PdeC

BERNE, GENEVA, TRIESTE, YUGOSLAVIA, VIENNA

29 JUNE - 13 JULY 1985

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FILE 1
ACC. 94/152

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Fri. 19 July	Lv. Addis Ababa by private aircraft to Paris	p.m.
Fri. 19 July	Arr Morocco (evening)	
Sat. 20 July	Morocco	
Sun. 21 July	Lv. Morocco p.m. for Paris	
Mon. 22 July	Paris	
Tue. 23 July	Lv. Paris p.m. Arr New York (JFK)	

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PARTY
OAU SUMMIT ADDIS ABABA
(18 - 22 JULY 1985)

- The Secretary-General,
- Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar,
- Mr. Jean-Louis Ripert, Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation,
- Mr. Bradford Morse, Director, Office for Emergency Operations in Africa,
- Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah, USG for Special Political Questions,
- Mr. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa,
- Mr. Issa Diallo, Principal Officer, Executive Office of the Secretary-General,
- Mr. Hisham Omayad, Director, Office for Special Political Questions,
- Mr. François Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General,
- Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief, Operations Officer, EOSG,
- Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer, EOSG,
- Ms. Yanick St-Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General.

DRAFT SUMMARY ON THE COUP

SUDAN

A) Internal

1) The Coup

On 6 April 1985, a military coup took place in Sudan, which overthrew the 16-year-old regime of President Nimeiri, and brought to power General Abdel Rahman Swar el Dahab at the head of a military junta.

The new leaders suspended the constitution, declared a state of emergency, arrested senior officials of the previous regime including cabinet ministers and members of the party (the Sudanese Socialist Union) and freed political prisoners.

The coup followed more than a week of demonstrations and strikes touched off by price increases and growing dissatisfaction with the government.

General Swar el Dahab, who described the overthrown regime as a "corrupt dictatorship", said that the armed forces had decided to intervene in the events on the side of the people to avoid bloodshed, to seize power and transfer it to the people.

At the time of the coup, ex-President Nimeiri was in Egypt on a stop-over from a visit to the U.S. He is still in Cairo at present, where Egyptian President Mubarak has offered him asylum.

2. The new leadership

51-year-old General Abdel Rahman Swar el Dahab who, following the coup, proclaimed himself President on 3 April 1985, was Defence Minister and Commander-in-chief of the armed forces in the previous regime. In addition to his present functions as President, he has also retained those of Commander of the armed forces.

He was aided in staging the coup, and is presently assisted by, a military junta made up of two generals and a vice-admiral. Those are namely: General

Tadj El Din Abdallah Fadl, Deputy Army Commander; General Mohamed Tewfik Khalil, Director of Logistics; and Vice-Admiral Youssef Hassine, Director of the Military Administration.

On 10 April, the new President announced the formation of a Transitional Military Council chaired by himself, composed of 14 other top-ranking officers. The official title of the new Head of State then became: Chairman of the Transitional Military Council.

A government was later appointed.

General Swar el Dahab said that the Council's functions would be to exercise the fullness of State authority and operate as a legislative body in the transitional period, during which changes should be effected in the political, economic as well as social fields, and conditions created for general elections leading to a multi-party democracy. Consultations are being presently held with representatives of the various unions and political groups to form a government of national unity.

3. Internal reaction to the coup

The coup was generally welcomed in Sudan. The unions, whose strike action had brought about the coup, agreed to return to work allegedly after securing from the new leaders the promise of an early return to civilian rule. Workers and professionals in the troubled southern provinces of Sudan issued a statement of support to the new ruler. The guerilla warfare also marked a pause in expectation of changes of in government policies as a result of the coup.

4. The new policies

General Swar el Dahab said that his main preoccupations of the moment were: maintaining national unity, finding solutions to the country's economic problems including the drought, and handing-over power to the people. He added that he would strive to achieve national unity by opening direct negotiations with the rebels, and that he would seek to improve the living conditions of the people of southern Sudan.

Southern rebel leader John Garang rejected the idea of talks and called on the new leaders on 9 April to hand over power to the civilians (i.e. the unions) within a week or else he would resume his momentarily suspended guerilla warfare. He accused the junta of being ex-President Nimeiri's power base, and said that it had "stolen victory" from the people. He vowed to continue the struggle to ensure autonomy for southern Sudan.

The new rulers rejected this ultimatum, and accused an unnamed organization of trying to hijack the coup for its own benefit and of calling for the continuation of strikes. The junta added that from now on strikes would be considered high treason.

Although various people (the unions, people in southern Sudan, etc.) have requested it, the new regime has not yet taken the decision to abolish the Sharia or Islamic law, imposed by President Nimeiri in September 1983. The junta has however guaranteed freedom of the press.

B) The Economy

The new leader has said that Sudan must resolve its economic problems and feed all those who are affected by the drought. He said the new leadership would maintain contact with organizations and States which give assistance to Sudan. He appealed to Western countries, particularly the U.S., to maintain their assistance to the country.

C) External

General Swar el Dahab has said that the foundations of Sudan's foreign policy would be: neutrality, non-alignment, respect of international and regional treaties and agreements, respect of the policy of good neighbourliness, and support to the Palestinian and southern African struggles.

Following the coup, Sudan's traditional enemies, Libya, Ethiopia and Syria, expressed their support for the new regime. The leaders of all three states held telephone conversations with Sudan's new Head of State. Ex-President Nimeiri also expressed from Cairo his support to the new regime, saying that he understood the circumstances which led to the coup. Messages of support also came from the Egyptian, Chadian and Jordanian leaders.

1) Ethiopia

Following the coup in Sudan in April this year, Ethiopia and Sudan decided to re-establish full diplomatic relations, broken two years ago when Sudanese Ex-President Nimeiri accused Addis Ababa of arming and training Sudanese rebels.

Prior to this, contacts had reportedly taken place between Sudan and Ethiopia with a view to reaching an understanding that the two Governments would no longer support each other's opposition guerilla movements.

2) Chad

There has been no apparent change in the relations between Chad and Sudan following the coup in Khartoum in April this year. The overthrown regime of General Nimeiri was a strong backer of President Hissene Habre. The new Sudanese leader, General Swar El-Dahab has indicated his eagerness to establish and maintain harmonious relations with all neighbouring states. President Habre may not find in him the strong support he enjoyed from ex-President Nimeiri, but there is no antagonism between the two States.

The junta, through the Sudanese Ambassador to the Arab League in Tunis, has also expressed its desire to improve relations with neighbouring countries. The new ruler further expressed interest in continued good and friendly relations with the U.S. and offered gratitude for assistance received from the U.S. in past years. On 10 April, Washington extended a $40 million financial grant to the new Sudanese government to meet its short term petroleum requirements.

The government has stated that it would pursue a truly non-aligned policy and would keep the country from belonging to any block.

Conclusion

General Swar el Dahab seems to have the situation well in hand. One element of uncertainty however is the report from sources according to which the junta staged the coup to prevent another one, more radical, by young elements of the armed forces. It is not known at the present time what the attitude of these young elements - if any - is towards the new regime.

Another element of uncertainty is the outcome of the negotiations with the rebels, some of whom still insist on autonomy for southern Sudan in spite of the new leader's appeal for national unity. Rebel leader John Garang's statement calling the junta "the power base" of ex-President Nimeiri may be echoing the opinions of other guerilla leaders.

Several positive factors however could ensure the success of the new regime: the coup itself, which was very popular in view of the events (demonstrations, strikes) which preceeded it. Also, the publicly stated objective of the new authorities not to stay in office longer than necessary and to hand-over power to a civilian government soon, after elections are held. And finally, the junta's stated policy of dialogue with the rebels to achieve national unity.

SUDAN

74. The country specific meeting held on 11 March in Geneva, benefitted from extensive documentation, prepared in close cooperation between the Government and UN Agencies, and from a clear and succinct presentation by the Government, and the UN Resident Coordinator. Clarifications were provided for the differences between the Geneva Conference documentation, and data provided in the country brief prepared by the UN Agencies in the Sudan. The presentation clearly brought out the considerable effort that was already under way with the strong support of several donors, as well as the Government's determination to press ahead with immediate rehabilitation programmes to increase production of food, fodder and fuel wood. The subsequent discussions dealt with several issues raised by donors, which included: the estimation of food-aid distribution, logistics in terms of infrastructure, and local transport costs; inputs for agriculture and livestock, and the purchase of seeds; issues dealing with health and water supply; and the important question of drought-induced population displacements.

75. Emergency unmet needs for Sudan can be summarized as follows:

	OEOA Document (Corrigendum 2)	Country Specific Meeting, 11 March
	(in US$ million)	
Food Aid Requirements (including Transport)	302.1	231.5
Basic Agricultural/Pastoral Inputs	21.5	62.1
Essential Health Actions	15.0	16.4
Relief Survival Items	29.7	11.2
Essential Water Projects	6.0	11.0
Additional Logistics (Capital) Inputs	7.0	7.0
TOTAL	381.3	339.2

76. It was agreed that follow up meetings would be held between the Government, donors and the UN system in the Sudan to confirm pledges and proposals and translate them into concrete action.

Niger: Drought conditions continue unabated and it is estimated that a total of 1.5 million people are affected, of which approximately 400,000 displaced people need special help.

Sudan: It is reported that now over 5 million people in all regions are affected, with large population displacements. These problems have been compounded by a large influx of people from Ethiopia which may continue.

85. Resumption of normal rainfall patterns during 1985, especially in the northern hemisphere, will thus become a matter of crucial importance. Provided sufficient agricultural inputs are available, some recovery of food production will be possible, but this improvement will not be sufficient to meet consumption requirements, and planning should start now with regard to food aid for 1986. At the same time, the onset of rain in drought-stricken areas may, as has happened in several countries, result not only in destructive flooding but also in sharp increases in communicable diseases and mortality.

86. However, if drought continues and worsens over parts of Africa, the possibility of further large-scale population movements cannot be excluded. This could, as it has also done in the past year or so, pose serious public health problems and the danger of epidemic outbreaks. Therefore, whether drought in these areas continues or not, affected countries will be compelled to take special measures with regard to the health sector, and ensure that adequate medical supplies and services are available.

87. The large-scale population movements over the last two years, involving over 10 million people, are now requiring special, sustained efforts by several African governments. In some countries (Chad and the Sudan), the dimensions of this problem are only just beginning to take shape. In other countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Mozambique), Governments have now started investing in new infrastructure, semi-permanent or permanent, either to provide temporary camps, or undertake large-scale resettlement in new areas, or to create better conditions in previously abandoned areas to facilitate the return of drought victims to their own lands. Contingency planning for the eventuality of renewed or new large-scale population movements will be essential.

JH/bn
29 June 1985

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Date	Itinerary	Time	Hours From GMT	Airline +Flgt Number	Equipmt.	Stop
Sat 29 June	LV: New York(JFK)	2015	-4	PA 90	747	0
Sun 30 June	ARR: Zurich	0940	+2			
	LV: Zurich	1030	+2	By Car		
	ARR: Berne	1130	+2	Travel time 1 hr		
	(Bellevue Palace Hotel)					
Mon 1 July	LV: Berne	1600	+2	By Car		
	ARR: Grandson	1700	+2	1 hr Travel Time		
	(Neuchâtel - Boat Ride)					
Mon 1 July	LV: Grandson	2235	+2	By Car		
	ARR: Geneva	2335	+2	1hr Travel Time		
	(Hotel Intercontinental)					
Tues 2 July	Geneva					
Wed 3 July	Geneva					
Thur 4 July	Geneva					
Fri 5 July	LV: Geneva	0900	+2	Private Aircraft		
	ARR: Trieste	1015	+2	Flight time 1hr 15m		
	(Castelo di Duino)					
Sat 6 July	LV: Trieste		+2	By Car		
	ARR: Ljubljana		+2			
Sun 7 July	Ljubljana					
Mon 8 July	LV: Ljubljana		+2	Private Aircraft		
	ARR: Beograd		+2			
Tues 9 July	Beograd					
Wed 10 July	LV: Beograd	1650	+ 2	JU312	DC9	0
	ARR: Vienna	1800	+ 2			
	Hotel Imperial					

Thur 11 July	Vienna						
Fri 12 July	Vienna						
Sat 13 July	LV:	Vienna	1820	+ 2	OS 275	DC 9	0
	ARR:	Rome	1955	+ 2			
Sat 13 July	LV:	Rome	2355	+ 2	AZ 814	747	0
Sun 14 July	ARR:	Nairobi	0735	0			
		(Hotel Intercontinental)					
Mon 15 July	Nairobi						
Tues 16 July	Nairobi						
Wed 17 July	LV:	Nairobi	0800	0	ET 920	727	0
	ARR:	Addis Ababa	0940	0			
		(Hilton Hotel)					
Thur 18 July	Addis Ababa						
Fri 19 July	LV:	Addis Ababa	1050		ET 750	767	0
	ARR:	Rome	1550	+ 2			
	LV:	Rome	1700	+ 2	AZ 320	AB3	0
	ARR:	Paris (CDG)	1900	+ 2	Business Class Only)		
		(Hotel Bristol)					
Sat 20 July	LV:	Paris (Orly)	1950	+ 2	AF 2015	727	0
	ARR:	Rabat	2135	0			
		Overnight					
Sun 21 July	LV:	Rabat			By Car - 3 hours		
	ARR:	Casablanca					
	LV:	Casablanca	1600	0	AF 2044	AB3	0
	ARR:	Paris (Orly)	1950	+ 2			
		(Hotel Bristol)					
Mon 22 July	LV:	Paris (CDG)	1030	+ 2	AF 15	747	0
	ARR:	New York (JFK)	1225	- 4			
		OR					
Mon 22 July	LV:	Paris (CDG)	1100	+ 2	AF 001	SSC	0
	ARR:	New York (JFK)	0845	- 4			

COMPOSITION OF PARTY

(Berne, Geneva, Trieste, Yugoslavia, Vienna)

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

* Mr. Erik Suy, Director-General,
United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Emilio de Olivares, Executive Assistant to the
Secretary-General

* Miss Thérèse Gastaut, Director, United Nations Information
Centre

Mr. Giandomenico Picco, Senior Officer, Executive Office
of the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer, EOSG,

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer, EOSG,

Ms. Yanick St. Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General

* Mr. Suy and Ms. Gastaut will be with the Secretary-General only in Berne and Geneva

Contact Numbers

Berne (011-41-31)

(from 11.30 hrs. 30 June to 16.00 hrs. 1 July)

Hotel Bellevue-Palace	Tel:	22-45-81

Geneva (011-41-22)

(from 23.35 hrs. 1 July to 09.00 hrs. 5 July)

Hotel Intercontinental	Tel:	34-60-91
Palais des Nations	Tel:	34-60-11 or 31-02-11
Mr. Erik Suy Director-General United Nations Office at Geneva	Tel:	34-34-30 (Home)
Ms. Thérèse Gastaut Director United Nations Information Centre	Tel:	33.04.13 (home)
Prince and Princess Sadruddin Aga Khan:		
Château de Bellerive	Tel:	52.12.12
Secretary (Munira)	Tel:	46.88.66

Trieste (011-39-40)

(from 10.00 hrs. 5 July to morning 6 July)

Castelo di Duino	Tel:	
Dr. A. M. Hamende Chief Administrative Officer International Centre for Theoretical Physics	Tel.	24-281 (Office) 64-753 (Home)
Mr. Paolo Budinich, Director, or Mr. L. Bertocchi, Dep.Director, of the ICTP	Tel:	24-281 (Office)
Dr. Musella (Foreign Ministry official responsible for transportation of Secretary-General	Tel:	06/392812 (Rome)

Belgrade/Split (011-38-11)

(from 6 July to 10 July)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Tel:	68-25-55
Mr. Nobuaki Oda Director, UNIC Belgrade	Tel:	64-26-55 (Office) 64-73-19 (home)
UNDP Office (no ResRep temporarily)	Tel:	68-34-55 (switchboard)

Vienna (011-43-222)

(from 10 July to 18.20 hrs. 13 July)

Hotel Imperial	Tel:	651-765
Vienna International Centre	Tel:	26310 (Switchboard)
Mr. Mowaffak Allaf Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna	Tel:	x5001 (Office) 522-0412 (Home)
Mr. Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel Special Assistant to the Director-General	Tel:	x4019 (Office) 72-53-75 (Home)
Parents of FMG:		(011-43-04232) 22-93
Ms. Elisabeth Friedel Secretary to Director-General	Tel:	852-2735 (home)

Saturday, 29 June

2015 Leave New York (PA90)

Sunday, 30 June

09.40	Arrive Zurich Accueil par l'Ambassadeur Johannes J. Manz, Chef du Protocole de la Confédération
	Déplacement en voiture à Berne
	(Hotel Bellevue-Palace)

Monday, 1 July 1985

09.30	Entretien avec le Président de la Confédération M. Kurt Furgler consacré principalement aux relations de la Suisse et des Nations Unies
10.00	Entretien avec le Conseiller fédéral Pierre Aubert, Chef du Département fédéral des affaires étrangères
10.15-11.50	Entretiens officiels présidés par M. Kurt Furgler, Président de la Confédération, en présence de M. le Conseiller fédéral Pierre Aubert et de Mme la Conseillère fédérale Elisabeth Kopp, Chef du Département fédéral de justice et police
12.00-12.30	Rencontre avec la presse Hôtel Bellevue-Palace, salon rouge
(12.30-13.00	Conférence de presse donnée par M. le Vice-Chancelier de la Confédération Achille Casanova, accompagné de M. l'Ambassadeur Franz Muheim et de M. Michel Pache)
12.45	Déplacement au "Lohn" du Secrétaire Général
13.00-15.00	Déjeuner au Lohn offert par le Conseil fédéral suisse
15.00	Retour à l'Hôtel Bellevue-Palace
16.00	Déplacement en voiture à Grandson
17.15	Arrivée à Grandson
17.30	Accueil des invités à l'embarcadère de Grandson Discours: du Président de la Confédération du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies du Doyen du Corps diplomatique à Genève
18.30-22.00	Croisière sur le lac de Neuchâtel, buffet, musique
22.30	Déplacement en voiture à Genève du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies et Madame
23.35	Arrivée à Genève (Hotel Intercontinental)

Monday, 1 July 1985

Programme des Dames

Madame Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Madame Erik Suy
Madame Kurt Furgler
Madame Pierre Aubert
Madame Edouard Brunner
Madame Franz Muheim
Madame Johannes J. Manz
Madame Claude Barbey

10.00	Hotel Bellevue-Palace Visite de la vieille Ville de Berne : Rosengarten, Fosse aux ours, arcades, Hotel de Ville, Zytglocke, Cathédrale
12.00	Maison de Watteville : Fin de la visite
12.15	Maison de Watteville : déjeuner offert par Madame Kurt Furgler
14.15	Retour à l'Hotel Bellevue-Palace
16.00	Suite de la visite selon programme officiel

Tuesday, 2 July 1985

09.30	Meeting with Mr. Ruedas
Morning	CPC-ACC
12.45	Visite de Frere Roger, le Prieur de Taize avec un groupe de sept jeunes
Afternoon	CPC-ACC
18.15	Mr. Kunugi
18.45	Meeting with Dr. Kurt Herndl (15 minutes)

Wednesday, 3 July 1985

09.45	Meeting with Bureau of ECOSOC
10.15	Press conference
Morning	ACC/CPC meeting
13.15	Lunch by Mr. Kobayashi, President of ECOSOC
16.00	Meeting of ECOSOC
18.15	Meeting with Mr. Terenzio International Parliamentary Union
18.45	Meeting with H.E. Mr. Kassa Kebede, Ambassador of Ethiopia / ref

Thursday, 4 July 1985

18.00	Drink with journalists
18.45	Meeting with Mr. Rydbeck
19.00	Nairobi speech drafting session (Messrs Ripert and Yolah)

Friday, 5 July 1985

09.00	Leave Geneva (private aircraft)
10.15	Arrive Trieste
11.00	Ceremonial Session Speech by Professor Abdus Salam, President, Third World Academy of Sciences Speech by Secretary-General Speech by H.E. Mr. G. Andreotti, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy Short addresses by: Dr. Hans Blix, IAEA Mr. A. M'Bow, UNESCO Dr. A. Khane, UNIDO Sir John Kendrew, Intl. Commission on Scientific Unions Canadian International Development Agency Mr. L. Tanaskovic, UNU The World Bank
14.00 (approx.)	Luncheon at Adriatico Hotel
16.00-17.00	Visit to the International Institute for Human Rights Studies

Secretary-General and entourage will be accommodated in Castle of Prince Raimondo Delle Torre E Tasso (Castelo di Duino)

Saturday, 6 July 1985

10.00	Leave Trieste by car to the frontier point of Fernetici (received by Ambassador Cicianovic, who will escort the Secretary-General to Strmol, near Lubljana)
	Secretary-General will be accommodated at the Castle of Strmol
Afternoon	Site-seeing of the lake

Sunday, 7 July 1985

Excursion to Slovengrad

Evening Dinner in Lubljana

Monday, 8 July 1985

Morning	Leave Lubljana by special aircraft for Belgrade
	Meeting with H.E. Mr. Veselin Djuranovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and H.E. Mr. Raif Dizdarevic, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Tuesday, 9 July 1985

Tour of Serbian village not far from Belgrade

Wednesday, 10 July 1985

Meeting with H.E. Mrs. Milka Planinc, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

16.10	Leave Belgrade (OS 822)
17.20	Arrive Vienna (Hotel Imperial)
20.00	Dinner given by H.E. Mr. Leopold Gratz, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Thursday, 11 July 1985

Morning	Meeting with Mr. Allaf and other meetings at the Vienna International Centre
11.00	Meeting with Executive Heads
12.00	Address to UN/UNIDO/UNRWA staff
15.30	Courtesy call on the Federal President, H.E. Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger
16.30	Meeting with the Federal Chancellor, H.E. Dr. Fred Sinowatz (Ballhausplatz)
17.30	Reception in honour of the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar given by the Director-General and Mrs. Allaf at the Vienna International Centre
20.00	Concert at the Vienna Rathaus (Vienna Symphony Orchestra)

Friday, 12 July 1985

Morning	Meetings at the Vienna International Centre
10.30	Meetings with Staff Councils of UNIDO, UNRWA and UNOV
13.15	Press luncheon hosted by UNCAF
16.00	Meetings with the Presidium of UNA of Austria
20.15	Dinner in honour of the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar given by the Director-General and Mrs. Allaf at their residence

Saturday, 13 July 1985

Visit to Heiligenkreuz

Lunch at Hoeldrichsmuehle

18.20	Leave Vienna (OS 275)
19.55	Arrive Rome
23.55	Leave Rome (AZ 814)

ALLOCUTION SUR LE QUARANTIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'ONU

BERNE, LE PREMIER JUILLET 1985

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT, EXCELLENCES, MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,

VOUS VENEZ D'ÉVOQUER, M. LE PRÉSIDENT, EN TERMES À LA FOIS JUSTES ET CHALEUREUX, LE QUARANTIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES. JE VOUDRAIS, À MON TOUR, VOUS DIRE EN QUELQUES MOTS LE SENS QUE NOUS DONNONS À CETTE COMMÉMORATION DONT LA RÉUNION D'AUJOURD'HUI, DANS CE SITE HISTORIQUE ADMIRABLE, RESTERA, SANS NUL DOUTE, L'UN DES PLUS GRANDS MOMENTS.

NOUS VOUDRIONS, TOUT D'ABORD, QUE CET ANNIVERSAIRE SOIT L'OCCASION D'UN RETOUR AUX SOURCES. QUARANTE ANS APRÈS LA NAISSANCE DE NOTRE ORGANISATION, IL EST BON DE NOUS RAPPELER LES CIRCONSTANCES DANS LESQUELLES ELLE A ÉTÉ INSTITUÉE. LE TEMPS N'A, EN EFFET, QUE TROP TENDANCE À EFFACER LES SOUVENIRS DES PLUS ÂGÉS ET À JUSTIFIER L'IGNORANCE DES PLUS JEUNES. OR LA MÉMOIRE DES NATIONS EST LA PREMIÈRE CONDITION DE LEUR CLAIRVOYANCE ET DE LEUR SAGESSE. ON A DIT QUE LES PEUPLES HEUREUX N'AVAIENT PAS D'HISTOIRE. JE CROIRAIS PLUS VOLONTIERS AU BONHEUR DE CEUX QUI CONNAISSENT SUFFISAMMENT BIEN LEUR PASSÉ POUR EN PRÉSERVER LES ACQUIS SANS EN RÉPÉTER LES ERREURS. S'AGISSANT DE LA FONDATION DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES, IL NE SUFFIT PAS DE NOUS SOUVENIR DES HORREURS DE LA 2ÈME GUERRE MONDIALE.

IL FAUT SURTOUT NOUS RAPPELER, COMME VOUS L'AVEZ SI BIEN SOULIGNÉ, MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT, LA FERMETÉ D'ÂME DE CEUX QUI ONT VOULU, EN PLEIN CONFLIT, TOUT METTRE EN OEUVRE POUR BÂTIR UN AVENIR MEILLEUR. AU MOMENT OÙ LA MORT ET LES DESTRUCTIONS AURAIENT PU LES FAIRE DOUTER DE L'HOMME ET DE SON DESTIN, DES REPRÉSENTANTS DES PAYS EN GUERRE SE SONT RASSEMBLÉS POUR JETER LES FONDEMENTS D'UN MONDE PLUS PACIFIQUE, PLUS ÉQUITABLE ET PLUS HUMAIN. ILS N'ONT PAS DÉSESPÉRÉ. ILS N'ONT PAS BAISSÉ LES BRAS. ILS ONT CHERCHÉ, AVEC RÉALISME ET PATIENCE, À EMPÊCHER LE RENOUVELLEMENT DE L'EFFROYABLE CATASTROPHE DONT ILS ÉTAIENT LES TÉMOINS. LEUR COURAGE EST PEUT-ÊTRE LA PLUS GRANDE LEÇON QUE NOUS PUISSIONS TIRER DES CONDITIONS DANS LESQUELLES L'ONU A ÉTÉ CRÉÉE. IL HONORE L'HUMANITÉ.

LE QUARANTIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DE NOTRE ORGANISATION DOIT AUSSI ÊTRE L'OCCASION DE DRESSER LE BILAN DE SON ACTIVITÉ.
JE NE VAIS PAS VOUS PARLER EN DÉTAIL DES SUCCÈS QU'ELLE A RENCONTRÉS ET DES ÉCHECS QU'ELLE A SUBIS LORSQU'ELLE S'EST EFFORCÉE DE MAINTENIR LA PAIX, D'ÉTENDRE LE RÈGNE DU DROIT, DE FAIRE RESPECTER LA PERSONNE HUMAINE ET DE VENIR EN AIDE AUX PLUS DÉSHÉRITÉS. LE DÉBAT QUI SE DÉROULE EN CE MOMENT MÊME DANS VOTRE PAYS DISSIPE, SUR TOUS CES POINTS, NOMBRE DE MALENTENDUS. JE ME BORNERAI, AUJOURD'HUI, À SOULIGNER QUE L'ONU EST DEVENUE, EN QUARANTE ANS, L'ORGANISATION MONDIALE PAR EXCELLENCE.

ELLE L'EST, D'ABORD, DE PAR SA COMPOSITION. CERTES, TOUS LES ETATS N'EN SONT PAS ENCORE MEMBRES. MAIS, CHEZ CEUX QUI N'ONT PAS ENCORE DÉCIDÉ DE LA REJOINDRE, OU, TOUT AU MOINS, CHEZ L'UN D'ENTRE EUX, JE CONSTATE AVEC JOIE QUE DES VOIX TRÈS PUISSANTES SE PRONONCENT PUBLIQUEMENT EN FAVEUR DE L'ADHÉSION. D'ORES ET DÉJÀ, L'ONU A ACCUEILLI EN SON SEIN L'IMMENSE MAJORITÉ DES NOUVELLES NATIONS DONT ELLE AVAIT FAVORISÉ L'INDÉPENDANCE, PASSANT AINSI DE 51 À 159 ETATS-MEMBRES. AUSSI EST-ELLE DÉSORMAIS LE LIEU OÙ LA QUASI TOTALITÉ DES PEUPLES SOUVERAINS DU MONDE SE RASSEMBLENT, SE CONNAISSENT ET COMMUNIQUENT ENTRE EUX.

L'ONU EST MONDIALE AUSSI DE PAR SES PRÉOCCUPATIONS. NON SEULEMENT ELLE S'INTÉRESSE AUX PROBLÈMES DE TOUTE NATURE QUE PEUVENT RENCONTRER SES MEMBRES MAIS ELLE RÉVÈLE LEUR DIMENSION MONDIALE ET MONTRE QUE LEUR SOLUTION REQUIERT LA COOPÉRATION DE TOUS. PRENEZ LE FLÉAU DE LA TOXICOMANIE. COMMENT S'ATTAQUER AUX RÉSEAUX MONDIAUX DU TRAFIC DE LA DROGUE SI CE N'EST MULTILATÉRALEMENT? JE CITE CET EXEMPLE CAR J'AI DEMANDÉ RÉCEMMENT LA CONVOCATION D'UNE CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LA DROGUE. MAIS J'AURAIS PU AUSSI BIEN VOUS PARLER DE LA CRISE ÉCONOMIQUE MONDIALE, OU DES SURPLUS ALIMENTAIRES DES PAYS OCCIDENTAUX ET DE LA FAMINE EN AFRIQUE, OU DE LA PROTECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE LA DISPARITION DES FORÊTS OU ENCORE DE L'EXPLOITATION DES FONDS MARINS. LA MONDIALISATION DES PROBLÈMES ET DE LEUR SOLUTION EST UN PHÉNOMÈNE SUR LEQUEL VOUS VENEZ D'APPELER, MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT, TOUTE NOTRE ATTENTION. OR L'ONU EST, PRÉCISÉMENT, LE LIEU OÙ LES ETATS PRENNENT CONSCIENCE DE LEUR INTERDÉPENDANCE ET TENTENT D'EN TIRER ENSEMBLE LE MEILLEUR PARTI.

L'ONU EST MONDIALE, ENFIN, DE PAR LES POSITIONS QU'ELLE DÉFEND, LES JUGEMENTS MORAUX QU'ELLE POSE, LA PART QU'ELLE PREND À L'ÉVEIL ET À L'EXPRESSION DE LA CONSCIENCE INTERNATIONALE. CAR ELLE NE TRADUIT PAS SEULEMENT L'EXISTENCE D'UN INTÉRÊT SUPÉRIEUR, COMMUN À TOUTES LES NATIONS. ELLE REFLÈTE AUSSI L'ADHÉSION DES PEUPLES À CERTAINES VALEURS COMMUNES, NOTAMMENT LE RESPECT DE L'HOMME, DE SA LIBERTÉ ET DE SA DIGNITÉ, AINSI QUE LA SOLIDARITÉ QUI LES LIE PAR-DELÀ TOUTES LES BARRIÈRES MATÉRIELLES, CULTURELLES ET SPIRITUELLES. L'ONU EST AINSI LE LIEU OÙ LES HOMMES SONT APPELÉS À MANIFESTER LEUR FRATERNITÉ.

CE MONDE DONT L'ONU EST UN PEU LE MIROIR, LE DÉFENSEUR ET LA CONSCIENCE EST, JE N'AI PAS BESOIN DE VOUS LE RAPPELER, UN MONDE VIOLENT, INJUSTE ET DANGEREUX. CERTAINS Y VOIENT LE SIGNE DE LA FAILLITE DE L'ONU. POUR MA PART, JE CONSIDÈRE QUE CE SONT LÀ LES DÉFIS QUI LUI SONT AUJOURD'HUI LANCÉS. AUSSI LA CÉLÉBRATION DE SON QUARANTIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DOIT-ELLE ÊTRE, POUR NOUS, L'OCCASION DE MIEUX LES MESURER POUR MIEUX LES RELEVER. EN 1945, IL FALLAIT DÉBLAYER LES MONCEAUX DE RUINES ET RECONSTRUIRE UN MONDE HABITABLE ET HUMAIN. AUJOURD'HUI, IL FAUT, AVANT TOUT, METTRE FIN À DES CONFLITS INTERMINABLES, NOURRIR DES POPULATIONS AFFAMÉES, APAISER LES TENSIONS QUI CONDUISENT À UN GASPILLAGE INOUÏ DE RESSOURCES HUMAINES ET MATÉRIELLES. LA TÂCHE EST-ELLE PLUS DIFFICILE, SINON À ACCOMPLIR, DU MOINS À ENTREPRENDRE? NOS PRÉDÉCESSEURS ONT CONÇU ET INSTITUÉ L'ONU. IL NOUS APPARTIENT, QUANT À NOUS, D'Y RECOURIR DAVANTAGE ET D'UTILISER PLEINEMENT LES IMMENSES POSSIBILITÉS QUE LUI DONNENT SA NEUTRALITÉ POLITIQUE ET SON DÉSINTÉRESSEMENT.

AUX REPRÉSENTANTS DU PEUPLE SUISSE QUI PARTAGE SON IDÉAL, APPLIQUE SES PRINCIPES ET COLLABORE À SON ACTION, AUX AMBASSADEURS DES AUTRES PAYS QUI PARTICIPENT À SES TRAVAUX ET À TOUS CEUX QUI SONT, AUJOURD'HUI, RÉUNIS POUR CÉLÉBRER SON QUARANTIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE, JE VOUDRAIS DIRE, EN CONCLUSION: SACHONS PARTAGER LA CONVICTION DES FONDATEURS DE L'ONU, LEUR ESPÉRANCE ET LEUR DÉTERMINATION ET EFFORÇONS-NOUS DE CONSTRUIRE ENSEMBLE "UN MONDE MEILLEUR".

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TOAST POUR LE DÉJEUNER OFFERT PAR LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL FÉDÉRAL DE LA SUISSE

LE 1ER JUILLET 1985

MESSIEURS LES MINISTRES, EXCELLENCES, MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,

LAISSEZ-MOI VOUS DIRE À MON TOUR COMBIEN JE SUIS HEUREUX D'ÊTRE ICI PARMI VOUS ET VOUS REMERCIER VIVEMENT DE VOTRE CHALEUREUSE HOSPITALITÉ. C'EST TOUJOURS AVEC LE MÊME PLAISIR QUE JE REPRENDS LE CHEMIN SI FAMILIER DE LA SUISSE. CHAQUE VISITE QUE JE LUI RENDS AJOUTE AUX EXCELLENTS SOUVENIRS QUE JE GARDE DE MES ANCIENS SÉJOURS.

CHAQUE FOIS, J'AI LE SENTIMENT DE RESSERRER UN PEU PLUS LES LIENS PROFONDS QUI M'UNISSENT À UN PAYS OÙ M'ONT SOUVENT CONDUIT NON SEULEMENT LES EXIGENCES DE MA VIE PROFESSIONNELLE MAIS AUSSI MES PRÉFÉRENCES PERSONNELLES. CAR LA NÉCESSITÉ REJOINT PARFOIS LE CHOIX, ET LE DEVOIR DEVIENT ALORS, COMME EN CE MOMENT, UN PLAISIR.

MAIS DANS L'ACCUEIL QUE VOUS ME RÉSERVEZ AUJOURD'HUI, SE MÊLE À VOTRE AMABILITÉ COUTUMIÈRE UNE SOLENNITÉ UN PEU PARTICULIÈRE. C'EST, EN EFFET, EN MA QUALITÉ DE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES QUE VOUS ME FAITES L'HONNEUR DE ME RECEVOIR À NOUVEAU EN VISITE OFFICIELLE.

CERTES, ON NE SAURAIT S'ÉTONNER QUE LA SUISSE SOIT EN CONTACT ÉTROIT AVEC LES NATIONS UNIES. ATTACHÉE DE LONGUE DATE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT ET À L'HUMANISATION DES RELATIONS ENTRE LES NATIONS, ELLE ABRITE, EN EFFET, UN GRAND NOMBRE D'ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET SOUTIENT FERMEMENT, EN ESPRIT AUSSI BIEN QU'EN ACTES, L'ACTION QU'ELLES MÈNENT AU SERVICE DE LA PAIX ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT. JE CROIS, CEPENDANT, DÉCELER UNE RAISON SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À NOTRE PRÉSENTE RENCONTRE. IL ME SEMBLE, EN EFFET, QUE LES SUISSES N'ONT JAMAIS ÉTÉ AUSSI PROCHES DE L'ONU. VOUS ALLEZ ME DIRE QUE JE SUIS EN DANGER DE TRANSGRESSER LA RÈGLE QUE JE ME SUIS FIXÉ DE NE PAS INTERVENIR DANS LE DÉBAT SUSCITÉ PAR LE REFÉRENDUM DE L'AN PROCHAIN.

MAIS, EN RÉALITÉ, JE NE VEUX PAS PARLER DE L'ISSUE DE CETTE CONSULTATION POPULAIRE. CE QUE JE VEUX DIRE C'EST QUE, AUJOURD'HUI PLUS QUE JAMAIS, LA SUISSE TOUT ENTIÈRE S'INTÉRESSE À L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES, S'ENQUIERT DE SON EFFICACITÉ ET S'INTERROGE SUR SON AVENIR. OR LA RÉFLEXION À LAQUELLE ELLE SE LIVRE RETIENT TOUTE L'ATTENTION DE L'ONU AU MOMENT OÙ CELLE-CI FÊTE SON QUARANTIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE ET DRESSE LE BILAN DE SON ACTIVITÉ. CETTE ANNÉE, EN EFFET, L'ONU EST TOUT PARTICULIÈREMENT SOUCIEUSE DE CONNAÎTRE LA FAÇON DONT ELLE EST PERÇUE DE L'EXTÉRIEUR ET D'EN TIRER LES LEÇONS QUI S'IMPOSENT, AFIN DE REMÉDIER À SES FAIBLESSES ET DE MIEUX REMPLIR SA MISSION.

LA SIMILITUDE DES PRÉOCCUPATIONS ET DES ASPIRATIONS DES SUISSES ET DE L'ONU M'A PARTICULIÈREMENT FRAPPÉ LORS DE MON PRÉCÉDENT VOYAGE, LORSQUE J'AI PARLÉ DU MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX À L'UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE. LA PLUPART DES QUESTIONS QUI M'ONT ÉTÉ POSÉES ONT PORTÉ SUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME. BIEN QUE SOUVENT CRITIQUES DE LA PASSIVITÉ OU LA PARTIALITÉ DE L'ONU FACE AUX VIOLATIONS COMMISES DANS LE MONDE, CES QUESTIONS M'ONT FOURNI UN MOTIF DE SATISFACTION ET D'ESPOIR. CAR L'ONU QUI A TANT CHERCHÉ À MOBILISER L'OPINION PUBLIQUE POUR LE RESPECT DE L'HOMME ET DE SA DIGNITÉ NE PEUT QUE SE FÉLICITER DE LA VOIR MAINTENANT SI ARDENTE À DÉNONCER LES ABUS ET SI PROMPTE À LUI REPROCHER SON IMPUISSANCE À LES ÉVITER.

C'EST, EN EFFET, LA PREUVE QU'ELLE A CONTRIBUÉ À L'ÉVEIL DE LA CONSCIENCE MONDIALE ET QU'ELLE DEMEURE LE RECOURS, AUSSI IMPARFAIT PUISSE-T-IL ÊTRE, DES INNOMBRABLES VICTIMES DE L'OPPRESSION ET DE L'INJUSTICE. JE N'AI PU M'EMPÊCHER, EN OUTRE, D'ESPÉRER QUE L'ETAT DONT LES CITOYENS CONNAISSAIENT AUSSI BIEN LE PRIX DE LA LIBERTÉ DONT ILS JOUISSENT, ET SE MONTRAIENT AUSSI SOUCIEUX DE LA DÉFENDRE LÀ OÙ ELLE EST ATTAQUÉE, VIENDRAIT UN JOUR GROSSIR LES RANGS DE CEUX QUI, À L'ONU, S'EFFORCENT DE LA FAIRE PARTOUT RESPECTER.

J'AI PARLÉ DES DROITS DE L'HOMME COMME J'AURAIS PU PARLER DE LA PAIX, DE LA JUSTICE OU DU PROGRÈS. CAR LES SUISSES ADHÈRENT PLEINEMENT AUX IDÉAUX DE L'ONU. ILS POURSUIVENT LES OBJECTIFS ET APPLIQUENT LES PRINCIPES ÉNONCÉS DANS SA CHARTE, ALORS MÊME QU'ILS N'Y ONT PAS FORMELLEMENT SOUSCRIT. CERTES, IL LEUR APPARTIENT DE DÉCIDER SI LEUR ADHÉSION À L'ONU RISQUE D'ALTÉRER, EN QUOI QUE CE SOIT, LES FONDEMENTS DE LEUR POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE ET DE PORTER LA MOINDRE ATTEINTE À LEUR DISPONIBILITÉ ET À LEUR SOLIDARITÉ TRADITIONNELLES. C'EST À EUX QU'IL REVIENT DE JUGER SI, POUR FAIRE PRÉVALOIR L'INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL, ILS ONT INTÉRÊT À RESTER À L'ÉCART DE L'ONU, DONT ILS SONT MAINTENANT AUSSI PROCHES QUE PEUVENT L'ÊTRE DE SIMPLES OBSERVATEURS, OU À EN DEVENIR LES MEMBRES À PART ENTIÈRE.

SANS ENTRER DANS CE DÉBAT, CE QUE JE PUIS DIRE C'EST QUE LES SUISSES ET L'ONU SONT UNIS PAR UN MÊME SOUCI DE CONSTRUIRE UN MONDE MOINS VIOLENT, MOINS INJUSTE ET MOINS INHUMAIN, C'EST À DIRE "UN MONDE MEILLEUR", COMME LE VEUT LA DEVISE DU 40ÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'ORGANISATION .

EN ESPÉRANT QUE CETTE VOLONTÉ COMMUNE CONNAÎTRA, SANS TROP TARDER, UN DÉBUT DE RÉALISATION, JE VOUS INVITE MESSIEURS LES MINISTRES, EXCELLENCES, MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS, À LEVER VOTRE VERRE À LA SANTÉ DU PRÉSIDENT KURT FURGLER, À LA PROSPÉRITÉ DE LA SUISSE ET AU SUCCÈS DE SA COOPÉRATION AVEC LES NATIONS UNIES, QUELLE QUE SOIT LA FORME JURIDIQUE QUE CELLE-CI REVÊTIRA À L'AVENIR.

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TOAST DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL POUR LE DEJEUNER
DE L'ECOSOC - GENEVE, LE 3 JUILLET 1985

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT,
CHERS COLLÈGUES, MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,

JE SUIS HEUREUX DE ME JOINDRE À VOUS POUR CETTE AGRÉABLE PARENTHÈSE QUI NOUS PERMET D'OUBLIER UN INSTANT LES ÉPREUVES ET TRIBULATIONS DE LA SALLE DES CONFÉRENCES.

PERMETTEZ-MOI DE SAISIR CETTE OCCASION, MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT, POUR VOUS DIRE COMBIEN J'APPRÉCIE LA SAGESSE ET LA MODÉRATION AVEC LESQUELLES VOUS GUIDEZ LES TRAVAUX DU CONSEIL. JE SUIS SÛR QUE LES MEMBRES DU CONSEIL SERONT TOUS D'ACCORD AVEC MOI POUR RECONNAÎTRE QUE LEURS DÉLIBÉRATIONS BÉNÉFICIENT NON SEULEMENT DE VOTRE LONGUE EXPÉRIENCE MAIS AUSSI DE VOTRE PROFOND ATTACHEMENT À LA CAUSE DE LA COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT.

JE VOUS SUIS PARTICULIÈREMENT RECONNAISSANT, AINSI QU'À TOUS LES MEMBRES DU BUREAU, DE LA DÉTERMINATION AVEC LAQUELLE VOUS POURSUIVEZ VOS EFFORTS AFIN D'ASSURER LE SUCCÈS DE LA CONFÉRENCE SUR LA DÉCENNIE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LA FEMME QUI SE TIENDRA PROCHAINEMENT À NAIROBI.

AU COURS DE CETTE SESSION, LE CONSEIL VA SE PENCHER SUR DES PROBLÈMES QUI ONT UNE PORTÉE CONSIDÉRABLE DANS LES DOMAINES ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL.

LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE EN AFRIQUE, QUI EST PARTICULIÈREMENT CRITIQUE, ET LA CAPACITÉ DU SYSTÈME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR Y FAIRE FACE, SERONT AU CENTRE DE VOS PRÉOCCUPATIONS AINSI QUE LE RÔLE DES NATIONS UNIES VIS-À-VIS DE LA COOPÉRATION MULTILATÉRALE DANS LES DOMAINES ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL - RÔLE QUI DOIT ÊTRE EXAMINÉ DANS LE CONTEXTE DE LA RÉFLEXION À LAQUELLE NOUS INVITE LE 40ÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'ORGANISATION. L'OPINION PUBLIQUE MONDIALE CONTINUE DE S'INTÉRESSER À CES PROBLÈMES ET NOUS DEVONS ABSOLUMENT PROFITER DE CETTE ATTENTION POUR REDOUBLER NOS EFFORTS.

JE PENSE QUE NOUS PARTAGEONS TOUS LE FERME ESPOIR QUE LA CÉLÉBRATION DE CET ANNIVERSAIRE NOUS AIDERA À DÉVELOPPER LE TYPE DE COOPÉRATION DONT NOUS AVONS TELLEMENT BESOIN SI NOUS VOULONS QUE NOS EFFORTS ABOUTISSENT.

JE SUIS CONVAINCU, MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT, QUE SOUS VOTRE CONDUITE AVISÉE, LES DÉLIBÉRATIONS DU CONSEIL NOUS PERMETTRONT DE PROGRESSER CONSIDÉRABLEMENT DANS CETTE VOIE.

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SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO THE THIRD WORLD ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
TRIESTE, ITALY - 5 JULY 1985

PROFESSOR SALAM, DISTINGUISHED ACADEMICIANS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO OPEN THIS MEETING OF THE THIRD WORLD ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. STANDING BEFORE THIS DISTINGUISHED GATHERING, I FEEL A SENSE OF CONTACT WITH THE SCIENTIFIC LEADERSHIP OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THIS IS AN EXHILARATING EXPERIENCE FOR ME.

NO ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE SITUATION OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND AWARE OF ITS ROOTS CAN QUESTION THE PROPOSITION THAT WHAT THE THIRD WORLD NEEDS IS NOT ONLY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION BUT ALSO AN INTELLECTUAL RENOVATION. THE KEY TO IT LIES IN THE CULTIVATION OF THE SCIENCES, OF COURSE, BUT THE PURSUIT WILL REMAIN UNCERTAIN IF THERE IS NOT A REGROWTH OF THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT COMBINED WITH A SENSE OF HUMAN VALUES. I AM, THEREFORE, DEEPLY APPRECIATIVE OF THE OPPORTUNITY YOU HAVE GIVEN ME TO ADDRESS THIS MEETING. WHAT I AM GOING TO SAY WILL BE IN GENERAL TERMS, ADVISEDLY; I HAVE TOO MUCH REGARD FOR YOUR INDEPENDENCE AS SCIENTISTS TO WANT TO IMPINGE ON IT BY IMPOSING A BIAS ON YOUR DISCUSSIONS.

EVEN THOUGH WE ARE GATHERED HERE IN A THIRD WORLD CONTEXT, I REMAIN CONSCIOUS OF THE FACT THAT SCIENCE AS SUCH HAS NO NATIONAL AFFILIATION. THE SUPPOSITION THAT ONLY A SPECIFIC CULTURAL TRADITION IS CONDUCIVE TO SCIENCE FINDS NO SUPPORT IN HISTORICAL EVIDENCE. THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE, INDEED, INVOLVES THE HISTORY OF DIVERSE CIVILIZATIONS. FROM THE TIME OF THE BABYLONIANS THROUGH GREECE, CHINA, INDIA AND THE ARAB-ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION TO THE MODERN AGE, THE SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISE HAS SHOWN NO DEPENDENCE ON ANY PARTICULAR COSMOLOGY OR SOCIAL SYSTEM. IN CHOOSING YOUR VOCATION, THEREFORE, YOU HAVE BECOME CITIZENS OF THE WORLD, COSMOPOLITAN IN OUTLOOK BUT, MENTALLY AND SPIRITUALLY, YOU HAVE NOT MIGRATED FROM YOUR OWN SOCIETIES.

AS FAR AS SCIENCE IS CONCERNED, THE IMPORTANT DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF MODERN TIMES IS NOT TO MY MIND THE EMERGENCE OF SOMETHING THAT DID NOT EXIST BEFORE. IT IS, RATHER, THE SYSTEMATIC ORGANIZATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY. AS A RESULT, WHAT WAS FORMERLY EPISODIC HAS BECOME CONTINUOUS AND CUMULATIVE. THIS SEEMS TO HAVE A DUAL EFFECT ON THE PRACTITIONER OF SCIENCE. IT BOTH CIRCUMSCRIBES AND ENRICHES HIM. WITHIN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE, THE SCIENTIST DOES NOT ENJOY THE KIND OR DEGREE OF AUTONOMY THAT DISCIPLINES LIKE PHILOSOPHY OR POETRY CONFER UPON THEIR PRACTITIONERS. THE POET OR THE PHILOSOPHER IS MUCH LESS SUBJECT TO PRESSURES; HE CAN CARVE OUT HIS OWN DOMAIN AND THE GREATER HIS MASTERY OF THE CRAFT, THE MORE HE WILL BE RECOGNISED AS SOVEREIGN OVER IT.

THE SCIENTIST, ON THE CONTRARY, FINDS HIS PLACE IN A CONSTANTLY EVOLVING NETWORK OF RESEARCH AND DISCOVERY; HE CAN TURN HIS BACK ON THE RELEVANT FINDINGS AND ACTIVITIES OF OTHERS ONLY AT PERIL TO HIS PURSUIT. FURTHERMORE, IT IS THE SHEER INTELLECTUAL CHALLENGE OF A PROBLEM WHICH IS THE MAIN SPUR OF HIS ACTIVITY; WHILE, IF HE IS LUCKY, THE SOLUTION IS HIS, THE PROBLEM AT LEAST IS SUGGESTED BY OTHERS. INSOFAR AS IT IS AN OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION, SCIENCE MAINTAINS ITS OWN MOMENTUM AND MOST SCIENTISTS ARE CAUGHT IN IT.

THIS MAY BE ONE OF THE REASONS WHY HUMAN PRIORITIES SOMETIMES TEND TO BE FORGOTTEN IN THE SCIENTIFIC PURSUIT. THE SCIENTIST DOES NOT ALWAYS ENJOY THE FREEDOM AND THE MENTAL LEISURE TO STAND BACK AND REFLECT ON THE QUESTION WHETHER OR NOT THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WHICH PREOCCUPIES HIM WILL SIGNIFICANTLY LESSEN HUMAN SUFFERING AND ENHANCE HUMAN DIGNITY. IN SAYING THIS, I DO NOT HAVE THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION OF DENIGRATING THE SCIENTIST'S SENSE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. LEADERS OF SCIENCE THEMSELVES BEWAIL THE MISDIRECTION OF SCIENCE AND THE MISUSE OF THE SCIENTIFIC TALENT THAT IS REPRESENTED BY THE ON-GOING QUEST FOR EVER MORE DESTRUCTIVE WEAPONS. WITH THE FEAR AND THE INSECURITY IT HAS CAUSED AND WITH THE SENSELESS WASTE OF MATERIAL ASSETS THAT IT INEVITABLY ENTAILS, THE ARMS RACE IS A CHASTENING DEMONSTRATION OF THE NECESSITY OF REORIENTING THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL OUTLOOK TOWARDS THE GOAL OF HUMAN BETTERMENT.

IT IS NO DOUBT A HISTORICAL FACT THAT THE INVENTION OF NEWER WEAPONS OF WAR HAS ABSORBED TECHNICIANS THROUGHOUT THE AGES AND IN ALL SOCIETIES. OUR AGE, HOWEVER, HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT, WHEN CARRIED TOO FAR, IT REACHES THE ABSURD LIMIT OF THREATENING THE VERY EXISTENCE OF THE HUMAN SPECIES AND PERHAPS EVEN THE CONTINUED HABITABILITY OF THE PLANET.

I BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE THREE PHENOMENA OF THE CURRENT HUMAN SITUATION WHICH SHOULD SERVE AS EYE-OPENERS ABOUT THE DIRECTION OF THE SCIENTIST'S MISSION.

THE FIRST IS WHAT I JUST MENTIONED: THE CONTINUOUS REFINEMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGY OF DESTRUCTION.

THE SECOND IS THE DEGRADATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE TENSION BETWEEN HUMAN SOCIETY AND ITS NATURAL SURROUNDINGS.

THE THIRD IS THE CONTINUED PREVALENCE OF POVERTY, IGNORANCE AND AVOIDABLE DISEASE IN LARGE PARTS OF THE WORLD AT A TIME WHEN HUMANITY DISPOSES OF ENOUGH RESOURCES AND SKILLS TO REDRESS THE SITUATION.

THE LAST MAY SUPERFICIALLY APPEAR TO BE AN ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEM BUT I NEED HARDLY LABOUR THE POINT THAT IT DOES INVOLVE A CHALLENGE TO THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY, PARTICULARLY OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

THOUGH THESE THREE PHENOMENA ARE REGRETTABLE, THEY CAN, IF FULLY APPRECIATED, HAVE THE EFFECT OF STIMULATING SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY IN OR FOR THE THIRD WORLD IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. AS WE ARE GATHERED HERE, THE THOUGHT MUST BE UPPERMOST IN OUR MINDS THAT THE PRESENT IS A MOST PROPITIOUS HISTORICAL MOMENT FOR HUMAN SOCIETY TO ENCOURAGE A MORE PURPOSEFUL AND LESS INDISCRIMINATE USE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. I FEEL IMPELLED TO REPEAT THAT THE ADDITION OF NEW DIMENSIONS TO THE ARMS RACE, THE HAZARDS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION WITHOUT PROPER CARE, THE POLLUTION OF AIR AND WATER, THE DEPLETION OF NATURAL RESOURCES, THE WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY LAGGING BEHIND THE GROWTH OF POPULATION AND THE PERSISTENCE OF WIDESPREAD DISEASE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES -- ALL THESE BRING HOME THE TRUTH TO US THAT WE, SCIENTISTS AS WELL AS NON-SCIENTISTS, HAVE TO CHART A COURSE DIFFERENT FROM WHAT WAS TAKEN AT A TIME OF EXUBERANCE OVER SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

IN THE WORLD OF THE IMAGINATIVE ARTS, THE THEORY OF ART FOR ART'S SAKE WAS DISCREDITED LONG AGO. PERHAPS IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE TOO, THE THEORY OF SCIENCE FOR THE SAKE OF SCIENCE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO TAKE ROOT. ALL HONOUR TO SCIENCE WHICH EXPLORES THE UNIVERSE AND SOLVES ITS MYSTERIES, ALL HONOUR TO IT AS IT EXAMINES THE CONSTITUTION OF LIFE, ALL HONOUR TO IT AS IT ELUCIDATES THE WORKING OF THE MIND-BODY ORGANISM, ALL HONOUR TO IT AS IT SEEKS TO ALLEVIATE PAIN, ALL HONOUR TO IT AS IT ENLARGES THE PROVIDENCE OF THE EARTH AND ALL HONOUR TO IT AS IT ENSURES BETTER COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN HUMAN BEINGS AND SOCIETIES --

BUT NO HONOUR TO SCIENCE WHICH HAS NO COMPASSION AND IS HEEDLESS OF MAN'S HOPE AND MAN'S FEAR: THE FEAR PARTICULARLY IN OUR AGE OF THE WHOLE HUMAN SPECIES COMMITTING SUICIDE.

YOU, THE SCIENTISTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, CAN PLAY A VERY INFLUENTIAL ROLE IN THIS REORIENTATION. THE VERY FACT THAT YOU ARE CONFRONTED WITH ILLITERACY, POVERTY AND DISEASE IN YOUR COUNTRIES LENDS ITS OWN SIGNIFICANCE TO YOUR ACTIVITY. I REALIZE THAT YOU DO NOT COMMAND THE FACILITIES THAT INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETIES OFFER TO YOUR COLLEAGUES. HOWEVER, YOU ALSO HAVE CERTAIN PRIVILEGES. THE CULTURAL TRADITIONS WHICH HAVE ORIGINATED IN THE THIRD WORLD, WHATEVER THEIR STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES, DID INCULCATE RESPECT FOR LEARNING AND SCHOLARSHIP. BECAUSE OF THIS AND ALSO BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT YOUR SMALLER NUMBER GIVES YOU A POSITION OF PROMINENCE IN YOUR OWN SOCIETIES OFTEN GREATER THAN WHAT YOUR PEERS FROM DEVELOPED NATIONS ENJOY IN THEIRS, YOU CAN WIELD A POWERFUL INFLUENCE OVER THE CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR COUNTRIES. THE EDUCATIVE EFFECT OF THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE EVEN ON NON-SCIENTISTS CAN BE FELT MORE IN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE RECENTLY EMBARKED ON THE LONG PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT. THE VICTORIES YOU WIN IN YOUR OWN CHOSEN SPHERES CAN CONSTITUTE A DEMONSTRATION OF THE TRIUMPH OF RATIONALITY AND EMPIRICISM. IT IS NOT ALTOGETHER NAIVE TO HOPE THAT THE SEARCH FOR OBJECTIVITY, THE AVOIDANCE OF EXAGGERATION, THE DISCIPLINE OF TESTING HYPOTHESES THROUGH EXPERIMENT AND OBSERVATION REQUIRED BY THE SCIENTIFIC PURSUIT WILL HAVE A SPILL-OVER EFFECT AND HELP LEND A BALANCE TO THE MENTAL OUTLOOK AND CULTURE OF YOUR SOCIETIES.

IT MAY EVEN BE A FACTOR IN THE BUILDING OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH LEAD TO POLITICAL MATURITY AND A STABLE DEMOCRATIC ORDER. THESE ARE YOUR PRIVILEGES AND THESE ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS WELL. BOTH, OF COURSE, IMPLY YOUR FULL ENGAGEMENT IN THE GREAT TASKS OF DEVELOPMENT. NEVER DID SCIENCE HAVE TO RESPOND TO SUCH COMPELLING HUMAN NECESSITIES AND NEVER DID IT HAVE A MORE BENEFICENT MISSION TO PERFORM AS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TODAY.

AT THIS MEETING YOU WILL DEVOTE YOUR DISCUSSIONS TO THE SUBJECT OF THE COLLABORATION OF NORTH AND SOUTH FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCES IN THE THIRD WORLD. THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE WIDER QUESTION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND OF NARROWING THE GAP BETWEEN THE RICH AND THE POOR ON WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS HAS BEEN STRIVING ITS UTMOST TO INITIATE A PURPOSEFUL NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE. IT WAS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THESE EFFORTS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHONOLOGY, HELD SIX YEARS AGO, ADOPTED THE VIENNA PROGRAMME OF ACTION. MANY OF YOU WERE CENTRAL PARTICIPANTS IN THAT CONFERENCE. YOU ARE NO DOUBT AWARE OF THE MANIFOLD DIFFICULTIES WE FACE. PRIMARILY, THESE ARISE FROM OPPOSED PERCEPTIONS. I FEEL, HOWEVER, THAT IN YOUR OWN DEFINED SPHERE THE PROCESS MIGHT BE MUCH SMOOTHER. THIS OPTIMISTIC EXPECTATION IS BASED ON THE FACT THAT SCIENTISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD CONSTITUTE A FRATERNITY. THEY SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE, SHARE THE SAME THOUGHT-PATTERNS AND, I BELIEVE, ARE EQUALLY INTERESTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND IN ENSURING THE WIDEST ACCESS TO ITS FRUITS. I NEED HARDLY ASSURE YOU THAT I WILL BE DEEPLY INTERESTED IN YOUR CONCLUSIONS.

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT ONE WAY OF STIMULATING GREATER SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH WOULD BE FOR SCIENTISTS AND THOSE ENGAGED IN PREPARING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN THE THIRD WORLD JOINTLY TO IDENTIFY WITH PRECISION THE PROBLEMS WHOSE SOLUTION REQUIRES THE APPLICATION OF THE LATEST RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WITHOUT CREATING SEVERE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE CONQUEST OF AVOIDABLE DISEASE ARE BROADLY KNOWN TO BE THE PRIORITIES FOR MOST OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. HOWEVER, IT IS ONLY SCIENTISTS WHO CAN DEFINE WITH CLARITY THE RELEVANCE OF THE LATEST RESEARCH AND THE GAPS THAT STILL NEED TO BE FILLED. THE JUDGMENTS OF SOCIAL PLANNERS ABOUT THE FEASIBILITY OF UTILIZING MODERN DISCOVERIES WILL BE SOUNDER IF THEY ARE ARRIVED AT AFTER FULL DISCUSSIONS WITH SCIENTISTS.

THE VERY EXERCISE WILL INVOLVE MUCH GREATER EXCHANGE THAN EXISTS AT PRESENT NOT ONLY AMONG THE SCIENTISTS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BUT ALSO BETWEEN THEM AND ECONOMIC PLANNERS. I BELIEVE IT WILL ALSO AROUSE THE DEEP AND SYMPATHETIC INTEREST OF THE SCIENTISTS OF THE NORTH WHO SHARE THE HUMAN CONCERN TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING IN THE WORLD.

I WILL CONCLUDE BY SAYING THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION OF MANKIND CALLS FOR A REORIENTATION OF SCIENCE TOWARDS WHAT ARE REALLY HUMAN PRIORITIES. IN EXTENDING TO YOU MY WARMEST WISHES FOR A PRODUCTIVE CONFERENCE, I AM VOICING THE HOPE THAT YOUR DISCUSSIONS WILL LEAD TOWARDS THAT MOST DESIRABLE GOAL.

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ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE STAFF OF THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

11 JULY 1985

MY DEAR COLLEAGUES,

MY VISIT HERE COMES AT A TIME WHICH IS VERY SIGNIFICANT FOR MANY OF YOU. AFTER THE LONG AND PROTRACTED PERIOD OF NEGOTIATION PRIOR TO THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW UNIDO, WE NOW HAVE A VERY MUCH SHORTER PERIOD OF TRANSITION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THIS YEAR BEFORE THE NEW UNIDO TAKES ITS PLACE AS A FULLY INDEPENDENT SPECIALIZED AGENCY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1986. FOR MANY OF YOU, 1986 WILL BRING A TRANSITION FROM A CAREER AS UNITED NATIONS STAFF MEMBERS TO A CAREER AS STAFF MEMBERS OF THE NEWEST SPECIALIZED AGENCY, UNIDO.

THERE IS AN UNDERSTANDABLE SENSE OF UNCERTAINTY CONNECTED WITH ANY CHANGE OF THIS NATURE. WHAT WILL BE THE OUTCOME OF THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE UNIDO CONFERENCE? WHO WILL BE THE NEW LEADER OF UNIDO AND WHAT WILL BE THE PRECISE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF UNIDO STAFF? THESE AND OTHER QUESTIONS MAY LEAD TO ANXIETY ABOUT THE FUTURE AND ABOUT JOB SECURITY.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNIDO STAFF COUNCIL, MR. ZAMPETTI, HAS ASKED ME TO COME AND SPEAK TO YOU ABOUT THE POSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ABOUT THE ASSISTANCE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CAN PROVIDE DURING THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION. I HAD ALREADY HOPED TO COME AND SPEAK TO YOU IN APRIL 1984, AND WHEN THIS WAS NOT POSSIBLE I LOOKED FORWARD TO VISITING THIS CENTRE IN MARCH OF THIS YEAR. HOWEVER, EVEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS NOT ALWAYS MASTER OF HIS CALENDAR AND I AM SORRY THAT ON EACH OCCASION OTHER PRESSING MATTERS PREVENTED ME.

LET ME TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY, FIRST AND FOREMOST, TO WELCOME THE NEW UNIDO. ITS TRANSITION FROM PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO A SPECIALIZED AGENCY IS A FACT WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN THE FORTY YEARS OF THE ORGANIZATION'S LIFE. NEVER BEFORE HAS AN EXISTING PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS BECOME AN INDEPENDENT TREATY ORGANIZATION WITH ITS OWN MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNING BODY. IT IS AUSPICIOUS, TOO, THAT MEMBER STATES COMPRISING OVER 95 PER CENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS HAVE ACCEDED TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BECOME MEMBERS OF THE NEW AGENCY, THEREBY ASSURING ITS FINANCIAL VIABILITY.

BUT IN THE SHORT MONTHS WHICH REMAIN IN THIS CHALLENGING YEAR OF TRANSITION, MANY MATTERS REMAIN TO BE SETTLED, OF WHICH SOME OF THE MOST PRESSING ARE THOSE WHICH RELATE DIRECTLY TO THE STAFF.

AS WE GO DEEPLY INTO THESE QUESTIONS IN THE NEXT WEEKS OR MONTHS, SPECIAL CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE LEGITIMATE CONCERNS OF THE PARTIES INVOLVED ARE FULLY TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

YOU WILL RECALL THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN ITS RESOLUTION 34/96 ON TRANSITIONAL MEASURES URGED "THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSIGNED TO THE EXISTING UNIDO SHOULD BE OFFERED APPOINTMENTS BY THE NEW AGENCY THAT PRESERVE THEIR ACQUIRED RIGHTS AND CONTRACTUAL STATUS." THE POSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY AS TO WHAT IT WANTED WAS CLEAR AND UNAMBIGUOUS. IT IS EQUALLY CLEAR THAT THE FINAL DECISION ON MATTERS RELATED TO THE STAFFING OF THE NEW AGENCY RESTS WITH ITS OWN GOVERNING BODY AND EXECUTIVE HEAD.

REST ASSURED THAT IT IS MY INTENTION TO STRESS TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NEW UNIDO, SO MANY OF WHOM SUPPORTED THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION AS MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND TO THE NEW EXECUTIVE HEAD THAT THERE WERE MAJOR CONSIDERATIONS OF PERSONNEL POLICY UNDERLYING THE ASSEMBLY'S POSITION. NOT ONLY IS IT IN THE INTEREST OF THE NEW AGENCY THAT THERE BE A MEASURE OF CONTINUITY TO ENABLE IT TO CONTINUE ITS PRESENT WORK BUT ALSO THERE ARE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF ACQUIRED RIGHTS AND LEGITIMATE EXPECTATIONS ON THE PART OF MANY STAFF, WHO ACCEPTED APPOINTMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT AND WERE ASSIGNED TO UNIDO BUT FOR WHOM THE CHANGE IN ITS STATUS SHOULD NOT JUSTIFY A COMPLETE DISRUPTION OF THEIR CAREER, EVEN IF THEIR POSTS IN THE UNITED NATIONS CEASE TO EXIST WHEN THE CORRESPONDING NEW POSTS ARE CREATED IN UNIDO.

IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT DISCUSSIONS, IN WHICH UNIDO STAFF REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN PARTICIPATING, ARE ALREADY UNDER WAY TO SET OUT THE OPTIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF OUR STAFF REGULATIONS WHICH MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS STAFF NOW ASSIGNED TO UNIDO. HERE, I WISH TO UNDERLINE MY OWN COMMITMENT TO YOU, AS A FORMER STAFF MEMBER AS WELL AS YOUR EXECUTIVE HEAD, AS WELL AS MY RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THAT THE WELFARE AND ACQUIRED RIGHTS OF THE STAFF ARE RESPECTED. I WISH ALSO TO ADD THAT THESE DISCUSSIONS ARE BEING HELD IN THE CONTEXT OF MY STATEMENT IN THIS HALL ON 10 AUGUST 1982.

I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT MOST OF YOU WILL WISH TO TRANSFER TO THE NEW AGENCY AND TO MAKE YOUR FUTURE WITH IT, CONTINUING YOUR COMMITMENT TO THE WORK YOU HAVE BEGUN SO WELL. AS STAFF MEMBERS OF A NEW AGENCY WHICH I AM SURE WILL WANT TO APPLY THE UNITED NATIONS COMMON SYSTEM OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES, YOU WILL STILL BE PART OF THE SAME FAMILY OF ORGANIZATIONS AND YOUR CONDITIONS OF SERVICE WILL BE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME.

OTHERS MAY WISH TO RETAIN THEIR LINKS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT BY CONTINUING TO SERVE UNIDO ON SECONDMENT. AS WAS THE CASE WITH THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) WHEN IT BECAME SEPARATELY ADMINISTERED, I AM READY TO AGREE TO THE SECONDMENT OF THOSE WHO WISH TO RETAIN THEIR LINKS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, IF REQUESTED, FOR AN INTERIM PERIOD.

SOME AGAIN MAY WISH TO BE REASSIGNED TO OTHER POSITIONS IN THE SECRETARIAT. THESE STAFF WOULD TRANSFER TO UNIDO ON A SECONDMENT BASIS FOR AN INTERIM PERIOD UNTIL AN ALTERNATIVE ASSIGNMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS FOR WHICH THEY ARE QUALIFIED BECOMES AVAILABLE. SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT WOULD HAVE TO FOLLOW OUR USUAL PROCEDURES AND BE SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF A SUITABLE POST ELSEWHERE IN THE SECRETARIAT. SINCE, AS YOU KNOW, THE NUMBER OF VACANCIES IS RATHER LIMITED, THEIR SOLUTION, IN PRACTICE, MAY NOT BE VIABLE FOR AN EXTENDED NUMBER.

I WISH NOW TO TURN TO BROADER QUESTIONS OF CONCERN TO ALL OF US, MY DEAR COLLEAGUES, BOTH IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT, LIKE UNOV, IN THE SECRETARIATS OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES, LIKE UNRWA AND UNHCR, AND IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY, SUCH AS IAEA.

YOU WILL ALL BE AWARE OF THE DIFFICULTIES BESETTING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE SECURITY OF OUR OWN STAFF GIVE RISE TO GREAT ANXIETY. I CONTINUE, IN THE BEST WAY I CAN, TO USE MY OFFICE TO ASSURE THE PROTECTION OF THE STAFF AND TO SEEK THEIR RELEASE WHEN DETAINED WITHOUT PROPER CAUSE.

I DO NOT NEED TO IMPRESS ON YOU THE FACT THAT IN THESE DIFFICULT TIMES THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AND RELATED AGENCIES ARE INEVITABLY SUBJECT TO CRITICAL SCRUTINY. THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF MEMBER STATES, AND THE CONSEQUENTIAL ACTION TAKEN BY MANY OF THEM TO LIMIT EXPENDITURES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE, HAVE RESULTED IN CALLS TO LIMIT ALSO THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE. WITH MY COLLEAGUES IN ACC I CONTINUE TO URGE MEMBER STATES TO ENSURE THAT YOUR CONDITIONS OF SERVICE ARE PROPERLY DETERMINED; WITH DUE REGARD TO THE NEED TO RECRUIT STAFF OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY; THAT ACQUIRED RIGHTS BE MAINTAINED AND THAT THE SYSTEM NOT BE CALLED INTO QUESTION EACH YEAR.

WHATEVER YOUR WORK, WHETHER YOU ARE INVOLVED WITH THE RELIEF OPERATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, WITH THE CONTROL OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS, WITH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, WITH OTHER SUBSTANTIVE OR SERVICE FUNCTIONS, ALL OF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN THE WORK OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

ALL OF US, WHATEVER OUR TASKS, ARE CONTRIBUTING TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GREATER INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION WITH A VIEW TO SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE WORLD.

THE SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT BY EACH OF YOU OF YOUR INDIVIDUAL FUNCTIONS CAN SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE PUBLIC ESTEEM FOR THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE. WE SHOULD NEVER FORGET THAT THE DEDICATION WE BRING TO THE DISCHARGE OF OUR RESPONSIBILITIES FORMS PART OF THE TOTAL IMAGE OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY IN ALL ITS DIVERSITY. THE POLICIES AND ACTIONS OF THE MEMBER STATES ALSO CREATE MUCH OF THIS IMAGE. WE MUST ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT OUR ACTS CAN EITHER BRIGHTEN OR TARNISH THIS IMAGE. WE MUST THEREFORE ALWAYS BE SURE TO CONDUCT OURSELVES AS THE CHARTER REQUIRES, INDEPENDENTLY AND IMPARTIALLY, AND MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF EFFICIENCY, COMPETENCY AND INTEGRITY.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUES,

I WISH TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION TO ALL OF YOU WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY HERE IN VIENNA. I EXTEND MY SPECIAL THANKS TO ALL WHO HAVE ASSISTED IN THE TRANSITION OF UNIDO TO ITS NEW STATUS.

I WISH YOU ALL THE SATISFACTION OF BEING ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO BUILDING AND STRENGHTENING THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE EFFORTS ON WHICH THE HOPES OF A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR MANKIND DEPEND SO MUCH. I THANK YOU.

* * * * *

MISSION PERMANENTE D'OBSERVATION
DE LA SUISSE AUPRÈS DES NATIONS UNIES

Visite officielle de Monsieur Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secrétaire général des Nations Unies

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Projet d'ordre du jour de la séance de travail

Berne, le 1er juillet 1985

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1. Relations de la Suisse et de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

   Exposé de Monsieur le Conseiller fédéral Kurt Furgler, Président de la Confédération et Chef du Département fédéral de l'économie publique

2. Tour d'horizon politique

   a) Conflit entre l'Irak et l'Iran

   b) Proche-Orient

   c) Chypre

   d) Afghanistan

   e) Amérique centrale

   f) Afrique australe

   g) Désarmement (si le Secrétaire général le désire)

3. Situation d'urgence en Afrique

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4. Etat de la coopération multilatérale

   Situation générale

   UNESCO

   Organisation internationale du travail

5. Conférence mondiale chargée d'examiner et d'évaluer les résultats de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour la femme (Nairobi)

6. Divers

   Candidature Hocké

PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION
OF SWITZERLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the

to the United Nations and has the honour to announce that the Government of Switzerland has decided to nominate Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, at present director of the operational activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as a candidate for the post as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which will become vacant at the end of this year.

The Swiss Government's decision stems from its traditional policy of cooperation with the United Nations in general and from its support of the humanitarian activities of the world organization in particular.

Since this office was established in 1951, Switzerland has always shown great interest in the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In carrying out her own humanitarian policy Switzerland attaches high priority to the UNHCR. She has always responded to appeals for cooperation launched by the UNHCR, being, therefore, traditionally one of its most important contributors. She has also participated consistently and very actively in the work of this institution, in particular as a member of its executive committee.

The Swiss Government holds the view that Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké has the necessary professional and personal prerequisites for this high office. As head of the ICRC's operations he has acquiered vast experiences regarding the political, diplomatic, operational and technical difficulties underlying humanitarian work.

Mr. Hocké's activities brought him into contact with the authorities - both at highest political and operational levels - of some seventy countries throughout the world, be it to set up important projects, to conduct often delicate and difficult negotiations or to mobilize resources to finance the ICRC's activities. In these circumstances Mr. Hocké displayed political judgment and diplomatic skills recognized in both recipient and donor countries.

He has developed and directed, in close cooperation with the authorities of the countries concerned, operational structures required by the humanitarian dimension of the ever growing number of conflict situations. Furthermore, he has launched large-scale operations, such as those undertaken by the ICRC in Thailand and Kampuchea, Pakistan, the Middle East, Ethiopia, Angola or Central America. His department employs about 2'200 persons and maintains 37 delegations abroad. Its activities in 1984 were carried out in 86 states and its budget for 1985 exceeds 550 million Swiss Francs, Mr. Hocké being directly responsible for obtaining and allocating these resources.

As a member of the ICRC's Directorate, Mr. Hocké has much experience in administering an important organization operating on an international level. He has demonstrated that he possesses the qualities of an efficient administrator able to define clearly the aims of a large institution, to inspire its staff and to stimulate rationalization.

Mr. Hocké knows the UNHCR well, since the ICRC engages in activities of protection of and assistance to displaced persons

often similar and complementary to those of the High Commissioner. Due to these common endeavours the UNHCR and the ICRC maintain close links in the field as well in Geneva. In addition, Mr. Hocké has been priviledged to remain in frequent consultations on the highest levels with the Secretariat of the United Nations regarding humanitarian issues and other matters related thereto.

Finally, the Swiss Government has no doubt that as a national of a neutral state and having furthermore assumed important responsabilities in an organization whose humanitarian aims, neutrality and impartiality constitute its fundamental policy guidelines Mr. Hocké possesses, on a political level, the qualities to be expected from a High Commissioner.

The appointment of Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké would certainly enable the UNHCR to deal efficiently with the important challenges it will face in the coming years.

The Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland would be grateful if the

would kindly convey the above information to its Government. The Permanent Observer Mission hopes that the latter will be in a position to support the Swiss candidature.

The Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the

to the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, June 20, 1985

Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations

Encl.: Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké's Curriculum vitae

CURRICULUM VITAE OF MR. JEAN-PIERRE HOCKE

Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké was born in Lausanne on 31st March 1938. He is married and has two sons, born in 1966 and 1969.

He went to school and university in Lausanne and obtained a degree in economic and commercial sciencies of the University of Lausanne in 1961. From 1961 to 1963 he was employed by the company Margot Tabacs S.A. in Lausanne, then from 1963 to 1966 by the Commercial Association for West Africa (Société commerciale pour l'Ouest Africain) in Nigeria, being occupied particularly with financial and accounting management.

From 1966 to 1968 he taught political economy, accountancy and commercial law at the Lemania school in Lausanne.

In 1968 he joined the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

From 1968 to 1973 he worked at the ICRC's headquarters and in the field - notably as head of delegation - in Nigeria, Lebanon, Jordan and Vietnam. He was appointed General Delegate for the Middle East in 1972.

From 1973 to 1981 he was director of the ICRC's operations department.

In 1981 he became a member of the ICRC's Directorate and Director of Operational activities including those carried out by the ICRC on a worldwide basis.

Being responsible for the ICRC's operations since 1973, Mr. Hocké has, in particular:

- Developed, structured and directed, both in the field and in Geneva, an operational apparatus adapted to the growing number of conflict situations in which the ICRC intervenes on behalf

of the victims it has to protect according to its mandate. The department of operations at present employs about 2'200 persons in Geneva and abroad and maintains 37 delegations throughout the world. In 1984 its activities concerned 86 countries.

- Participated in the policy making and the elaboration of working methods in the area of recruitment and especially of training. For this purpose he organized courses and seminars for continuous training for delegates and those responsible for delegations covering international law, political analysis and administration of the ICRC's activities.

- Set up a system for evaluating and assigning the delegates working within the operational activities.

- Directed fund raising activities for the ICRC's large-scale campaigns - for the so called extraordinary budgets amounting to more than 550 million Swiss Francs in 1985.

- Launched and led the ICRC's large-scale operations such as in:

1973	October war in the Middle East
1974	Cyprus conflict
1975	Conflict in Angola
1975-78	Aftermath of the conflict in Vietnam
1975-85	Conflict in Lebanon
1979-80	Kampuchea conflict
1980-85	Iran-Iraq conflict
1981-85	Conflict in Angola
1982-85	Conflict in Central America
1984-85	Northern provinces of Ethiopia

- Negotiated with heads of Governments and high-ranking civilian and military officers of states in which the ICRC carries out its activities and of donor countries or institutions.

- Drawn up a medium-term plan of action, determining the precise aims of the ICRC as well as its basic policies and its resources.

- Led or participated in commissions charged with negociating agreements:
  - within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement composed of 130 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies,
  - between the ICRC and certain international, intergovernmental or benevolent organizations.

- Taken part, in the capacity of a member of the ICRC delegation, in the diplomatic conference on the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law, Geneva 1974-1977.

- Consulted numerous experts, professors of universities and specialized institutes and consultants in the fields of law, political sciences, history, training, economics and finance.

- Taken part in numerous international conferences, seminars and working groups on humanitarian matters, law, disarmament, political and economic questions.

Les Suisses et l'adhésion à l'ONU

Pour le moment, c'est non

Le compte à rebours a commencé. Après quarante ans de feuilleton sur l'éventuelle entrée de la Suisse à l'ONU, la votation populaire a été fixée au printemps 1986. Il reste quelques mois au Conseil fédéral pour convaincre. Car si le peuple votait aujourd'hui, ce serait non. Par 52% des voix contre 48%. C'est du moins ce qui ressort du sondage réalisé pour ㉔ HEURES au début du mois de mai. Les Romands, pourtant, disent oui. Certaines catégories sociales aussi, par exemple les moins de 55 ans ou les personnes de formation universitaire. Mais le puzzle reconstitué affiche «non» depuis trois ans.

ENQUÊTE 24 heures

FABIEN DUNAND

Machiavel, Napoléon et Pierre Aubert vous le diraient ; sans parler des sondages : l'humeur des peuples est changeante et l'opinion versatile. La question de l'entrée de la Suisse à l'ONU le démontre jusque dans un pays réputé sage et sans histoire. A l'ordre du jour depuis des décennies, mais chaque fois renvoyé à de meilleures calendes, ce point d'interrogation plane sur notre politique étrangère. Et la réponse probable du souverain oscille au gré du climat international, du oui qui marque la détente au non que suscitent les tempêtes. Quelques rappels.

● De 1970 à 1985, l'opinion s'est révélée plus souvent positive que négative : dix ans sur quinze, deux fois sur trois. Et quand le non l'a emporté, il n'a jamais atteint les meilleurs scores du oui.

● Pendant la même période, la tendance majoritaire s'est inversée cinq fois. L'ensemble des sondages publiés sur ce thème indique même qu'il a parfois suffi de quelques semaines pour que le courant bascule d'un camp dans l'autre.

Le choc pétrolier

● Ponctuellement, le oui subit une première crise après 1973. On peut y voir, sans trop risquer de se tromper, l'effet de la guerre israélo-arabe du Kippour, puis du premier choc pétrolier qui a secoué l'économie mondiale.

● Deuxième refroidissement sensible de l'opinion à l'égard de l'ONU en 1980. Il coïncide avec une autre crise internationale. Les Soviétiques viennent d'envahir l'Afghanistan et Jimmy Carter lance le boycott des Jeux olympiques de Moscou.

Pierre Aubert au Conseil national en mars 1984 : « Je ne veux pas essayer de vous convaincre, je vous demande de donner au peuple la possibilité de se prononcer. »

● Chaque fois, pourtant, la confiance revient. Mais depuis trois ans, la tendance est de nouveau négative, sans que cela ait vraiment de quoi surprendre. Au désenchantement à l'égard de la détente, au regain général de tension entre les deux Grands s'ajoute le multiplication des conflits régionaux. Aucun ne s'éteint, ni dans le Sud-Est asiatique, ni au Proche-Orient, ni ailleurs. D'autres s'allument : en Amérique centrale, entre l'Irak et l'Iran.

L'état de santé du monde n'est pas le seul facteur qui puisse influencer l'opinion publique suisse. L'image de l'organisation internationale ou de ses institutions spécialisées entre aussi dans la balance. Et à chaque couac, la formule peu enviable du « grand machin » refait surface. Après les remous, aujourd'hui classés, qui ont agité l'OIT à Genève, les turbulences se situent plutôt du côté de l'Unesco, à Paris, dont la gestion par l'Africain M'Bow est largement contestée en Occident.

La diplomatie suisse a du reste immédiatement senti le danger. Elle s'est efforcée, discrètement, de jouer les pompiers. Une vingtaine de nos représentations diplomatiques à l'étranger ont reçu pour mission de constituer autour de la Suisse une espèce de comité de sauvetage de l'Unesco avant la conférence qui vient de se tenir à New-Delhi. Il fallait éviter une déconfiture trop grave qui n'aurait pas manqué d'alimenter la campagne des adversaires de l'adhésion, à quelques mois du vote.

C'est dans ce contexte général que s'inscrivent les résultats du sondage réalisé pour ㉔ HEURES :

— 39,6% de non

— 36,4% de oui

— et 24% d'indécis ou de sans réponse.

Autrement dit, l'adhésion de la Suisse à l'ONU serait vraisemblablement rejetée aujourd'hui par 52% des votants. Le portrait type de l'opposant n'a pas changé. Agé de plus de 55 ans, c'est un Alémanique, sans formation universitaire. Car l'entrée de la Suisse à l'ONU recueille la majorité dans certaines catégories sociales : chez les moins de 55 ans par exemple, chez les universitaires, mais aussi en Suisse romande. Dans cette affaire, les femmes suivent les hommes dans le camp du non, mais du bout des lèvres.

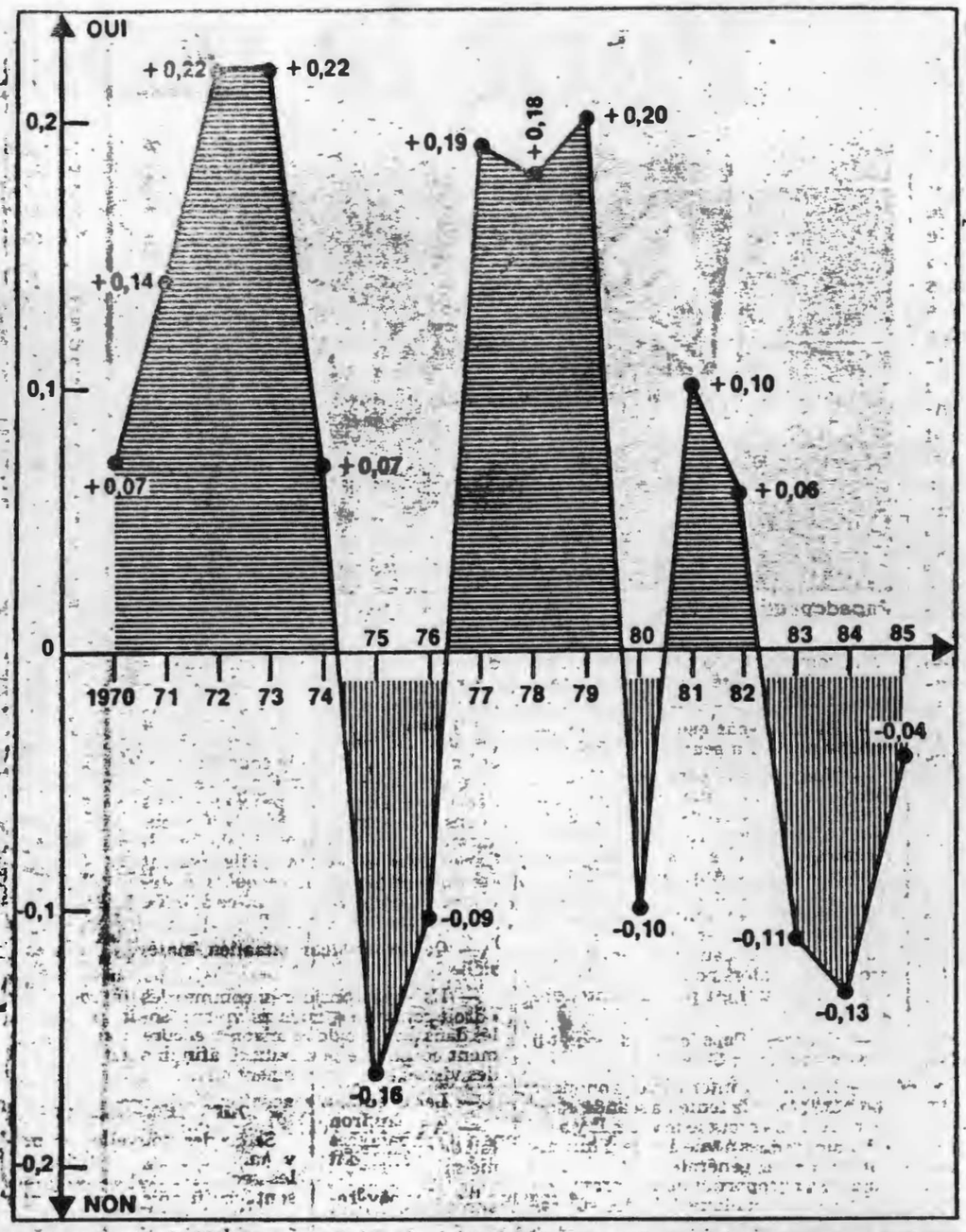
Le Conseil fédéral connaît ses adversaires dans ce

domaine. Il sait aussi que la marge qui lui reste pour convaincre est étroite. En 1976 en effet, il avait fait procéder à un sondage pour déterminer l'impact des arguments favorables ou défavorables à la candidature de la Suisse à Manhattan. Un seul passait vraiment la rampe auprès de l'opinion, celui du rôle positif joué par les casques bleus. Près de trois quarts des Suisses considéraient alors que l'ONU contribuait, par cette voie, au maintien de la paix mondiale. Depuis lors, la démonstration a sans doute perdu de son éclat. Pire : aucun autre argument ne parvenait à en amer le scepticisme du public. Il est vrai qu'on était en 1976, et que l'atmosphère était à la morosité. Aujourd'hui...

Eviter les couacs

Rien n'est joué, l'expérience le prouve. Mais le gouvernement devra se battre s'il veut emporter la décision. Et prier le ciel. Même si Pierre Aubert a reconnu lors du débat devant le Conseil national, en mars 1984, que nous n'avions pas à craindre de réaction désagréable de l'étranger en cas de vote négatif. « La communauté internationale respectera, à n'en point douter, a-t-il dit, le résultat d'un vote populaire. »

F. D.



Ce graphique suit l'évolution de l'opinion publique à propos de l'entrée de la Suisse à l'ONU depuis 1970. Il est fondé sur un indice très simple qui indique simultanément la tendance majoritaire et son intensité. Chaque valeur correspond, pour chaque sondage, au résultat de l'opération suivante : oui – non / oui + non. Elle varie donc, théoriquement, de -1 à + 1.

Fiche technique. L'enquête dont nous publions les résultats aujourd'hui a été menée par l'institut lausannois LMS du 30 avril au 2 mai 1985. Elle a touché un échantillon représentatif de 1015 personnes ayant le droit de vote (605 en Suisse alémanique et 410 en Suisse romande). Les résultats ont ensuite été pondérés pour rétablir le poids réel de la Romandie.

Tous les autres sondages utilisés dans le graphique ont été réalisés par l'ISOP, la plupart pour le compte de l'hebdomadaire alémanique *Die Weltwoche*.

Gva

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DES/066 H.E. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELAR UN SECGEN. AM PLEASED TO REPORT THAT SINCE MY LAST NOTE VERBALE OF 18 MARCH 1985 AND SUBSEQUENT VERBAL REPRESENTAGIONS TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PROVISIONAL MILITARY ADMINISTRATIVE COUNDIL OF SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA CONCERNING THE DETENTION OF UN STAFF MEMBERS THE FOLLOWING ECA STAFF MEMBERS WERE RELEASED FROM DETENTION ON 21 JUNE 1985:

MISS HAREGEWOIN DESTA (DETAINED SINCE 12 JUNE 1979) AND MISS AZEB ABAY (DETAINED SINCE 17 AUGUST 1982) STOP WILL CONTINUE TO PRESS FOR THE RELEASE OF THE FOLLOWING UN STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE STILL IN DETENTION: MR. TESFAMARIAM ZEGGAI ECA STAFF MEMBER (DETAINED SINCE 2 MARCH 1982) AND MR. SHIMELIS TEKLU UNHCR STAFF MEMBER (DETAINED SINCE 2 JANUARY 1984) STOP HIGHEST CONSIDERATION. (ADEBAYO ADEDEJI EXSEC)

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F - 71250 TAIZE COMMUNAUTE

RECEIVED
JUN 27

Taizé, le 21 juin 1985

Monsieur le Chef de Cabinet,

par telex je vous ai déjà envoyé le texte que frère Roger, de Taizé, remettra au Secrétaire Général le 2 juillet prochain à Genève.

En voici un exemplaire plus lisible, au cas où le Secrétaire général aurait le temps d'en prendre connaissance avant l'entretien.

Avec mes très cordiales salutations,

Fr. Ch. Eugène

frère Charles-Eugène, secr.

M. Virenda Dayal
Chef de Cabinet du
Secrétaire Général de l'ONU
New York.

ACCOMPAGNE D'ENFANTS FRERE ROGER DE TAIZE RENCONTRE
LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ONU LE 2 JUILLET 1985
ET LUI REMET SIX QUESTIONS.

Des jeunes travaillent pour que l'ONU devienne créatrice de confiance entre les peuples

Des jeunes de tous les continents, habités par une passion de la paix, cherchent comment créer une confiance sur la terre, pour que les enfants et les jeunes d'aujourd'hui n'aient pas demain à vivre aux sombres pays où règne la mort. C'est pour ceux qui ne peuvent pas s'exprimer sur les menaces de leur futur que, accompagné d'enfants, l'homme chargé d'années que je suis vient remettre à l'ONU les questions qui explicitent l'attente de multitudes de jeunes .

Se préparant à la rencontre mondiale que nous aurons à MADRAS les derniers jours de cette Année Internationale de la Jeunesse (27 - 31 Décembre 1985) des jeunes cherchent comment l'ONU peut être créatrice de confiance entre les peuples. Leurs suggestions seront rassemblées à Taizé, puis elles seront condensées et remises à l'ONU au cours de l'année 1986.

1) Quels changements fondamentaux proposer pour que l'ONU devienne un lieu d'enthousiasme en vue de construire une confiance entre les peuples ?

Comment établir un conseil de vigilance immédiatement disponible, de jour comme de nuit, et ayant l'autorité d'empêcher une guerre de commencer ? Une fois commencée, rien n'est plus difficile à arrêter que la guerre.

Quels moyens trouver pour que l'ONU ne soit jamais une tribune pour les disputes et les rivalités politiques, un lieu où l'on s'humilie les uns les autres?

Déja, des peuples peuvent être humiliés soit quand survient l'échec de programmes qui visaient à une répartition plus équitable des biens, soit quand la concentration d'énormes possibilités place d'immenses pouvoirs entre les mains de quelques-uns. Dans l'un et l'autre cas, l' humiliation cherche des compensations. Elle pousse souvent des gouvernements à développer d'immenses forces militaires en vue d'impressionner l'autre. A eux seuls, les perfectionnements rapides des techniques militaires conduisent inmanquablement à construire des armements toujours plus ruineux. Les engrenages irréversibles des dépenses vertigineuses qui en résultent épuisent de plus en plus les ressources si indispensables à l'ensemble des peuples.

2) Quelles garanties les responsables des Etats peuvent-ils donner qu'ils ne font pas un abus de la confiance des peuples ? Une confiance sur la terre suppose une lucidité, elle demeure consciente des usages qui peuvent en être faits.

Quels renversements suggérer à chaque Etat membre de l'ONU pour que toutes les habitudes de dépenses de prestige soient abandonnées en faveur de nécessités plus essentielles, notamment pour les plus démunis ? Par ailleurs, celles et ceux qui exercent un pouvoir politique sont-ils décidés à refuser un culte de la personnalité et tout moyen de puissance?

Dans les nouvelles générations, beaucoup se fatiguent d'assister à des attaques par lesquelles ceux du milieu politique défigurent les intentions des vis-à-vis, allant jusqu'au dénigrement des personnes et même parfois jusqu'à la brutalité. Tous ces comportements ont entre autre pour conséquences de provoquer chez tant de jeunes le scepticisme et la perte du goût des options créatrices.

3) Une des conditions de la paix réside dans une équitable répartition des biens matériels à travers la terre. Aussi est-il essentiel d'établir un nouveau droit économique, concernant le logement, la santé, l'alimentation de base, placé au même niveau que tous les autres droits humains (droits de l'homme, etc...) Ce droit économique suppose que les initiatives personnelles puissent s'exercer dans des limites précisées.

4) La possibilité d'utiliser les grandes techniques scientifiques pour attenter à la vie d'une partie de l'humanité accroit une violente crise de confiance . des peuples en viennent à avoir peur les uns des autres, et les responsables des Etats à connaître cette même peur. Il en résulte un repliement sur soi, les capacités créatrices sont glacées par l'effroi.

Pourtant tous les peuples veulent la paix, jamais la guerre, jamais la torture, ni les camps de concentration. Il s'avère que dans chaque peuple se trouvent en proportion réduite des personnes qui veulent imposer un processus expansionniste, ou encore qui peuvent, si elles détiennent le pouvoir, mettre en oeuvre avec cynisme des puissances de mort.

Sans un vaste espoir humain, les nouvelles générations ne sont pas stimulées à participer à la construction de la famille humaine.Face à un vide, tant de jeunes sont marquées par une apathie, une désillusion, se cherchant des dérivatifs qui anesthésient une angoisse insupportable.

Si ardu que cela soit, entreprendre un total désarmement mondial s'impose dans l'immédiat.La création d'une armée de paix, dotée des moyens les plus sûrs, dépendant du conseil de vigilance de l'ONU, est alors indispensable, et cela pour intervenir à chaque instant en tout point du globe, et y garantir la paix.

Concernant ce désarmement, il est si évident que la complexité des situations ne supporte pas de solutions simplistes ou illusoires. Seule l'ONU peut assumer des négociations si urgentes pour conduire à un désarmement général. Des tractations pour un désarmement [illegible] entraînent en général des discussions qui n'en finissent jamais laissant planer une situation d'insécurité continue.

5) Science et technique peuvent soit détruire soit construire. Comment les ressources dégagées par le désarmement peuvent-elles venir au secours d'une humanité qui s'accroit chaque jour en nombre, par exemple en trouvant des méthodes de production alimentaire intense, adaptées aux situations locales, ou pour permettre de soulager, de guérir des souffrances physiques ou morales, et d'offrir une habitation à chacun ? Pour y parvenir, quels sont les moyens indispensables pour que l'ONU puisse permettre aux nouvelles générations de contribuer au développement de l'univers tout entier, tout en stimulant un intérêt passionné pour la personne humaine ?

6) Tant de jeunes oseront être des ambassadeurs de confiance là où existe la méfiance et porteurs de paix là où il y a les humiliations.

Quels aînés s'engageront à porter les jeunes pour promouvoir les indispensables changements de l' ONU? le savent-ils, les multitudes parmi les nouvelles générations attendent d'être soulevées d'enthousiasme, elles cherchent à accomplir cette mission irremplaçable, rendre la terre habitable, créer une confiance entre les peuples?

Lettre de Taizé

ISSN 0758-3695 Bimestriel 3.50 FF - 2.00 FS - 50 FB

Mai-Juin 1985

Le 2 juillet, rencontre de frère Roger avec le secrétaire général des Nations Unies

(voir page 2)

Pèlerinage de confiance sur la terre

A Madras et à Barcelone

Aux milliers de jeunes d'une quarantaine de nationalités, réunis à Taizé pour les célébrations pascales, frère Roger a annoncé qu'une rencontre européenne aurait lieu à Barcelone à la fin de cette année, en même temps que la rencontre de Madras.

La rencontre de MADRAS commencera le soir du vendredi 27 décembre 1985 et se terminera dans la journée du mercredi 1er janvier 1986. Des jeunes de toute l'Inde et d'autres pays asiatiques se préparent à y aller. Ceux qui invitent en Inde ont tant souhaité que ce ne soit pas une rencontre asiatique seulement, mais qu'y viennent des jeunes du plus grand nombre possible de pays du monde. Il y aura donc des jeunes d'Australie, d'Afrique, d'Europe, d'Amérique du Nord et du Sud.

Du vendredi soir au mardi matin, chaque journée s'articulera autour de deux amples prières communes, dans la matinée et dans l'après-midi, sur un grand terrain qui sera prêté. Dans ce même lieu et au coeur de la foule, il serait bon qu'il y ait chaque jour comme une «heure de désert», pour prier silencieusement, méditer, prendre une résolution intérieure, découvrir en Dieu une vie intérieure qui n'a ni commencement ni fin.

Pour les soirées et les débuts de matinée, les participants seront dispersés dans les communautés paroissiales des différents quartiers de Madras. Le 31 décembre et le 1er janvier, ils resteront dispersés dans les communautés paroissiales, entre autres pour une nuit de prière.

Depuis les diverses capitales européennes, le prix des avions s'avère plus élevé qu'on ne l'avait imaginé l'an dernier. Il empêchera beaucoup de jeunes Européens d'aller à Madras. C'est pourquoi avait été annoncé à Cologne le projet d'avoir en même temps que Madras une rencontre à Taizé. Mais une rencontre européenne dans une grande ville, accueillie par les familles, est irremplaçable.

Une rencontre européenne aura donc lieu, non pas à Taizé, mais dans la péninsule ibérique, à BARCELONE. Elle commencera le dimanche 29 ou le lundi 30 décembre 1985 et s'achèvera le jeudi 2 ou le vendredi 3 janvier 1986. Pour que ce soit la péninsule ibérique qui accueille, des Portugais seront associés à la préparation de cette rencontre européenne.

Les deux rencontres constitueront un même pèlerinage de confiance sur la terre. Pour les relier l'une avec l'autre et apporter à Barcelone un souffle de Madras, frère Roger partira de Madras le soir du 30 décembre pour aller retrouver ceux qui seront réunis à Barcelone.

L'Ascension et la Pentecôte

Montée du Christ dans les cieux, descente de l'Esprit sur la terre. Notre humanité avec le Christ entre en Dieu. Aux humains, le Souffle même de Dieu est donné. «Merveilleux échange» que la liturgie de Noël chantait déjà, mais qui par le passage du Christ à travers la mort s'est enrichi d'une profondeur nouvelle. «Dieu s'est fait homme pour que nous devenions Dieu» aimaient dire les chrétiens des premiers siècles, pleins d'émerveillement pour le partage total instauré entre Dieu et nous dans le Christ. L'Ascension et la Pentecôte, deux fêtes de la générosité de Dieu à recevoir et à célébrer avec l'étonnement de gratitude du psalmiste : «Qu'est-ce que l'homme que tu en gardes mémoire ? L'être humain que tu en prennes souci ?» (Ps 8,5)

Jésus monte dans les cieux selon l'Ecriture. Mais ce n'est pas pour s'éloigner ni disparaître. St. Luc note que, l'ayant vu monter, les disciples s'en «retournèrent en grande joie, et ils étaient constamment dans le Temple à louer Dieu» (Lc 24,52-53). Ils ne portent pas le deuil d'un départ. Ils ont compris que maintenant le Christ leur serait plus proche encore, sa présence plus active et plus universelle. «Etant en son Père, Jésus se fait voir davantage» ose écrire un chrétien du second siècle. Jean et Paul lui donneraient raison, car le Père vers lequel Jésus est monté n'est pas loin: « Il demeure en tous» (Jn 14,23; Ep 4,6).

«Vous serez mes témoins» dit Jésus à l'Ascension. Exigence ? Sans doute. Mais s'il le dit à des hommes qui l'ont abandonné, qui ont donné des preuves flagrantes de leur incapacité, et s'il parle toujours comme celui qui sait ce qu'il y a dans l'homme, ne devons-nous pas entendre ces mots avant tout comme promesse ? Témoins, les disciples le deviennent. A plus d'une reprise les Actes nous les font voir témoignant du Christ avec une nouvelle assurance qui étonne (Ac 4,13) et qui les étonne eux-mêmes (Ac 5,41).

Promesse ! Un nom de l'Esprit (Ac 1,4). Promesse réalisée à la Pentecôte par laquelle l'on devient témoin, par laquelle il devient possible d'aimer. L'Evangile est bonne nouvelle, mais il ne le serait pas s'il nous révélait un amour -si grand soit-il - auquel nous ne pourrions pas répondre. Ce désir,qui est en tout être, de répondre à l'amour, c'est l'Esprit qui l'a créé et à la Pentecôte, aube d'une création nouvelle, il le comble: « car l'amour de Dieu a été répandu dans nos coeurs par l'Esprit Saint qui nous a été donné» (Rm 5,5).

ZYF 0217 p 2/3

Une prière pour la confiance sur la terre

Le 2 juillet, accompagné d'enfants des deux hémisphères, frère Roger rencontrera à Genève M. Perez de Cuellar, secrétaire général des Nations Unies. En cette année de la jeunesse, cet entretien sera l'amorce de propositions pour la paix et le désarmement, que des jeunes aux fortes compétences travailleront à Taizé.

Le texte remis au secrétaire général des Nations Unies essayera d'exprimer que tous les hommes, toutes les femmes, tous les enfants, cherchent une confiance entre tous les peuples de la terre et que personne ne voudrait que les enfants ou les jeunes d'aujourd'hui aient un jour à vivre aux sombres pays où règne la mort.

Bien sûr, il s'agit d'être assez lucides pour savoir qu'il peut être fait un abus de la confiance des peuples. Mais il n'y a pas de peuples au coeur dur, qui veuillent la guerre. Alors comment proposer un désarmement qui suppose la confiance entre les peuples?

Dans les jours qui précèdent la rencontre aux Nations Unies, jeunes, enfants et aînés sont invités à préparer dans leur ville ou leur village une «prière pour la confiance sur la terre»: prière de toute une nuit ou d'un bref moment; avec des participants nombreux ou dans la solitude.

La suggestion qui est faite ici est centrée sur les béatitudes. Selon le temps dont on dispose, on peut prendre, entre l'introduction et la conclusion, une ou plusieurs des méditations. Pour chaque méditation on peut procéder par exemple comme suit: un enfant lit la bétitude; on chante un chant que connaît la plupart des participants; on dit les deux intercessions proposées ici, elles rendent présents ceux qui, sur tous les continents, attendent le bonheur des bétitudes et cherchent à être porteurs de confiance sur la terre; on ajoute quelques autres intentions selon la situation locale; la lecture du texte biblique est suivie d'un silence pour nourrir la prière personnelle; on termine par un chant connu de chacun.

Cette prière est plus particulièrement pour fin juin-début juillet, mais elle demeure une possibilité de préparation aux rencontres de Madras et de Barcelone tout au long de l'année.

○ Introduction

Chant

Prière: Seigneur Christ, nous sommes parfois étrangers sur la terre, déconcertés par les violences, les duretés d'oppositions. Comme une brise légère, tu souffles sur nous l'esprit de paix. Transfigure les déserts de nos doutes pour nous préparer à être porteurs de confiance là où tu nous places, jusqu'à ce que se lève une espérance de paix parmi les humains. (prière de frère Roger)

○ Première méditation:

heureux les coeurs de pauvres, le Royaume des cieux est à eux.

Chant

Prière: prions pour ceux qui sont méprisés, abandonnés, oubliés dans leur pauvreté.
Nous te présentons, Seigneur, ceux qui souffrent de la faim, ceux qui manquent d'amour, de dignité humaine, nous te prions pour les peuples du Sahel et de toute l'AFRIQUE.

Lecture: «Quand le Fils de l'homme viendra dans sa gloire, devant lui seront rassemblés tous les humains. Ils lui diront: Seigneur, quand nous est-il arrivé de te voir affamé et de te nourrir, assoiffé et de te désaltérer, étranger et de t'accueillir, nu et de te vêtir, malade ou prisonnier et de venir de voir? Il leur fera cette réponse: en vérité je vous le dis, dans la mesure où vous l'avez fait à l'un de ces plus petits qui sont mes frères, c'est à moi que vous l'avez fait.» (Mt 25)

Silence

Chant

○ Deuxième méditation:

heureux ceux qui pleurent, ils seront consolés.

Chant

Prière: prions pour ceux qui ne voient plus d'espérance dans leur vie.
Nous te présentons, Seigneur, ceux qui connaissent la misère, les habitants des bidonvilles et des quartiers de pauvreté, les mères et les enfants plus particulièrement. Nous te prions pour les peuples de l'AMERIQUE LATINE.

Lecture: «Jésus dit: venez à moi, vous tous qui peinez et ployez sous le fardeau, et moi je vous soulagerai. Chargez-vous de mon joug et mettez-vous à mon école, car je suis doux et humble de coeur, et vous trouverez soulagement pour vos âmes. Oui, mon joug est facile et mon fardeau léger.» (Mt 11)

Silence

Chant

○ Troisième méditation:

heureux les affamés et les assoiffés de la justice, car ils seront rassasiés.

Chant

Prière: prions pour les victimes des injustices sociales, pour ceux qui sont sans voix et maltraités, les travailleurs immigrés, les chômeurs.
Nous te présentons, Seigneur, tous ceux qui souffrent de ruptures familiales, d'abandons humains, dans les PAYS OCCIDENTAUX. Nous te prions pour les jeunes, pour les personnes âgées qui connaissent la solitude.

Lecture: «Marie dit: mon âme exalte le Seigneur, car il a fait pour moi de grandes choses. Saint est son nom, et sa miséricorde s'étend d'âge en âge sur ceux qui l'adorent. Il a déployé la force de son bras, il a dispersé les hommes au coeur superbe, il a renversé les puissants de leur trône et élevé les humbles. Il a comblé de biens les affamés et renvoyé les riches les mains vides.» (Lc 1)

Silence

Chant

○ Quatrième méditation:

heureux les artisans de paix, ils seront appelés fils de Dieu.

Chant

Prière: prions pour ceux qui, au milieu des conflits, cherchent des solutions de paix par le dialogue.
Nous te présentons, Seigneur, tous ceux qui habitent les sombres pays où règnent la mort et la guerre, les peuples du Liban, de l'Afghanistan, de l'Iran et de l'Irak, de l'Amérique centrale, du Cambodge, les enfants qui souffrent innocemment. Nous te prions pour tous les peuples de l'ASIE.

Lecture: «En sa personne, le Christ a tué la haine. Alors il est venu proclamer la paix, paix pour vous qui étiez loin et pour ceux qui étaient proches. Par lui les uns et les autres nous avons accès en un seul Esprit auprès du Père.» (Ep 2)

Silence

Chant

○ Cinquième méditation:

heureux les persécutés pour la justice, car le Royaume de Dieu est à eux.

▷

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition of the Bureau for 1985

President: H.E. Mr. Tomohiko KOBAYASHI (Japan)

Vice-Presidents: * Mr. Ivan GARVALOV (Bulgaria)
Chairman of the Second (Social) Committee

H.E. Mr. Henri A. M. GUDA (Suriname)
Chairman of the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee

Mr. Rabah HADID (Algeria)
Chairman of the First (Economic) Committee

Mr. Krister KUMLIN (Sweden)
In charge of informal consultations and other matters

* NOTE: Mr. Garvalov is not expected to attend the session in Geneva

1677e

26 June 1985

Briefing note for the Secretary-General

1. Work of the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985

The Council, at its second regular session, will devote its attention mainly to economic matters and on the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system (see attached agenda). It will review the activities of the regional commissions and examine reports of its own subsidiary bodies on transnational corporations and natural resources. It will also consider the reports of the governing bodies of UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, WFC and UNCHS as well as the report of CPC and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986/1987.

The priority item for the Council at this session will be the review of the immediate and longer-term aspects of the critical economic situation in Africa. The Council is also expected to

focus, in its general debate, on international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt and trade, as well as on the strengthening of the United Nations in promoting international economic and social co-operation.

2. Ambassador Tomohiko Kobayashi, President of the Council

Ambassador Kobayashi is the Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations in New York. He has been associated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan since 1953 and has served in bilateral posts in France, Vietnam, Lebanon and Egypt. In 1977 he served as Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and from 1978 to 1983 as Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General of OECD in Paris (on secondment). Ambassador Kobayashi speaks impeccable French and is very knowledgeable on issues relating to international economic co-operation.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF 1985

1. Opening of the session.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments.

4. Review of the immediate and longer-term aspects of the critical economic situation in Africa and the follow-up of the response by the international community and the United Nations system.

5. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

6. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

7. United Nations University.

8. Regional co-operation.

9. Transnational corporations.

10. Food problems.

11. Natural resources.

12. Industrial development co-operation.

13. Trade and development.

14. International co-operation on the environment.

15. International co-operation in the field of human settlements.

16. Science and technology for development.

17. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

18. Operational activities for development.

19. International co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system.

20. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987.

21. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

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22. Countries stricken by desertification and drought.

23. Calender of conferences and meetings for 1986-1987.

24. Elections.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Economic and Social Council

Distr.
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18 June 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR
PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND
THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON
CO-ORDINATION
Twentieth series
Geneva, 2 and 3 July 1985
Item 1 of the provisional agenda

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Annotated provisional agenda

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

The Economic and Social Council, in decision 1985/107 of 8 February 1985, recommended that the Joint Meetings for 1985 should focus on the effectiveness and co-ordination of United Nations organs and specialized agencies in relief efforts in Africa. In the light of this recommendation, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination agreed that two meetings would be devoted to the consideration of the topic proposed by the Council and one meeting to the consideration of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries.

The Council, in resolution 1984/61 B of 26 July 1984, stressed that the Joint Meetings should highlight the problems and difficulties faced by the specialized agencies, and recommended that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should prepare for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination a background paper on the subjects chosen for discussion at the twentieth series of Joint Meetings and that the background paper should be problem- and action-oriented and should include problems faced by organizations in the field of interorganizational co-ordination. The Council, in the same resolution, decided that interventions at the Joint Meetings should enable participants to focus on the problems and their solutions and to improve the dialogue between the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

2. Effectiveness and co-ordination of United Nations organs and specialized agencies in relief efforts in Africa

Documentation

Background paper on the effectiveness and co-ordination of United Nations organs and specialized agencies in relief efforts in Africa (Conference Room Paper No. 1)

3. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

Documentation

Cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system in the area of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (E/1985/53)

Extract from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its twenty-fifth session relating to its consideration of the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system in the area of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (Conference Room Paper No. 2)

4. Other matters

The General Assembly, in its resolution 38/227 B of 20 December 1983, endorsed the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-third session that the agenda for the Joint Meetings should be agreed upon at least six months in advance and, if possible, decided on at the previous series of Joint Meetings, and that in those years when the cross-organizational programme analysis on the agenda of a regular session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination related to an economic and social activity of system-wide concern, the subject of such analysis should, in principle, be selected for inclusion in the agenda of the Joint Meetings to be held in that year.

It should be noted that, pursuant to the decision taken by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fourth session (A/39/38, para. 377), the subject of the cross-organizational programme analysis at its twenty-sixth session in 1986 is economic and social research and policy analysis.

At the Joint Meetings, the two Committees may wish to consider the provisional agenda for the twenty-first series of Joint Meetings.

Conference Room Paper No. 1
11 June 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION
Twentieth series
Geneva, 2-3 July 1985
Item 2 of the provisional agenda*

EFFECTIVENESS AND CO-ORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES IN RELIEF EFFORTS IN AFRICA

Background paper prepared by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination**

1. The Economic and Social Council, in decision 1985/107 of 8 February 1985 adopted at its organizational session for 1985, recommended that the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1985 should "focus on the effectiveness and co-ordination of United Nations organs and specialized agencies in relief efforts in Africa".

2. On the same occasion, the Council recalled its resolution 1984/61 B of 26 July 1984, in which it recommended, inter alia, that "the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should prepare for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination a background paper on the subjects chosen for discussion at the twentieth series of Joint Meetings, that the background paper should be problem- and action-oriented, and that it should include problems faced by organizations in the field of interorganizational co-ordination".

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* E/1985/78.

** Pursuant to Council resolution 1984/61 B and decision 1985/107, a preliminary text was circulated informally to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fifth session. It was not considered by the Committee.

3. The following brief background document has been prepared in response to those concerns. It does not attempt to describe the work of each organization, nor does it examine long-term or structural aspects of the present African crisis. Rather, in accordance with the terms of the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council, it focuses on key issues of the emergency situation which might be the basis for an exchange of views and dialogue in the Joint Meetings.

A. The situation in Africa

4. The current famine in Africa is the worst in recent history. Severe droughts in the early 1980s have been followed by serious food deficits, which are now plaguing a large number of African countries. Some 30 million lives are at risk across the African continent. In the last six months, in particular, the emergency situation in several countries has sharply deteriorated. The scale of population displacement has become alarming; it is estimated that over 10 million people have had to abandon their homes and lands in search of food, water and pasture for their herds.

5. Statements by African leaders, as well as by development, environmental and population experts and practitioners, have confirmed the need to address the deep-rooted economic, social, ecological and population problems which have contributed to the current emergency, within the framework of integrated, multi-sectoral development strategies. The major causal factors of the crisis, as well as the restorative actions required to deal with them, whether through emergency assistance itself, recovery efforts, rehabilitation work, structural adjustments in domestic policy or reconstruction activities, are all intimately linked and must be treated in an integrated and holistic way within the context of national development priorities. The efforts of the organizations of the United Nations system aim to ensure that the interface between emergency, development, environmental and population factors is kept firmly in mind in the planning and implementation of emergency relief efforts. ACC strongly emphasizes that approach. To do otherwise would be counter-productive.

B. The role of the United Nations system

6. The main responsibility for dealing with the emergency rests with the African countries themselves. The affected countries have taken and have to continue to take appropriate administrative and organizational measures to deal with the situation and to strengthen their preparedness for similar events in the future.

7. But the magnitude and scope of the emergency called for an immediate response, which was far beyond the means of the affected countries themselves. It poses a serious challenge to the international community as a whole and, in particular, to the United Nations system. Relief efforts must be commensurate with the needs of the concerned African countries and attuned to their capacities to deliver and utilize it effectively. Because of the exceptionally heavy pressure that the emergency imposes on the Governments of the affected African countries, it is of critical importance that the assistance of donors be provided in a co-ordinated

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manner, which will relieve those pressures and lend strong and effective support to the efforts and capacities of Governments of African countries. It has become clear that, owing to the lack of financial and organizational means in most of the affected countries, a greater tragedy will only be averted through the application of additional resources and the timely, effective and integrated action of all those concerned - bilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations, multilateral channels and, most important, Governments of African countries themselves.

8. ACC recognizes that the United Nations system has an important role to play in those circumstances. But, the overall availability of resources is an important determinant of the effectiveness of that role. In view of its universal membership, its extensive field network and its programmes in Africa, it offers a framework for the co-ordinated international response that is necessary. That role was affirmed by the General Assembly in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984), which itself reflected the Declaration and resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twentieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 12 to 15 November 1984 (see A/40/87, annex). The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), similarly, has made a strong commitment to the United Nations to work with the Secretary-General to organize effective international action involving both the countries affected and all those who are in a position to contribute.

C. Concerted efforts undertaken by the United Nations system during the period from 1983 to 1985

9. The emergency situation in Africa was not unforeseen. Early warnings and calls for action to deal with the emergency situation were sounded by executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system as early as the beginning of 1983. Serious and repeated attempts have been made to draw the attention of the international community to the need to prevent a bad situation from becoming worse. 1/ Appeals have been made to the international community to heighten awareness of the situation. Specific initiatives were undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, by the Director-General of FAO, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and by other executive heads to bring to the forefront of international attention the situation caused by the severe drought of 1983/84, and to mobilize additional assistance for the affected countries.

10. Early in 1984, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Crisis in Africa initiated an interorganizational task force to make an assessment of the situation in the affected countries and to ensure concerted action in dealing with the crisis. Similarly, at the country level, under the leadership of the Resident Co-ordinator, actions were undertaken to support better the affected Governments as the crisis deepened. Organizations of the United Nations system have taken extensive measures to strengthen their field offices in this regard.

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11. Positive results were achieved by those actions: international support to affected countries was increased. But the stepping up of efforts was not commensurate with the growing needs. The media brought home to the general public the tragic plight of millions of Africans. In addition, there was a worsening of climatic conditions at the end of 1984 and a continuation of economic difficulties in many countries.

12. Those circumstances led the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take extraordinary measures at the end of 1984 in order to deal with the extraordinary situation facing many African countries. One such measure was the appointment of an Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations for Emergency Operations in Ethiopia. This was followed in December 1984 by the decision to establish the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa.

13. The basic purpose of the Office, which came into being on 1 January 1985, is to ensure that the elements of the United Nations reporting directly to the Secretary-General, which have complementary responsibility at the field level in emergency activities, working in close co-operation with other organizations of the system which have complementary responsibilities, make a maximum effort to support the efforts of the affected countries in meeting the emergency situation in the most timely and effective manner possible. It is served by a small staff, most of whom have been seconded by other United Nations organizations, and is assisted by a task force grouping the organizations and agencies most directly involved in the emergency (United Nations, UNDP, UNDRO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, WHO). The Office has not assumed, nor will it assume, the mandate or responsibilities of any other organization. It is not intended to be a permanent body. As the focal point for co-operation within the United Nations in respect of the African emergency, it is intended to ensure that all the elements of the United Nations collaborate with maximum coherence and effectiveness. In that context, it provides the framework for co-operation which is designed to be useful and supportive of the efforts of both Governments of African countries and donors, as well as international organizations, to deal with the emergency. Of particular importance in that regard is the African Emergency Task Force, the interorganizational grouping of concerned organizations at the Headquarter's level, and the field operating groups in each affected country.

14. Since the worsening of the situation during the last months of 1984 and early 1985, substantial efforts have been undertaken at the field level to gear the system towards effective and concerted action in the affected countries and to complement the co-operative arrangements established at Headquarters. Organizations participating in the work of the Office have reviewed their respective field capacities for each country, and efforts to strengthen it are being made where needed. Measures have been taken to address and remove bottle-necks, whether logistical, political or administrative. A case in point of effective concerted action leading to specific results is Ethiopia. Field operations groups for each country, which include representatives of the concerned organizations and which work closely with local donor representatives and non-governmental organizations, have provided a framework for concerted action. Co-operation with bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations has been strengthened. The situation in each country is being carefully monitored by the

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United Nations Resident Co-ordinator or, in Ethiopia, by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and reported on quickly to the Office. In the field, emergency activities in each country are co-ordinated, allowing for their particular circumstances, within the framework of an Emergency Operations Group, chaired by the Resident Co-ordinators, to support the efforts of the Government for the emergency.

D. Results of action undertaken

15. As a result of the combined efforts and co-operation of all agencies and organizations concerned, both at the headquarters and field level, an effective process of international action for relief efforts for Africa has been initiated, the principal aspects of which are the following:

(a) Additional international assistance to African countries has been mobilized and accelerated by the Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa, which took place at Geneva on 11 and 12 March 1985 and which agreed on a consolidated picture of unmet needs, as well as through donor meetings such as those convened by FAO. 2/ Those needs had been assessed as a result of a concerted effort between each Government concerned, the United Nations system and bilateral donors;

(b) The specific needs of each affected country for food and other emergency elements were reviewed and were presented to the international community at the Geneva Conference and, subsequently, during country meetings organized by the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa between the concerned countries, interested donors, non-governmental organizations and United Nations system organizations. In several cases, they have been effectively met as far as food aid is concerned, although urgent unmet needs remain for other items, such as essential health actions, relief survival items, water projects and logistics capital inputs; 3/

(c) The essential needs for agricultural and pastoral inputs, a central feature for beginning the immediate rehabilitation of concerned countries, have been reviewed by FAO, the affected countries and interested donors. FAO has proposed an extensive rehabilitation programme to increase food production as rapidly as possible as drought conditions abate. For that purpose, it organized a meeting at Rome in March 1985 following the Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa. A similar meeting for Ethiopia had been organized in January 1985. There are signs that some of the projects presented at those meetings will be supported and actions will begin in 1985. Substantial additional resources are required, however;

(d) There has been an effective interface between emergency action and longer-term development needs. In several cases, the port infrastructure of African countries has been upgraded, and port-handling facilities improved, with inputs of the World Food Programme (which also has a particular operational co-ordinating role in regard to food aid deliveries). Internal transport facilities have also been strengthened. Such upgrading of infrastructure will

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undoubtedly facilitate development activities in the future. There has been, however, evidence of the shifting of resources earmarked for long-term activities to relief undertaking. Yet, just as famine has been a product not just of drought, but also of inadequate development, emergency actions should not be considered as an alternative to development activities; they must provide a foundation for subsequent medium- and long-term strategies. It is essential, as a first priority, to provide food and other urgently required relief assistance to affected people, but ACC is conscious of the critical importance of the longer-term developmental task. In this context, particular note should be taken of work in progress, inter alia, in the World Bank, WFP, IFAD, UNDP, FAO, WHO and other concerned organizations. Relief measures can stimulate change: they can either contribute to or detract from sound and sustained long-term development. For example, the concentration of displaced people in camps can lead to an over-dependency on relief efforts. There is a need for an additional emphasis on the constructive use of food aid, relating it to policies and programmes designed to increase local food production. In that regard, ACC is of the view that it is important to continue to promote the effective use of food aid in support of food production schemes in line with national programmes and policies.

E. Issues and problems

16. ACC feels that work already done on specific issues and problems, which have been identified as having implications for the manner in which the United Nations system functions and is seen to function, must be further examined and developed. Among those issues are:

(a) Ways of further strengthening co-ordination between the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and bilateral organizations, in particular at the country level. In emergency situations, co-ordination within the United Nations system per se is important, but, there will be a substantial loss of its impact unless there is effective co-ordination of all external assistance extended to affected countries, especially when a large share of that assistance is provided by non-United Nations sources;

(b) The need for and the difficulty of establishing appropriate linkages between emergency measures and longer-term action. There can be no hard and fast rule about the priorities to be established between emergency and development; circumstances usually dictate where the priorities lie. Attention should be paid to environmental factors and to policies to combat desertification by, for example, projects to restore the productive capacity of the land or to resettle rural populations. It should be borne in mind that affected countries have usually no spare resources to devote to emergency actions, which, accordingly, have to be funded from resources provided by donors;

(c) The need for the co-ordinating role in emergency situations, to rest primarily with the affected countries themselves, not only in terms of priorities, but also with regard to the orientation of domestic policies. There is room for further improvement in the co-ordination of assistance and the efficient and effective use of resources, but such co-ordination depends both upon national

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mechanisms in the recipient countries and greater donor transparency in the pledging of contributions to facilitate the programming of assistance, as well as an enhanced flow of field-level information. The organizations of the United Nations system stand ready to continue to support those measures;

(d) The need for greater efforts to provide non-food aid elements of unmet needs in the emergency situation in Africa and to mobilize wider awareness of needs beyond food and food logistics alone;

(e) Ways of ensuring that the monitoring and early warning alerts provided by the organizations of the United Nations system are taken seriously and are acted upon before a crisis such as the current emergency situation in Africa reaches a scale and extent which greatly complicates relief efforts. As noted earlier, timely warnings of the emergency were presented, but the response was constrained until the media roused public opinion, which in turn pressed the issue. ACC feels strongly, in this context, that there is a need to bridge a gap in credibility and communication between the United Nations and the Governments and people of Member States, so that warnings provided by the Secretary-General and his colleagues are acted upon;

(f) The affected countries lack resources to cope with the emergency situation by themselves. Similarly, several multilateral organizations face severe resource constraints, despite reorientation of programming and redeployment of resources to meet the emergency situation in Africa. For example, food is one of the key elements in the relief operation; the logistical chain of delivery requires corollary cash inputs, in particular in relation to food-aid deliveries;

(g) There is a need to set in place infrastructure, such as regional storage facilities, that would minimize the costs of relief operations and maximize development strategies. Existing food security schemes need to be strengthened;

(h) It is important to ensure at least a degree of multi-year commitments of food aid, non-food elements such as medicines, shelter items, water supply, agricultural and pastoral inputs and logistical support so that the wastage accruing to ad hoc arrangements can be kept to a minimum. In that context, a timely and comprehensive flow of information from donor Governments concerning their bilateral activities and support for multilateral programmes is essential.

F. Conclusion

17. In the present circumstances, effective co-operation between organizations of the United Nations system, bilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations and the affected countries is yielding good results. But the task of protecting millions of lives is far from over. The continued support of the international community is needed not just in the short-term, but on a sustained basis in order to preclude future emergencies. Particular attention needs to be addressed to the provision of non-food items. It will be necessary to maintain and to sustain public interest over the longer term, in both emergency and development issues and taking due account of environmental parameters.

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18. Concerted action to deal with the emergency must be sustained. The co-operative effort of the organizations of the United Nations system and their interaction with recipient and donor countries should be further promoted. There is need to respond more effectively to the requests of the affected countries in Africa for support of their efforts to anticipate, prevent if possible, and deal with emergency situations as they arise. Such responses would have a direct relationship with medium- and long-term strategies.

Notes

1/ An alert was sounded as early as January 1983 by FAO's Global Information and Inter-country Early Warning Systems. A FAO/WFP Special Task Force on Africa was set up in April 1983. In the course of 1983, the Director-General of FAO, made several appeals and convened several high-level meetings of donors concerning the food situation in Africa. As the emergency situation became more acute, the Secretary-General of the United Nations convened a meeting of Permanent Representatives of States Members of the United Nations in New York on 9 January 1984, during which he called for urgent action from the international community. Both the Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO addressed another meeting of Permanent Representatives on 16 February 1984 in New York. On 17 December 1984, there was another meeting with Permanent Representatives. In addition to the Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO, the Vice-President of the World Bank also addressed the meeting.

There were a variety of situation reports, press releases, decisions of governing bodies of various organizations of the system, as well as appeals for specific countries launched by UNDRO, FAO and UNHCR, in 1984. The following documents also dealt with the critical economic situation in Africa:

(a) The social and economic situation in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (E/1984/68 and Add.1);

(b) Special Memorandum of the ECA Conference of Ministers on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis (E/1984/110 and Add.1);

(c) Harare Declaration on the Food Crisis in Africa, adopted at the thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, held at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 16 to 25 July 1984 (ARC/84/REP, para. 53);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa (A/39/627);

(e) Review of the emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction situation in food-aid and drought-affected countries: report of the Secretary-General (A/39/594);

(f) Documents presented at the FAO meeting on Ethiopia, January 1985;

(g) Report on the emergency situation in Africa (SG/Conf.2/1 and Corr.1 and 2), 22 February 1985;

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Notes (continued)

(h) Documents and projects submitted to the Donor Meeting on the Rehabilitation of Agriculture in Africa, FAO, March 1985.

2/ For the agreed conclusions, see SG/CONF.2/3.

3/ For a definition of those items, see the "Report on the emergency situation in Africa" (SG/CONF.2/1 and Corr.1 and 2), "Notes on methodology", pp. 13-15.

Conference Room Paper No. 2
17 June 1985
ENGLISH
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FRENCH/RUSSIAN
AND SPANISH

JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION
Twentieth series
Geneva, 2-3 July 1985
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Extract from the report of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination on its twenty-fifth session**

CHAPTER IX

J. Cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system in the area of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

733. The Committee agreed that the report of the Secretary-General on the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system in the area of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries represented a serious effort by the Secretariat to provide it with a wider basis for consideration of the subject. The report treated the broad subject-matter comprehensively and contained much useful information.

734. The methodology used in preparing the report was broadly in line with the relevant conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Committee at its twenty-fourth session.

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* E/1985/78.

** The full report will be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/40/38).

85-17903 1344p (E)

735. The Committee concluded, however, that the report was too descriptive and lacked a sufficiently critical and analytical assessment of the role of the United Nations system and the relationship between its activities and mandates. The report also lacked a clear statement of the insights and views of the Secretariat on important aspects of the subject.

736. The Committee also concluded that the report was too optimistic in its conclusions concerning the co-ordination of the work of the United Nations system in the area of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. The information contained in the report did not justify a positive conclusion concerning the effectiveness of existing co-ordination arrangements and the actual capacity of the system to avoid both gaps in the coverage of its activities and unproductive overlaps.

737. The Committee further concluded that the report too frequently recorded uncritically the views on their work of units of the United Nations Secretariat that were active in ECDC and TCDC.

738. On the basis of the presentation in the report, it was not always easy for the Committee to formulate its own conclusions and recommendations on such important matters as the degree of consistency between the system's mandates and its activities, whether or not there were problems of co-ordination, and whether or not there were gaps and unproductive overlaps in the system's activities.

739. Although the responsibility for the development of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries lay primarily with the developing countries themselves, the United Nations system had an important role to play in catalysing and promoting such co-operation. In this context, the Committee recommended that the system should give greater attention in its work programmes to the implementation of existing mandates for the promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries.

740. The Committee recognized the importance of the distinction between ECDC and TCDC in promoting the achievement of the overall objectives of co-operation among developing countries. Of great importance also was the identification of linkages between ECDC and TCDC.

741. The Committee recommended that active steps should be taken to implement recommendation 33 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on internal secretariat arrangements in the organizations of the system in this area.

742. The Committee recommended that the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system, or the equivalent documents for those without medium-term plans, should reflect a commitment to carrying out their mandates concerning economic and technical co-operation among developing countries.

743. In view of the importance of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, the Committee decided to consider the question again at a future session, to be determined, on the basis of a report on follow-up to the Committee's conclusions and recommendations, taking into account subsequent

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developments. That report should be more concise and should contain a critical and analytical assessment of the role of the United Nations system in the area and the relationship between the system's activities and mandates, including a clear statement of the views and insights of the Secretariat.

744. The Committee concluded that every effort should be made to ensure that information was collected on the activities of the United Nations system in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries with the maximum degree of consistency and economy. In that context, the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should be requested to consult with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system involved in order to further this aim.

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UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM — MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: A: The Secretary-General

DATE: 26 June 1985

REFERENCE:

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: DE: Patricio Ruedas
Under-Secretary-General
for Administration and Management

SUBJECT: OBJET: Briefing note for the ACC meeting on personnel matters on 4 July

.... 1. I enclose a briefing note for the above.

2. I realize this is a long paper. However, given the fact that, last April, the ACC members expressed a strong desire to discuss these matters with you, I felt that a full brief was necessary.

Sería muy útil que tuviéramos una hora sobre esto, para discutir de tácticas y de la posición del Sr. Blanchard.

Pato Ruedas

1579e/rev. 2 26 June 1985

Introductory statement of the Secretary-General on behalf of ACC to the CPC/ACC Joint Meetings

Relief efforts in Africa

The tragic situation facing millions of people across the African continent has been with us for over a year. It remains a major priority for the international community and the United Nations system. The task of building a better future for men and women in Africa must begin by saving their lives and protecting their health. I believe that there is general recognition of the need for emergency assistance to be delivered within the context of longer-term measures to promote development. At the outset, let me state unequivocably, that all members of ACC, the executive heads of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system are fully committed to enhancing the effectiveness and co-ordination of their organizations in relief efforts for Africa. In line with the decisions of ECOSOC the document you have before you focusses on the major issues of the emergency situation and could serve as a good basis for our discussions.

The organizations of the United Nations system fully recognize that the main responsibility for dealing with the emergency rests with the African countries themselves. The role of the United Nations system is to render assistance as requested by the affected countries, to meet the emergency whose magnitude and scope impose an exceptionally heavy pressure upon them. In view of its universal membership, extensive field network and programmes in Africa, the United Nations system offers an effective framework for a co-ordinated international response to the African crisis as was affirmed by the General Assembly last year in its Declaration on the subject. The Development Assistance Committee of the OECD has similarly expressed a strong commitment to work with the United Nations to organize effective international action involving both the countries affected and all those who are in a position to contribute.

Relief efforts of the United Nations System have concentrated in the present circumstances on the following four levels of action. Firstly, the need to ensure an effective field level organization of efforts and the availability of administrative and logistical support for relief activities. Secondly, the need to have a realistic assessment of essential needs, and a clear view of the existing gap between available resources and essential needs; thirdly, the need to strengthen the coordination of efforts to deal with the emergency. Fourthly, the need to mobilize resources to deal with the situation.

The United Nations System has been very active in the four areas I have just identified. I am sure my colleagues of the Specialized Agencies stand ready to provide you with any further information, and answer any question you may have concerning their respective activities. The United Nations itself, as you know, has taken several measures to deal with the emergency the last two years, including special arrangements for Ethiopia and for Sudan, and, in particular, the creation of an Office for Emergency Operations for Africa. The Director of this Office, Mr. Bradford Morse, will give you further details on work undertaken for the emergency.

As a consequence of the concerted efforts of the Organizations of the United Nations system, a number of positive results have already been achieved. The Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa held here in March of this year resulted in the mobilization of additional international assistance to African countries. In several cases, the specific needs of each affected country for food for the most immediate future have been effectively met after a careful review. However, there still remain urgent needs in the field of health and other areas which require to be addressed. The emergency might well go into 1986. We must look beyond the timely delivery of food.

In this connection, FAO has taken important initiatives for an extensive rehabilitation programme to rapidly increase food production, as drought conditions abate. It has also convened donors meetings to support its efforts.

In the light of the work undertaken so far and the experience gained, the ACC has identified certain issues and problems which need to be tackled in the immediate future. We should discuss them in this meeting. These issues include, among others, the establishment of appropriate linkages between emergency actions and longer-term measures, the effective use of resources at the national level, ways to meet emergency need of non-food aid elements, the need to ensure timely response by governments and people to early warning alerts provided by the United Nations system, the strengthening of food security schemes, and a better understanding and the strengthening of coordination between bilateral and multilateral programmes of assistance. It is equally necessary to take steps to secure increased resources to meet the current situation.

It is my belief that the crisis in Africa clearly highlights the actual and potential role that the United Nations system can play in cases of wide spread emergency and in promoting development and international economic cooperation.

We all in the United Nations system have made concerted efforts to meet this unprecendented challenge. I am sure more can be done - we should be able to further improve our performance. It is my expectation that this meeting will provide the opportunity for a frank exchange of views and useful suggestions on how to enhance our effectiveness and secure closer collaboration between the United Nations System and the Member States in meeting our common objective.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

I would now like to make a few remarks about economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. Our Joint Meetings have discussed this important question for the last two years and have provided useful guidance for the secretariats of the United nations system in this regard. I welcome the opportunity for the continuation of this dialogue.

Developing countries have in the past few years been severely affected by the adverse economic situation and have benefited the least from the recent recovery. In a period of relatively low growth forecast for the developed countries, ECDC constitutes an effective instrument for enhancing the endogenous capacity of developing countries and increasing trade opportunities through a diversification of markets.

Effective economic co-operation among developing countries is thus a valuable supplement to North-South co-operation.

This year, the Joint Meetings have before them the COPA on ECDC, prepared with the full co-operation of organizations of the system. I understand that there has been a stimulating discussion in CPC, the result of which is also before you. This COPA provides detailed information on activities of the United Nations system in this area and should serve as a valuable basis for continuing dialogue between members of our two committees. I trust that these discussions will result in further guidelines for enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations system in promoting ECDC.

24 May 1985

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Twentieth Joint Meetings of CPC/ACC
(Geneva, 2-3 July 1985)

The joint meetings - following recommendations by ECOSOC, decisions by ACC, and the forthcoming decision by CPC - will deal with the effectiveness and co-ordination of the United Nations system in relief efforts in Africa (2 meetings), and economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (1 meeting).

The discussion on the first item will be based on a background document which is being prepared by the United Nations (DIEC/OEOA) in consultation with the members of ACC. The document, of about 7 pages, deals briefly with the situation in Africa, the role of the United Nations system, the concerted efforts undertaken by the system in 1983-85, results of action undertaken, and outstanding issues and problems. It calls for effective co-ordination of all external assistance, the need for establishing links between emergency measures and longer-term action, and the need to provide non-food aid. It also calls governments to take more seriously early warning alerts by the United Nations, to provide cash to affected countries to help them face logistical problems and to ensure multi-year commitments of food and non-food aid.

At the suggestion of the previous Joint Meetings, CPC/ACC will discuss economic and technical co-operation among developing countries on the basis of document (E/1985/52) on cross-organizational programme analaysis (COPA) of the activities of the United Nations system in ETCD which will be accompanied by a

briefing on the results of the review of this COPA by the current session of CPC. The analysis shows that approximately $160 million (2.5% of expenditures of the system) were devoted to ETCD during 1982/1983, representing a rate of real growth higher than that of the system's total comparable expenditures. The bulk of the efforts is concentrated on the regional and sub-regional levels and is carried out primarily by the Regional Commissions.

The ECOSOC has recommended that background papers for the Joint Meetings should be problem and action oriented, include problems faced by organizations in the field of inter-organizational co-operation and that interventions at the Joint Meetings should enable participants to focus on the problems and their solutions and to improve the dialogue between CPC and ACC.

Informally, the members of CPC hope that the heads of agencies do not expound, in long monologues, on the activities of their organizations but rather focus on the subjects at hand, while ACC members whish to see continuity and expertise in the representation of CPC. In view of the items this year, there is a good chance that a dialogue may develop and that the meetings become more lively and useful than in the past.

The Joint Meetings will be co-chaired by the Secretary-General and the Chairman of CPC, Mr. Miodrag Cabric of Yugoslavia.

Sotirios Mousouris

cc.: Mr. Emilio de Olivares

RECEIVED
JUN 26

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE
FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH
(UNITAR)

INSTITUT DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LA FORMATION ET LA RECHERCHE
(UNITAR)

801 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

ED/85/394

22 June 1985

Mr. Secretary-General,

I refer to the discussion we had on 17 May, during which you asked me to examine the possibility of undertaking a study on ways and means of enhancing the usefulness and effectiveness of the ACC.

Having given the matter the careful attention it deserves, I came to the conclusion that the best way to handle it would be to associate on a personal and confidential basis all the members of the ACC to the preparation of a discussion paper that may be considered at the private session of the ACC in October or at a later date (Spring 1986). I therefore recommend to you to send all the members of the ACC a letter along the lines of the attached draft.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Michel Doo Kingué

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

Draft letter by the Secretary-General

to all Executive Heads, Members of the ACC

Personal and Confidential

Dear .....

I wish to share with you a concern that I have heard increasingly expressed in recent months by delegations to the United Nations. Their comments tend to question the usefulness, and indeed even the need for, the ACC as it is functioning at present. While recognizing the invaluable contribution of individual agencies in their respective fields of competence, they seem to feel that the ACC itself is not really making a substantive contribution in terms of a common or system-wide approach to the staggering problems the world faces today.

In this situation, I thought I should seek your advice and co-operation, on a personal and confidential basis, with a view to ensuring that the ACC is recognized as an indispensable machinery for a unified, system-wide approach to major world problems, and not simply as a co-ordinating mechanism in regard to our internal concerns.

As you know, we have in UNITAR an autonomous institution, the purpose of which is to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system. I have therefore asked its Executive Director, Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, to prepare a confidential report on this problem for our personal consideration. It would be most useful to me, and to him, if you could send your comments and suggestions directly to him, to reach him by mid-September. Your ideas on this subject, and any other views you might have on ways and means of improving the usefulness, efficacy and functioning of the ACC

machinery will, I am sure, greatly contribute towards helping me answer effectively the present criticisms of the ACC.

Mr. Doo Kingué will be assisted in this task by Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, a Senior Fellow of UNITAR and a former Under-Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination who, I am sure, is well know to many of you.

Mr. Doo Kingué has assured me that if you could send him your comments by mid-September, he will have a first draft of his report ready for our consideration by the time of our private meeting of the ACC in late October 1985. A final report could then be available for our 1986 Spring Session.

I earnestly hope that you will react favorably to this request and wish to thank you, in advance, for your kind co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

85-16273/1835d
cw

Translated from Russian

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

New York, 31 May 1985

Sir,

The Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation has approved a new scale of pension payments to former ILO staff. This decision will result in a significant increase in the expenditures of States members and undermine the unified pension system in the organizations of the United Nations system; it is in sharp contrast to the trend towards thrift in using the resources of international organizations.

The Soviet Union would like to draw your attention to the fact that, at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Member States were extremely critical of proposals which would lead to an increase in unjustified expenditures in respect of the staff of the international organizations of the United Nations system. We therefore express the hope that this unwarranted decision by the Governing Body will be critically examined at the meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which is responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the international organizations of the United Nations system, and that it will be recommended that the Governing Body of ILO should reconsider its decision.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY

His Excellency
Mr. J. Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General
United Nations

Brief for the Secretary-General

Socialist Declaration on the ILO

The ILO is primarily a standard-setting Organization in the field of economic and social policy. Since 1919 it has formulated over 150 Recommendations and Conventions, which, when ratified by Member States, require to be implemented in national legislation and is subject to a sophisticated system of international monitoring and supervision. In addition to these normative activities, the ILO also carries out technical co-operation, research, and information dissemination.

While States are Members of the ILO, there is a constitutional obligation for each State to be represented by a tripartite delegation (government, worker, and employer). The ILO Conference elects the ILO Governing Body through electoral colleges made up of autonomous worker, employer, and government groups. While Socialist governments and workers have been returned to the Government and Worker groups respectively of the Governing Body, no employer from Socialist States has been elected to the Governing Body. Protracted negotiations on this issue of structure have continued over the years. The basic problem is the reconciliation of two principles: universality of representation, and autonomy of the groups.

The Declaration of the Socialist States arises essentially from this unresolved problem, catalyzed by the decision of the ILO Governing Body in 1984 to take note of the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Poland.

* * * * *

The Declaration argues that the ILO "virtually ignores the fact of admission of Socialist ..... countries to its Membership..... and in effect serves the interests of only one socio-political system, that of capitalism".

The major points in the Declaration and the Director-General's Observations (which were both noted by the Governing Body in June 1985) are summarized below.

ZYF0222 B3/5

1) Participation by Socialist countries in ILO Bodies and Secretariat

a) Declaration : Absence of Socialist employers in the employers group of the Governing Body.

Observations:: The issue of structure is a matter for ILO constituents rather than for the Director-General. He has urged a speedy completion of negotiations, and has offered his good offices.

b) Declaration : Inadequate representation in ILO elective offices.

Observations: This again is a matter for the membership. The Director-General has indicated the facts (para. 7).

c) Declaration : Inadequate representation within the Secretariat.

Observations: The USSR has less posts than its budgetary contribution would warrant. But in this the USSR is not alone. There are 59 un-and under-represented countries including USA and Japan. The Director-General is doing his best to lower this figure within available budgetary resources.

2) Supervisory machinery for ILO standards

Declaration : The supervisory machinery is being used for political aims against one group of Member States, and violating national sovereignty.

Observations: The supervisory procedures are laid down in the Constitution and freely accepted by Member States by virtue of Membership. In addition, by ratifying particular Conventions, Member States freely accede to the application of these procedures in particular cases. The procedures are uniformly in respect of all Member States regardless of political, economic and social systems. In the last 25 years there have been 13 complaints regarding non-observation of ratified Conventions. Only 1 related to Socialist countries. Finally, it is always open to a Member State to challenge the legality of ILO procedures by reference to the International Court of Justice. Poland has not made use of this possibility.

ZYF0222

P4/5

3) Orientation of ILO activities

a) Declaration : The ILO is giving equal treatment to workers and employers concerns, particularly by providing assistance to employers organizations.

Observations: The ILO has a Constitutional responsibility to assist Governments, employers and workers equally.

b) Declaration : The "right to work" is not the subject of an ILO Convention. while it finds a place in the UN Declaration on Human Rights and the UN Convenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Observations: This was discussed at the 1984 International Labor Conference, where an overwhelming majority did not support the initiative, and preferred an alternative method.

c) Declaration : The ILO has been insufficiently active in the field of disarmament.

Observations: The ILO programme in disarmament is based on decisions taken by the Governing Body.

ZYT 0222

P5/5

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL
OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

GOVERNING BODY
CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION
CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION

GB.230/19/4
230th Session

Geneva,
June 1985

Nineteenth item on the agenda

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Second Supplementary Report

Declaration of the socialist countries on the situation in the International Labour Organisation

1. On 29 March 1985, the Director-General received from H.E. Mr. Milos Vejvoda, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, a communication forwarding a "Declaration of the socialist countries on the situation in the International Labour Organisation", signed by the Ambassadors of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

2. On 26 April 1985, the Director-General sent Ambassador Vejvoda a communication enclosing a memorandum containing observations related to the above-mentioned Declaration.

3. The texts of those two communications are appended for the information of the members of the Governing Body.

Geneva, 29 April 1985.

APPENDIX I

Geneva, 29 March 1985

Mr. Director-General,

On behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, we are forwarding to you herewith the Declaration of the socialist countries on the situation in the International Labour Organisation in which the above-mentioned socialist countries defined their fundamental positions on the activities of the International Labour Organisation. We have been authorised, Mr. Director-General, to inform you that the text of the said Declaration had been agreed with the national trade union centres and organisations which, in the International Labour Organisation, represent the directors of socialist enterprises. May we at the same time, Mr. Director-General, request on behalf of the above-mentioned socialist countries that the Declaration be published and circulated as an official document of the International Labour Organisation.

Please accept, Mr. Director-General, the assurances of our highest consideration.

(Signed by the Ambassadors of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Mr. Francis Blanchard,
Director-General,
International Labour Office,
Geneva.

Declaration of the socialist countries on the situation in the International Labour Organisation

(Translation from Russian)

The socialist countries which have co-sponsored this Declaration attach great importance to the promotion of international co-operation on issues within the ILO's competence. This has motivated their numerous specific proposals designed to achieve the aims and purposes of the ILO Constitution, as well as their desire to use this Organisation's potential for strengthening world peace and protecting workers' vital interests and rights. The ILO has drafted and adopted a number of Conventions and Recommendations serving, in general, the interests of workers and their trade unions. The Organisation is making a well-known contribution to the efforts of the international community to eliminate the odious system of apartheid. Some useful activities on a number of specific social and labour problems are being carried out. Yet, our overall assessment of the results of the activities of the ILO and of the Office's authorities remains negative; there is a need for a radical change in the Organisation's work.

Since their elaboration in 1919 the ILO's basic concept and structure have remained essentially unchanged. The Organisation virtually ignores the fact of admission of socialist and developing countries to its membership. By following its old course, the ILO in effect serves the interests of only one socio-political system, that of capitalism, in an attempt to impose its will and ways on other States.

The socialist countries are gravely concerned about the abnormal situation prevailing in the International Labour Organisation. The Organisation's activities, particularly in recent times, have been characterised by:

- a clear disregard for, and a playing down of, the importance of issues affecting workers' basic interests, above all the right to life and the right to work;

- attempts to use the Organisation for unseemly political ends against socialist and other progressive countries in order to interfere in their internal affairs;

- discrimination against socialist countries, making their full participation in ILO activities impossible; a number of politically biased decisions adopted by its bodies; an absence of necessary prerequisites and possibilities for equal co-operation of all countries and parties in the ILO.

All this results in subverting the ILO's universality and making its practical activities correspond ever less to the constitutional aims of the Organisation.

1. A steady growth in the non-socialist countries of the armies of the unemployed - both those who have lost their employment and those who have never even received a first employment - resulting in suffering, illness, hunger and despair, urgently calls for vigorous action on the part of the ILO without delay. The ILO's contribution in dealing with that problem remains, however, quite modest at best. The ILO activities in the field of employment are marked by a dispersal of efforts among numerous issues and projects of secondary importance. The World Employment Programme proclaimed a few years

ago has proved unable to produce a meaningful effect upon the solution of the employment problem in the non-socialist world.

The ILO has not succeeded either in an area where it would seem to have a duty to be the first to have its say, i.e., incorporating into a Convention the right to work, a fundamental right of workers long ago proclaimed by the United Nations in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1969 Declaration on Social Progress and Development and which was embodied in international law in the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The ILO has not so far sufficiently assisted the developing countries in the realisation of the right to work.

Nor has the ILO been active enough on such important issues as protecting workers' incomes against inflation and safeguarding trade union freedoms in enterprises controlled by the transnational corporations. Everything that has been done so far in these fields is of no assistance even in exposing the real causes behind the infringement of workers' rights and interests so as to help them to protect their rights.

Despite numerous proposals of the socialist countries, the above issues, so crucial for workers in an overwhelming majority of the ILO's member States, have not been the subject-matter of ILO Conventions, thus severely impairing the ILO's potential in attaining the purposes of its Constitution under present conditions.

2. Within its terms of reference, the International Labour Organisation should assist in dealing with the pressing problems of today, particularly by contributing to the preservation and consolidation of peace and international security, the prevention of nuclear disaster, and halting the arms race which places a heavy burden on workers' shoulders. We have witnessed recently, howevever, that the activities designed to promote peace and disarmament are being deliberately slowed down in the ILO. In particular, unlike other specialised agencies, the ILO has taken no appropriate action to promote the effective implementation of UN resolution A 38/188 J on the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament and of other appropriate decisions and resolutions adopted both by the UN and the ILO itself.

The publication of a few articles on the socio-economic aspects of disarmament and the implementation of one study can hardly be considered as an adequate contribution to disarmament on the part of such a major international organistion as the ILO. ILO research on problems of peace and on the socio-economic aspects of disarmament require substantially increased resources. Pursuant to the resolution on the economic and social aspects of disarmament adopted by the ILO General Conference in 1981, the socialist countries put forward a proposal to develop a special ILO programme on the socio-economic aspects of disarmament which would provide a framework for analysing and disseminating available information, for holding international and regional conferences, symposia and seminars on the socio-economic aspects of disarmament. Despite the fact that the progressive forces had put forward appropriate proposals, neither the Governing Body nor the Director-General of the International Labour Office deemed it necessary to proceed with the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution.

At the same time, we have witnessed, especially in recent years, broad anti-war demonstrations by workers in many countries and their growing awareness of the danger of nuclear conflict. To ignore the views of millions of workers and of their trade union organisations on this cardinal issue of today, including the views expressed at ILO General Conferences, is to preclude the International Labour Organisation deliberately from expressing or even reflecting workers' interests.

The socialist countries expect that the ILO will make its due contribution to international co-operation in the interests of peace and disarmament, in particular in view of the proclamation by the United Nations of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, and that this will be reflected in particular in the preparatory work for the ILO General Conference.

3. Reactionary forces are using the Organisation for purposes of ideological diversion against the socialist countries and attempting to interfere in our internal affairs under the pretext of supervising compliance with ILO Conventions, going as far as demanding such changes in the political and social structures of the socialist countries that are unacceptable in the framework of international relations.

Although called upon to promote on an equal footing co-operation among countries with different social systems, the ILO has not only proved unable to secure conditions necessary for the attainment of that objective within its own structure but is even apparently becoming an instrument directed against such co-operation.

The unseemly role of the ILO has been particularly evident in respect of the Polish People's Republic. The Organisation has openly sided with the imperialist circles most hostile to socialist Poland and has become an instrument for gross interference in the internal affairs of Poland, an instrument for destabilising the situation in that country. Despite numerous warnings by the Polish Government, the governments of socialist and other countries about the serious consequences that the continued anti-Polish campaign might have for the ILO, the Governing Body took in November 1984 another decision hostile to Poland, which was supported essentially by the representatives of Western countries, employers and reformist trade unions. Consequently, the Polish Government had to announce its decision to withdraw from the ILO.

The discussion of the so-called "Polish question" in the ILO confirms that the structural and political crisis in this Organisation has deepened. Such actions, which place obstacles in the way of equal co-operation among States with different social and political systems, call into question the very nature of the Organisation and may well mark the beginning of its collapse.

As an expression of full solidarity and support for the position of the Polish People's Republic and for its actions to counter the anti-Polish campaign launched by the imperialist and other reactionary forces within the ILO, the socialist countries will take appropriate steps to oppose those forces and combat them resolutely so as to prevent them from using the Organisation as an instrument of anti-communism by distorting its objectives and directing its activities against the basic interests of the working masses of the socialist community and of the progressive forces of the world.

4. The socialist States and a number of other countries have on many occasions expressed their dissatisfaction with the composition and functioning of the ILO's so-called supervisory machinery entrusted with supervising the application of international labour standards. Instead of assisting member States in the effective application of international labour standards in a spirit of constructive co-operation and mutual understanding and dialogue, the so-called supervisory machinery is increasingly turning into a judicial body in respect of a certain group of countries. If implemented, the proposals of socialist countries on the restructuring of the so-called ILO supervisory machinery, submitted at the 1983 and 1984 Sessions of the Conference, would help to strengthen the elements of co-operation in the Organisation currently

overshadowed by the elements of confrontation, to improve and democratise that machinery and assure its credibility among all member countries.

However, the Director-General has completely ignored the positions of all those who spoke at the 70th Session of the International Labour Conference in favour of seeking ways to improve the functioning of the existing supervisory machinery.

We reject categorically the allegations that socialist countries are asking for special treatment in ILO "supervisory" bodies. We have consistently held that these bodies should be objective and unbiased in their activities, that they should recognise the realities of socialism and of the socio-political development of our countries and that they should not cast aspersions on our realities or the achievements of our social policy which is designed for the benefit of all working people. There is a striking contrast between approaches towards representations and complaints lodged against socialist States and those concerning imperialist States. Regardless of the subject under discussion, be it trade union pluralism or relations between trade unions and ruling parties, the former are in fact told to change the foundations of their social system, whereas gross violations of workers' rights in capitalist countries are either hushed up or cynically justified, as was the case, for instance, with the disbanding of the air traffic controllers' union in the United States.

Representatives of socialist countries are not admitted to such important bodies of the so-called ILO supervisory machinery as, for example, the Governing Body Committee on Freedom of Association.

5. The socialist countries are profoundly interested in changing the existing ILO structure and methods of work and bringing them into conformity with present-day political, social and economic realities.

The role of the General Conference as the ILO supreme body is currently played down, whereas the composition of the Governing Body is determined in violation of the principles of equality which are generally recognised in the UN system. For instance, private employers are using their majority to block participation in the Governing Body of representatives of enterprise managers from socialist countries. In this context, the organisations representing socialist enterprise managers express their profound concern over the fact that they are being denied the possibility of fully participating in ILO activities at all levels. The socialist countries will continue their efforts to ensure that the process of democratisation of the ILO structure involves the adoption of a package of decisions that would meet the concerns of all countries and parties concerned and take their legitimate interests into account.

6. National trade union organisations in socialist countries are deeply concerned about the stubborn reluctance of the Office management to contribute to the development of co-operation and understanding among trade union movements of different political tendencies. In their view, political bias alone lies behind the Secretariat's refusal to promote the dissemination of objective and truthful information about the role and place of trade unions in socialist society, their real participation in the management of the State at all levels and their rights and possibilities in socialist countries. Even a very modest proposal along these lines to hold an international seminar on the situation of trade unions in socialist countries is being resolutely opposed. Our national trade union organisations certainly have sufficient means, without recourse to the ILO, to reach world public opinion with true information about their activities. However, we are deeply convinced that it

is the duty of the Organisation towards countries and parties participating in its activities to protect them from slander and conjecture.

7. The system of geographical rotation is applied inconsistently in filling elected posts in ILO bodies, and clearly discriminates against socialist countries. It is contrary to logic that socialist countries are barred from chairing major committees of the General Conference and that they have never held the chairmanship of the Governing Body in all their years in the ILO. No similar situation can be found in any other organisation of the UN system.

The national trade union organisations of socialist countries are gravely concerned that their representatives are openly discriminated against in the ILO. Suffice it to point out in this context that socialist countries' trade unions are under-represented in ILO bodies and elected posts. No trade union representative from socialist countries has ever been elected to the vice-chairmanship of the International Labour Conference or of its committees.

If the ILO is to function normally, it is crucial that all of its bodies with a limited membership should have an equitable composition. However, this problem is far from being solved. The unbalanced composition of Industrial Committees is an obvious case in point. For many years the ILO has been discussing the question of changing the criteria for determining the composition of these Committees, but a fair and non-discriminatory system of seat distribution in Industrial Committees has yet to be adopted since Western countries are unwilling to give up their privileged position.

8. Nationals from a very limited group of Western countries hold key positions in the International Labour Office in violation of the principle of equitable geographical distribution generally recognised in the UN system. The ILO Director-General is adamant in refusing to take effective action to remedy this abnormal situation. The fact that Western countries are unjustifiably over-represented in the ILO inevitably leads to a certain political and ideological bias in ILO activities which does not reflect in a balanced way the legitimate interests and aspirations of the entire ILO membership. It is no accident that the wealth of experience that socialist countries have gained in solving social and labour problems is deliberately ignored in both the practical activities and the publications of the ILO. As a result, the ILO has increasingly become a tool for propagating and implanting Western models of social development, of so-called social partnership actively used to the detriment of the workers' basic interests. An Organisation which claims universality cannot tolerate such a situation, which should be remedied as soon as possible so as to ensure confidence towards its Secretariat among all member States.

9. The ILO should strive to develop equal co-operation among States with different social systems in various regions of the world.

Meanwhile, the Organisation's activities in the European region have been reduced to an extremely low level, although every ILO Member could greatly benefit from a co-operation among European countries, as they have accumulated considerable and varied experience in economic development and in dealing with social, labour and trade union problems. Numerous specific proposals made by European socialist countries to intensify those activities and to work out appropriate institutional arrangements to that end (the establishment of a European Advisory Committee) have yet to be incorporated in ILO programmes. And as far as the ILO decisions on regional co-operation are concerned, in particular those adopted by the Third European Regional Conference, they are being carried out in a lop-sided and unbalanced way and to the political advantage of the West. The above-mentioned socialist countries insist that

the ILO take specific measures with a view to developing constructive and equal co-operation among European countries.

10. An alarming aspect of ILO activities is its increased assistance to employers' organisations, which is inevitably detrimental to the needs of workers' organisations. Socialist countries hold that employers' organisations in the ILO must assume specific obligations to apply in their enterprises ILO social and labour standards aimed at improving the status of workers. Every attempt made in the ILO to ensure equal treatment of workers' and employers' problems runs counter to the spirit of its Constitution and the very raison d'être of the Organisation and raises the question as to which interests - labour or capital - the ILO is primarily serving today. The employers may also have their own special problems concerning the management and organisation of the work process, which may be and are in fact considered by the ILO, but this should not be done to the detriment of its main activities and, surely, not in the form of assistance to employers' organisations.

11. An ever-increasing share of the financial resources available to the ILO, including those from its regular budget, is being spent on technical co-operation programmes. However, policies pursued by the Office management in this major field of the Organisation's activities can only cause grave concern.

A trend endangering the economic independence of developing countries has recently begun to emerge more and more clearly in the ILO. This trend consists in giving preference to projects which encourage the activities in developing countries of Western private companies, above all the transnational corporations. In the field of technical assistance, the ILO is becoming increasingly dependent on the international financial institutions which are a tool of the neo-colonial policies pursued by imperialism in developing countries.

On the other hand, the participation of socialist countries in ILO technical assistance projects is being deliberately and artificially restricted. Under various contrived pretexts, the Office management has prevented the Organisation from applying the wealth of experience gained by socialist countries in their social and economic development and, in particular, from recruiting their experts.

The position of socialist countries on ILO technical assistance is widely known. They are in favour of such ILO activities in this area that help to promote the social and economic development of developing countries, and against subjecting their economies still further to the domination of monopolies of developed capitalist countries, above all the transnational corporations. ILO technical assistance should be closely linked to national social and economic development plans of developing countries.

The socialist countries are prepared to participate actively in ILO activities to provide technical assistance to developing countries on a fair basis within the framework laid down by the ILO Constitution.

12. The socialist countries, like many others, have repeatedly voiced their concern with the efficiency of the financial management of the Organisation. They are convinced that the ILO must take effective action to stabilise its budget, in order to achieve maximum streamlining and restraint in expenditure, particularly in administrative costs. The ILO's programmes, if tailored to present-day needs and requirements, could well be expanded and carried out within the available resources on the basis of a more flexible

reordering of the Organisation's priorities and discontinuance of obsolete and low-efficiency programmes.

*
* *

The socialist countries demand that the ILO enhance the effectiveness of its work, concentrate on major social problems of vital importance to workers all over the world, establish truly equal and non-discriminatory co-operation among all States and parties in the social and labour fields and actively promote peace and disarmament.

Otherwise, the Organisation will stray further away from the path leading to the achievement of its main objectives, i.e. the improvement of workers' living and working conditions and the promotion of international co-operation in the social and labour fields; it will isolate itself even more from the broad masses of workers and will once and for all become a tool of unseemly political manipulations.

The socialist countries are fully prepared to co-operate in radically improving ILO activities so as to enable the ILO to implement effectively the aim of its Constitution.

APPENDIX II

26 April 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I refer to your letter dated 29 March 1985 with which you were good enough to forward to me a Declaration of the socialist countries signed by the Ambassadors of Bulgaria, Byelorussia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukraine and the USSR, in addition to yourself.

As a number of issues raised in it go beyond the authority conferred upon me under the Constitution, because they touch upon the role of the Governing Body and the International Labour Conference and upon their respective powers of decision-making on ILO programmes and policies, I intend to communicate it, together with my comments thereon, for information to the Governing Body at its next session, in the form of an official supplementary report of the Director-General.

As regards the various substantive issues raised in the Declaration I should like to draw your attention to the explanations and comments in the note attached.

I should like to reiterate that the Office and myself stand ready to co-operate with all member States to pursue the high goals of the Organisation and to implement its programmes to the best of our ability.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

Francis Blanchard.

H.E. Mr. Milos Vejvoda,
Ambassador,
Permanent Mission of the Socialist
Republic of Chzechoslovakia,
9, chemin de l'Ancienne-Route,
1218 GRAND-SACONNEX,
Geneva.

Observations related to the "Declaration of the socialist countries on the situation in the International Labour Organisation"

Memorandum prepared by the Director-General of the International Labour Office

1. Employment

The Declaration says (extracts):

> The ILO's contribution ... remains ... quite modest at best.
>
> The ILO's activities in the field of employment are marked by a dispersal of efforts among numerous issues and projects of secondary importance.
>
> The World Employment Programme ... has proved unable to produce a meaningful effect upon the solution of the employment problem in the non-socialist world.

What foundation is there for these allegations? It is, unfortunately, all too true that unemployment and underemployment remain at alarmingly high levels, in spite of the ILO's efforts. But it would be unrealistic to think that the ILO alone is going to solve a problem of this magnitude, which goes far beyond the capacities and resources of any single organisation.

What role, then, can the ILO realistically be expected to play?

(a) To mobilise political will to do something about the problem

Its most effective means of doing this is through the Employment Policy Convention (No. 122) which requires ratifying governments "to declare and pursue, as a major goal, an active policy designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment". The Convention has been ratified by 69 countries, and the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations has, during the past few years (including this year), been paying particular attention to the extent to which these countries are giving effect to this obligation - through concrete policy measures as well as through declarations of good intentions - and has addressed searching questions to countries which do not appear to be doing so.

At its 70th (1984) Session, the International Labour Conference adopted a Recommendation concerning employment policy, which is intended to supplement the existing ILO standards on this subject, namely Convention No. 122 and its accompanying Recommendation No. 122.

As regards future action, concern at the extremely high proportion of young people among the unemployed prompted the decision of the ILO Governing Body at its 228th Session (November 1984) to place the question of youth on the agenda of the 1986 Session of the Conference for general discussion.

In the International Youth Year (1985) the ILO will publish a general survey of the needs and problems of young people in the field of work. The 1986 Conference discussion would enable suggestions to be put forward on concrete measures to be taken at the national level to combat youth

unemployment, particularly in developing vocational training and guidance and improving the efficiency of placement services.

The promotion of small and medium-sized undertakings will also be the subject of a general discussion at the 1986 Conference. In deciding this, the Governing Body stressed in particular the importance of the contribution of these enterprises to employment creation. They represent from 60 to 80 per cent of enterprises in the manufacturing and services sector in industrialised countries and up to 90 per cent in developing countries. The Conference discussion on this theme would provide an opportunity to evaluate national and international policies, programmes and projects in the field over the past decade, and suggest specific measures to encourage these enterprises.

Moreover, employment problems in the sectors concerned figure regularly on the agendas of major industrial committee-type and smaller meetings held under the ILO programme of industrial meetings.

(b) To draw attention to the nature and causes of the employment problem

The ILO has done this through a major effort of research and publications[1] which have drawn attention to the dimensions of the unemployment problem in different parts of the world and have assessed the effectiveness of different measures adopted by governments to overcome it.

Some examples:

(i) It has reviewed the development plans, policies and programmes of governments of various developing countries to assess what impact they have had on employment and poverty, and how they might be reoriented to be more effective in dealing with these problems.

(ii) It has assessed the efforts of countries to plan and forecast their manpower requirements for future development.

(iii) It has paid particular attention to employment in rural areas. Neglect of agriculture - and of peasant agriculture in particular - has been and remains a root cause of unemployment and underemployment in the world. ILO studies have examined the effectiveness of different agrarian systems and different policies for rural industrialisation in offering jobs and incomes to the vast masses of the rural poor.

(iv) It has analysed the interaction between population growth and employment.

(v) It has paid particular attention to the special problems of women's employment.

(vi) It has analysed the impact of different technologies on unemployment and drawn attention to the wide scope that exists for selecting technologies which are economically viable and utilise more labour.

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[1] By headquarters and the regional employment teams.

(vii) It has drawn attention to the problems of the informal sector where many millions of people are engaged in precarious economic activities outside the formal structure of the economy and to the means by which their incomes and living standards could be improved.

(viii) It has examined the international dimensions of the employment problem - international trade, financial and monetary policies and their impact on employment.

(c) To assist in devising and executing policies and programmes which can create employment - in the short and long term

About one-third of the ILO's technical co-operation is directed at this goal. Activities include:

- assistance in drawing up and evaluating development plans that are geared to the objective of employment creation;
- assistance in manpower planning and developing information on the labour market;
- assistance in planning, organising and executing special public works programmes which provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers;
- assistance in introducing viable labour-intensive technologies, particularly in road construction and maintenance;
- assistance in developing employment and income-generating activities for particularly disadvantaged groups (such as women, refugees, unemployed youth);
- assistance in devising programmes and policies for workers in the informal sector.

(d) For the industrialised countries the ILO is currently working on four important areas of concern:

- youth unemployment;
- working hours and employment;
- international trade and adjustment policies;
- new technologies and employment.

In the light of the above, it scarcely seems possible to assert that the ILO has "dispersed its efforts among numerous issues and projects of secondary importance". It has, on the contrary, attempted to direct its efforts at the crucial factors underlying today's serious employment problems.

(e) Right to work

The issue of adopting a Convention on the right to work was raised by representatives of socialist countries at the 1984 Conference. An overwhelming majority of the members of the Conference Committee on Employment

Policy did not support this initiative; they preferred a Recommendation to supplement existing instruments which gives guidance to governments on how employment should be promoted. This Recommendation does contain provisions concerning the right to work: e.g. "the promotion of full, productive and freely chosen employment provided for in the Employment Plicy Convention and Recommendation, 1964, should be regarded as the means of achieving in practice the right to work" (paragraph 1).

2. Disarmament

A full discussion of the ILO's activities relating to disarmament took place in the International Organisations Committee at the November 1984 Session of the Governing Body.

Although representatives of socialist countries expressed dissatisfaction at the extent of the ILO's work and involvement in this field, others did not share that view.

The ILO's current research efforts in this field consist, in accordance with the Governing Body's decisions, of work on two topics (not one, as stated in the Declaration):

(a) the effects of disarmament on employment and development in developing countries. An econometric model is being used to estimate these effects.

(b) the problems of conversion of manpower from defence-related to civilian industries. A questionnaire has been sent to member States to obtain the necessary information and a number of case-studies will be carried out.

The possibility of holding conferences and symposia was mentioned by socialist countries in the IOC discussion. This might be useful at a later stage, but we first need to obtain and analyse the facts.

3. Alleged interference in the internal affairs of member States

As regards the assertions made in this section of the Declaration, reference is made to the Director-General's earlier communications to the Government of Poland and to the eight socialist countries on the subject, the contents of which were published in press releases issued at the time. The reply which the Director-General addressed most recently on 29 November 1984 to a letter dated 23 November 1984 from the eight socialist countries remains valid in this context. An extract from that reply is reproduced below.

> No one attaches greater importance than I do to the universality of the International Labour Organisation. I therefore deeply regret the decision taken by Poland, a founding Member of the ILO, to give notice of its withdrawal from the Organisation. Moreover, after all the efforts in which I have been associated to prevent this outcome, I cannot accept the terms of your communication referring to 'actions hostile to Poland'.
>
> The decision to ratify international labour Conventions is a matter for the sovereign appreciation of member States. When a government has freely decided to subscribe to a Convention, the inevitable result is that it becomes bound by a number of obligations in accordance with the Constitution.

In the present case the action taken by the Governing Body at its 228th Session was the final stage in a procedure resulting from an obligation to which Poland, as a Member of the ILO, had freely subscribed in ratifying Convention No. 87. As I have already had occasion to point out, the Governing Body's action merely involved taking note, in the context of article 29 of the Constitution, of the fact that the Commission of Inquiry established under article 26 of the Constitution had completed its work and that its report had been duly communicated to the Governing Body. The same procedure has been strictly followed in all other cases in which commissions of inquiry have been established by the Governing Body. I would, in addition, stress that the Constitution provides a means of challenging the legality of the procedure followed and the recommendations of a commission of inquiry by referring the matter to the International Court of Justice. Poland did not make use of this possibility.

I should add that under my supervision the officials of the ILO have in this matter strictly abided by their obligations under the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, as well as under the declaration of loyalty they have made in accordance with the Staff Regulations.

In conclusion, may I say once more that I will continue to do everything in my power to maintain the universality of the Organisation, in keeping with its vocation to serve the whole of the international community with all due objectivity and respect for the rule of law.

4. Supervisory machinery

The majority of the speakers in the 1984 Conference discussion on international labour standards considered the existing procedures to be objective and effective and did not wish the question to be reopened. It is worth noting in this connection that a draft resolution submitted by the socialist countries at that session, concerning the establishment of a working party of the General Conference to undertake a thorough review of the supervisory system, was not adopted; subsequently the Governing Body, when fixing the terms of reference of the Working Party on International Labour Standards which it had decided to set up, did not deem it appropriate to include reference to the supervisory procedures in the Working Party's terms of reference.

The composition of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations and that of the Committee on Freedom of Association have been examined on previous occasions by the Governing Body. The latter has considered the composition of those bodies as they now stand to be balanced and satisfactory. It is recalled that the Committee of Experts has three members from socialist countries, and that both the chairman and the reporter of that Committee are from developing countries.

It is inexact to state that the supervisory procedures have been used as a means of interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. These procedures are based on obligations accepted by member States under the ILO Constitution and on decisions taken by the Conference and the Governing Body. They operate in respect of all member States, whatever their political, economic or social system. In the last 25 years, for example, 13 complaints and 17 representations alleging non-observance of ratified Conventions have been received. Only one of these complaints and two of the representations have related to socialist countries, whereas the overwhelming proportion of these cases have concerned industrialised market-economy

countries or developing countries. The same is true of the large volume of complaints examined by the Committee on Freedom of Association.

As regards the question of the extent to which account should be taken in the supervisory procedures of particular economic and social systems, both the Committee of Experts and the Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations have taken the view that the evaluation of compliance with ratified Conventions must be carried out in a uniform manner for all States, irrespective of their economic or social system. Many speakers in last year's Conference discussion, from developed and developing countries alike, insisted that, in so far as the area of basic human rights is concerned, there is no place for flexibility either in the standards themselves or in supervising their implementation.

It is appropriate to recall the indications given in the report on international labour standards presented to the Conference in 1984 that, in cases where governments do not accept the conclusions reached by the ILO's regular supervisory bodies concerning compliance with ratified Conventions, the ILO Constitution provides for the possibility of obtaining a decision from the International Court of Justice. Consideration could be given to having recourse to this procedure in respect of selected cases in which the governments of socialist countries contest the views of ILO supervisory bodies. The important issues involved would thus be the subject of full examination by the world's highest judicial authority.

5. Structure

It is not for the Director-General to comment on the substance of the issues of structure which are being discussed among the constituents of the Organisation.

However, in recent years, and before very diverse audiences, the Director-General has repeatedly insisted on the need to complete, as soon as possible, what is known as the "package" of issues relating to the Constitution of the ILO so as to enable the Organisation to concentrate all its energy on the pressing social needs of the turn of the century.

He has welcomed the "Briki formula" since indeed this formula, which all parties agreed to include in the future Constitution, represents a decisive step towards general agreement on two fundamental provisions: representativity of the Governing Body, taking account of the various geographical, economic and social interests within its three groups; autonomy of the groups.

The Director-General has gladly accepted, in the same spirit, to fulfil the good offices which the Conference entrusted to him. It was a great encouragement that representatives of the various parties concerned accepted to meet with him. He is hopeful that with continued good will on both sides, these contacts will be carried to a successful result. For his part, he will spare no efforts to that end.

6. Alleged Secretariat resistance to East-West trade union co-operation

It is a constant concern of the ILO Secretariat to provide information about the role, place and activities of trade unions in socialist countries in Europe or elsewhere. Within the framework of its workers' education activities, the dissemination of such information has been achieved by a

variety of means, including the publication of articles, reports and news items in the ILO bulletin Labour Education. In this connection, it may be noted that the ILO has repeatedly invited trade union leaders and educators from the socialist countries to contribute to the bulletin their views and experiences on important aspects of workers' education. Although the response has so far not been encouraging, the ILO would, of course, still welcome any such material.

In response to the request made by the Third European Regional Conference, provision was included in the ILO programme and budget for 1982-83 and for 1984-85 for a number of country studies of the trade union situation and industrial relations in Europe. These studies have included two which were carried out in Hungary and Yugoslavia respectively. The study on Hungary was submitted to the Governing Body at its 225th Session (February-March 1984) and subsequently published. That on Yugoslavia was examined by the Governing Body at its 229th Session (February-March 1985), which also authorised its publication.

As regards the proposal to hold an international seminar on the situation of trade unions in socialist countries, the ILO stands ready, as in the case of the four meetings of East-West European trade unions held in the past, to provide all possible technical assistance and facilities, if and when all the parties concerned agree to hold such a seminar within the framework of the ILO.

7. Filling of elective posts and distribution of seats in the ILO bodies

General Conference

As regards the officers of the Conference and of Conference committees (Governments), in each of the years from the mid-sixties to 1984 a representative of a socialist country has held office as Government Vice-President of the Conference; in addition, the chairmanship of one technical committee of the Conference is regularly held by a representative of a socialist country.

The presidency of the 50th (1966) Session of the Conference was held by Poland.

As regards the Workers' group of the Conference, since the early 1970s the USSR Workers' delegate has regularly been elected by the Workers' group of the Conference Vice-Chairman of the Workers' group of the Conference. Moreover, the Hungarian Workers' delegate has regularly been elected to a seat on the Bureau of the Workers' group.

Governing Body

In the Governing Body, the chairmanship of its International Organisations Committee (or one out of the nine committees) has been held throughout the period 1972-84 by a representative of a socialist country. The chairmanship of the Industrial Activities Committee of the Governing Body is now held by a representative of a socialist country.

Industrial Committees

As at 1 January 1984, 35 out of the total number of 345 seats making up the composition of the 13 Industrial and analogous Committees were held by the

socialist countries, or 10 per cent of the total number of seats available. Since 1969, eight meetings of Industrial and analogous Committees out of a total number of 46 have been chaired by representatives of socialist countries, i.e. 18 per cent.

8. Staffing

With reference to the statement that "nationals from a very limited group of Western countries hold key positions in the ILO in violation of the principle of equitable geographical distribution ...", it may be noted that the breakdown by region of the 82 positions held at the D.1 and D.2 levels is as follows: Africa 14; Americas 13; Asia 17; Eastern Europe 3; Western Europe 34; Middle East 1. At the directorate level, one position of Assistant Director-General is held by a USSR national.

It is a fact that the number of USSR nationals on the staff is less than that to which its budgetary contribution would entitle it. The USSR is not alone in this situation: the countries which are un- or under-represented number 59 and include the United States and Japan - also leading contributors to the ILO budget. The Director-General is doing his utmost to lower this figure, taking account of the programme needs of the Office and considerations of geographical distribution.

In 1984, seven USSR nationals were appointed out of a total of 35 recruitments, or 20 per cent. That being said, as indicated above the Director-General is fully alive to the need to increase the level of nationals coming from under-represented countries in the Organisation and will pursue his efforts to that end, to the extent that budgetary resources enable him to do so.

9. Lack of East-West co-operation

Proposals made by the socialist countries at the Third European Regional Conference were fully considered, as were all other proposals, and taken into account in the unanimously adopted conclusions of the conference.

As regards implementation of the decisions of the Third European Regional Conference, these were taken into account when the Governing Body took decisions on the ILO's programme and budget. Thus, four studies on trade union situations and industrial relations in Hungary, Norway, Spain and Yugoslavia have been completed and considered by the Governing Body. Furthermore, a successful meeting on "Implications of New Technologies for Work Organisation and Occupational Safety and Health in Industrialised Countries" with participation from market economy and centrally planned industrialised countries was held in Geneva this month. This is another follow-up of the European Regional Conference.

A tripartite advisory meeting on the integration of youth into working life is in accordance with the wishes of the Regional Conference and will be held later this year.

In addition, the Governing Body decided to include provision for the Fourth European Regional Conference in the draft programme and budget for 1986-87.

The proposal concerning the establishment of a European Advisory Committee is subject to discussion and decision by the Governing Body. However, agreement concerning such an Advisory Committee has not yet been

reached. This has not impaired consultations among European members of the Governing Body.

10. Assistance to employers' organisations in developing countries

The ILO has a constitutional obligation to promote industrial harmony and higher production efficiency which will contribute to economic development and, ultimately, to the attainment of social justice. In order to fulfil these obligations, the concerted efforts of governments, workers and employers are indispensable. This is why the ILO's activities are always based on the unique system of tripartism. For the tripartite system to function well, the existence of strong and responsible organisations of workers and employers is a prerequisite: so it can be said that the ILO has an equal obligation under its Constitution to help all three social partners to enable them to carry out their respective roles.

ILO assistance to employers is limited to employers' organisations in developing countries. These organisations are faced with a bigger challenge than their predecessors in industrialised countries, for example, at the beginning of this century. The economic, social and political atmosphere of today is much more tense and acute than it was in those days.

The Employers' group has never asked for equal treatment between ILO assistance to workers and to employers in terms of quantity. They recognise that workers' needs are much greater, and fully support ILO assistance to workers throughout the world.

Under the ILO Programme of Assistance to Employers, various meetings, seminars, advisory services and fellowships are provided. Emphasis is placed on such fields as good labour-management relations, improvement of occupational safety and health, workers' welfare, amelioration of the environment, development of small enterprises and the promotion of the application of international labour standards. In short, the target is to help and enable employers in developing countries to accept the social standards established by the ILO in their own enterprises and contribute to the social development of their countries.

11. Technical co-operation

The use of regular budget technical co-operation (RBTC) funds is in accordance with the criteria approved by the Governing Body. These criteria emphasise ILO concerns, especially tripartism and assistance to employers' and workers' organisations and improvement of working conditions, and project development generally, particularly the development of projects of a pronounced social character.

The use of RBTC funds is regularly reviewed by the Governing Body.

All technical assistance projects are projects prepared in co-operation with developing countries or in specific response to their expressed needs.

ILO technical co-operation is financed largely by UNDP and multi-bilateral funds. The figures on technical co-operation expenditure for 1984 show the following picture.

Total expenditure	$83.37 million
of which:	
UNDP (45.8 %)	$38.15 million
Multi-bilateral and trust funds (38.8%)	$32.39 million
UNFPA (5.3%)	$ 4.40 million
RBTC (10.1%)	$ 8.43 million

International financial institutions like the World Bank do not finance ILO technical co-operation projects directly. These institutions give loans to governments of developing countries for specific investment projects. The developing countries, in turn, seek ILO assistance wherever necessary. Thus, the ILO and the developing country reach agreements (funds-in-trust) on what specific technical services will be provided to meet the country's needs within the framework of the investment project.

During 1984, ILO technical co-operation expenditure on such funds-in-trust projects was about $4 million or 5 per cent of total technical co-operation expenditure.

ILO technical co-operation with developing countries is invariably linked with national economic and social development plans and the priorities expressed in them. The proposals for technical co-operation are initiated by the government, designed jointly by the government and the ILO as required, and implemented by the government with ILO as the implementation partner. This approach is followed in all technical co-operation projects irrespective of the source of funds - whether UNDP, or multi-bilateral or funds-in-trust.

The final decisions on the size of each technical co-operation project, its components and the ILO experts and consultants who will be engaged to assist in their implementation are thus taken by the governments of developing countries.

12. Efficient use of budgetary resources

Substantial and tangible progress has been made in streamlining operations and optimising efficiency in the use of the Organisation's resources. As stated in the Preface to the Programme and Budget for 1984-85, the current biennial budget is in real terms some 8 per cent below that of ten years ago. Yet, the number of member States has markedly increased since then and additional demands have been made on the budget or the Organisation. Thus, for example, despite the 8 per cent drop, the budget has to accommodate new language services in Arabic and Chinese for a total cost currently estimated at around $6 million. In other words, the ILO is today able to do more than ten years ago with substantially less resources, including a drop in staff resources which in 1984-85 are some 460 work-years less than in 1974-75 (all sources of funds). These facts by themselves provide a clear indication of major improvements in productivity and efficiency.

These improvements in the efficent use of resources are particularly noticeable in terms of administrative costs. By comparison with the budget originally approved for 1978-79, the resources of the administrative and support programmes have declined in real terms by an average of some 20 per cent. Examples of improved administrative efficiency abound. For example,

printing services today operate with exactly half the number of staff of a few years ago (24 officials instead of 48) despite a 27 per cent increase in the number of printed pages. Thanks to a better use of modern heat recuperation techniques, energy consumption for the ILO building in Geneva has been halved by comparison with its level when the ILO first moved into the building. The staff of the Personnel Department has declined by 35 officials (118 officials in 1976 as compared with 83 in 1984) despite the increase in the number of member States and in the complexities of personnel management in the international context. Similar examples may be given with regard to the major programmes responsible for the financial services, the editorial and document services, the information system and the relations and meetings services.

Naturally, efforts to seek further improvements in productivity wherever these may still be identified will be continued.

THE THIRD WORLD ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

PRESS RELEASE

CONFERENCE ON SOUTH-SOUTH AND SOUTH-NORTH COOPERATION IN SCIENCES
(Trieste, 5 - 10 July 1985)

The Third World Academy of Sciences (Trieste, Italy) organizes a Conference on South-South and South-North Cooperation in Sciences from 5 to 10 July 1985 at the premises of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste. The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. J. Perez de Cuellar, has kindly accepted to inaugurate the Conference on 5 July.

The Conference will bring together, for the first time ever, representatives of Science Academies and Research Councils of the Third World along with representatives of Science Academies in Industrialized Countries, to discuss the problems of development of Sciences in the Third World and to examine various modalities of South-South and South-North collaboration in this regard. Participation is by invitation only.

The specific objectives of the Conference are as follows:

- To identify various science projects in which South-South and South-North cooperation is most profitable, and to examine possibilities of finding financial support for such projects.
- To strengthen cooperation among Science Academies and Research Councils of the South and to promote their role in the development of science in the Third World.
- To strengthen cooperation between Academies of the South and Academies of the North.
- To develop a set of indicators to study the status of science teaching and science research in the Third World and to examine possibilities of South-South and South-North cooperation in the advancement of science.
- To identify high-level scientific research performed by Third World scientists as a modality of South-North cooperation in the advancement of science.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy Mr. Giulio Andreotti, the Directors General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, UNESCO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, International Council of Scientific Unions, the President of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and representatives from the World Bank, the United Nations University, Food and Agriculture Organization and International Fund for Agricultural Development will take part in the Conference sessions.

The tentative programme of the Conference is as follows. After the opening session on Friday 5 July in the morning, a session will be dedicated to South-South cooperation (problems and expectations). The modalities of South-North cooperation through Academies and Science Councils will be discussed on Saturday morning, while in the afternoon five working groups (agriculture and environment, biology, medical sciences, physics and mathematics, chemistry and geophysics) will formulate proposals for South-South and South-North cooperation.

On Monday, the role of networks (in the morning) and that of

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international organizations and science foundations (in the afternoon) in building up science in the South will be discussed.

Two parallel sessions on the role of existing science centres and newly proposed ones and on science teaching and scientific equipment and instruments respectively, will be held on Tuesday morning, while the afternoon plenary session will be dedicated to the consideration of the proposals emerging from the preceding debates.

Conclusions and recommendations will be drawn on Wednesday morning. In addition, several evening scientific lectures are also planned. More than two hundred participants are expected from all over the world.

The Conference is under the high patronage of the President of the Republic of Italy and under the auspices of the President of the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region and is funded by the Dipartimento per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (Italy), the Canadian International Development Agency, the United Nations University, Unesco and the World Meteorological Organization.

The Third World Academy of Sciences was founded in Trieste in Autumn 1983. Its President is Professor Abdus Salam (Pakistan), Nobel Laureate for Physics 1979. The three Vice-Presidents are Prof. Carlos Chagas (Brazil), Prof. Mambillikalathil G.K. Menon (India) and Prof. Thomas R. Odhiambo (Kenya). Prof. Mohamed H.A. Hassan (Sudan) is the Executive Secretary.

The general objectives of the Academy are to give recognition to high-calibre scientific research performed by individual scientists from developing countries, to facilitate their mutual contacts, to strengthen their scientific research work and to foster it for the benefit of human welfare and the development of the Third World.

The specific aims of the Academy are:

a. To help in providing high-level scientists in developing countries with the conditions necessary for the advancement of their work.

b. To promote mutual contacts of individual research workers in developing countries among themselves and with the world scientific community.

c. To help in developing high-level scientific manpower in developing countries by identifying young talented scientists through a recognition of their merits and by promoting the growth of their creativity.

d. To identify men of outstanding talents in developing countries who can advise on national and international research policies.

e. To encourage scientific research on major Third World problems and the exchange of expertise among developing countries.

The Academy will provide direct research grants to high-level and promising scientific research work and research projects carried out in developing countries. The aim of these grants is to reinforce and promote basic and applied scientific research in developing countries,

thereby assisting these countries in their endeavour to build up and strengthen their endogenous capacity in science. The grants will be given to individual scientists working and living in developing countries. They may be utilized to cover the cost of scientific equipment, instrumentations and spare parts, scientific literature, field studies, travel and exchange of personnel.

In order to further relations and interactions between scientists in the Third World, the Academy will award fellowships to highly-qualified research scientists in developing countries to pursue research or undertake lectureship in other developing countries.

The Academy will also award Prizes to recognize, encourage and strengthen outstanding contributions made by scientists from developing countries in various fields of science.

For enquiries, kindly write to the Executive Secretary.

UNIDO

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Giannini for your info. and in connection with the PM's forthcoming visit to Trieste
FP
5/7/85

PRESS RELEASE

FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA –
NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD

IDO/1125

ITALIAN AID FOR INTERNATIONAL GEN-TECH CENTRE

Vienna, 17 April 1985

The Italian Government today concluded an agreement with the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) donating $366,233 for preparations to put the world's first International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology on an operational footing. Signed by Italy's Permanent Representative to UNIDO, Girolamo Nisio and Executive Director Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, the agreement will pave the way towards making the dual component Centre—to be sited in New Delhi and Trieste—a reality.

The contribution will be used to fund meetings of the Panel of Scientific Advisers, consisting of three Nobel laureates and 12 other eminent scientists who are helping guide preparations for the Centre. It will pay for the continued services of the Project Leader, who acts as Executive Secretary of the Panel while assisting in establishment and operation of the Centre. The money will also be used for missions to secure additional finances, as well as for consultancy services to review country offers to host affiliated centres.

As recommended at the recent sixth session of the Centre's Preparatory Committee, the contribution is expected to pay for a computer network to link the Panel members with UNIDO headquarters.

* * * * *

27-6

GP

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: A: The Secretary-General

DATE: 27 June 1985

REFERENCE:

THROUGH: S/C DE: Mr. Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

FROM: DE: Carl-August Fleischhauer
The Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: OBJET: Your upcoming visit to Bern and Vienna/UNIDO questions

1. The conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency presents itself presently as follows:

a) Upon receipt of the 80th notification of agreement to the entry into force of the new UNIDO Constitution it entered into force on 21 June. By today 87 States have become members. We are about to inform the 76 States that have not yet become members of precisely the steps they must take to do so, as that will constitute their entry ticket to the First General Conference of the new organization.

b) Preparations for the First General Conference are actively underway. The Conference will open on 12 August at the Hofburg in Vienna. While Vienna as the site of the Conference is determined by the new Constitution, the date corresponds to an agreement reached among all regional groups in Vienna. The convening of the Conference is effected in your name pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 26 of the new Constitution. This arrangement follows from the fact that the new organization, although it came into being with the entry into force of the Constitution, still does not have its own organs.

c) The agenda of the First General Conference is largely limited to the election of its own officers and of the members of the organs of the new organization, including the appointment of the Director-General, the preparation of the programme budget, the determination of the scale of assessment and the approval of the relationship agreement to be concluded with the United Nations. While the picture of the various candidatures for the office of the Director-General continues to be obscure, there is nothing that you or the UN could at present do in this respect. The programme budget will have to follow by and large the draft prepared for UNIDO as part of the UN budget. The main new feature will be the transformation of probably five heads of departments into Deputy Directors General at the ASG level (so-called multi-DDG solution agreed upon in the consultations of 1984). The scale of assessment will largely follow the United Nations scale and drafts of the relationship agreement have been prepared by this Office and are under discussion with the secretariat of the old UNIDO.

d) Provided that the appointment of the new Director-General does not delay the Conference, it should be possible to exhaust the agenda mentioned under c) in what remains of the "year of transition", i.e. the remainder of the calendar year 1985. This is important because the General Assembly has determined

in resolution 34/96 that the existing UNIDO will terminate at the end of the calendar year in which the new Conference is first convened and all arrangements have been made accordingly. If, therefore, the Conference cannot adopt this year a UNIDO budget for 1986, there would be no financial arrangements at all for continuing UNIDO--unless the General Assembly, by way of an amendment to its earlier decision, somehow extends UN financing for UNIDO. This point is of importance because during the year of transition the UNIDO staff continues to be paid by the old organization, i.e. from the UN budget, and if the new organization has no budget by 1 January 1986 the UNIDO staff and all UNIDO activities would fall into a financial vacuum.

e) Much talk is devoted to a UN loan to the new organization. The necessity for such a loan arises out of the fact that after the determination of the scale of assessment and the adoption of the first budget of the new organization, the assessed contributions will, according to all experience, not be paid by member States immediately. These contributions will be received piecemeal during the first budgetary year. Since the expenses of the new organization will start immediately, the General Assembly has provided for an initial loan from the UN in an amount of up to one-half of the UNIDO budget for 1985. Given the status of the UN finances, the financing of such a loan will not be easy. It has to be kept in mind, however, that the requirement for that loan is not a consequence of the entry into force of the new Constitution in the middle of 1985 and the ensuing short duration of the year of transition. Had the Constitution entered into force on 1 January 1986 exactly the same situation would have arisen at the beginning of 1987 with respect to the need for a loan.

f) With the exhaustion of the agenda of the First General Conference, the process of conversion will not be completed. There will then be a new specialized agency with its own organs and budget, but many technical questions will remain to be settled. These questions include a thorough re-examination of the distribution of the joint and common services among the users of the Vienna International Centre and a possible redistribution of some of them, decisions about the staff of the existing UNIDO (a separate paper by Mr. Ruedas deals with this matter) and the participation of the new organization in UN institutions, like the Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Administrative Tribunal, the Joint Inspection Unit and the ICSC. These matters must be settled, but they do not need to be settled during the year of transition, the new Constitution providing in paragraph 2 of its article 26 that all rules and regulations in force for the old UNIDO will continue in force for the new organization until they are replaced.

2. Questions which will be addressed to you and points which you will have to make to your interlocutors:

a) Given the anxiety of the UNIDO staff with respect to their professional future, which virtually paralyzes the organization at present, you will have to address this matter both with the UNIDO officials and the staff representatives. A separate paper will be submitted to you by Mr. Ruedas.

b) In your interviews in Bern and Vienna you should make the point that in your view it is possible to accomplish the minimum tasks of the Conference during 1985 (see 1(c) above) since, due to the transitional provision of the new Constitution, not all questions that arise out of the conversion must be settled in 1985 (see 1(f) above). In this context it will be advisable for you to point

out that it is most important to ensure that the Conference adopts a 1986 budget during the year of transition, because otherwise the General Assembly will become involved in an unwelcome and cumbersome procedure (see 1 (d) above). With respect to the loan, you should point to the financial distress of the United Nations but also to the fact that in this respect the situation in 1987 would not be better than in 1986.

c) In my view, there are no other UNIDO questions which you will have to address on your initiative or for which you would be the addressee. In particular, the United Nations plays no role in the appointment of the new Director-General. You should be aware, however, that according to what we hear from Vienna, Dr. Khane appears much incensed about the attached memorandum submitted to you in my absence by my Deputy, Mr. Scott, on 14 May 1985. In this memorandum, Mr. Scott informed you correctly about the various details of the conversion process and he mentioned as one of the possibilities that the necessity of the appointment of an Acting Director-General could arise in order to permit the reaching of general agreement on one single candidate at a later stage. However Dr. Khane obtained Mr. Scott's memorandum, it appears that mentioning the possibility of an Acting Director-General infuriated him.

3. There is one other point which will certainly be raised with you by the Austrian Government:

a) Among the joint and common services, the allocation of which will have to be re-examined, figures the Conference Services. Austria, as host country, has a strong preference for seeing the Conference Services allocated to the United Nations Office at Vienna. Their argument is that the United Nations is the dynamic element in Vienna capable of bringing conferences of different kinds to the Vienna Conference Centre at the VIC (which will be completed in 1987), while the other organizations are static in the sense that they are basically limited to their regular annual meetings and conferences.

b) In connection with the Conference Services, the Austrians most certainly will raise the question of the interpretation services. They will press for the establishment in Vienna of one full team of interpreters. I think that Mr. Wyzner's department will brief you separately on this.

cc Mr Olivares

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM — MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: A: The Secretary-General

DATE: 14 May 1985

REFERENCE:

THROUGH: S/C DE: Mr. Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

FROM: DE: John F. Scott, Director and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General in charge of the Office of Legal Affairs

SUBJECT: OBJET: Note on the conversion of UNIDO into a Specialized Agency

1. You will have received the cable from Mr. Allaf in which he indicates that the USSR Representative to UNIDO has announced that the USSR has completed the ratification of the new Constitution of UNIDO and that the instrument of ratification will be transmitted to the Secretary-General in the near future. This announcement can, of course, not be substituted for the actual deposit of the instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General but it would appear that we can expect such deposit in New York or in Vienna within a matter of days. Arrangements have been made for the instrument to be received in Vienna, on your behalf, if this is more convenient for the USSR in view of Mr. Gromyko's forthcoming visit there.

2. Once the USSR's instrument of ratification is received, the Secretary-General will determine that the "financial viability [of the new organization] is adequately ensured" and he will proceed to convene a one-day closing meeting of consultation of the ratifying States in New York. This meeting will take place within two to four weeks of the receipt of the Russian instrument of ratification. At this meeting, probably in early June, arrangements will be made to expedite the execution of the notifications of agreement for entry into force of the UNIDO Constitution which must be made by at least 80 ratifying States before the new Constitution can enter into force. The one-day meeting will also consider whether 1985 should be considered as the year of transition or whether this should be postponed until 1986. The present indication seems to be in favour of considering 1985 as the year of transition, although this will mean a tight schedule for completing all the necessary arrangements and meetings required for the new UNIDO to take over and for the present organization to be wound up as of 31 December 1985.

3. If no difficulties are encountered in obtaining the 80 notifications from States of sufficient importance to ensure the financial viability of the new organization, it is probable that the first part of the First Session of the General Conference of the new UNIDO will convene at the beginning of August in Vienna, at which time conference facilities are available at Hofburg. At the first part of the First Session, the principal purpose of the Conference will be to elect

the members of the new Industrial Development Board (IDB) and the Programme and Budget Committee (PBC).

4. As soon as its members are elected, the new IDB is to be convened principally to recommend to the Conference the appointment of a Director-General. As soon as the IDB has agreed on its recommendations regarding the Director-General, it is to submit a report to the General Conference at the second part of the First Session, which would be scheduled to be held almost immediately after the conclusion of the first part of the First Session. As soon as the Conference has appointed the Director-General, it will again suspend its session. This stage of the Conference should be completed within a week of the convening of the First Part.

5. When the Conference suspends, the Director-General will immediately proceed with the preparation of the draft of the programme and budget of the new organization and of various agreements, such as the relationship agreement with the United Nations, for submission to the Industrial Development Board and the Programme and Budget Committee. These two Boards have to be convened, probably in September and October, to consider the Director-General's drafts and must report in time to permit the convening of the third part of the First Session of the Conference to approve, before the end of the calendar year, the programme and budget for the fiscal year starting from 1 January 1986, the scale of assessments, the relationship agreements and other instruments and agreements. On the approval of the relationship agreement by the Conference, on the recommendation of the Board, and its approval by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, the new UNIDO formally becomes a Specialized Agency.

6. At the end of 1985, if the schedule indicated above is followed, the present UNIDO will terminate and, therefore, arrangements for the UN staff assigned to the existing UNIDO to be transferred to the new organization should be completed before the end of this year.

7. On the date on which the Director-General of the new UNIDO assumes his office, the term of the Executive Director of the present UNIDO terminates and the Director-General carries out the former's functions in relation to the present UNIDO (General Assembly resolution 34/96, paragraph 3) until such time as the present UNIDO comes to an end on the last day of the current calendar year. At the present time, there would appear to be three principal candidates for the position of Director-General: Mr. Adedeji (ECA), former President Echeverria of Mexico and Ambassador Siazon (Philippines). Apparently, there have been some discussions in Vienna about possibly postponing the election of the Director-General until general agreement can be reached on a single candidate. If it is decided to pursue this approach, it will, nevertheless, not be possible to proceed constitutionally unless an Acting Director-General is appointed. If an Acting Director-General is appointed, it would be necessary to make it clear that he has all the functions and authority of the Director-General and that he will thus take over from the present Executive Director of UNIDO as of the date he assumes his office as Acting Director-General.