of its expert advice to the comprehensive and thorough review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action, as described in paragraph 108 of the Plan, and to report its findings to the Economic and Social Council in such a way that they

21/ See chap. I, draft decision I.

could, whenever necessary, be used for making appropriate modifications in the goals and recommendations of the Plan. Such a review and appraisal would be undertaken for the first time in 1979.

(c) Mandate and status of the Commission 22/

56. Paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) requests the Population Commission at its eighteenth session to report to the Economic and Social Council on the implications of the World Population Conference, including the implications for the Commission itself.

57. When discussing these questions, the Commission was mindful that paragraphs 7 and 8 of the General Assembly resolution were also relevant to them and would have to be taken into account when formulating recommendations. The Commission noted that all tasks described under paragraph 52 above were closely related to its present mandate. In fact, some members considered that the present mandate might well be interpreted to include all the tasks mentioned. Other members expressed doubt in this respect, in particular with regard to the element "review and appraisal" and gave as their opinion that it would be advisable to ask the Council formally to designate the Population Commission as the intergovernmental body responsible for assisting in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action by providing it with expert advice, and also to designate the Commission as the intergovernmental body responsible for advising it on the monitoring of population trends and policies and on the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action.

58. The Commission also discussed the question whether it would be advisable to change its status from that of a functional commission to that of a standing committee, which would lead to an enlarged membership and would make it better equipped to handle political questions. The Commission favoured remaining a functional commission and preserving its expert character as it considered it important that the Council should continue to have available to it expert advice on all population matters as provided for in Economic and Social Council resolution 150 (VII) of 10 August 1948. However, the Commission wished to emphasize that the provision by which the Secretary-General consults with the Governments selected before the representatives are finally nominated by these Governments and confirmed by the Council (Economic and Social Council 3 (III) of 3 October 1946) should be used to obtain and maintain a balance in representation of the various disciplines covered by the work of the Commission.

(d) Consideration of population matters by the Economic and Social Council 23/

59. Paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) invites the Economic and Social Council to continue to provide over-all policy guidance within the United Nations system on population-related issues and to this end to consider these issues on a regular basis, in a manner to be determined by it.

22/ See chap. I, draft decision II.

23/ See chap. I, draft decision III.

60. When discussing this paragraph, the Commission was aware that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3343 (XXIX), the Group of Experts on the structure of the United Nations system had been established and that it would include the Council in its study. It was also aware that the Council might decide to have intersessional meetings and that these could offer excellent opportunities for in-depth review of policy questions in the field of population. The Commission strongly supported the idea that the Council should regularly review population matters in a comprehensive and thorough way and, therefore, discussed the frequency with which this should be done. Some members suggested that the Council should review population questions annually; others considered this unnecessary and expressed doubts as to the willingness of the Council to add further to its already overloaded agenda. The Commission finally decided that the most practical arrangement might be for the Council to discuss population questions in depth biennially and after sessions of the Population Commission which would be held in the spring, and at its discretion to consider particular aspects of population matters at other sessions.

(e) Monitoring, review and appraisal 24/

61. Paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) requests the Council at its next session to pay particular attention to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, including the functions of the monitoring and the review and appraisal called for by the Plan also at the regional level.

62. In considering what advice could be given to the Economic and Social Council on these matters, the Commission turned its attention first to the monitoring of population trends and policies. The Commission took the view that in accordance with paragraph 107 of the World Population Plan of Action, the monitoring would have to be selective with regard to informational content, should focus mainly on new and emerging population trends and policies and should aim to review these in a wider socio-economic setting.

63. It was felt by the Commission that monitoring of population trends and policies should include inputs from a wide variety of sources on fertility and mortality and the other demographic variables referred to in the Plan, as well as on such socio-economic factors as female participation in the labour force, literacy and urbanization. These inputs should be supported by research in relevant fields to pinpoint the causal relations between the demographic, social and economic variables, especially in relation to fertility.

64. Information would be needed also on the policies adopted by Governments, and the Commission was informed that the Population Division had built up an extensive data bank on national population policies in the course of the Conference preparations and since then. The Commission considered that since the role of national Governments in implementing the Plan of Action was so essential, it was they who would provide the basic input for the monitoring system. Paragraphs 96 to 99, inclusive, of the Plan of Action seemed to offer a particularly good indication of the type of information to be solicited from Governments. Although the Commission realized that the use of a questionnaire would be the most appropriate way to obtain the necessary information, several members felt that

24/ See chap. I, draft decision IV.

considerable restraint was called for in this respect, and that the questionnaire should be so designed as to minimize the burden on Governments in preparing replies.

65. It was noted that in paragraphs 95-98 the Plan recommended that Governments be encouraged to set up units to deal with population aspects of planning and should assess their population problems periodically with a view to informed decision-making. It was suggested that information from Governments might be obtained through such units as national commissions or similar bodies and that they might be put together by the regional commissions in consultation with the regional offices of the relevant agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. Such bodies should, moreover, be able to provide information on the situation in the regions as well as on their own activities in population-related fields.

66. Since the regional inputs would ultimately have to be presented to the Commission in a concise and consolidated form, the Commission decided to point out to the Council that this would, just as it would at the regional level, require adequate machinery and interagency consultation at Headquarters, taking into account paragraph 108 of the Plan of Action. In this regard, it was considered that, without prejudice to the Secretary-General's report referred to in paragraph 50 above, if the Population Commission were entrusted with responsibility for monitoring of trends and policies, the Population Division would be the most appropriate body to do the relevant substantive servicing and it should be suitably strengthened to fulfil this requirement.

67. The Commission realized that the process of monitoring population trends and policies should begin with as little delay as possible in order to have the first results available in 1977. It recommended that the implementation of the Plan of Action should be linked to the mid-term review of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)) and to the development of other international strategies. It therefore saw an immediate need to establish the necessary co-ordination and machinery and discussed several possible solutions, including the setting up of a working group. However, most members thought that it would be preferable not to set up a special body to perform this function but to use the existing co-ordinating bodies instead. Several members stressed, in this connexion, that the implementation of the Plan of Action should also be linked to the Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New Economic Order, developed at the sixth special session of the General Assembly (resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)), as well as to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December 1974 in its resolution 3281 (XXIX).

68. In view of the need for quick action, a proposal was made that the Population Division should, on the basis of the decisions of the World Population Conference and the Plan of Action, prepare a set of guidelines to assist in the planning of socio-economic development at the national and international levels, and should take into account population and population-related factors when drawing up plans for development.

69. In respect of the view and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Plan, the Commission noted that the objectives went further than those of monitoring since the Plan provided, in paragraph 108, that the Economic and Social Council would consider the findings "with the object of

making, whenever necessary, appropriate modifications of the goals and recommendations of the Plan. The larger time interval meant that there were possibilities for new demographic research, that new data might have become available and that important changes in national policies might have occurred. Members of the Commission were aware of the gaps in basic demographic data and of the obstacles to five-yearly intervals between national censuses in many developing countries. In such instances, intercensal household surveys were strongly recommended, so designed as to provide data relevant to the implementation of the Plan of Action, and the traditional approaches to censuses should be re-evaluated to attune them to development needs and assessment of population policies. Promotion of the World Programme for Vital Statistics would provide an important adjunct to other sources of demographic data. The Commission requested that the need for timely availability of demographic data be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

70. The Commission recalled that paragraph 108 of the Plan of Action also provided that the review and appraisal be undertaken "by the United Nations system. For this purpose, the Secretary-General is invited to make appropriate arrangements taking account of the existing structure and resources of the United Nations system, and in co-operation with Governments."

71. Since the first review and appraisal would not take place until 1979, and the regional consultative meetings had in most cases not yet taken place, the Commission considered it premature to discuss the type of machinery required for this effort in anything more than a very tentative way, but noted that the lessons learned in the monitoring system should be put to good use, as it would again be the national Governments who had a very important task in this regard and monitoring and review and appraisal were closely interconnected. The Commission moreover noted that special arrangements would be required in order to link the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action to other international strategies, in particular the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Commission recommended that a specific proposal for the review and appraisal be developed by the Secretariat after extensive consultation and that it be before the Commission in early 1977.

(f) Consequences for the programme of work of the Commission

72. Paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) requires the Population Commission to report to the Economic and Social Council on possible adjustments in its work programme.

73. It was suggested in this connexion that intersessional open-ended working groups of the Commission could be set up to prepare a report to the Economic and Social Council in response to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) and in preparation for the nineteenth session of the Commission, respectively. The Commission felt, however, that since open-ended working groups had specific disadvantages it would be better to try and formulate as much as possible of its recommendations during the present session and to leave the detailed arrangements and consultations necessary to begin the monitoring to the Secretariat which would have to be properly equipped for it. At the same time it left open the possibility of having an extra intersessional meeting of the Commission in preparation of the review and appraisal in 1979, for example in late 1977 or early 1978. Such a meeting could then consider the programme of work for the review and appraisal and perhaps some provisional results.

(g) Implications for the strengthening of the relevant units of the Secretariat

74. Paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) invites the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session on ways and means of strengthening the over-all capacity of the relevant units of the Secretariat, within the existing framework to meet the need for a broad approach in the population field.

75. The Commission recognized that the World Population Conference and the World Population Year had stirred world-wide interest in matters of population and that heavy responsibilities devolved upon the United Nations as a result of these activities. It was realized that the question at issue was that of strengthening the units of the Secretariat but the Commission felt that some consideration was necessary of all bodies which could contribute to the work. There were two ways of looking at this: one was the need for strengthening in the sense of acquiring funds and human resources additional to those now available, and the other was the possibility of redeploying human resources already available and strengthening functional links between various sectoral units in order to effect economies which might reduce the estimated needs for additional human resources.

76. In respect of the former, the Commission found it difficult to reach conclusions without having before it information on specific tasks to be performed and on resources and their use in all parts of the United Nations system dealing with population; however, it did seem that the need both for funds and expertise might exceed supply. Amongst the areas which appeared to have implications for additional resources was the work involved in monitoring population trends and policies, and activities related to the review and appraisal of achieving the goals and objectives of the Plan of Action.

77. An essential question here was whether or not there were possibilities of improving the complementarity between the work of the various bodies involved, and in the Commission's opinion there was a paramount need for strengthening the process of co-ordination and co-operation. The Commission felt that at the interagency level the ACC Sub-Committee on Population could be given a stronger role.

III. REPORT ON THE WORLD POPULATION YEAR, 1974

78. The Commission had before it, during its consideration of agenda item 4, a report on the World Population Year, 1974 by the Secretary-General (E/5602 and Corr.1 and 2).

79. The Deputy Executive Director, Policy and Programme Development, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, in introducing the report, stated that the substantial work begun in World Population Year, and the information and communication programme of the Year, had helped to promote an increasing awareness and understanding of population and development questions, among people and communities around the world. The Year succeeded, in particular, in:

(a) spurring specific national action on population and development questions by national Governments through national population commissions or similar governmental authorities;

(b) arousing a large number of journalists and media representatives to concern about population matters; and

(c) moving a large number of national and international non-governmental organizations towards active involvement in population and development programmes.

80. He said that the World Population Year programme, which was co-ordinated through a small secretariat at UNFPA, was implemented with the full co-operation of the secretariat of the World Population Conference, the Population Division and other United Nations departments and organizations concerned. In order to respond to the continuing demand for population information generated through World Population Year activities, UNFPA had now established an office for public information and non-governmental organizations which would produce and disseminate publications and audio-visual material on population questions. UNFPA would also maintain links with national Governments and non-governmental organizations for their information needs and requirements.

81. The Commission expressed warm appreciation to the Executive Director of UNFPA and the Executive Secretary of the World Population Year for the work accomplished during the Year and commended the non-governmental organizations on their important contribution to it.

82. The Commission stressed the need to continue widespread dissemination of population information so that the momentum generated by the Year in the information and communications fields was not lost. Several members underlined the need to link activities in these areas to those being undertaken for the World Conference of the International Women's Year.

83. It was pointed out by several members that the national population commissions established during the Year had fulfilled an important function and that national institutions were being built up in their countries to carry out long-term follow-up programmes. As regards future wishes, the need for production of

material suitable for use in schools and out-of-school programmes was emphasized, while it was also suggested that a thorough evaluation of World Population Year activities should be undertaken by UNFPA in order that the lessons learned during the Year would not be lost.

84. The President of the International Statistical Institute reviewed the progress achieved under the World Fertility Survey which was begun in 1973 as a World Population Year project. The activities envisaged in the development phase of the World Fertility Survey (July 1973-June 1974) had been successfully implemented, and the implementation phase of the survey began in July 1974. Survey operations were in progress or had been completed in 12 countries. Field operations in several other countries would follow. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made in implementing the World Fertility Survey and stressed the importance of this undertaking.

85. The Deputy Executive Director, in responding to the comments from members, indicated that UNFPA would continue to disseminate population information through its public information programme and would closely relate this to International Women's Year activities. He agreed there was a continuing need for production of material suitable for use in schools, and stated that UNFPA would co-operate with appropriate agencies to see that this need was met.

IV. REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF WORK

86. In discussing agenda item 5, the Commission had before it documents E/CN.9/315, "Report on Progress of Work", E/CN.9/315/Add.1, "Role of the United Nations in Population Training", and E/CONF.60/CBP/29, "Activities of the United Nations System in the Field of Population". The Director of the Population Division informed the Commission that priority in the work programme had been given to the substantive preparations for the World Population Conference and the numerous activities associated with it. It was, nevertheless, expected that the 1974-1975 work programme ^{25/} as approved by the Commission would be completed by the end of 1975, with only minor delays. The Director further announced that the documents prepared for the Conference were under publication in two volumes entitled The Population Debate: Dimensions and Perspectives.

87. As regards research and technical work, the Director informed the Commission of the numerous studies undertaken in continuation of the project on salient features of urban and rural population changes and of the continuing work in the fields of mortality and migration. He reported that the manual on Methods for Projections of Urban and Rural Populations would become available soon, and recalled that the Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1970-1975 and its Long-Range Implications had been completed and distributed to participants at the World Population Conference.

88. In fertility and family planning, a report on the study of Conditions and Trends of Fertility in the World, 1960-1970 would be published late in 1975. Work was also under way on the demographic aspects of family planning; a report on some preliminary findings, which was now being circulated for comments, would be revised and published. The collaboration of the Secretariat in the field of fertility and family planning with the World Fertility Survey, with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and with the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography was also brought to the attention of the Commission.

89. The Commission was also informed of the progress in the continuing work on evaluation and adjustment of data and preparation of projections. The 1973 revision of the projections of total population by age and sex and of urban and rural population for countries and regions had been completed, the Director said, and the preparation of projections of households and families was under way. The use of demographic models in the work of the Secretariat was being investigated; an expert group would be convened for this purpose in 1975.

90. In reporting to the Commission on work in the area of population and development, the Director of the Population Division stated that this component has been strengthened owing to its crucial importance; further strengthening was foreseen. He observed that the comparative study on population and development was expected to be completed in 1975 and that a report on its findings would be available in 1976.

^{25/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. VII.

91. In the important area of population policies, a systematic survey of opinions of Governments with regard to their demographic situations and their attitudes and policies directed towards affecting population trends had been completed. A series of technical studies had been prepared as background for the World Population Plan of Action.

92. Technical co-operation continued to constitute an important part of the work programme of the Division. As previously recommended by the Commission, assistance had been increased in training, in collection of basic data, in establishing and strengthening family planning programmes and in formulating and implementing population policies and programmes. A major undertaking during the period under review had been the preparation of the global, regional and interregional programmes, both operational and non-operational, to be carried out by the United Nations during 1975 with funds to be provided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

93. The United Nations continued to provide assistance to 22 African countries as part of the African Census Programme and to several other countries for the improvement of demographic data collection and analysis. Assistance was also provided to countries for demographic research and for integrating population in development planning.

94. The Technical Adviser on Training, when introducing document E/CN.9/315/Add.1, reported to the Commission that the five United Nations sponsored demographic training and research centres had been strengthened, and that a new centre, namely the Centre démographique ONU-Roumanie (CEDOR) had been established at Bucharest in August 1974. Training was available at these centres at the elementary, advanced and specialist levels, and their duration varied from a few weeks to a maximum of three years. Fellowships could be obtained for training in other universities and institutions. Assistance was also provided for training and national institutions.

95. In accordance with recommendations made by the Population Commission, a Committee on Interdisciplinary Training in Population was set up under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNFPA, with representation from the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Population Council and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, in order to develop a programme for interdisciplinary training in population, including expanding interdisciplinary training in population at national institutions and at existing regional institutions when this will best meet national needs. A one-year course on aspects of population policy and a short-term course on family planning with emphasis on administration had already been prepared and the latter was given at the School of Public Health in Mexico. The questions now before the Committee concerned the nature of interdisciplinary training and the syllabus that should serve it, the audience for which such training should be designed, and the desirability of establishing new United Nations sponsored centres for this purpose and their possible location. At the Committee's request, the Secretariat had begun a survey of the needs for training, including interdisciplinary training, among a number of developing countries.

96. The Commission expressed great satisfaction with the progress of the 1974-1975 work programme. The Population Division was particularly commended for successfully carrying out the programme despite the heavy burden of the substantive preparations for the World Population Conference. The contribution of the

Secretariat to the substantive preparations for the Conference, including the pre-Conference consultations and the four symposia, and to the success of the Conference itself was very impressive. The Commission was particularly gratified to learn that the Secretariat's efforts to publish the documents prepared for the Conference had succeeded. The Secretariat's efforts in preparing for the post-Conference regional consultations were also acknowledged with appreciation.

97. The Commission stressed the usefulness of the Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1970-1975 and Its Long-Term Implications, since it could serve as an easy-to-read digest to all those interested in population, including politicians and administrators. It recommended ^{26/} that the Economic and Social Council take note of the summary of this Concise Report (E/5624) and its findings for transmission to the General Assembly, in accordance with Council resolution 1347 (XLV).

98. Reference was also made to the timeliness of the recommended revision of the United Nations model life-tables, an essential tool for demographic analysis, particularly preparation of estimates and projections. The Commission was pleased to learn that this project, and mortality studies in general, which had had to be postponed in earlier years owing to staff shortages, had recommenced. It was hoped that economic and social factors could be taken into account in mortality studies, since they appeared to be of considerable importance.

99. The Commission noted with appreciation the publication of Manual VIII on Methods for Projections of Urban and Rural Populations and drew attention to the desirability of distinguishing functional types of cities in urbanization studies.

100. Satisfaction was also expressed with the progress of work in fertility and family-planning studies. It was mentioned in this regard that co-operation with CICRED in preparing for the seminar on infant mortality and fertility was particularly useful, and that the collaboration of the Secretariat with the World Fertility Survey was mutually advantageous. It was suggested that the Division should start planning for the analyses which it has been proposed that the Division should undertake on the basis of the results of the World Fertility Survey. It was also noted that there was a need for a United Nations liaison officer with the WFS in the ECE region who could carry out functions similar to those of the liaison officers already assigned to other regions.

101. The continuing work of the Secretariat in the area of estimates and projections was noted with appreciation. The Commission was aware of the effort involved in preparing the estimates and projections and in co-ordinating this work with the specialized agencies, which are preparing the projections in their specific fields of competence. In response to questions, the Commission was informed that national projections were taken fully into consideration in preparing the United Nations projections. However, difficulties sometimes arose because of the number of variants and the time span covered by the United Nations projections, and also because for many developing countries some degree of evaluation and adjustment of basic data had to precede the preparation of the projections.

102. Some members expressed the wish that details of computations and results be made available to Governments, and the Secretariat indicated that a working paper

^{26/} See chap. I, draft decision V.

on the 1973 round of projections would be distributed very soon. The Commission noted in this connexion that it would be highly desirable to minimize the delay involved in the publication of data and studies since, in a time of rapid change, the dissemination of demographic information had to be expedited as much as possible. Reference was further made to the need to present the benchmark data and the assumptions very clearly so that the users are able to understand and assess the United Nations projections fully. In commenting on the current work on demographic models, it was suggested that application of such models should not be limited to the developing countries but should, where possible, be extended to the developed countries.

103. Several delegates made reference to General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) and emphasized the importance of the decisions of the World Population Conference for the work programme in population and development. The importance of the studies recommended by the Conference for a clearer understanding of demographic and socio-economic interrelationships was stressed. The Commission noted that there was a considerable number of countries highly interested in the results of such studies. General Assembly resolution 3345 (XXIX) also necessitated the strengthening of research in the important area of population, resources and environment within the relevant United Nations bodies.

104. Although the Commission was appreciative of the considerable efforts and progress made in the field of training in population matters, it felt that more detailed reports were needed in order to reach specific conclusions on future developments. It was suggested that the presence of the directors of the United Nations sponsored demographic centres would be useful, while particular reference was made to the desirability of completing the survey on the need for interdisciplinary training without delay.

V. BIENNIAL WORK PROGRAMME (1976-1977), MEDIUM-TERM
PLAN (1976-1979) AND LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVES

A. General perspective

105. For its treatment of agenda item 6, the Commission had before it document E/CN.9/317 dealing with the biennial work programme, the medium-term plan and the long-term perspectives, as well as a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.9/319) which referred to the reinstatement of the Population Bulletin. It was also provided with information on the approved resources for the 1974-1975 biennium and the proposed resources for the 1976-1977 biennium.

106. In presenting the work programme, the Director of the Population Division stated that the World Population Conference represented a turning point in the activities in the field of population and the Secretariat had to respond to its recommendations. Priorities established in Bucharest should be observed, and consideration should be given to the contributions other members of the United Nations family of organizations could make. Of particular importance in this regard was the collaboration with UNFPA, with which close relations were maintained. These relations would have to be strengthened further in order to implement the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action. It was a function of the Population Division to assist the Fund in the substantive aspects of its work. Also, within the Secretariat, the Population Division should concentrate its efforts on basic issues within its competence and leave other matters in the hands of others, notably some aspects of administration of technical assistance in population.

107. The need for closer links with the specialized agencies and with other competent units of the United Nations was stronger than ever before, the Director noted. That was particularly so in view of the interdisciplinary nature of the work and of the amount of work that needed to be carried out. Closer co-operation was also needed with relevant institutions outside the United Nations system, as well as with non-governmental organizations and other organizations with official status with the Economic and Social Council and with demographic sections in national universities and national research centres. Such co-operation had already proved fruitful in the preparations for the World Population Conference. However, the Director saw no need to establish new co-ordinating bodies since the ACC Sub-Committee on Population could undertake additional activities as needed.

108. The Director noted that while some theoretical and fundamental work was always necessary, it should be appreciated that the Population Division was directing its programme mainly to research of an applied and action-oriented character. That was why it was fortunate that the Commission had indicated that it wanted the Division, in collaboration with other United Nations organizations, to do the substantive servicing for the monitoring of population trends and policies, an activity, moreover, in which the Division had long experience.

109. The Population Division could be an observation post for the purposes of monitoring trends in mortality, fertility, migration, population distribution and policies. The results of such studies, when placed in their social and economic context, were essential for the preparation of population projections since it was intended to improve their quality by introducing social, economic and policy considerations into the process of the formulation of assumptions. The development of special demographic models could also lead to improvement in this regard.

110. Mortality was one of the priority areas in the programme, the Director stated. A large part of the world's population was still suffering from high mortality particularly among infants and children and from mortality differentials which led to social injustice. Research in this area had had to be postponed for several years and should now be approached with vigour. The same applied to international migration on which no major work had been undertaken since the 1950s.

111. A major part of the work programme was directed towards the study of fertility and family planning. The decisions and recommendations of the Conference as well as the recommendations of the Symposium on Population and the Family held at Honolulu from 6 to 15 August 1973 had been used as guides for the programme and projects proposed in this field.

112. The work programme also included studies in urbanization especially because of the great importance of this phenomenon in developing countries. Here the relationship with the development of the agricultural population would be given special emphasis.

113. The work programme on population and development had been strengthened in order not only to provide the badly needed clarifications of the issues involved but also to persuade Governments of the value of incorporating population in their development plans. Indeed, as the Commission had already indicated, demographic elements should be incorporated into the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade as well as in other development strategies.

114. After the Conference it had become more necessary than ever before to include economic and social aspects in research work, even in the traditional work on fertility, mortality and migration. It was also very important to carry out studies on the question of resources, environment and settlement in relation to population. The recommendations of the Symposium on Population, Resources and Environment held at Stockholm from 26 September to 5 October 1973, as well as those of the World Population Conference had provided guidance in this respect and would continue to do so. Close collaboration with interested agencies, including FAO, WHO, UNEP, and UNITAR, was particularly desirable in this field.

115. The Director finally drew the Commission's attention to technical co-operation and training, and stated that in regard to training, the specific aim was to assist in providing a new type of demographer with a broader background than before. The Committee on Interdisciplinary Training, which was chaired by the Executive Director of UNFPA, would continue to provide recommendations in this respect.

116. After having heard the Director's statement, the Commission proceeded to the examination of the biennial work programme (1976-1977) and the medium-term plan (1976-1979). It decided to do this in two stages. During the first round the programme and the plan were considered in their totality and with regard to the relationship and balance between the major components of the work programme. In

the second round particular attention was to be given to the balance within separate sections and to the discussion of priorities for research and other activities implicit in the recommendations and decisions of the World Population Plan of Action.

117. The Commission commended the Secretariat for the general spirit and outline of the biennial work programme (1976-1977) and the medium-term plan (1976-1979). In particular, it expressed its appreciation for the effort made to relate the work programme to the results of the World Population Conference and to broaden its scope in accordance with the decisions taken at the Conference, as witnessed by the analysis presented in paragraphs 3 to 16 of document E/CN.9/317. In a sense, the Commission observed, the work programme presented a strategy for substantive action on an international level in the field of population. In view of the scope of the programme, the Commission suggested that at its next session it should be presented in a manner more closely reflecting the relation of the current and the long-term programmes, that it should include information on the related work of other agencies, regional commissions and training and research centres, and should provide information on the related work of other agencies, regional commissions and training and research centres, and should provide information concerning personnel and budget requirements for specific projects, as noted also in respect of the progress of work.

118. In carrying out its task of a comprehensive review of the proposed work programme, the Commission was conscious of the resource requirements for the implementation of projects emanating from the World Population Conference and, in particular, of the special effort required for the tasks of continuous monitoring and periodic review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action, as referred to in paragraphs 107 and 108 of the Plan. The importance of the different elements in the programme of work was recognized, but some members expressed concern about the heavy load that the Secretariat had to bear when carrying out a programme of research, technical work and other activities of the size proposed, particularly in view of the limited resources available. It was pointed out by the Director of the Population Division that the proposed projects were those that could be carried out with the proposed staff and budget for the two-year period, but that any additional activities would either replace those in the original proposals or make additional resources necessary.

119. The Commission emphasized that it would be appropriate and desirable for the implementation of certain projects to seek the active collaboration of other elements of the United Nations system, in particular the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies, especially in respect of the monitoring and review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action. Some members also suggested that the Secretariat explore the possibilities of contracting out certain projects to universities and other private research institutes or of non-governmental organizations. Such organizations might well be able to include them in their regular programme of work, they suggested. However, other members thought that experience had shown that the contracting out of certain projects to institutes outside the United Nations system was likely to produce disappointing results, in many cases without entailing any net budgetary savings.

120. In discussing the means of implementation of the work programme, the Commission agreed that stress had to be laid on the mutual advantages of closer collaboration with Governments and national institutes. The strengthening of the

links between the work of the Secretariat in the field of population and that of national organizations, including inter alia, the carrying out of co-operative studies and investigations and consultations on demographic estimates and projections, was considered to be both fruitful and necessary.

121. In reviewing the different components of the work programme, the Commission expressed agreement on the increased emphasis the proposed work programme placed on the interrelationship between population and economic and social development and population policies. It noted that the programme had endeavoured to incorporate development in all of its sectors. Attention had also been paid to resources and environment with emphasis on food, which was one of the most essential current problems although it should not be approached in a one-sided manner. The Commission recommended a further strengthening of the work programme on population and development as indicated in paragraphs 141-144 below.

122. The Commission stressed that the monitoring of population trends and policies as one of the basic elements of the World Population Plan of Action was an essential function of the Population Division. It noted that advice to the Economic and Social Council on population trends and policies was, in fact, one of the duties that the Population Commission had had within its mandate since its inception. Against the background of the recommendations of the World Population Conference its importance had increased greatly. The Commission took the view that a clearer definition of this task, in the new context of monitoring, was required and that the monitoring process should be expanded to incorporate developmental and environmental as well as political variables.

123. The Commission strongly supported the proposal made in the programme regarding the establishment by the Population Division of a data bank on population policies linked to stored adjusted demographic data and social and economic indicators. Means of making this information available to Governments should be carefully studied by the Secretariat.

124. The Commission also emphasized the review and appraisal of achieving the goals of the World Population Plan of Action which would add another heavy burden to the work of the Secretariat and would require closer contact with Governments and more evaluation research.

125. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the fact that the additional suggestions with regard to the work programme had implications for resources requirements, and the Commission expressed concern that resources might not be sufficient for the essential activities outlined. Being fully cognizant of the need for maximum economy in budgets for United Nations activities, it suggested a review of priorities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the light of the decisions of the World Population Conference and it noted that it was essential to pay greater attention to questions of socio-economic development and their impact on population.

B. Research and technical work

1. Population trends and structure

126. In discussing paragraphs 48-63 of document E/CN.9/317, the Commission emphasized the importance of work on levels and trends in mortality, which had recently been resumed. The hope was expressed that the results of this study would become available at an early date. With respect to the project dealing with the revision of the United Nations model life tables, it was suggested that the input required could remain moderate in view of the theoretical work that had already been done at various other institutes. However, much effort should be made to trace the patterns of mortality which, at least in the more developed countries, had recently undergone remarkable changes.

127. Work on the demographic contrasts between urban and rural areas should be continued beyond 1976 having regard to the effects of urbanization on demographic change and the role which growth centres might play in the development process. In this context, numerous delegates emphasized the need to study also internal migration as a topic in addition to those already considered, because of its great relevance in countries with unequal population distribution. It was appreciated, however, that from a statistical point of view this was a difficult field because it did not easily lend itself to international comparisons. Yet a few case studies could be undertaken and methodological assistance could be rendered to countries that wished to study the topic at the national level. Mention was made of the problem of the geographical distribution of population in relation to economic development and the proper use of land resources, a topic of special significance in the context of regional planning.

128. In view of the importance of international migration, the Commission was of the opinion that the input of the Secretariat in this field should be strengthened. The importance of studies on youth and the aged was similarly emphasized. The Commission noted in this regard that these studies should go beyond simple demographic analysis and should investigate the social, economic, political and psychological problems involved. The study of the demographic aspects of public administration was considered relevant to development planning aspects and procedures. It was in fact suggested that a manual could be prepared which would contain guidelines for Governments desirous of establishing national demographic services.

2. Demographic estimates and projections

129. The Commission was gratified to learn from paragraphs 76-85 of document E/CN.9/317, that the 1973 round of projections of population by age and sex and of urban and rural populations had been completed and that a Population Division working paper including this round of the projections would soon be circulated. The Commission also noted that the preparation of the projections of households and families was under way. It was emphasized that the next round of the projections, which was scheduled for 1978, should be completed promptly so that its results could be used in the process of review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals of the World Population Plan of Action.

130. It was further appreciated that considerable work was involved in evaluation and adjustment of basic demographic data which the Secretariat had to undertake before the projections were prepared. It was emphasized, however, that the countries and the regional commissions had important roles in this process and that their co-operation with the Population Division would be both useful and desirable.

131. Co-ordination and collaboration, it was noted, was also necessary in the process of preparing the projections. The Commission was aware of the existing co-operative arrangements in this respect between the Secretariat and the specialized agencies and the regional commissions through the ACC Sub-Committee on Population. It was further indicated that the demographic training and research centres were also contributing to the preparation of projections. The Commission hoped that that collaboration could be strengthened. The need for guaranteeing compatibility of the assumptions necessitated a co-ordinating role by the Population Division.

132. Particularly in view of the need for resources on other projects mentioned in this section, a question was raised with regard to the work on micro-simulated models proposed by the Secretariat. It was explained, and appreciated by the Commission, that the models envisaged differed from those being developed by other experts in that all their variables were demographic and that their main purpose was to improve the methodology of projections.

133. Some members suggested that the projections should take into account cyclical occurrences of economic crises and of economic cycles in general. Another suggestion was made to the effect that the United Nations might increase the number of projections in order to take account of recent demographic changes. In comparing the changes in assumptions, an important input to the monitoring process might be obtained. Moreover, in doing so, the effects of changes in particular variables or combinations of variables on population size and structure could be assessed.

134. In order to monitor population trends, the Secretariat was requested to investigate the possibility of having an updated projection available in 1977 which could then be used in the report on the world population situation, and also on the review and appraisal scheduled for 1979.

3. Fertility and family planning

135. The Secretariat's programme of work in fertility and family planning studies, as contained in paragraphs 64-75 of the work programme reflected a reappraisal of the need for knowledge in this field and of the methods of acquiring it. The programme had benefited from earlier experience within the Secretariat and from the results of the World Population Conference and the Symposium on Population and the Family. The Symposium, in particular, had generated new and valuable ideas and the Commission was pleased to see that they had been systematically applied in the work programme.

136. The reorientation of the work in fertility and family planning studies reflected this, since it called for an alteration of approach and of research methods, and did not involve major changes in topics of investigation. Basically the change would be from macro- to micro-analysis with the two linked to show the interrelationships between conditions in society and individual and family behaviour.

137. To carry out this programme required greater use of information, usually drawn from specially designed field studies, on the interrelatedness of family decision-making and behaviour with patterns of culture, conditions of society and a variety of other phenomena that influence fertility change. The Commission wished that the Secretariat should so far as possible take advantage of the World Fertility Survey to obtain data on which to base its studies. This would not only facilitate the Division's work, but would also support the World Fertility Survey which obviously could not exhaust the research possibilities of the data that it collected. However, the Commission was informed that the Population Division, in co-operation with Governments, would undertake limited field studies to collect some additional data not otherwise available.

138. The Division had always emphasized in its work programme studies of fertility levels and patterns in developing countries, for knowledge of conditions in these regions had always been limited. But the industrialized nations were now experiencing important changes in fertility and factors affecting it and the Secretariat should study them in depth. The results of such work should be included in the next assessment of conditions and trends of fertility throughout the world.

139. The Commission noted that while most studies in the field of fertility were designed to improve factual knowledge and would utilize results of field surveys, others were to be methodological, a course necessitated by the new orientation given to the work programme. Recent and foreseeable increases in the use of the national family planning programmes as an instrument for affecting rates of population growth made it imperative that the Secretariat should study more intensely the influence, if any, that existing family planning programmes had had upon the level of fertility. In this connexion, it was observed that the Secretariat might review the situation and issue the findings.

140. The opinion was also expressed that the proposal to include in the programme model schemes to expedite acquisition of knowledge about fertility change in co-operation with Governments was an example of the ways in which Governments could participate directly in the Secretariat's work programme. The Director of the Population Division noted with satisfaction that the Government of Tunisia was willing to assist the Secretariat in such a venture. Some members of the Commission stressed that the scope of the study of non-acceptance of family planning by individuals should be sufficiently widened to include the positive as well as the negative reasons for acceptance and non-acceptance.

4. Population and development

141. The Population Commission, taking into consideration the decisions and recommendations of the World Population Conference, particularly the World Population Plan of Action, as well as its own recommendations at earlier sessions,

considered that the work in population and development was of the highest priority. The Commission strongly supported projects proposed by the Secretariat (E/CN.9/317, paras. 86-98) and expressed the desirability of further strengthening this programme.

142. Special emphasis was placed on the study of the impact of socio-economic development on demographic trends and on the need of strengthening the work programme in this area. In particular, it was felt that specific attention should be given, in accordance with resolution VI of the World Population Conference, to the effects of educational development, employment of women and patterns and types of urbanization, on demographic patterns and change. Several members of the Commission also underlined the importance of studying the implications of demographic trends for economic and social development.

143. In connexion with the study of the relationships between population, resources and the environment, the Population Commission was of the view that the Population Division should collaborate with other units of the Secretariat and of the United Nations system concerned with these problems. Several representatives emphasized the need for such collaboration with UNITAR. The Director of the Population Division reported that informal contacts with that unit had already been established.

144. With regard to the study on the interrelations between population, on the one hand, and income distribution, international trade and technological change, on the other, as included in the medium-term programme, different views on the importance of the topic were expressed in the Commission. Some members emphasized the importance of this topic and expressed their concern that this project had not been included in the biennial programme and appeared only in the medium-term plan.

5. Population policy

145. The Population Commission gave strong support in principle to the work programme in the important area of population policy. It also recommended that the work should be extended to include not only the formulation of population policies but also their implementation and evaluation.

146. The data bank on population policies was considered to be particularly important. It was suggested that, although full use should be made of the information available to the regional commissions, direct contacts with Governments would be necessary in some instances to ensure that national information would be available and could be kept up to date.

147. Several members pointed out that the work programme under this component as presented in E/CN.9/317 (paras. 99-106) was insufficiently explicit with regard to the details of work on monitoring of population policies and on review and appraisal of the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. Very specific tasks should be identified and included in the work programme in connexion with the preparation in 1977 and 1979 of the report on the monitoring process and the preparation in 1979 of a report on the review and implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.

148. A number of representatives recommended that the formulation and implementation of policies designed to achieve equality of status for women should be included in the monitoring process.

149. It was further suggested that national universities should be encouraged in the training of the multidisciplinary staff which would be required for the formulation and implementation of population policies.

150. The Commission expressed its satisfaction with the revision of the programme in this field as submitted by the Secretariat. Further information was, however, sought on the role of regional commissions in this section of the work programme and the Commission was assured by the Director of the Population Division that close co-operation would be maintained.

C. Technical co-operation

151. In reviewing the programme of work in technical assistance in population, the Commission noted the progress of work which had been executed with resources provided by UNFPA (E/CN.9/315, paras. 65-69, and E/CN.9/315/Add.1). It was further noted that the Population Division was responsible for providing technical support, especially for field activities, and co-ordination for the programme, and that the Office of Technical Co-operation had central responsibility for the administrative and budgetary aspects. The regional commissions were responsible for the implementation of programmes in their respective regions, in collaboration with the Population Division at Headquarters and other units as appropriate.

152. The 1975 programme made provision for technical co-operation in the following main categories of activity: the improvement of basic population data; estimates and projections; demographic analysis and research; population and development; population policies; family planning; population information and documentation; training; meetings and conferences; and interagency co-ordination.

153. In preparing the 1975 interregional and regional programme, special attention had been given to the specific needs of each region, in view of the great diversity of situations existing in the world. The programme had been prepared in close collaboration with the regional commissions and the regional demographic and research centres.

154. The Commission gave attention to the continuing functions of the Population Division in technical co-operation. In 1975, these would include, in addition to formulating the programme for 1976-1977, technical support to regional and interregional activities included in the 1975 programme, and to country projects of assistance in population for which the United Nations is the executing agency. Allocations for country projects executed by the United Nations in 1974 were of the order of \$17 million; a similar level of expenditure is anticipated for 1975.

155. In discussing the substantive fields to which the United Nations should provide technical assistance and field services in future, the Commission concurred that, in addition to continuing the provision of current types of assistance, the United Nations should pay, within its mandate, special attention to meeting needs for assistance in the categories stressed in the recommendations of the World Population Conference and the World Population Plan of Action. Some members emphasized that particular attention should be given to the statements contained in document E/CN.9/317, paragraph 134 (a)-(j). Some of these were categories in which the United Nations had been rendering assistance for some time but on which a new emphasis was laid by the Conference; others were new.

156. Several members of the Commission questioned whether the level of contribution agreed to by UNFPA for 1975, combined with regular budget resources, would indeed allow for the maintenance of ongoing activities in the field of technical assistance and suggested ways in which the United Nations programme could be made more effective, i.e., by inviting the close co-operation of other agencies which render assistance, including those which provide bilateral assistance.

157. Several members urged that, in connexion with the preparation of future United Nations programmes of technical co-operation in population, the Secretariat should report to the Commission on the United Nations programmes as they relate to the total programme of assistance in this field, being offered to developing countries under the aegis of the United Nations system and bilateral programmes. In this connexion it was asked to consult with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in order to avoid duplication of effort.

158. In reply to members' questions, the Commission was informed by the representative of UNFPA that the following funds had been allocated by UNFPA to the United Nations for technical co-operation and related activities to be implemented in 1974, excluding the World Population Conference: \$10.4 million for projects in Africa; \$3.2 million for Asia and the Pacific; \$4.9 million for Latin America and the Caribbean; \$1.5 million for West Asia; and \$0.3 million for Europe. In addition, allocations made for interregional and global projects amounted to \$2.7 million; thus a total of \$22.9 million had been allocated to the United Nations by UNFPA, as of 31 March 1974, for work in that year. In response to questions raised by members about differences in the allocations among regions, the Commission was reminded that the regional amounts were essentially the result of different requests made by the Governments of each region. The Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities also informed the Commission that the Fund intended to recommend to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twentieth session to be held in June 1975 a level of support for United Nations regional and interregional programmes in each of the years 1976 and 1977 at least similar to that proposed for 1975.

159. The Commission was also informed of the level of support given to each of the regional demographic training and research centres in 1974. A proposal was made that the level of support granted to the International Institute for Population Studies in Chembur, India, be increased in view of the facilities and services it offered to the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

160. With respect to the question of providing assistance to countries wishing to participate in the 1980 round of censuses, the Commission pointed out that some assistance would also need to be provided to those countries in Africa which had not been able fully to develop their census-taking capabilities during the 1970 round of censuses. Assistance in the field of data collecting should also be geared to providing the type of basic data which would be needed in connexion with the monitoring and, where feasible, the review and appraisal of population trends called for by the World Population Conference.

161. It was requested in that connexion that high priority be given to assistance for improving statistics on births and deaths and for developing a national capacity for undertaking multisubject surveys which would include a demographic component.

162. It was recognized that assistance, upon request, in establishing or strengthening centres of population studies, as part of the organization of activities for development planning in the developing countries, could be very useful.

D. Population Bulletin

163. The Commission agreed with the Secretariat's proposals, which followed up an earlier suggestion of the Commission, in document E/CN.9/319 regarding the reinstating of the Population Bulletin of the United Nations. The Bulletin would permit the dissemination of population studies carried out by the United Nations and its specialized agencies and by individual scholars. It would bring the broad field of population, including population and development, population and the environment and population policies, to analysts and to students of population. It would be published in the languages in which the substantive articles were drafted, on the understanding that the languages in question were official languages of the United Nations. A summary of the articles would appear in the other languages.

164. While agreeing also that the Bulletin be published twice annually, the Commission strongly felt that it should be published in all the official languages of the United Nations in order to give the information wider dissemination. The Secretariat informed the Commission of the financial implications of publishing the Bulletin in all the official languages (E/CN.9/319/Add.1).

165. It was also recommended that the Population Newsletter, prepared and issued by the Population Division, should continue to be issued without change in its periodicity.

E. Demographic publications of the United Nations

166. The Commission was briefly informed by the representative of the United Nations Statistical Office of the plans for improvements in the dissemination of demographic statistics in the recurrent statistical publications of the United Nations, particularly in the Demographic Yearbook, the quarterly Population and Vital Statistics Report and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Changes contemplated for the Demographic Yearbook, as supported by the Statistical Commission at its eighteenth session, 27/ were the results of the recommendations of a joint Secretariat working group, based in large part on replies to a questionnaire addressed to a number of demographers and statisticians, inquiring into how well the Yearbook served their needs.

167. A member of the Commission declared that he was disappointed by the relative lack of additional demographic statistics in the statistical publications which had been issued during World Population Year and by the paucity of demographic statistics in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

27/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2, para. 156.

168. The portions of the work programme of the Statistical Office related to the World Population Plan of Action were outlined for the information of the Commission. These included the ongoing development of the System of Social and Demographic Statistics, the continuation of the relevant phases of the African Census Programme, a new programme to develop continuing household survey capabilities in Africa, revision of the Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods, ^{28/} revision of the existing recommendations on international migration statistics, and the preparation of draft guidelines on internal migration statistics.

169. The Commission took note of the statement by the representative of IUSSP that the Union had established the Committee on International Demographic Terminology in 1972 to prepare a new up-to-date multilingual demographic dictionary. The previous dictionary with the same title had become obsolete during the past 17 years owing to rapid developments in demography and the emergence of new fields. The Committee would complete the manuscript of the new multilingual dictionary by May 1975 in English, French and Spanish, and the dictionary would be published by IUSSP in the following months and some time later also in Russian. It was felt that at a later stage serious consideration should be given to the preparation and publication of an integrated text.

^{28/} United Nations publication, Sales No. 55.XVII.1.

VI. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS BEFORE THE COMMISSION

Draft resolution I

170. At the 337th meeting, on 26 February 1975, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.9/L.117) entitled "Population, the status of women and the integration of women in development".

171. At the 340th meeting, on 27 February 1975, the Commission had before it, following informal consultations, a revised draft resolution (E/CN.9/L.117/Rev.1) which read as follows:

(Text identical with that of draft resolution I in chapter I with the exception of operative paragraph 1 which was modified as shown in paragraph 172 below, the penultimate paragraph of the preamble and operative paragraph 2 (a) which read as follows:

"Further recognizing the basic human right of couples and individuals to have information, education and means to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and that the exercise of this right can contribute to the improvement of the status of women which conversely can influence the size and structure of their families, and can contribute, where desired, to smaller family size,"

"(a) To monitor on a continuing basis all United Nations development programmes and projects, including those on population, to assess their impact on women, keeping in mind the mutual interaction among population factors, social and economic development, and the evolving status of women;".)

172. At the 342nd meeting, on 28 February 1975, the representative of Brazil proposed that the words "resolutions IV and XII" be amended to read "resolutions IV, XII and XVII" in operative paragraph 1 and that the word "assure" be replaced by the word "recommend" in subparagraph 1 (c). These amendments were accepted by the sponsors.

173. At the same meeting, the Commission agreed to replace the text of the penultimate paragraph of the revised draft resolution by the following:

"Further recognizing that equal status of men and women in the family and in society improves the over-all quality of life and that this principle of equality should be fully realized in family planning where each spouse should consider the welfare of other members of the family and recognizing that improvement of the status of women in the family and in society can contribute, where desired, to smaller family size, and the opportunity for women to plan births also improves their individual status,".

174. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom proposed the replacement of subparagraph (a) of operative paragraph 2 by the following text:

"(a) To pay particular attention to the monitoring of the progress being made in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action to the evolving status of women, keeping in mind the mutual interaction among population factors, social and economic development and the status of women;".

This amendment was also accepted by the sponsors.

175. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.9/L.117/Rev.1, as amended orally. (For the text, see chap. I, draft resolution I.)

Draft resolution II

176. At the 342nd meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf of Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, Panama, Thailand, Tunisia and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.9/L.123) entitled "Guidelines on population related factors for developmental planners".

177. Following a number of suggestions, the representative of the United Kingdom orally revised operative paragraph 1.

178. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.9/L.123, as orally revised. (For the text, see chap. I, draft resolution II.)

179. In adopting the resolution, the Commission expressed the belief that the Secretary-General should hold the consultations mentioned in paragraph 1 with individuals from a wide range of geographical regions.

Draft resolution III

180. At the 340th meeting, the Commission had before it a draft resolution (E/CN.9/L.122) entitled "Work programme in the field of population" submitted by the delegations of Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Panama and Peru. Romania became a sponsor subsequently.

181. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom orally proposed the deletion of the word "vast" in operative paragraph 3. This amendment was accepted by the sponsors.

182. At the 342nd meeting, the representative of the United States proposed the following amendments to the draft resolution:

(a) To insert the word "initial" (which was later amended to read "first") between the words "significant" and "response" in the fourth preambular paragraph.

(b) To replace operative paragraph 1 with the following text:

"1. Endorses the biennial work programme (1976-1977) and takes note with satisfaction of the medium-term plan of work (1976-1979) in the field of population in light of the discussions in the Population Commission at its eighteenth session recommending adjustments that in particular take full account of the rôle in monitoring and in review and appraisal called for in paragraphs 107 and 108 of the World Population Plan of Action;"

(c) To replace operative paragraph 2 with the following text:

"2. Calls to the attention of the General Assembly:

(a) Its view that the United Nations Secretariat will need at a minimum all personnel now proposed by the Population Division for its programme budget for 1976-1977 in order to carry out the biennial work programme (1976-1977);

(b) Its concern that there may not be personnel available to enable the United Nations Secretariat within its mandate to carry out the essential new activities related to monitoring and to review an appraisal called for in paragraphs 107 and 108 of the World Population Plan of Action;"

(d) To replace operative paragraph 3 with the following text:

"3. Further calls to the attention of the General Assembly in its review of the work programme (1976-1977) and budget relating to economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations Secretariat the need to consider whether current priorities and budget and personnel are adequate to permit the Secretariat, within its mandate, to carry out its biennial programme of work in the field of population including the new activities related to monitoring and the review and appraisal activities arising from paragraphs 107 and 108 of the World Population Plan of Action;"

183. At the same meeting, the Commission voted as follows on the amendments proposed by the United States:

(a) The first amendment (para. 182 (a) above) was adopted;

(b) The second amendment (para. 182 (b) above) was rejected by 17 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions;

(c) The third amendment (para. 182 (c) above) was rejected by 14 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions;

(d) The fourth amendment (para. 182 (d) above) was rejected by 12 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions.

184. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.9/L.122, as orally amended. (For the text, see chap. I, draft resolution III.)

185. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Brazil, the Netherlands, Rwanda, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Draft resolution IV

186. At the 342nd meeting, the Commission had before it a draft resolution (E/CN.9/L.125) submitted by Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Portugal 29/ entitled "International migration", which read as follows:

29/ Under the terms of rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

/...

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling the report of the World Population Conference (see E/5585 and Corr.1),

"1. Recommends that the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination interested in international migration, establish an ad hoc group to study the appropriate measures related inter alia to the defence of the rights of emigrants and their families, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session through the Economic and Social Council;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps for the establishment of this group."

187. At the same meeting the representative of Egypt proposed that the word "emigrants" in operative paragraph 1 be changed to "migrant workers". This was accepted by the sponsors.

188. At the same meeting, following a discussion and various suggestions, the representative of the United Kingdom formally proposed that the draft resolution read as follows:

(Text identical with that shown in chap. I, draft resolution IV.)

189. The Commission accepted the amendments to the preamble without a vote.

190. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted by 10 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions, the oral amendment to the operative paragraphs of draft resolution E/CN.9/L.125.

191. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.9/L.125 as amended. (For the text, see chap. I, draft resolution IV.)

192. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Draft decisions (E/CN.9/L.124)

193. At the 340th meeting, the Commission had before it four draft decisions (E/CN.9/L.124) proposed by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. K. T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana), as co-ordinator of the informal contact group which had been set up by the Commission at its 327th meeting (see para. 4 above).

Draft decision I

194. The Commission decided to modify the text of the first paragraph of draft decision I by deleting the words following "(b)" and substituting the following:

"to contribute, within its competence, advice to the comprehensive review and appraisal of the progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and to report its findings to the Council."

195. Draft decision I, as amended, was adopted. (For the text, see chap. I, draft decision I.)

Draft decision II

196. Draft decision II was adopted. (Ibid., draft decision II.)

Draft decision III

197. Draft decision III was adopted. (Ibid., draft decision III.)

Draft decision IV

198. On the proposal of the representative of the United Kingdom, draft decision IV was amended to read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council requests the Committee on Review and Appraisal to consider the incorporation in the review of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade appropriate principles, objectives and recommendations contained in the World Population Plan of Action."

199. Draft decision IV, as amended, was adopted. (Ibid., draft decision IV.)

Draft decision V

200. At the 332nd meeting, on 21 February 1975, during its consideration of agenda item 5 on the report on the progress of work, the Commission adopted a draft decision which read as follows:

(Text identical with that shown in chap. I, draft decision V.)

Draft resolution (E/CN.9/L.121)

201. At the 342nd meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf of Ghana and Japan, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.9/L.121) entitled "Implications of the World Population Conference".

202. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the sponsors, revised it by amending operative paragraph 1 to read as follows:

"1. Considers that, in order to carry out the tasks with respect to monitoring as well as review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action which it deems appropriate pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX), additional information is needed;"

203. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.9/L.121, as orally revised, by 14 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions. (For the text, see para. 2 above, resolution 1 (XVIII).)

Proposal by Sweden

204. At the 342nd meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced and orally revised the text of a draft foot-note to chapter I of the report of the Population Commission, which was contained in document E/CN.9/L.119 and read as follows:

"The resolutions and recommendations made in this chapter in response to General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) are based on the assumption that the Council will wish to give in-depth consideration to population matters every two years, perhaps in its spring session following meetings of the Population Commission, as well as continuing to deal with particular aspects at its other sessions. On this assumption, the Population Commission has considered the implications for the Commission of the World Population Conference, as requested by the General Assembly, and has concluded that: (a) no changes are necessary in its terms of reference, and (b) it should continue to meet on a biennial basis while reserving the right to request authority exceptionally to hold special sessions."

205. At the same meeting, the Commission rejected the proposal by 7 votes to 6, with 8 abstentions.

206. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the Netherlands and the United States.

Draft resolution (E/CN.9/L.120)

207. At the 342nd meeting, the Commission had before it a draft resolution (E/CN.9/L.120) entitled "Law and population" submitted by the delegations of France, Japan, Thailand, Tunisia and the United States.

208. An oral statement was made by the Secretary of the Commission on the financial implications of the draft resolution.

209. At the same meeting, the Commission decided, after debate and at the suggestion of the representative of Thailand on behalf of the sponsors that consideration of draft resolution E/CN.9/L.120 be deferred to the nineteenth session of the Commission. (For the text of the draft resolution, see annex IV.)

VII. DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETEENTH SESSION
OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION

210. In compliance with the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII), the Commission considered a draft provisional agenda for its nineteenth session (E/CN.9/318) as submitted by the Secretary-General.

211. At the 342nd meeting, on 28 February 1975, while considering the draft provisional agenda, the Commission expressed the opinion that more extensive annotations and structuring would be required and that it would be useful if the Director of the Population Division were to consult with the Chairman of the Commission in the preparation of the provisional agenda. It was also noted that, with respect to item 5 of the draft agenda, the work programmes of the regional commissions and the specialized agencies should be included.

212. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the following provisional agenda:

"PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. United Nations action to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference, 1974

The Commission will consider this item in the light of recommendations made at its eighteenth session, as well as by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Legislative authorization might be given by these bodies for the submission of reports to the Commission at its nineteenth session.

4. Progress of work

The Commission will have before it a report on the progress of work.

Legislative authority: draft resolution on work programme in the field of population, operative paragraph 4 (c) (see chap. I, draft resolution III).

5. Work programme of the United Nations in the population field

In accordance with usual practice, the Commission will examine the work programme of the United Nations in the population field, and give guidance to the Population Division. A report on the programme will be submitted by the Secretary-General.

Legislative authority: draft resolution on work programme in the field of population, operative paragraph 4 (c).

6. Draft provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission

The Commission will have before it a draft provisional agenda for its twentieth session.

Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII) of 1 August 1974.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission."

VIII. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Duration of the session

213. The Population Commission held its eighteenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 28 February 1975. The Commission held 18 plenary meetings (325th to 342nd meetings).

Attendance

214. The session was attended by representatives and/or alternates of States members of the Commission, observers from other States Members of the United Nations, an observer from a non-member State and representatives of bodies of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as listed in annex I.

Officers

215. At the 325th meeting on 18 February 1975, the Commission unanimously decided to re-elect all its officers from the seventeenth session. The officers were: Miss Mercedes B. Concepcion (Philippines), Chairman; Mrs. V. Russ (Romania), Mr. K. T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana) and Mr. V. H. Morgan (Costa Rica), Vice-Chairmen; and Mr. D. J. van de Kaa (Netherlands), Rapporteur.

Agenda and documentation

216. The agenda for the session was adopted at the 326th meeting on 18 February 1975 and amended under rule 10 of the rules of procedure at the 327th meeting on 19 February. The agenda, as adopted and amended, is reproduced in annex II.

217. The documents before the Commission at its eighteenth session are listed in annex III.

Tribute to the memory of William H. Draper, Jr.

218. At the opening of the session (325th meeting on 18 February 1975), the Chairman, on behalf of the Commission, paid tribute to the memory of William H. Draper, Jr., representative of the United States of America on the Commission at its fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and three special sessions, who died on 26 December 1974. The Commission expressed profound sorrow at the loss of Mr. Draper who was well known around the world for his work on population matters and who had made a distinguished contribution to the work of the Commission generally and, particularly, during the preparations for the World Population Conference held in 1974. The representative of the United States was requested to convey the condolences of all members of the Commission to the delegation of the United States and to the family of the deceased.

219. The representative of the United States expressed profound gratitude for the many warm expressions concerning Mr. Draper and promised to convey them to his Government and Mr. Draper's family.

IX. ADOPTION OF THE COMMISSION'S REPORT

220. At its 339th, 341st and 342nd meetings, on 27 and 28 February 1975, the Population Commission adopted the report on its eighteenth session (E/CN.9/L.118 and Add.1-4, as amended).

Annex I

ATTENDANCE a/

Members

BRAZIL

Representative: L. P. Lindenberg Sette

COSTA RICA

Representative: Victor H. Morgan A.

DENMARK

Representative: M. Boserup

ECUADOR

Representative: Eduardo Santos

EGYPT

Representative: Gamal Askar

FRANCE

Representative: Alfred Sauvy
Alternate: Jean Bourgeois-Pichat
Advisers: M. André Travert
Albert Turot

GHANA

Representative: K. T. de Graft-Johnson

INDIA

Representative: A. Chandra Sekhar

INDONESIA:

Representative: R. Sardjono
Alternate: Pek Poedjioetomo

a/ In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2836 (XXVI), para. 3 (f), a full list of names of participants is not given in this report.

JAPAN

Representative: T. Kuroda
Alternate: T. Tanabe

MAURITANIA

Representative: Turkia Ould-Daddah

MOROCCO

Representative: Laraqvi Abdelkader

NETHERLANDS

Representative: D. J. Van de Kaa
Alternate: Henricus Gajentaan

NIGER

Representative: J. Adehossi

PANAMA

Representative: Hildebrando Araica A

PERU

Representative: C. N. Urrutia

PHILIPPINES

Representative: Mercedes B. Concepcion
Alternate: Nona A. Zaldivar

ROMANIA

Representative: Virginia Russ
Alternate: Nicolae Ropotean

RWANDA

Representative: François Bararwerekana

SWEDEN

Representative: Inga Thorsson
Alternate: Carl E. T. Wahren
Advisers: Hannes Hyrenius
Kirstin Otdfelt
Lars Jonsson

THAILAND

Representative:	Visitr Prachuabmoh
Alternate:	Saroj Chavanaviraj

TUNISIA

Representative:	Mezri Chekir
Alternate:	Ali Hachani

TURKEY

Representative:	Turan S. Kivanc
-----------------	-----------------

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Representative:	V. F. Burlin
-----------------	--------------

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representative:	A. Isupov
-----------------	-----------

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

Representative:	Jean Helen Thompson
Alternates:	A. D. Cooper
	J. E. C. Macrae
	J. H. Symons

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative:	John Scali
Alternate:	Philander P. Claxton, Jr.
Advisers:	Samuel Baum
	Harriet Crowley
	Lloyd K. Emerson
	Stafford Mousky
	Conrad Taeuber

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan	Kenya
Barbados	Khmer Republic
Canada	Laos
Chile	Libyan Arab Republic
Democratic Yemen	Madagascar
Finland	Norway
German Democratic Republic	Paraguay
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Portugal
Guatemala	Sudan
Iran	Syrian Arab Republic
Iraq	Venezuela
Italy	

Non-member State represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations Secretariat

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Economic Commission for Africa
Economic Commission for Latin America

United Nations bodies

United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Specialized agencies

The International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization

Other intergovernmental organizations

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
League of Arab States
Organization of African Unity

Non-governmental organizations

Category I

International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International Planned Parenthood Federation

Category II

Baha'i International Community
Caritas Internationalis
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Council of Jewish Women
International Statistical Institute
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
Pax Romana

Roster

International Advisory Committee on Population and Law
International Educational Development, Inc.

Annex II

AGENDA

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Implications of the World Population Conference
 - (a) General debate
 - (b) Actions to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference at the national and international levels
 - (i) Monitoring of population trends and policies
 - (ii) Arrangements for the review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action
 - (c) Implications of the Conference for United Nations legislative bodies
 - (d) Implications of the Conference for strengthening of the relevant units of the Secretariat
 - (e) Recommendations to the Economic and Social Council
4. Report on the World Population Year 1974
5. Report on the progress of work
6. Biennial work programme (1976-1977), medium-term plan (1976-1979) and long-term perspectives
7. Draft provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Commission
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/5585 and Corr.1	3	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Population Conference in provisional form. The report will be published under the symbol E/CONF.60/19.
E/5602 and Corr.1 and 2	4	World Population Year, 1974: report of the Secretary-General
E/5624	5	<u>Concise Report of the World Population Situation in 1970-1975 and Its Long-Range Implications: summary and conclusions</u> presented to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with its decision of 8 August 1969
E/CN.9/314	2	Provisional agenda
E/CN.9/315	5	Report on the progress of work
E/CN.9/315/Add.1	5	Report on the progress of work - Role of the United Nations in population training
E/CN.9/316	5	Report on the progress of work: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.9/317 and Corr.1	6	Biennial programme of work for 1976-1977, medium-term plan for 1976-1979 and long-term perspectives with specific reference to the implications of the World Population Conference and the World Population Plan of Action: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/318	7	Draft provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Commission
E/CN.9/319	6	Question of reinstating the publication of the <u>Population Bulletin</u> : note by the Secretariat

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.9/319/Add.1	6	Statement of the financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure
E/CN.9/320	2	Agenda for the eighteenth session of the Commission
E/CN.9/L.117	3 (e)	Population, the status of women and the integration of women in development - Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.9/L.117/Rev.1	3 (e)	<u> /same sponsors/</u> : revised draft resolution
E/CN.9/L.118 and Add.1-4	8	Draft report of the Commission
E/CN.9/L.119	3 (e)	Draft foot-note to chapter I of the report of the Population Commission: proposal by Sweden
E/CN.9/L.120	3 (e)	Law and population - Draft resolution submitted by France, Japan, Thailand, Tunisia and the United States of America
E/CN.9/L.121	3 (e)	Implications of the World Population Conference - Draft resolution submitted by Ghana, Japan, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
E/CN.9/L.122	3 (e)	Work programme on population - Draft resolution submitted by Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Panama, Peru and Romania
E/CN.9/L.123	3 (e)	Guidelines on population related factors for developmental planners - Draft resolution submitted by Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Panama, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America
E/CN.9/L.124	3 (e)	Draft recommendations proposed by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. K. T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana), as co-ordinator of the informal contact group set up by the Commission

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.9/L.125	3 (e)	International migration - Draft resolution submitted by Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Portugal
E/CN.9/NGO/9		Statement submitted by the International Educational Development Inc.
E/CN.9/NGO/10		Statement submitted by the International Planned Parenthood Federation
E/CN.9/XVIII/INF.7		List of representatives to the eighteenth session of the Commission
E/CONF.60/CBP/29		Activities of the United Nations System in the Field of Population

Annex IV

TEXT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION WHICH THE COMMISSION DECIDED
TO CONSIDER AT ITS NINETEENTH SESSION a/

Law and population

France, Japan, Thailand, Tunisia and the United States of America:
draft resolution

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the World Population Plan of Action accords high priority to the review and analysis of national and international law bearing directly or indirectly upon the population factors (see E/5585 and Corr.1, chap. I, para. 78 (e)),

Bearing in mind that similar recommendations were adopted by the United Nations Symposium on Population and Human Rights held at Amsterdam in January 1974, the Symposium on Law and Population held at Tunis in June 1974, and the Economic Commission for Africa Expert Group Meeting on National Population Policies and Programme in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in November 1974,

Convinced that such review and analysis are essential to any successful implementation of population policies and programme, and

Noting with satisfaction and commending the efforts already undertaken in this regard by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the Population Division and such non-governmental organizations as the International Advisory Committee on Population and Law and the International Planned Parenthood Federation, through, among other things, the establishment of law and population projects in 25 countries,

1. Urges that international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, intensify their efforts at promoting and undertaking the study of the interrelationship between law and population;
2. Requests that the Population Division broaden its scope of activities to include the promotion and undertaking of such a study;
3. Further requests that all regional commissions and demographic training and research centres of the United Nations incorporate a law component in their regular population programmes, including the periodic holding of regional seminars on law and population; and
4. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a feasibility study on the publication of a legislative series on population by the United Nations on a regular basis.

a/ See chap. VI, paras. 207-209.

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم. استلم منها من المكتبة التي تفضل أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف.

如何获得联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经销处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences de vente du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

CÓMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.