

satisfy future needs. This document and the report of a Latin American meeting of experts in the pulp and paper industry were transmitted by the Economic and Social Council to states members of the United Nations, with the recommendation that sympathetic consideration be given to requests from interested governments for technical assistance in connection with programmes for the development of pulp and paper resources under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. FAO was asked to continue its efforts to promote an orderly long-term development of pulp and paper production throughout the world, acting in close collaboration with other Specialized Agencies and organs of the United Nations. FAO was also asked to continue to provide member states on request with advice and assistance, not only within the scope of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, but also as part of its regular programme.

Enforcement of International Arbitral Awards

At its seventeenth session in 1954, the Economic and Social Council had before it a draft Convention on the Enforcement of International Arbitral Awards. The draft had been prepared by the International Chamber of Commerce (a non-governmental organization having consultative status with ECOSOC)¹ to replace a similar Convention signed in Geneva in 1927². The purpose of the 1927 Convention and also the new draft one is to promote the enforcement of arbitral awards relating to private international commercial disputes. The 1927 Convention provided for enforcement of an award where it conformed to the will of the parties and the law of the country in which it was to be enforced. The new draft, because of difficulties arising out of the provision that the award must conform to the law of the country in which it was to be enforced, would provide for the automatic enforcement of awards based only on the will of the parties.

The Economic and Social Council set up an *ad hoc* committee to study the question and report its proposals, including, if it saw fit, a draft Convention. This *ad hoc* committee submitted a draft Convention to ECOSOC recommending that the text be presented to governments for their consideration along with the question of the desirability of calling a conference³ to give the matter further study. A conference has not yet been convened but if one is held, it is unlikely that Canada will be represented. Canada was not a party to the 1927 Convention, and consultation with representative organizations of Canadian commercial interests which might be concerned with the enforcement of arbitral awards concerning private international contracts has not shown that a Canadian interest would be served by adherence to a Convention of this sort.

Programmes of Assistance

Aid for Korea⁴

The report of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) to the ninth session of the General Assembly indicated that excellent progress had been made in implementing the various projects undertaken since the Agency had begun large scale operations in the autumn of 1952⁵.

¹See Appendix III for a list of the non-governmental organizations which have consultative status.

²The 1927 Convention and the draft proposed by the I.C.C. are set out in Economic and Social Council document E/C.2/373.

³Economic and Social Council document E/AC42/4.

⁴See *Canada and the United Nations 1953-54*, pp. 56-58.

⁵UNKRA was established by General Assembly resolution 410 (V) of December 1, 1950; the prolongation of hostilities prevented the implementation of its main programme until the latter part of 1952. Canada is a member of UNKRA's Advisory Committee; India, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay are the other members.